

**ANNUAL REPORTS OF CONTRACTING PARTIES /
RAPPORTS ANNUELS DES PARTIES CONTRACTANTES /
INFORMES ANUALES DE PARTES CONTRATANTES**

This document contains the Annual Reports listed below that were received from the Contracting Parties. It should be noted that Compliance Tables/Forms that were submitted with the Annual Reports will form part of other COC meeting documents.

Le présent document contient les Rapports annuels énumérés ci-dessous qui ont été reçus des Parties contractantes. Il convient de noter que les Tableaux/Formulaires d'application soumis avec les Rapports annuels feront partie d'autres documents pour la réunion du Comité d'Application.

Este documento contiene los Informes anuales que se enumeran a continuación y que fueron enviados por las Partes contratantes. Cabe señalar que las Tablas/Formularios de cumplimiento que fueron enviadas con los Informes anuales formarán parte de otros documentos COC de la reunión.

ANN-001/2020	Albania
ANN-002/2020	Algeria
ANN-003/2020	Barbados
ANN-004/2020	Belize
ANN-005/2020	Brazil
ANN-006/2020	Cabo Verde
ANN-007/2020	Canada
ANN-008/2020	China
ANN-009/2020	Côte d'Ivoire
ANN-010/2020	Curaçao
ANN-011/2020	Egypt
ANN-012/2020	El Salvador
ANN-013/2020	Equatorial Guinea
ANN-014/2020	EU
ANN-015/2020	France (SPM)
ANN-016/2020	Gabon
ANN-017/2020	Ghana
ANN-018/2020	Guatemala
ANN-019/2020	Honduras
ANN-020/2020	Iceland
ANN-021/2020	Japan
ANN-022/2020	Korea
ANN-023/2020	Liberia
ANN-024/2020	Libya
ANN-025/2020	Mauritania
ANN-026/2020	Mexico
ANN-027/2020	Morocco
ANN-028/2020	Namibia
ANN-029/2020	Nigeria
ANN-030/2020	Norway

ANN-031/2020	Philippines
ANN-032/2020	Russia
ANN-033/2020	Senegal
ANN-034/2020	South Africa
ANN-035/2020	SVG
ANN-036/2020	Syria
ANN-037/2020	Trinidad & Tobago
ANN-038/2020	Tunisia
ANN-039/2020	Turkey
ANN-040/2020	UKOT
ANN-041/2020	United States
ANN-042/2020	Uruguay
ANN-043/2020	Venezuela
ANN-044/2020	Bolivia
ANN-045/2020	Chinese Taipei
ANN-046/2020	Costa Rica
ANN-047/2020	Guyana
ANN-048/2020	Suriname

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

SUMMARY

Total catch amount of marine fisheries of Albania during the year 2020 was 4,965 metric tons and the amount of total bluefin tuna catch was 167.67 metric tons or 3,37 % of total catch. The entire bluefin tuna quota was caught by two purse seiner and fishing operation was conducted in the Western Mediterranean Sea (HSEA). The bluefin tuna catch started at the end of May and finished at the end of June. Conservation and management measures regarding bluefin tuna fisheries are regulated by national legislation through by laws, regulations and Ministerial orders, implementing ICCAT's related regulations.

RÉSUMÉ

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RESUMEN

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Part I (Information on Fisheries, Research and Statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

The total of bluefin tuna catch by Albania during the 2020 was 167.67 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 fishing vessels in 2020, 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 2020 started at 26 May and finished at 31 May 2020 due to quota utilization. The fishing operation was conducted in the Western Mediterranean Sea. All the fish caught by the purse seiners was exported and transported live to cage farming facilities of another CPC (Malta).

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Research

There is no in place a National Observer Programme and no scientific research program was undertaken during 2020. 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 (2020 – 170 metric tons) was exported live in tuna farming of another CPC (Malta).

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

The usage of all modified drift-nets has been prohibited since 2012 to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards. In addition to setting some technical measures and prohibitions for certain shark species, sea mammals and sea turtles, 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, the implementation of the by-catch monitoring program through the observers on board of fishing vessels (trawlers and purse seiners in Adriatic Sea) with the support of GFCM. This program aims to obtain representative data on the discard component of total by-catch, as well as information on the incidental catch of vulnerable species.

2.2 Statistics

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

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

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:GEN01	S01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Sent to ICCAT 15/9/2021,
S:GEN02	S02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Sent to ICCAT on 29/07/2021,
S:GEN03	S03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Sent to ICCAT on 29/07/2021.
S:GEN04	S04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Sent to ICCAT on 29/07/2021.
S:GEN05	S05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Not applicable – no size sampling as all fish caught was caged at farms of other CPCs.
S:GEN06	S06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Not applicable – no size sampling as all fish caught was caged at farms of other CPCs.
S:GEN07	S07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Not applicable. Albania does not tag any Bluefin tuna.
S:GEN08	S08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Not applicable. Albania does not tag any Bluefin tuna.
S:GEN09	S09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Not applicable. Albania does not tag any Bluefin tuna.
S:GEN10	S10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	Not applicable. 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)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:GEN11	S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Albania started, early 2019, the implementation of the by-catch monitoring program through the observers on board of fishing vessels (trawlers and purse seiners in Adriatic Sea) with the support of GFCM. This program aims to obtain representative data on the discard component of total by-catch, as well as information on the incidental catch of vulnerable species.
S:GEN12	S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not applicable for Albania. There are no Albanian vessels authorized to fish on Sargassum. Hence, no data on pelagic Sargassum was collected.
S:GEN13	S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Albania does not authorize any fishing vessel to carry out pelagic long line fisheries and harpoons. Information is reported to ICCAT in ST01-T1FC-ALB2018. Sent to ICCAT on 29/07/2021.
S:BFT01	S15	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	Not applicable: No BFT farming activity in Albania in 2020.
S:BFT02	S16	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras (BFT raw data outputs) OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Not applicable: No BFT farming activity in Albania in 2020.
S:BFT03	S17	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras (BFT at time of caging summary reports)	Not applicable: No BFT farming activity in Albania in 2020.
S:BFT04	S18	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Albania does not have the national BFT observer programmes. All data are reported in "ST01 to ST03" forms. Sent to ICCAT on 29/07/2021.
S:BFT05	S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable. Albania does not have a cooperative research program on W-BFT.
S:BFT06	S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not available. Albania does not have data of abundance indices and other fishery indicators.
S:BFT07	S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not available. Albania does not have information resulting from GBYP related research.
S:BFT09	S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	Not applicable. Albania does not conduct a sport catch - and -release fishery, and does not provide any Report on the scientific activities.
S:TRO01	S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards	Not applicable. Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.
S:TRO02	S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Not applicable. Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.
S:TRO03	S44	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	Not applicable. Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.
S:TRO04	S45	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Not applicable. Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:TRO05	S46	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Not applicable. Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.
S:TRO10	S46b	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Not applicable. Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.
S:TRO06	S47	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Not applicable. Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.
S:TRO07	S48	Historical FAD set data	Not applicable. Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.
S:TRO09	S58	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Not applicable. Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.
S:BIL03	S55	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Not applicable. Albania does not carry out billfish fisheries.
S:BIL04	S56	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Not applicable. Albania does not carry out billfish fisheries.
S:BIL05	S57	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Not applicable. Albania does not carry out billfish fisheries.
S:SHK01	S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Albania started, early 2019, the implementation of the by-catch monitoring program through the observers on board of fishing vessels (trawlers and purse seiners in Adriatic Sea) with the support of GFCM. This program aims to obtain representative data on the discard component of total by-catch, as well as information on the incidental catch of vulnerable species.
S:SHK02	S50	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Not applicable for Albania since there is no fishing activities related on shortfin mako.
S:SHK03	S51	Information on blue shark	Not applicable for Albania since there is no undertaking scientific research activities related on blue sharks.
S:SHK04	S54	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases	Not applicable for Albania since there is no fishing activities related on shortfin mako.
S:BYC01	S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Guide published by Network for the Conservation of Cetaceans and Sea Turtles in the Adriatic (https://www.netcet.eu/), (https://www.facebook.com/NETCETproject) Guide of Albanian birds (http://www.booksinprint.bg/Publication/Details/b77cf5ce-b0db-4a22-a97d-6f3ad48c0ccf) “Fisher Guide for sea turtles”.
S:BYC02	S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Albania carries out its quota by only one purse seiner vessel. No sea turtles are caught by Albanian BFT vessel.
S:BYC03	S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	There is no seabird incidental catch reported during 2020.

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:BYC04	S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	<p>Based on the Albanian law 64/2012 “On Fisheries”, amended by law 80/2017, Art.37:</p> <p>2. The masters of fishing vessels immediately should release the seabirds accidentally caught by fishing vessels.</p> <p>3. makes possible, that the specimens of species under the characters a) to d) and f) to h) of paragraph 1 of this Article, as accidentally caught by fishing vessels should be handled on board with care by fishing vessel and be released alive and undamaged in water.</p> <p>4. The masters of fishing vessel does not land the above species, except when belonging to a program adopted for salvation and protecting them or if it's necessary to ensure their recovery when they are injured and that the inspectorate covering the fisheries to be informed before the fishing vessel enter the fishing port.</p> <p>Fishery Inspectorate is in charge to enforce the above article, by controlling fish landings in landing sites.</p>
S:BYC05	S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	<p>Albania started, early 2019, the implementation of the by-catch monitoring program through the observers on board of fishing vessels (trawlers and purse seiners in Adriatic Sea) with the support of GFCM. This program aims to obtain representative data on the discard component of total by-catch, as well as information on the incidental catch of vulnerable species.</p>

Part II (Management implementation)

ANNUAL REPORT – SECTION 3 – REPORTING SUMMARY

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
GENERAL	M:GEN01	GEN0001	Annual Reports	<p>Sent to ICCAT on 15/9/2021. Pursuant to Article 116 and 122 of the Albania Constitution international agreements concluded by Albania are binding upon the national institutions and laws. For that reason, Albania is bound to take necessary direct measures designed to ensure compliance with ICCAT Recommendations.</p> <p>Applicable recommendations and resolutions imposed by ICCAT have been transposed into national legislation and implemented as required.</p> <p>Minister Order No. 334, date 25.8.2020 “Recommendation by ICCAT amending the Recommendation 18-02 establishing a multi annual management plan for bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean”. (Rec. 19-04)</p> <p>The relevant and applicable conservation and management measures regarding bluefin tuna have been regulated by national legislation (Law 64/2012 “On Fisheries”, different DCMs (e.g. Control & VMS, Conservation & Management, and IUU DCM) and Ministerial orders, considering ICCAT’s related regulations.</p> <p>Actually, Albania authorized only two purse seiners to carry out its own quota during fishing season (26 May – 1 July 2021).</p>
	M:GEN02	GEN0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	<p>As mentioned above, Albania is bound to take necessary direct measures designed to ensure compliance with ICCAT Recommendations by its vessel. Regarding reporting obligations, we tried to be timely responded with accompanying data, as required. In cases where Albania has no targeted fishery or no data obtained for certain types of species, such cases have been responded as “not applicable” and we give the explanations why. Shark Check sheet updated sent to ICCAT on 26/11/2020.</p>

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:GEN03	GEN0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Sent to ICCAT 12/08/2021 and 1/09/2021 ALB_CP13.
	M:GEN04	GEN0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Albania is not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.
	M:GEN05	GEN0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Albania is not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Not applicable. Albania is not involved in any transshipment at sea.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006b	Transshipment reports in - port	Not applicable. Albania is not involved in any transshipment in-port.
	M:GEN07	GEN0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. Albania is not involved in any transshipment at sea.
	M:GEN08	GEN0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Not applicable. Albania has no carrier vessels authorized to receive transshipments either at-sea or in-port.
	M:GEN09	GEN0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Not applicable. Albania has not authorized any pelagic long line vessel to tranship.
	M:GEN10	GEN0010a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Sent to ICCAT on 11/02/2020. No changes since that time.
	M:GEN10	GEN0010b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Sent to ICCAT on 11/02/2020. No changes since that time.
	M:GEN11	GEN0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Sent to ICCAT on 03/09/2021.
	M:GEN12	GEN0012	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	At least 24 hours in advance (Art. 81, law 64/2012, "On Fisheries" amended).
	M:GEN13	GEN0013	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Not applicable. No request for Port Entry or Use of Port received from other CPCs flagged fishing vessels.
	M:GEN14	GEN0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Not applicable. No inspection reports containing or not apparent infringements.
	M:GEN15	GEN0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. No inspection reports containing or not apparent infringements.
	M:GEN16	GEN0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. No inspection reports containing apparent infringements, so, no notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:GEN17	GEN0017	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Not applicable. Albania has not entered into any such bilateral arrangements.
	M:GEN18	GEN0018	Access agreements and changes	Not applicable. Albania has not entered into any access agreements with other Parties or private companies.
	M:GEN19	GEN0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. Albania has not entered into any access agreements with other Parties or private companies.
	M:GEN20	GEN0020	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	CP01-VessList sent to ICCAT on 4/05/2021.
	M:GEN21	GEN0021	Vessels 20 m LOA or greater internal actions report	Not applicable. There has been no change since the last submission of this form by Albania.
	M:GEN23	GEN0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable. There are no sport or recreational fisheries carried out by Albania in the ICCAT Convention area.
	M:GEN24	GEN0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Not applicable. Albania has no information to report on alleged IUU activities.
	M:GEN25	GEN0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. Albania has not received information regarding any presumed IUU activities of its fishing vessels nor has any additional information to report).
	M:GEN26	GEN0026	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Not applicable. Albania has no relevant information to report.
	M:GEN27	GEN0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable. Albania has no information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report.
	M:GEN28	GEN0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable. Albania has not received any allegations of non-compliance of ICCAT measures.
	M:GEN29	GEN0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. Albania has not made any sightings of vessels fishing in contravention of ICCAT conservation and management measures.
	M:GEN30	GEN0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. Albania has not received any reports of its vessels having been sighted engaging in activities which contravene ICCAT conservation and management measures.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:GEN31	GEN0031	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	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection in territorial waters and farming activities are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Directorate of Fisheries - Fisheries Inspectorate - Border Police - Coast Guard
	M:GEN32	GEN0032	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Not applicable. Albania is currently not interested in participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.
	M:GEN33	GEN0033	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Not applicable. Albania is currently not interested in participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.
	M:GEN34	GEN0034	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Not applicable. Albania has no vessels on the final IUU vessel list.
	M:GEN35	GEN0035	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Sent to ICCAT on 8/04/2021.
	M:GEN36	GEN0036	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Not applicable. Albania do not have any observer incident report.
	M:GEN37	GEN0037	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Not applicable because Albania do not have any report of lost fishing gear retrieved.
	M:GEN38	GEN0038	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Not applicable because Albania do not have any report of lost fishing gear not retrieved.
	M:GEN39	GEN0039	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Not applicable because Albania do not have any cooperation on vessel sighting.
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	BFT1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Sent to ICCAT on 14/05/2021 CP07-FarmLst.
	M:BFT02	BFT1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Sent to ICCAT on 31/08/2021 CP09-FarmCgDc.
	M:BFT03	BFT1003	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Not applicable because Albania starts tuna farming in 2021.
	M:BFT04	BFT1004	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Sent to ICCAT on 1/09/2021.
	M:BFT05	BFT1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Albania does not authorize any trap fishery for bluefin tuna.
	M:BFT07	BFT1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Sent to ICCAT on 4/02/2021.
	M:BFT08	BFT1008	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	Sent to ICCAT on 14/05/2021.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:BFT09	BFT1009	Modifications to fishing plans	Sent to ICCAT on 14/05/2021.
	M:BFT10	BFT1010	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02	“Minister Order No. 102, date 5.2.2019 on the Implementation of ICCAT Rec. 18 – 02”, Minister Order No. 334, date 25.8.2020 “Recommendation by ICCAT amending the Recommendation 18-02 establishing a multi annual management plan for bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean”. (Rec. 19-04).
	M:BFT11	BFT1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2020	Sent to ICCAT through ST02-TINC on 29/07/2021.
	M:BFT12	BFT1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Sent to ICCAT CP01-VessList on 04/05/2021.
	M:BFT13	BFT1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Sent to ICCAT CP01-VessList on 04/05/2021.
	M:BFT14	BFT1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Sent to ICCAT on 20/05/2021.
	M:BFT15	BFT1015	VMS messages	YES, the system in place since 2012.
	M:BFT16	BFT1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable. Albania has less than 15 active vessels and does not voluntarily participate in the JIS for BFT-E.
	M:BFT17	BFT1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Albania has less than 15 active vessels and does not voluntarily participate in the JIS for BFT-E.
	M:BFT18	BFT1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Sent to ICCAT on 11/02/2017, no changes since the year 2017.
	M:BFT19	BFT1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not available. There were no Albanian or foreign vessels landing BFT in Albanian ports during 2020.
	M:BFT20	BFT1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Sent to ICCAT on 03/09/2021.
	M:BFT21	BFT1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Sent to ICCAT on 03/09/2021.
	M:BFT22	BFT1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	4 CP26-WcRp sent to ICCAT on 1,14,22,29/06/2021.
	M:BFT23	BFT1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	1
	M:BFT24	BFT1024	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Sent to ICCAT on 28/06/2021.
	M:BFT25	BFT1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. Albania does not conduct a sport catch - and -release fishery .
	M:BFT27	BFT1027	BCD Annual Report	Sent to ICCAT BCD_Annual_Rep on 15/09/2021.
	M:BFT28	BFT1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable. There has been no change since the last submission by Albania to ICCAT on 12/02/2018.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:BFT29	BFT1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable. There has been no change since the last submission by Albania.
	M:BFT30	BFT1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. There has been no change since the last submission by Albania.
	M:BFT31	BFT1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Albania carries out its quota by two purse seiners and BFT is transfer alive in the cage farming.
	M:BFT32	BFT1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. Albania has no information to report regarding such vessels.
	M:BFT33	BFT1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Data has been entered directly through the system.
	M:BFT34	BFT1034	Report on intra farm transfers and random controls	Not applicable. There were not intra farm transfer in Albania.
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	TRO2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable. Albania does not authorize fishing for BET/YFT/SKJ species.
	M:TRO02	TRO2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Not applicable. No vessels flagged Albania fished for BET/YFT/SKJ species in the previous years.
	M:TRO03	TRO2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable. Albania has not received reports of IUU activity by its vessels nor has any additional information to report.
	M:TRO06	TRO2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. Albania does not authorize fishing for tropical species.
	M:TRO07	TRO2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. Albania does not authorize fishing for tropical species.
	M:TRO09	TRO2009	Quarterly catches of tropical tuna	Not applicable. Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.
	M:TRO10	TRO2010	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Not applicable. Albania does not deploy FADs to catch tropical tuna.
	M:TRO11	TRO2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans	Not applicable. Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries or farming.
	M:TRO13	TRO2013	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Not applicable. Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.
	M:TRO14	TRO2014	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Not applicable. Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries submitted.
	M:TRO15	TRO2015	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Not applicable. Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.
	M:TRO17	TRO2017	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Not applicable. Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.
	M:TRO18	TRO2018	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	Not applicable. Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:TRO19	TRO2019	Difference between fishing effort 2018 and fishing effort 2020	Not applicable. Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.
	M:TRO20	TRO2020	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Not applicable. Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	SWO3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. Albania is not involved in catching or trading SWO.
	M:SWO02	SWO3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. Albania is not involved in catching or trading SWO.
	M:SWO03	SWO3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Not applicable. Albania does not authorize any of its vessels to catch MED-SWO.
	M:SWO04	SWO3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. Albania does not authorize any sport/recreational vessels to catch SWO-MED.
	M:SWO05	SWO3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. Albania does not grant any permits for harpoons or longlines to catch highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean.
	M:SWO06	SWO3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. Albania does not operate or have plans to operate any fishery for SWO-MED, and hence has no specific closed period. [Albanian legislation (Regulation 1, Art.7 point 3 and 5)]. "In the case of the by catch of swordfish with different fishing methods (purse seiner or pelagic trawling) the amount should be register in logbook and immediately reported to the fishery inspectors in port or landing site." No by-catch reported.
	M:SWO07	SWO3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Not applicable. Albania does not operate, nor has plans to operate, a SWO-N fishery.
	M:SWO10	SWO3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Not available. Albania has not authorized any of its ports to receive landings or allow transshipment of SWO-MED.
	M:SWO11	SWO3011	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Not available. Albania does not have any catches of SWO-MED to report.
	M:SWO12	SWO3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable. Albania does not tag and has not landed any tagged SWO-MED fish.
	M:SWO13	SWO3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. There are no Fishery Inspection vessels in Albania

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:SWO14	SWO3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Albania does not authorize any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED.
	M:SWO15	SWO3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Not applicable. Albania does not authorize any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch N.SWO.
	M:SWO16	SWO3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Not applicable. Albania does not authorize any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch S.SWO.
	M:SWO17	SWO3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Not applicable. Albania does not permit by-catch of N.SWO in other fisheries.
	M:SWO18	SWO3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Not applicable. Albania does not permit by-catch of S.SWO in other fisheries.
	M:SWO19	SWO3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable. Albania does not authorize any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to MED-SWO.
	M:SWO20	SWO3020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Not applicable. Albania does not operate or have plan to operate any fishery for MED-SWO.
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	ALB4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Not applicable. Albania does not authorize any vessels to fish for MED-ALB.
	M:ALB04	ALB4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Not applicable. Albania does not authorize any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch ALB-N.
	M:ALB05	ALB4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Not applicable. Albania does not authorize any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch ALB-S.
	M:ALB06	ALB4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Not applicable. Albania does not permit by-catch of N.ALB in other fisheries.
	M:ALB07	ALB4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Not applicable. Albania does not permit by-catch of S.ALB in other fisheries.
BILLFISH	M:BIL01	BIL5001	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Billfish Check sheet sent to ICCAT on 02/09/2019.
	M:BIL04	BIL5004	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Not applicable. Albania does not carry out BUM/WHM/SPF fisheries.
	M:BIL05	BIL5005	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Not applicable. Albania does not carry out BIL fisheries.
SHARKS	M:SHK05	SHK7005	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Shark Check sheet updated sent to ICCAT on 26/11/2020.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
OTHER SPECIES BY-CATCH	M:BYC01	BYC8001	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	The Action Plan for the Conservation of Sea Turtles and their Habitats in Albania was adopted through a Ministerial Order (No. 596, 22.11.2012) of the Minister of Environment. This adoption was officially announced at the 32nd Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) at the Council of Europe, in Strasbourg, France (27-30 November 2012). https://issuu.com/medasset/docs/action_plan .
	M:BYC02	BYC8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Not applicable. Albania does not have an NPOA for seabirds and has not longline fishery in the area to which the requirement pertains. Although, in the Albanian Law No.64/2012, amended, Art. 37, says: “2. The masters of fishing vessels immediately should release the seabirds accidentally caught by fishing vessels. 3. The masters of fishing makes possible, that the specimens of species under the characters a) to d) and f) to h) of paragraph 1 of this Article, as accidentally caught by fishing vessels should be handled on board with care by fishing vessel and be released alive and undamaged in water. 4. The masters of fishing vessel does not land the above species, except when belonging to a program adopted for salvation and protecting them or if it's necessary to ensure their recovery when they are injured and that the inspectorate covering the fisheries to be informed before the fishing vessel enter the fishing port.”

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:BYC03	BYC8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Albania started, early 2019, the implementation of the by-catch monitoring program through the observers on board of fishing vessels (trawlers and purse seiners in Adriatic Sea) with the support of GFCM. This program aims to obtain representative data on the discard component of total by-catch, as well as information on the incidental catch of vulnerable species.
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	SDP9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. No pilot electronic statistical document system has been implemented by Albania.
	M:MIX01	MISC9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Not applicable. Albania had 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 Ministerial Order No102, date 05/02/2019, fully implementing Rec. 18-02, recently repealed and replaced by Ministerial Order No 334, date 25.08.2020 Implementation of Recommendation by ICCAT amending the Recommendation 18-02 Establishing a multi annual management plan for bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean (Rec. 19-04). (Sent to ICCAT 11/9/2020)

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 will be applying its best efforts to ensure correct governance in this new sector in the knowledge that, where necessary, it will have the support of other farming CPCs (such as E.U and Turkey). The EU-IPA financed project for Albania has enabled us to bring in experts and to organize a webinar and direct training for our Fishery Inspectors and Regional Observers thereby ensuring constant controls on vessels and other entities involved in the BFT activities. Also, with the support of EU and EFCA, we organized a webinar for the training of our Fishery Inspector on BFT farming.

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

ANNUAL REPORT OF ALGERIA ¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE L'ALGÉRIE
INFORME ANUAL DE ALGERIA

SUMMARY

Les captures nationales des thonidés et des espèces voisines enregistrées en 2020, sont de l'ordre de 500.95 tonnes pour l'espadon sur un quota de 1655 tonnes, de 1648.68 tonnes pour le thon rouge dont 900 kg de pièces mortes enregistrés durant la campagne de pêche au thon vivant par les thoniers senneurs et de 1334.424 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 2.345 tonne pour le requin à peau bleue « Prionace glauca », et de 24.216 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 23 navires thoniers senneurs, d'une longueur comprise entre 21,80 m et 40 m. Cette campagne a été organisée en 02 groupes de pêche conjointe. A l'issue de cette pêche, 1648.68 tonnes de thon rouge ont été capturés sur un quota de 1655 tonnes octroyées à l'Algérie, de cette quantité capturées, 900kg de thon rouge mort a été enregistré et qui représente 10 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 101 spécimens dont le poids total représente 2250 kg, l'intervalle de taille oscille entre 95 cm et 210cm.

RÉSUMÉ

Les captures nationales des thonidés et des espèces voisines enregistrées en 2020, sont de l'ordre de 500.95 tonnes pour l'espadon sur un quota de 1655 tonnes, de 1648.68 tonnes pour le thon rouge dont 900 kg de pièces mortes enregistrés durant la campagne de pêche au thon vivant par les thoniers senneurs et de 1334.424 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 2.345 tonne pour le requin à peau bleue « Prionace glauca », et de 24.216 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 23 navires thoniers senneurs, d'une longueur comprise entre 21,80 m et 40 m. Cette campagne a été organisée en 02 groupes de pêche conjointe. A l'issue de cette pêche, 1648.68 tonnes de thon rouge ont été capturés sur un quota de 1655 tonnes octroyées à l'Algérie, de cette quantité capturées, 900kg de thon rouge mort a été enregistré et qui représente 10 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 101 spécimens dont le poids total représente 2250 kg, l'intervalle de taille oscille entre 95 cm et 210cm.

RESUMEN

Les captures nationales des thonidés et des espèces voisines enregistrées en 2020, sont de l'ordre de 500.95 tonnes pour l'espadon sur un quota de 1655 tonnes, de 1648.68 tonnes pour le thon rouge dont 900 kg de pièces mortes enregistrés durant la campagne de pêche au thon vivant par les thoniers senneurs et de 1334.424 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 2.345 tonne pour le requin à peau bleue « Prionace glauca », et de 24.216 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 23 navires thoniers senneurs, d'une longueur comprise entre 21,80 m et 40 m. Cette campagne a été organisée en 02 groupes de pêche conjointe. A l'issue de cette pêche, 1648.68 tonnes de thon rouge ont été capturés sur un quota de 1655 tonnes octroyées à l'Algérie, de cette quantité capturées, 900kg de thon rouge mort a été enregistré et qui représente

¹ Ministère de la Pêche et des Productions Halieutiques.

10 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 101 spécimens dont le poids total représente 2250 kg, l'intervalle de taille oscille entre 95 cm et 210cm.

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

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

En 2020, les captures algériennes totales de thonidés et des espèces voisines sont réparties comme suit :

- Thon rouge	1648.68Tonnes
- Espadon	500.95Tonnes
- Thonidés mineurs	1334.424Tonnes

La campagne de pêche au thon rouge vivant au titre de 2020 s'est soldée par la capture de 1648.68 tonnes, grâce à l'intervention d'une flottille nationale par l'intervention d'une flotte de 23 navires thoniers senneurs, regroupés en 02 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 2020, s'est vu diminué de 3%, comme chaque année depuis 2017, il est passé à 501, 97 tonnes. La quantité pêchée s'élève à 500.950 tonnes, soit un solde de 1 tonne.

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 Gardes-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 biologique de la pêche, cette activité de pêche artisanale est aussi impactée par les pêcheurs 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 2020 sont à hauteur de 1334.424tonnes. Ces données sont consignées au niveau des formulaires Tâche I, captures nominales ST02-T1NC et Tâche II, estimations des captures ST03-T2CE

Pour le thon rouge *Thynnus thunnus*, les 10 individus capturés morts durant les opérations de pêche effectuées au titre de la campagne de pêche de 2020 ont un poids total de 900 kg (**tableau 1**).

Vu la petitesse du nombre d'individus morts qui est à peine de 10, cette distribution reste peu représentative de tout le reste de la capture estimée à 1648.68 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 2020, l'échantillon possède un poids de 2250 kg pour 101 spécimens échantillonnés 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**.

L'analyse de la distribution de fréquence de taille des **101** individus échantillonnés, fait ressortir les observations ci-après :

- Présente deux modes, celui de 175 cm de taille, de 30 cm de taille.
- Peu de représentation des certaines classes de taille, notamment celles de 120 cm, 125 cm, 145 cm, 165 cm, 170cm, avec respectivement 2 individus par classe.
- Il faut préciser que grâce à l'efficacité du programme d'échantillonnage le nombre d'individus échantillonné continu à être conséquent.

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 dans la mesure où ces prises ne représentent que 2% des captures.

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

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 des spécimens capturés, dans le meilleur des états en retirant les hameçons sans trop les endommagés, 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, les espèces sont débarquées entières, ne sont jamais dépourvues des leurs ailerons ni d'autres parties de leur corps.

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

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° d'exigence antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
S:GEN01	S01	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Transmis le 14/09/2021.
S:GEN02	S02	Caractéristiques des flottilles (T1FC)	Information transmise en date du 30 juillet 2021.
S:GEN03	S03	Estimation de la prise nominale de la tâche 1 (T1NC)	Information transmise en date du 30 juillet 2021.
S:GEN04	S04	Prise et effort de la tâche 2 (T2CE)	Information transmise en date du 30 juillet 2021.
S:GEN05	S05	Échantillons de taille de la tâche 2 (T2SZ)	Information transmise en date du 30 juillet 2021.
S:GEN06	S06	Estimations de la prise par taille de la tâche 2 (T2CS)	Information transmise en date du 30 juillet 2021.
S:GEN07	S07	Campagnes de marquage scientifique (inventaires)	Aucune campagne de marquage n'est opérée. informations transmises le 31/07/2021.
S:GEN08	S08	Déclaration de marquage conventionnel (appositions/récupérations)	Aucune apposition ni récupération des marques conventionnelles. informations transmises le 31/07/2021.
S:GEN09	S09	Déclaration de marquage électronique (appositions/récupérations)	Aucune apposition ni récupération des marques électroniques. informations transmises le 31/07/2021.
S:GEN10	S10	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux	Informations transmises le 30/07/2021.
S:GEN11	S11	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 16-14	<p>Les observateurs ne peuvent pas être déployés à bord des navires de pêche étant donné qu'ils ne sont pas pontés, ayant une longueur inférieure à 12 m. La flottille étant artisanale.</p> <p>Néanmoins, il est à préciser qu'un effort a été déployé pour couvrir en partie les chalutiers.</p> <p>S'agissant des palangiers (LL), grâce à la campagne de sensibilisation menée auprès des professionnels de la pêche, il a été possible de collecter quelques informations à ce sujet et qui ont été transmises le 30/07/2021.</p>
S:GEN12	S12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	Non applicable cette espèce n'est pas répertoriée en Algérie. informations transmises le 31/07/2021.
S:GEN13	S13	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	Information transmise en date du 30/07/2021.

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° d'exigence antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
S:BFT01	S15	Tâche 2 : Échantillons de taille de spécimens mis à mort dans les fermes (BFT)	Non applicable. En Algérie, n'existe pas actuellement des fermes d'élevage du thon rouge. Information transmise en date du 31/07/2021.
S:BFT02	S16	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 applicable. En Algérie, n'existe pas actuellement des fermes d'élevage du thon rouge.
S:BFT03	S17	Tâche 2 : Échantillons de taille provenant de caméras stéréoscopiques (rapports récapitulatifs au moment de la mise en cage du thon rouge)	Ne s'applique pas ne prend pas part à l'activité d'élevage. Information transmise 14/09/2021.
S:BFT04	S18	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux (BFT)	Non applicable. En Algérie, n'existe pas actuellement des fermes d'élevage du thon rouge.
S:BFT05	S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non applicable. L'Algérie, n'autorise pas la pêche du thon rouge de l'Ouest.
S:BFT06	S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non applicable. L'Algérie, n'autorise pas la pêche du thon rouge de l'Ouest.
S:BFT07	S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités renforcées d'échantillonnage biologique	Non applicable. L'Algérie, n'autorise pas la pêche du thon rouge de l'Ouest.
S:BFT09	S53	Déclaration des activités scientifiques réalisées par les navires opérant dans le contexte d'un projet scientifique d'un institut de recherche intégré dans un programme de recherche scientifique	Non applicable. L'Algérie, n'autorise pas la pêche dans l'Atlantique Nord.
S:TRO01	S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/listao, rejets compris	Non applicable, ce groupe des tropicaux n'existe pas en Algérie ne fait l'objet d'aucune exploitation. informations transmise le 31/07/2021.
S:TRO02	S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact écologique)	Non applicable, aucune pêcherie sous DCP informations transmise le 31/07/2021.
S:TRO03	S44	Tâche 3 : Informations sur les DCP (tropicaux) (mois, carrés 1x1, type de DCP, etc.)	Non applicable, aucune pêcherie sous DCP informations transmise le 31/07/2021.
S:TRO04	S45	Tâche 3 : Données sur les navires de support dans les pêcheries tropicales (BB/PS)	Non applicable, aucune pêcherie sous DCP .informations transmise le 31/07/2021.
S:TRO05	S46	Tâche 3 : Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (tropicaux)	Non applicable , aucune pêcherie des tropicaux en Algérie.

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° d'exigence antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
S:TRO10	S46b	Information sur les systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Non applicable, aucune pêcherie des tropicaux en Algérie. Information transmise 30/04/2021.
S:TRO06	S47	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'échantillonnage portuaire (tropicaux)	Non applicable, aucune pêcherie des tropicaux en Algérie.
S:TRO07	S48	Données historiques d'opérations sous DCP	Non applicable, aucune pêcherie sous DCP. information notifiées le 31/07/2021.
S:TRO09	S58	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique	Non applicable, aucune pêcherie des tropicaux en Algérie transmise le 31/03/2021.
S:BIL03	S55	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et vivants de makaires/de makaires épée	Non applicable groupe d'espèces non répertorié en Algérie Informations transmise le 14/09/2021.
S:BIL04	S56	Informations sur les programmes de collecte de données de la pêcherie artisanale et/ou de petits métiers.	Non applicable groupe d'espèces non répertorié en Algérie. Informations transmise le 14/09/2021.
S:BIL05	S57	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique concernant BIL	Non applicable groupe d'espèces non répertorié en Algérie.
S:SHK01	S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	Données de captures par type de métier ont été portées sur les formulaires de TASK II et communiquées en date du 30 Juillet 2021.
S:SHK02	S50	Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taube bleu et de l'échantillonnage biologique de cette espèce	Non applicable espèce non répertoriée.
S:SHK03	S51	Informations sur le requin peau bleue	Non applicable espèce non répertoriée.
S:SHK04	S54	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 applicable. Il s'agit d'une espèce du Nord non concernée par cette exigence .
S:BYC01	S37	Fournir les guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Elaboration du guide d'identification en cours de réalisation. Cependant il existe un guide des mammifères marins élaboré dans le cadre ACOBAMS, l'information sur les échouages de ces espèces fait l'objet de suivi par les scientifiques nationaux.
S:BYC02	S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Le formulaire CP44 transmis le 14 septembre 2020.
S:BYC03	S39	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	Information portée sur les formulaires de Tâche I et Tâche II envoyés à l'ICCAT par voie électronique le 30/07/2020. Toute prise accidentelle de tortue marine est systématiquement remise à l'eau vivante.

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° d'exigence antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
S:BYC04	S41	Notification des mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales par le biais de moyens alternatifs	Les mesures prises à ce effet ont été portées sur la PARTIE I de ce rapport annuel transmis en date du 14 /09/2021.
S:BYC05	S42	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	Les mesures prises à cet effet ont été portées sur la PARTIE I de ce rapport annuel 14/09/2021.

IIe Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

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

RAPPORT ANNUEL, IIe PARTIE, CHAPÎTRE 3

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
GÉNÉRAL	M:GEN01	GEN0001	Rapports annuels	Rapport transmis le 14 /09/2021.
	M:GEN02	GEN0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	<p>L'Algérie a déclaré toutes les informations relatives aux pêcheries de l'ICCAT. Concernant les requins, l'Algérie depuis 2016 a communiqué des informations concernant deux espèces de requin.</p> <p>Aussi, l'Algérie a soumis sa feuille de contrôle des requins en 2017, actualisée en 2019 , 2020 et 2021.</p> <p>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. Ils ne trouvent pas de preneurs.</p> <p>Feuille de contrôle transmise le 13 septembre 2020.</p>
	M:GEN03	GEN0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	informations transmises le 13/08/2021.
	M:GEN04	GEN0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	non applicable à l'Algérie. Aucun affrètement n'a été effectué par l'Algérie informations transmises le 31/07/2021.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
	M:GEN05	GEN0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas conclu d'accord d'affrètement avec d'autres CPC.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006a	Rapports sur les transbordements en mer	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas le transbordement. Information transmise le 11/09/2021.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006b	Rapports sur les transbordements au port	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas le transbordement. Information transmise le 11/09/2021.
	M:GEN07	GEN0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas le transbordement. Information transmise le 11/09/2021.
	M:GEN08	GEN0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port.	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a aucun navire de charge autorisé à recevoir des transbordements en mer ou au port.
	M:GEN09	GEN0009	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique (et modifications ultérieures).	Non applicable. Les palangriers pélagiques ne sont pas autorisés à transborder.
	M:GEN10	GEN0010a	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'accorde aucun accès aux ports algériens des navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger, sauf dans les cas de force majeure (mauvais temps ou problème technique de navire).
	M:GEN10	GEN0010b	Points de contact pour la réception des copies des rapports d'inspection au port	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas l'entrée de navires de pêche étrangers dans ses ports.
	M:GEN11	GEN0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas l'entrée de navires de pêche étrangers dans ses ports.
	M:GEN12	GEN0012	Délai de notification préalable requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas l'entrée de navires de pêche étrangers dans ses ports.
	M:GEN13	GEN0013	Rapport de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas l'entrée de navires de pêche étrangers dans ses ports.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
	M:GEN14	GEN0014	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port contenant des constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente (et autres lorsque cela est possible)	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas l'entrée de navires de pêche étrangers dans ses ports.
	M:GEN15	GEN0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas l'entrée de navires de pêche étrangers dans ses ports.
	M:GEN16	GEN0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	<p>L'Administration de la pêche Algérienne a déclenché une enquête, qui a fait l'objet du rapport transmis le 14/03/2021. Des mesures ont été prises par la sanction des observateurs-contrôleurs nationaux et les capitaines de pêche qui étaient à bord des navires concernées</p> <p>Aussi, en absence d'un cadre juridique contraignant à appliquer sur les navires ayant commis des infractions constatées au port de Mahdia, il a été procédé par la modification de la réglementation pour instaurer des sanctions aux navires ayant commis des infractions à la réglementation nationale et aux dispositions pertinentes des recommandations de l'ICCAT dont ci-joint, l'arrêté du 31 décembre 2020.</p> <p>Également, il a été procédé au renforcement du contrôle en mer à bord des navires thoniers par l'identification des missions des contrôleurs - observateurs nationaux.</p>
	M:GEN17	GEN0017	Informations des accords/arrangements bilatéraux ou multilatéraux qui autorisent un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas conclu ce type d'accords bilatéraux.
	M:GEN18	GEN0018	Accords d'accès et modification	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a conclu aucun accord d'accès avec d'autres Parties ou sociétés privées.
	M:GEN19	GEN0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a conclu aucun accord d'accès avec d'autres Parties ou sociétés privées.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
	M:GEN20	GEN0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus de longueur hors tout	Date d'envoi par voie électronique le 11 Mai 2021 et aucun changement n'a été effectué.
	M:GEN21	GEN0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus de longueur hors tout	Non applicable. Aucun changement n'est survenu depuis la dernière soumission de ce formulaire par l'Algérie.
	M:GEN23	GEN0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Non applicable. L'Algérie ne réalise aucune pêche sportive ou récréative dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT.
	M:GEN24	GEN0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a aucune information à déclarer concernant les activités IUU présumées.
	M:GEN25	GEN0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a reçu aucune information concernant les activités IUU présumées de ses navires de pêche et n'a aucune information supplémentaire à déclarer.
	M:GEN26	GEN0026	Mesures commerciales ; soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	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:GEN27	GEN0027	Données sur la non-application	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a aucune information pertinente à déclarer. Information transmise le 11 Septembre 2020.
	M:GEN28	GEN0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	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:GEN29	GEN0029	Observations de navires	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a aucune information pertinente à déclarer. Information transmise le 11 Septembre 2020.
	M:GEN30	GEN0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	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	GEN0031	Autorité nationale responsable de l'inspection en mer et autres agences maritimes d'appui, selon le cas et/ou autorité nationale responsable de la madrague et des activités d'élevage de thon rouge	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.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
	M:GEN32	GEN0032	Point(s) de contact désigné(s) (POC) au sein de l'autorité responsable de la mise en œuvre du programme	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'est actuellement pas intéressée à participer au programme pilote pour l'échange volontaire de personnel d'inspection en vue de participer à des activités d'arraisonnement et d'inspection.
	M:GEN33	GEN0033	Rapport sur toute activité menée dans le cadre du programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'est actuellement pas intéressée à participer au programme pilote pour l'échange volontaire de personnel d'inspection en vue de participer à des activités d'arraisonnement et d'inspection.
	M:GEN34	GEN0034	Demande de radiation du navire de liste de navires IUU finale	Non applicable. L'Algérie ne compte aucun navire sur la liste finale de navires IUU.
	M:GEN35	GEN0035	Plan d'action d'urgence (EAP) pour le sauvetage de l'observateur	Le plan a été transmis le 11 janvier 2021.
	M:GEN36	GEN0036	Rapports sur les incidents impliquant les observateurs qui ont déclenché l'EAP, y compris toute action corrective prise	Le plan d'AEP n'a pas été déclenché, d'où aucun rapport n'a été établi.
	M:GEN37	GEN0037	Rapport concernant la récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Le plan est en cours d'élaboration avec les départements concernés et sera soumis au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT dans les délais imparties.
	M:GEN38	GEN0038	Rapport concernant la non-récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Aucun engin de pêche perdu n'a été signalé.
	M:GEN39	GEN0039	Points de contact afin de faciliter la coopération concernant l'observation de navires (facultatif)	Pas de point de contact.
THON ROUGE	M:BFT01	BFT1001	Fermes de thon rouge	Non applicable. Actuellement, l'Algérie n'a pas de ferme de thon rouge. 31/07/2021.
	M:BFT02	BFT1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	Non applicable. Actuellement, l'Algérie n'a pas de ferme de thon rouge. Date de transmission 23/08/2021.
	M:BFT03	BFT1003	Déclaration de report du poisson resté en cages	Non applicable. Actuellement, l'Algérie n'a pas de ferme de thon rouge. Date de transmission 09/06/2021.
	M:BFT04	BFT1004	Rapport/déclaration de mise en cages du thon rouge	Non applicable. Actuellement, l'Algérie n'a pas de ferme de thon rouge.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
	M:BFT05	BFT1005	Madragues de thon rouge	Non applicable. L'Algérie ne dispose pas de madragues Date d'envoi le 05 février 2021.
	M:BFT07	BFT1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de capacité	Date d'envoi par voie électronique le 05 février 2021.
	M:BFT08	BFT1008	Plan de la capacité d'élevage et révisions, le cas échéant	Non applicable. L'Algérie en dispose pas de fermes d'engraissement actuellement. Date d'envoi le 05 février 2021.
	M:BFT09	BFT1009	Modifications des plans de pêche	Informations transmises le 14/05/2021.
	M:BFT10	BFT1010	Informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 18-02	Aucune information n'a été sollicité par le secrétariat exécutif.
	M:BFT11	BFT1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2020	Informations transmises le 30 /07/2021.
	M:BFT12	BFT1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Date d'envoi par voie électronique le 11/ 05/ 2021.
	M:BFT13	BFT1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas ses navires à exercer des activités concernant le thon rouge de l'Est.
	M:BFT14	BFT1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes (JFO)	Date d'envoi par voie électronique le 20/05/ 2021.
	M:BFT15	BFT1015	Messages VMS	Applicable
	M:BFT16	BFT1016	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	L'Algérie n'a pas participé au programme d'inspection conjointe Date d'envoi par voie électronique le 05/02/ 2021.
	M:BFT17	BFT1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas participé au titre de l'année 2020 au programme d'inspection internationale conjointe.
	M:BFT18	BFT1018	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas participé au titre de l'année 2021 au programme d'inspection internationale conjointe.
	M:BFT19	BFT1019	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas participé au titre de l'année 2021 au programme d'inspection internationale conjointe.
	M:BFT20	BFT1020	Ports de transbordement de thon rouge	aucun port désigné car L'Algérie n'autorise pas le transbordement Date d'envoi le 05 /02/2021.
	M:BFT21	BFT1021	Ports de débarquement de thon rouge	Date d'envoi le 05 /02/ 2021.
	M:BFT22	BFT1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Sept (07) rapports ont été transmis par voie électronique (31 mai, 10,16,26,30 juin 2021 et le 07, 12 juillet 2021).
	M:BFT23	BFT1023	Rapports mensuels de	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
			capture de thon rouge	aucune pêcherie de thon rouge au niveau de l'Atlantique Ouest. Date d'envoi le 30/06/ 2021.
	M:BFT24	BFT1024	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon rouge a été utilisée	Informations transmises le 10/07/ 2021.
	M:BFT25	BFT1025	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm.	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'exploite pas de pêcherie de thon rouge de l'Ouest.
	M:BFT27	BFT1027	Rapport annuel sur le BCD	Information transmise le 13 septembre 2021).
	M:BFT28	BFT1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Non applicable. Aucun changement n'est survenu .
	M:BFT29	BFT1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	Informations transmises le 13 /05/ 2021.
	M:BFT30	BFT1030	Législation relative au BCD	Non applicable. Aucun changement n'est survenu depuis la dernière soumission.
	M:BFT31	BFT1031	Résumé de marquage, échantillon de marque des BCD	Non applicable. Aucun changement n'est survenu depuis la dernière soumission de l'Algérie.
	M:BFT32	BFT1032	Navires ne figurant pas comme navires de pêche de BFT mais dont on sait ou qui sont présumés avoir pêché du E-BFT	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a aucune information à déclarer concernant ces navires.
	M:BFT33	BFT1033	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	Informations transmises le 19 /05/ 2021.
	M:BFT34	BFT1034	Rapport sur les transferts à l'intérieur des fermes et contrôles aléatoires	Non applicable. L'Algérie ne dispose pas de fermes de thon rouge. Informations transmises le 30/04/2021 .
ESPÈCES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	TRO2001	Liste des navires de BET/YFT/SKJ et modification ultérieure	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas la pêche des espèces de thonidés tropicaux.
	M:TRO02	TRO2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure	Non applicable. Aucune pêcherie du thon obèse, albacore et listao n'existe en Algérie. Information transmise le 31 /07/ 2021.
	M:TRO03	TRO2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de BET/YFT/SKJ	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas reçu de rapport d'activités IUU concernant ses navires et n'a aucune information supplémentaire à déclarer.
	M:TRO06	TRO2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Non applicable. aucune importation de thon obèse congelé. Informations transmises le 31/03/2021.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
	M:TRO07	TRO2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non applicable. Aucun changement n'est survenu depuis la dernière soumission de ce formulaire par l'Algérie.
	M:TRO09	TRO2009	Prises trimestrielles de thonidés tropicaux	Non applicable. L'Algérie ne capture pas de thonidés tropicaux Information transmise le 30/04/2021.
	M:TRO10	TRO2010	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (inclure dans le plan de gestion des DCP - cf. aussi exigence S25)	Non applicable. L'Algérie ne capture pas et ne commercialise pas de thon obèse.
	M:TRO11	TRO2011	Plans de gestion de la capacité/de pêche de thonidés tropicaux	Non applicable, l'Algérie n'autorise pas ses navires à pêcher les thonidés tropicaux Information transmise le 30/01/2021.
	M:TRO13	TRO2013	Prises mensuelles de thonidés tropicaux (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas actuellement ses navires à pêcher les thonidés tropicaux.
	M:TRO14	TRO2014	Prises hebdomadaires de thon obèse	Non applicable. L'Algérie ne capture pas le BET,SKJ, et YFT et.
	M:TRO15	TRO2015	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité de la limite de capture de thon obèse a été utilisée	Non applicable. L'Algérie ne capture pas de thon obèse d'une part et d'autre part le thon obèse n'est pas une espèce répertoriée en Algérie.
	M:TRO17	TRO2017	Limite maximale de prise accessoire de thonidés tropicaux à bord	Non applicable, l'Algérie n'autorise pas ses navires à pêcher les thonidés tropicaux.
	M:TRO18	TRO2018	Mesures prises pour garantir l'application de l'exigence TRO 2017	Non applicable, l'Algérie n'autorise pas ses navires à pêcher les thonidés tropicaux.
	M:TRO19	TRO2019	Différence entre l'effort de pêche de 2018 et l'effort de pêche de 2020	Non applicable, l'Algérie n'autorise pas ses navires à pêcher les thonidés tropicaux.
	M:TRO20	TRO2020	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique	Non applicable en l'Algérie. espèce non répertoriée en Algérie. Date de transmission le 31/01/2021.
ESPADON	M:SWO01	SWO3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'importe pas de l'espadon. Information transmise le 31/03/2021.
	M:SWO02	SWO3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non applicable. Aucun changement n'est survenu depuis la dernière soumission effectuée par l'Algérie le 02 Août 2005.
	M:SWO03	SWO3003	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Date d'envoi par voie électronique le 14/01/2021.
	M:SWO04	SWO3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative	Non applicable. aucun navire de pêche sportive ou récréative ne

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
			autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	cible l'espadon en Algérie. Date d'envoi 19 /03/2021.
	M:SWO05	SWO3005	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Date de transmission par voie électronique le 31 juillet 2021.
	M:SWO06	SWO3006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Envoi du 13 septembre 2021.
	M:SWO07	SWO3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'exploite pas les pêcheries d'espadon du Nord. Informations transmises le 13 septembre 2021.
	M:SWO10	SWO3010	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	Liste transmise par voie électronique le 01/03/2021.
	M:SWO11	SWO3011	Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO.	Dates d'envois : 30/01/2021 30/04/2021 30 /07/2021.
	M:SWO12	SWO3012	Résumé de la mise en œuvre du programme de marquage	Non applicable. L'Algérie ne marque pas et n'a pas débarqué de spécimens d'espadon de la Méditerranée marqués.
	M:SWO13	SWO3013	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non applicable. L'Algérie ne participe pas dans le programme d'inspection internationale conjointe. La pêche à l'espadon de la Méditerranée s'effectue par des navires artisanaux dans les eaux sous juridiction nationale.
	M:SWO14	SWO3014	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non applicable. La pêche à l'espadon de la Méditerranée s'effectue dans les eaux sous juridiction nationale.
	M:SWO15	SWO3015	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas ses navires de 20 mètres ou plus à capturer de l'espadon du Nord.
	M:SWO16	SWO3016	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas ses navires de 20 mètres ou plus à capturer de l'espadon du Sud.
	M:SWO17	SWO3017	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non applicable. l'Algérie ne permet pas la prise accessoire d'espadon du Nord dans d'autres pêcheries. Pêcherie inexistante en Algérie.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
	M:SWO18	SWO3018	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non applicable. Cette CPC ne permet pas la prise accessoire d'espadon du Nord dans d'autres pêcheries. Pêche inexistante en Algérie.
	M:SWO19	SWO3019	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Non applicable. L'Algérie ne participe pas dans le programme d'inspection internationale conjointe.
	M:SWO20	SWO3020	Plan de pêche pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Date d'envoi par voie électronique le 14 /03/ 2021.
GERMON				
	M:ALB03	ALB4003	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée.	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a aucuns navires ciblant le germon de la Méditerranée. Information transmise le 14 /03/2021.
	M:ALB04	ALB4004	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le N-ALB pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas ses navires de 20 mètres ou plus à capturer du germon du Nord.
	M:ALB05	ALB4005	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le S-ALB pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas ses navires de 20 mètres ou plus à capturer du germon du Sud.
	M:ALB06	ALB4006	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non applicable. Il n'existe aucune pêche de germon de l'Atlantique Nord en Algérie.
	M:ALB07	ALB4007	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non applicable. Il n'existe aucune pêche de germon de l'Atlantique Sud en Algérie.
ISTIOPHORIDÉS				
	M:BIL01	BIL5001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 19-05 et 16-11	Espèce non répertorié en Algérie en plus il n'existe aucun navire qui intervient en dehors des eaux sous juridiction nationale à l'exception des thoniers qui interviennent dans les eaux internationales en Méditerranée. La feuille de contrôle des istiophoridés a été transmise par envoi par voie électronique le 10 Septembre 2021 avec une demande d'exemption.
	M:BIL04	BIL5004	Demande de dérogation de 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 applicable. le Makaire blanc de l'Atlantique, Makaire bécune et Makaire bleu sont des espèces qui ne sont répertoriés en Algérie et les navires de pêche pavillon national exercent dans les eaux sous juridiction nationale.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
	M:BIL05	BIL5005	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique concernant BIL	Non applicable, les espèces qui doivent faire l'objet d'essai ne sont pas répertoriées en Algérie. Information transmise le 01 /03/2021.
REQUINS	M:SHK05	SHK7005	Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins	Informations transmises le 13 Septembre 2020
AUTRES ESPÈCES PRISES ACCESSOIRES	M:BYC01	BYC8001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-09, paragr. 1, 2 et 7, amendée par la Rec. 13-11, et mesures pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO.	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. Une note explicative a été transmise en date du 29 Juillet 2019 avec les données de tâche I e II.
	M:BYC02	BYC8002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Non applicable. Il est à noter le caractère artisanal de la pêche palangrière algérienne. Les palangres utilisées ayant des petites longueurs utilisées au niveau des côtes, les prises accidentelles des oiseaux de mer ne sont pas signalées par les professionnels de la pêche artisanale.
	M:BYC03	BYC8003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine.	Non applicable. Toutefois, aux fins d'améliorer les récoltes d'information, des nouvelles dispositions réglementaires en matière de déclaration sont introduites dans le modificatif de la réglementation régissant les conditions d'exercice de la pêche.
DIVERS	M:SDP01	SDP9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Non applicable. Il n'existe aucun autre programme de document électronique de capture.
	M:MIX01	MISC9002	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Aucune objection n'a été formulée par l'Algérie pour les recommandations et résolutions adoptées par la Commission en 2020.

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.

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.

Toutefois, malgré les améliorations apportées continuellement, il a été constaté, des insuffisances quant à la façon de renseigner correctement le journal de pêche. C'est dans ce contexte que des révisions ont été apportées au carnet de pêche et qu'une séance de vulgarisation au profit des contrôleurs nationaux devant embarquer à bord des navires thoniers durant la campagne de pêche au thon rouge vivant a été dispensée

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.

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 débarquement des produits de la pêche par des navires battant pavillon étranger est interdit par la réglementation nationale.

Au titre de la campagne de pêche de 2020, l'Algérie a engagée 23 navires thoniers senneurs, groupé en 02 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 comprise 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.

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

En matière de développement de la pêche artisanale au thon rouge et à l'espadon, une stratégie et système ont été mis en place par les 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.

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

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 Isthioforidés 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 2020.

<i>LT</i>	<i>Ni</i>
105	2
100	1
105	3
110	2
115	2

Tableau 2. Distribution de fréquence de taille *Xiphias gladius* 2020.

<i>LJFL</i>	<i>Ni</i>
95	3
100	5
105	3
110	4
115	6
120	2
125	2
130	8
135	2
140	6
145	2
150	4
155	3
160	5
165	2
170	2
175	9
180	3
185	7
190	8
195	3
200	4
205	5
210	3

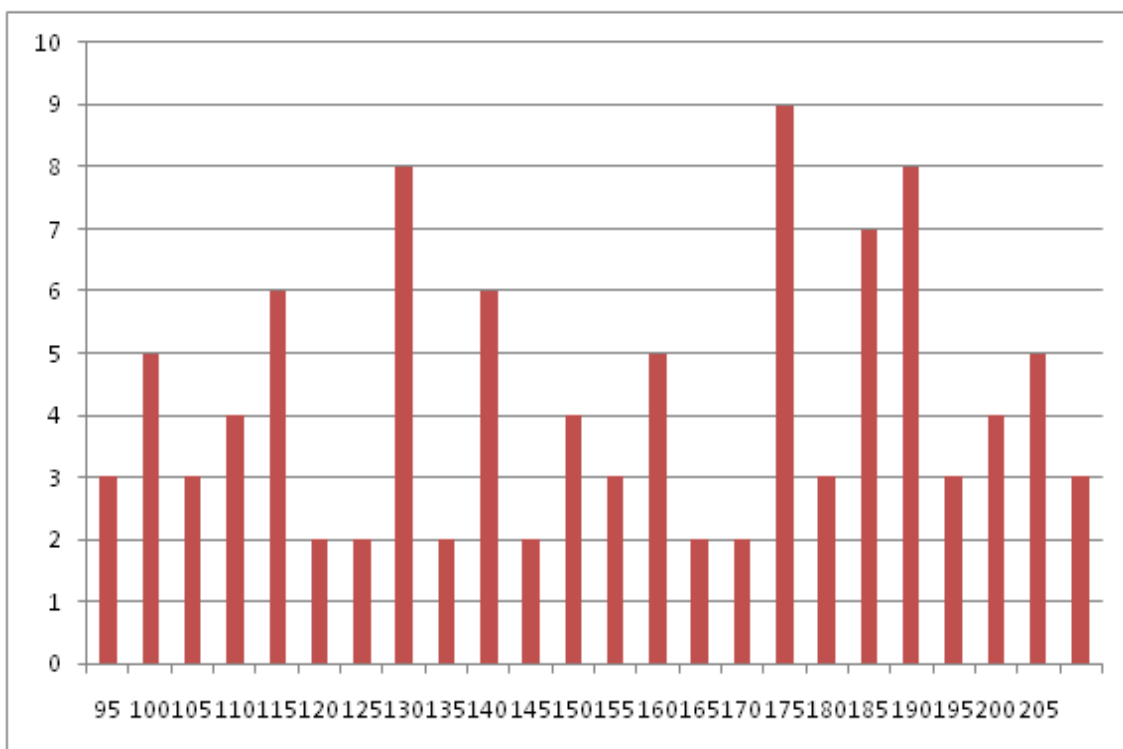


Figure 1. Histogramme de distribution de fréquence de taille de *Xiphias gladius*.

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

SUMMARY

A total of 408t of large pelagic species under management by ICCAT was landed at Barbados by the island's fishing fleet in 2020. The fleet of 30 Barbadian longline vessels that fished during the year ranged in size from 9.8m to 17.4 LOA (mean 13m LOA). Mass incursions of Sargassum sp. into local fishing areas continued through 2020 and resulted in substantial declines in catches of the island's traditional mainstay species flying fish, dolphinfish and wahoo. The resulting reduction in the island's supply of local fresh fish was mitigated by increased catches of highly migratory large pelagic species. The catches of these species became even more critical in augmenting the island's food supply during the Covid-19 pandemic. The Draft 2021 Fisheries Management Regulations will shortly be submitted to Cabinet following wide consultative review by government and industry stakeholders. These comprehensive regulations are designed to provide a legislative framework that will facilitate the implementation of existing key ICCAT recommendations while importantly allowing for timely alterations to be made as may become necessary to keep pace with the changing demands of effective fisheries management in general often reflected in changes in ICCAT recommendations.

RÉSUMÉ

A total of 408t of large pelagic species under management by ICCAT was landed at Barbados by the island's fishing fleet in 2020. The fleet of 30 Barbadian longline vessels that fished during the year ranged in size from 9.8m to 17.4 LOA (mean 13m LOA). Mass incursions of Sargassum sp. into local fishing areas continued through 2020 and resulted in substantial declines in catches of the island's traditional mainstay species flying fish, dolphinfish and wahoo. The resulting reduction in the island's supply of local fresh fish was mitigated by increased catches of highly migratory large pelagic species. The catches of these species became even more critical in augmenting the island's food supply during the Covid-19 pandemic. The Draft 2021 Fisheries Management Regulations will shortly be submitted to Cabinet following wide consultative review by government and industry stakeholders. These comprehensive regulations are designed to provide a legislative framework that will facilitate the implementation of existing key ICCAT recommendations while importantly allowing for timely alterations to be made as may become necessary to keep pace with the changing demands of effective fisheries management in general often reflected in changes in ICCAT recommendations.

RESUMEN

A total of 408t of large pelagic species under management by ICCAT was landed at Barbados by the island's fishing fleet in 2020. The fleet of 30 Barbadian longline vessels that fished during the year ranged in size from 9.8m to 17.4 LOA (mean 13m LOA). Mass incursions of Sargassum sp. into local fishing areas continued through 2020 and resulted in substantial declines in catches of the island's traditional mainstay species flying fish, dolphinfish and wahoo. The resulting reduction in the island's supply of local fresh fish was mitigated by increased catches of highly migratory large pelagic species. The catches of these species became even more critical in augmenting the island's food supply during the Covid-19 pandemic. The Draft 2021 Fisheries Management Regulations will shortly be submitted to Cabinet following wide consultative review by government and industry stakeholders. These comprehensive regulations are designed to provide a legislative framework that will facilitate the implementation of existing key ICCAT recommendations while importantly allowing for timely alterations to be made as may become necessary to keep pace with the changing demands of effective fisheries management in general often reflected in changes in ICCAT recommendations.

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Part 1 (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

In 2020 a total of around 408t of the large pelagic species under the purview of ICCAT was landed at Barbados by the island's commercial fishing fleet. 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 (57%), while the majority of dolphinfish and wahoo (87% and 74%, respectively), were landed by other local vessels using single hook lines mainly on flying fish (*Hirundichthys affinis*) fishing trips.

In 2020 thirty (30) local longliners ranging in size from 9.8m to 17.4m LOA (mean 13m LOA) fished during the year. No vessels greater than 24m LOA are in the Barbados fishing fleet and the lone vessel greater than 20m LOA, still only nominally registered, remained inactive throughout the reporting period. No foreign owned vessels are registered in the Barbados fishing fleet and all Barbadian fishing vessels are home-based. No Barbadian vessel uses purse seine gear. No transshipments of ICCAT species were reported through Barbados in 2020.

Mass incursions of *Sargassum* sp. into local fishing areas continued through 2020 resulting in continued declines in catches of traditional local fisheries catches with a resultant diminution in the supply of local fresh fish. In this context, although total landings of flying fish (mainly *Hirundichthys affinis*) increased from the historical nadir catch of the species recorded in 2019, the 2020 catch was still only the second lowest recorded for the entire period for which official fish landing statistics have been collected from the late 1940's. The total catches of dolphinfish and wahoo typically mainly taken on flyingfish trips, were the lowest recorded catches for these species since for the period from the 1940's that fish landings statistics were routinely collected.

The impact of the COVID 19 pandemic on worldwide food distribution and supply is well known and proved the pivotal contribution of local fisheries to Barbados food security. Recognizing this, the Barbados Government decided to keep the fishing industry open even throughout the island-wide lockdowns in 2020 to supply the population with fish. Even though the ability of consumers to access and purchase fish was limited during the most restrictive phases of the lockdown resulting in local fisherfolk suffering significant losses in revenue, Barbadian fisherfolk bore the financial losses and continued fishing, even donating large portions of their catches to feed the less fortunate in the island during this very trying period. In this regard, the 2020 catch of the group of ICCAT-managed highly migratory pelagic species (primarily tunas, specifically yellowfin) was vital in feeding the island's population especially given the shortfall in the island's catches of traditional species of flying fish, dolphinfish and wahoo.

Section 2: Research and statistics

While staffing limitations in general continued to hinder the dockside data collection programme, the dockside monitoring programme was effectively halted due to the imposition of restrictions on movement of staff ranging from periods of islandwide lockdowns and reduced in-office working hours and skeleton staffing to reduce the spread of COVID-19 on the island. As a result it was not possible to collect size data during the reporting period. Barbados continues to participate in the Working Group for fisheries data and statistics matters (FDS-WG) in developing the WECAFC Data Collection Reference Framework (DCRF) which will facilitate comprehensive fisheries data and statistics collection and collation in the WECAFC area.

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 its sterling work in conducting Sargassum related research, communicating the latest Sargassum science and innovations *inter alia* hosting two Sargassum Symposia (2015 and 2018), producing the region's first Sargassum Management Guide (2016), a best practice guide for fishers coping with Sargassum (2019), Sargassum Outlook Bulletins (first issued in October 2019) for the region providing medium-range (3-monthly) island-scale forecasts of sargassum influxes to the Eastern Caribbean, and working on Sargassum issues in the Eastern Caribbean under the FAO Climate Change Adaptation for Eastern Caribbean Fisheries Project (CC4FISH). Given that the Sargassum influxes in the region are likely to continue through time it is well accepted that it should be considered as a resource and potential beneficial uses found for it. In this regard the UWI continues to explore potential uses for sargassum and in this context with funding from the FAO produced a Sargassum Uses Guide in 2020. Also, 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.

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

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:GEN01	S01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	2021/09/15
S:GEN02	S02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	2021/07/31
S:GEN03	S03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	2021/07/31
S:GEN04	S04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	2021/07/31
S:GEN05	S05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Not applicable. COVID restrictions precluded collection of these data.
S:GEN06	S06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Not applicable. This level of detailed information is not collected at present. It is hoped that proposed legislation will facilitate the collect this information.
S:GEN07	S07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Not applicable. Barbados was not engaged in any tagging surveys in 2020.
S:GEN08	S08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Not applicable. Barbados was not involved in any tagging activities nor were any tags received during the reporting period.
S:GEN09	S09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Not applicable. Barbados was not involved in any tagging activities nor were any tags received during the reporting period.
S:GEN10	S10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	Not applicable. 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:GEN11	S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Not applicable. 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	S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Included in Barbados National Report.
S:GEN13	S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable. Barbados does not participate in fisheries in the Mediterranean.
S:BFT01	S15	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of farming Bluefin.
S:BFT02	S16	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras (BFT raw data outputs) OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin.
S:BFT03	S17	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras (BFT at time of caging summary reports)	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin.

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:BFT04	S18	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin
S:BFT05	S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin.
S:BFT06	S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for, or farming of Bluefin.
S:BFT07	S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for, or farming of Bluefin.
S:BFT09	S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for, or farming of Bluefin
S:TRO01	S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards	Not applicable. No Barbadian fishing vessel greater than 20M LOA engaged in fishing during the 2020.
S:TRO02	S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in purse-seine or bait boat fishing.
S:TRO03	S44	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in purse-seine or bait boat fishing.
S:TRO04	S45	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in purse-seine or bait boat fishing.
S:TRO05	S46	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Not applicable. No Barbadian fishing vessel greater than 20M LOA engaged in fishing during the 2020. 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	S46b	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Not applicable. Barbados has not yet implemented any electronic monitoring system. Note that the Draft 2021 Fisheries Management Regulations (see section 4) mandate participation in approved observer programmes including electronic monitoring systems.
S:TRO06	S47	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Not applicable. 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 I and II formats.
S:TRO07	S48	Historical FAD set data	Not applicable. Barbados has never engaged in purse-seine or bait boat fishing and has no historic FAD set data.
S:TRO09	S58	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:BIL03	S55	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Not applicable Barbados is a developing CPC and marlin and spearfish catches are currently not discarded and all are used for local consumption.
S:BIL04	S56	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Not applicable. The data collection program for all Barbados fisheries has been described in several earlier National Reports.
S:BIL05	S57	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Not applicable. Barbados was not involved in trialing electronic monitoring systems in 2020.
S:SHK01	S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Not applicable. Plans for improving data collection for sharks to the species level are being developed.
S:SHK02	S50	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Not applicable. Barbados did not engage in any scientific programmes for shortfin mako in particular during the reporting period.
S:SHK03	S51	Information on blue shark	2020 catch reported in Task I (Nominal catch) and II (Catch and effort) data submitted 2021/07/31
S:SHK04	S54	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases	No catches of shortfin mako sharks were reported at Barbados during the reporting period. All shark catches reported in Task I and II reports submitted 2021/07/31
S:BYC01	S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Relevant information for sharks and turtles was included in this section submitted to ICCAT in the 2016 National report.
S:BYC02	S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Not applicable. The Draft 2021 Fisheries Management Regulations (see section 4) mandates the reporting of interactions with marine turtles.
S:BYC03	S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Not applicable. Barbados has not implemented an observer program. 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:BYC04	S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable. 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 (see section 4) 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.

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:BYC05	S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Not applicable. As explained above, it is difficult to define “by-catch” in the context of local fisheries. 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 (see section 4) 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. The legislation also mandates that the protected species are released in such a manner to decrease post-release mortality including that vessels carry the relevant equipment such as de-hooking gear and that the crew be trained in its use to facilitate this.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
GENERAL	M:GEN01	GEN0001	Annual Reports	2021/09/15
	M:GEN02	GEN0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	See above.
	M:GEN03	GEN0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	2021/08/15
	M:GEN04	GEN0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any vessel chartering arrangements.
	M:GEN05	GEN0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any vessel chartering arrangements.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Not applicable. No at sea transshipments of ICCAT species were authorised in Barbadian waters.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006b	Transshipment reports in - port	Not applicable. No transshipments of ICCAT species were authorised to pass through Barbados ports.
	M:GEN07	GEN0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. No at sea transshipments of ICCAT species were authorised in Barbadian waters.
	M:GEN08	GEN0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Not applicable. No transshipments of ICCAT species were authorised to pass through Barbados ports nor at-sea in Barbadian waters.
	M:GEN09	GEN0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Not applicable. There are no large-scale fishing vessels in the Barbados fleet and furthermore no at sea transshipments of ICCAT species were authorised in Barbadian waters.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:GEN10	GEN0010a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Not applicable. ICCAT will be provided with this information when it has been defined in local law.
	M:GEN10	GEN0010b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Not applicable. ICCAT will be provided with this information when it has been defined in local law.
	M:GEN11	GEN0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable. ICCAT will be provided with this information when it has been defined in local law.
	M:GEN12	GEN0012	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable. ICCAT will be provided with this information when it has been defined in local law.
	M:GEN13	GEN0013	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Not applicable. No such issue arose during the reporting period.
	M:GEN14	GEN0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Not applicable. No such issue arose during the reporting period.
	M:GEN15	GEN0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. No such issue arose during the reporting period.
	M:GEN16	GEN0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. No such issue arose during the reporting period.
	M:GEN17	GEN0017	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Not applicable. Barbados has no such agreements or arrangements.
	M:GEN18	GEN0018	Access agreements and changes	Not applicable. There are no fishing access agreements involving Barbados.
	M:GEN19	GEN0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. There are no fishing access agreements involving Barbados.
	M:GEN20	GEN0020	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Not applicable. No vessels greater than 20m were involved in fishing during the reporting period. (see Section 5)
	M:GEN21	GEN0021	Vessels 20 m LOA or greater internal actions report	Not applicable. No vessels greater than 20m were involved in fishing during the reporting period. (see Section 5)
	M:GEN23	GEN0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	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 discards by the recreational fishing fleet. The details of routine record keeping and reporting will be developed through a stakeholder consultative process.
	M:GEN24	GEN0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Not applicable. No reports received during reporting period.
	M:GEN25	GEN0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. No reports received during reporting period.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:GEN26	GEN0026	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Not applicable. See section 5.
	M:GEN27	GEN0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable. Barbados has no data on non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report
	M:GEN28	GEN0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable. Barbados has no data on non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report
	M:GEN29	GEN0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. No reports received during the reporting period.
	M:GEN30	GEN0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. No reports received during the reporting period.
	M:GEN31	GEN0031	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	Not applicable. ICCAT will be provided with this information when it has been defined in local law.
	M:GEN32	GEN0032	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Not applicable. ICCAT will be provided with this information when it has been defined in local law.
	M:GEN33	GEN0033	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Not applicable. Barbados is currently not participating in this pilot programme.
	M:GEN34	GEN0034	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Not applicable. Barbados has no vessels on the final IUU vessel list.
	M:GEN35	GEN0035	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Not applicable. 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.
	M:GEN36	GEN0036	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Not applicable. Barbados has not implemented an observer program.
	M:GEN37	GEN0037	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Not applicable. No reports of lost fishing gear were received during the reporting period.
	M:GEN38	GEN0038	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Not applicable. No reports of lost fishing gear were received during the reporting period.
	M:GEN39	GEN0039	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Not applicable.
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	BFT1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin.
	M:BFT02	BFT1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:BFT03	BFT1003	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin.
	M:BFT04	BFT1004	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin.
	M:BFT05	BFT1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin.
	M:BFT07	BFT1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin.
	M:BFT08	BFT1008	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin.
	M:BFT09	BFT1009	Modifications to fishing plans	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin.
	M:BFT10	BFT1010	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin.
	M:BFT11	BFT1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2020	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin.
	M:BFT12	BFT1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin.
	M:BFT13	BFT1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin.
	M:BFT14	BFT1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin.
	M:BFT15	BFT1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin.
	M:BFT16	BFT1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin.
	M:BFT17	BFT1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin.
	M:BFT18	BFT1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin.
	M:BFT19	BFT1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin.
	M:BFT20	BFT1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin.
	M:BFT21	BFT1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:BFT22	BFT1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin.
	M:BFT23	BFT1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin.
	M:BFT24	BFT1024	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin.
	M:BFT25	BFT1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin.
	M:BFT27	BFT1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin.
	M:BFT28	BFT1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin.
	M:BFT29	BFT1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin.
	M:BFT30	BFT1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin.
	M:BFT31	BFT1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin.
	M:BFT32	BFT1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin.
	M:BFT33	BFT1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin.
	M:BFT34	BFT1034	Report on intra farm transfers and random controls	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin.
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	TRO2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable. No Barbadian vessel greater than 20m was authorised to fish in 2020.
	M:TRO02	TRO2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	2021/07/31
	M:TRO03	TRO2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable. No reports of IUU fishing were received during the reporting period.
	M:TRO06	TRO2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	See section 5.
	M:TRO07	TRO2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Sample validation seals and signatures of relevant authorities will be submitted.
	M:TRO09	TRO2009	Quarterly catches of tropical tuna	Not applicable. Data will be routinely submitted from 2021-10-30.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:TRO10	TRO2010	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in purse-seine or bait boat fishing.
	M:TRO11	TRO2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans	Not applicable. Barbados total annual catch of tunas has never exceeded 1000 t.
	M:TRO13	TRO2013	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Not applicable. Barbados does not have purse seiners and no large longline vessels (LOA 20m or greater) fished in 2020.
	M:TRO14	TRO2014	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Not applicable. Barbados does not have purse seiners and no large longline vessels (LOA 20m or greater) fished in 2020.
	M:TRO15	TRO2015	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Not applicable. Barbados did not utilize its entire catch limit for bigeye tuna in 2020.
	M:TRO17	TRO2017	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Not applicable. Barbados does not consider tunas by-catch.
	M:TRO18	TRO2018	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	Not applicable. Barbados does not consider tunas by-catch.
	M:TRO19	TRO2019	Difference between fishing effort 2018 and fishing effort 2020	Not applicable. Barbados does not have purse seiners and does not engage in the type of FAD fishing to which this recommendation applies.
	M:TRO20	TRO2020	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Not applicable. Barbados was not involved in any trials on electronic monitoring in 2020.
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	SWO3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. No applications for permission to export swordfish were made to the Fisheries Division during the reporting period. See Section 5.
	M:SWO02	SWO3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Sample validation seals and signatures of relevant authorities under new Ministerial organisation will be submitted.
	M:SWO03	SWO3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Not applicable. Barbadian vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean.
	M:SWO04	SWO3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. Barbadian vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean.
	M:SWO05	SWO3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. Barbadian vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean.
	M:SWO06	SWO3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. Barbadian vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean.
	M:SWO07	SWO3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Not applicable. There are no proposed changes to the plan for 2021.
	M:SWO10	SWO3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Not applicable. Barbadian does not receive landings or tranship SWO-MED
	M:SWO11	SWO3011	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Not applicable. Barbadian vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean.
	M:SWO12	SWO3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Barbados does not tag and has not landed any tagged SWO-MED fish

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:SWO13	SWO3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Barbados does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED.
	M:SWO14	SWO3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Barbados does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED.
	M:SWO15	SWO3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Not applicable. No Barbadian registered vessels larger than 20m actively fished in 2020.
	M:SWO16	SWO3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Not applicable. No Barbadian registered vessels larger than 20m actively fished in 2020.
	M:SWO17	SWO3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Not applicable. No Barbadian registered vessels larger than 20m actively fished in 2020.
	M:SWO18	SWO3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Not applicable. Barbados does not fish S.SWO.
	M:SWO19	SWO3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable. Barbados does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED.
	M:SWO20	SWO3020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Not applicable. Barbadian vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean.
ALBACORE				
	M:ALB03	ALB4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Not applicable. Barbadian vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean.
	M:ALB04	ALB4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Not applicable. No Barbadian registered vessels larger than 20m actively fished in 2020.
	M:ALB05	ALB4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Not applicable. Barbados does not fish South Atlantic Albacore.
	M:ALB06	ALB4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Not applicable. Barbados does not consider albacore as by-catch.
	M:ALB07	ALB4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Not applicable. Barbados does not fish South Atlantic Albacore.
BILLFISH				
	M:BIL01	BIL5001	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	2021-09-15
	M:BIL04	BIL5004	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Not applicable. Barbados is a developing CPC and all Billfish landed are used for local consumption.
	M:BIL05	BIL5005	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Barbados has not participated in electronic monitoring for BIL during the reporting period.
SHARKS				
	M:SHK05	SHK7005	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	2021-09-16

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
OTHER SPECIES BY-CATCH	M:BYC01	BYC8001	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	Not applicable. Encounters with seabirds in the areas where Barbados longliners fish are relatively rare. However, the use of tori lines to deter seabirds can be recommended as a mitigation strategy following consultations with fishers. Barbados does not have an NPOA for seabirds.
	M:BYC02	BYC8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Not applicable. As above.
	M:BYC03	BYC8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	It is difficult to define “by-catch” in the context of local 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 (see section 4) 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. The legislation also mandates that the protected species are released in such a manner to decrease post-release mortality including that vessels carry the relevant equipment such as de-hooking gear and that the crew be trained in its use to facilitate this.
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	SDP9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Testing the feasibility of electronic statistical reporting is part of an on-going pilot VMS tracking programme. See section 4
	M:MIX01	MISC9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Not applicable. Barbados had not lodged an objection to any of the previous year's recommendations.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

The Draft 2021 Fisheries Management Regulations will shortly be submitted to Cabinet following wide consultative review by government and industry stakeholders. These comprehensive regulations are designed to provide a legislative framework that will facilitate the implementation of existing key ICCAT recommendations while importantly allowing for timely alterations to be made as may become necessary to keep pace with the changing demands of effective fisheries management in general often reflected in changes in ICCAT recommendations. In this context, the regulations significantly increase protection from fishing for a wider range of recognized endangered, vulnerable or threatened species, including those under the purview of ICCAT, by either completely banning harvest and retention or, depending on the conservation status of the species and in keeping with international guidelines and regulations, in the case of incidental capture only allowing the retention of a limited number of dead catch at haul-back. In this context, the regulations also *inter alia* mandate the release of live catches of this protected group in such a manner as to increase post-release success. Note that the structure of the regulations facilitate the addition of other species to be similarly legally protected from fishing as required. The regulations also impose minimum size restrictions for certain species as per management recommendations; mandate improved catch and effort and other fishing trip information recording and reporting including for non-target incidental catches and discards by both the commercial and recreational fishing fleets; and mandating participation in observer, including electronic monitoring, programmes. Note that Barbados has not implemented an observer program and given that the majority of the longline vessels are less than 15m LOA and cannot safely carry non-crew observers, provision 16-14 4b applies and an alternative scientific monitoring approach is required, the details of which have not yet been determined. The 2021 Draft Management Regulations are also structured to allow for the introduction of other management measures as required.

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 being reviewed. These regulations will *inter alia* impose stricter legal controls of all fishing related activities conducted or planned to be conducted by vessels not entitled to fly the flag of Barbados *inter alia* at first landing and trans-shipment of fish or fish products through Barbados ports. The project on satellite tracking and electronic trip reporting for commercial local longline fishing vessels is continuing.

Manta Rays, large and small toothed sawfish and the whale shark are the species of sharks and rays that have already been included in the list of species for which harvesting and any form of retention has been prohibited in the Draft 2021 Fisheries Management Regulations (see section 4). The addition of other sensitive shark species in keeping with recommended management actions such as complete harvest ban or limited harvest etc. will be addressed on a case by case following consultations with stakeholders. Note that the Regulations pertaining to enhancing the chances of post-release survival of incidentally captured animals will also apply to any listed sharks. The results of these consultations will also contribute to the redevelopment of a National Plan of Action for Sharks Barbados continues to participate in the development of a Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) for sharks for the FAO-WECAFC region. The Draft 2021 Fisheries Management Regulations also includes prohibiting the practise of shark finning and to this end mandates that all shark fins must be landed naturally attached to the carcass etc.

Barbados supports the use of non-offset circle hooks in its longline fishery to reduce mortality in the longline fishery of the range of sensitive species including blue and white marlins, protected species in particular those most likely to interact with longline gear such as sharks and sea turtles. To this end the Fisheries Division will continue to work with fishers to encourage the increased use of non-offset circle hooks. Reducing the incidence of fish dying on the lines before being landed through *inter alia* the use of non-offset circle hooks is also important for optimising product quality. It is envisaged that the improvements in product quality and marketability will serve as a strong incentive for local fishers to adjust their fishing practises in at least two ways viz. the use of non-offset circle hooks to reduce pre-landing mortality and adjustments to fishing depth to better target the preferred tuna species thus reducing catch rates of the sensitive marlin species. In this context, the Draft 2021 Fisheries Management Regulations not only mandates that crew ensure that any sensitive species alive at haul back be released in manner that would maximise their post-release survivorship, it also mandates that vessels carry on board the necessary equipment in good working order to achieve this and that crews be adequately trained to achieve this objective. Training programs to instruct fishers on the best practises for safely extricating these animals from fishing lines without endangering the fishers themselves will be undertaken. Barbados will be participating in projects that focus on all of these areas that will redound to both improving the island's large pelagics value chain while restructuring the island's longline fishery such that it can better target species for which greater fishing opportunities exist and reducing interactions with other sensitive species.

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

M:GEN20 and M:GEN21: There is one fishing vessel greater than 20m LOA registered but has not actively fished in well over a decade. ICCAT will be duly notified in the event that the vessel returns to active fishing.

M: GEN26, TRO06 and SWO01: 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:BYC03: It must be reiterated that the current longline gear used by local fishers targets all species in the range of the gear and any species is equally likely to be taken. The definition of any species as "by-catch" is difficult and not appropriate in the context of most Barbadian fisheries as it is only under extraordinary circumstances that any of the catch is deliberately discarded. Nevertheless, fishers will be required to report any catch discards in trip reporting when such systems are implemented.

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

SUMMARY

As a member of two major RFMOs, including ICCAT, Belize continues to maintain a compliant fleet in all the areas where our vessels operate. Belize's fishing fleet which operated in the ICCAT area during 2020 comprised of purse seiners and long liners which were licensed to target tuna and tuna like species and their support vessels. Our fleet in previous years consisted predominantly of long liners which have fluctuated over the years. Our purse seine fleet consisted of 10 vessels over a five-year period. The total average number of tuna purse seine vessels over the past five years averages 7 vessels. Despite the fleet size and structure, the catches of tuna and tuna-like species and sharks have fluctuated over the past five years from approximately 17,060 m/t in 2016, 20,031.94 m/t in 2017 but saw an increase in 2018, 2019, 2020 of 33,208.04 m/t, 31,391 m/t and 31,005 m/t respectively, inclusive of tunas, billfishes, and sharks. Skipjack has been the predominant catch for the past several years, amounting to 56% of our overall catches in the past five years. Blue shark, frigate tuna, wahoo and sailfish continue to be the most common incidentally caught species in our overall fishery. The compiled data including Task 1 and Task 2 for 2020 and the list of authorized vessels have been reported to the Secretariat.

RÉSUMÉ

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RESUMEN

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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 levels 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 2020 consisted of 19 fishing vessels of > 24 meters in LOA, all of which were licensed to operate exclusively in the ICCAT Area. **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 and Inspection Policy. We have also adopted a Licensing Policy and in 2020 we adopted a Quota Management Policy.

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 2020. 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.

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

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:GEN01	S01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	10-August-2021
S:GEN02	S02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	29-July-2021 Report included in e-mail.
S:GEN03	S03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	29-July-2021 Report included in e-mail.
S:GEN04	S04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	29-July-2021 Report included in e-mail.
S:GEN05	S05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	29-July-2021 Report included in e-mail.
S:GEN06	S06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	29-July-2021 Report included in e-mail.
S:GEN07	S07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	15-February-2021 Belize does not have a tagging program.
S:GEN08	S08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	15-February-2021 Belize does not have a tagging program.
S:GEN09	S09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	15-February-2021 Belize does not have a tagging program.
S:GEN10	S10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	15-February-2021
S:GEN11	S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	15-February-2021 Belize carries out no alternative scientific monitoring approach as we have no small scale vessels in our fleet unable to carry observers.
S:GEN12	S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	15-February-2021 Belize has no reported activities that impact pelagic sargassum and our vessels do not operate in the Sargasso Sea.
S:GEN13	S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	15-February-2021 Belize does not operate a longline fishery in the Mediterranean area and as such, there is no data to report on this measure.
S:BFT01	S15	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	15-February-2021 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery.
S:BFT02	S16	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras (BFT raw data outputs) OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	15-February-2021 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery.
S:BFT03	S17	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras (BFT at time of caging summary reports)	15-February-2021 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery.
S:BFT04	S18	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	15-February-2021 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery.
S:BFT05	S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	15-February-2021 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery.
S:BFT06	S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	15-February-2021 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery.

S:BFT07	S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	15-February-2021 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery.
S:BFT09	S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	15-February-2021 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery.
S:TRO01	S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards	29-July 2021 Data from our logbooks are included in our Task 1 and 2 submissions.
S:TRO02	S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	29-January-2021 Belize submitted its FAD Management Plan on 29-January -2020. Amended document was also sent on 1st July following the Panel 1 meeting.
S:TRO03	S44	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	29-July-2021
S:TRO04	S45	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	29-July-2021
S:TRO09	S46	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	20-May-2021, 08-June-2021, Technical difficulties with our in-house system resulted in the late submission of information.
S:TRO10	S46b	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	20-May-2021 Belize does not have an electronic monitoring system for its long line vessels targeting tropical tunas in the convention area. These vessels are subject to observer coverage.
S:TRO06	S47	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	15-February-2021 Belize does not have a sampling program for its fleet nor do we have a domestic port where transshipment of tropical tunas take place.
S:TRO07	S48	Historical FAD set data	29-July-2021
S:TRO09	S58	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	15-February-2021 Belize has not carried out any electronic monitoring trials. Submitted under M:TRO20 in our Part II report.
S:BIL03	S55	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / round scale spearfish	09-August-2021 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	S56	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	10-August-2021 Belize does not operate an artisanal fishery for species managed by ICCAT.
S:BIL05	S57	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	15-February-2021 Belize has not carried out any electronic monitoring trials for BIL interactions.
S:SHK01	S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species-specific level	15-February-2021 Belize submits species-specific shark data. Shark data is reported in our Task 1 and 2 submission.
S:SHK02	S50	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	15-February-2021 Belize does not carry out any research on Shortfin Mako Sharks.

S:SHK03	S51	Information on blue shark	15-February-2021 Belize does not carry out research on Blue Shark.
S:SHK04	S54	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases	15-February-2021 Belize has issued a ban on the harvesting of North Atlantic shortfin mako shark in the Northern Atlantic. Nonetheless, any incidental catches harvested will be reported in our Task 1 and 2 Reports.
S:BYC01	S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	15-February-2021 Belize has not yet developed any identification guidelines for ICCAT species, but we have included in our Sea Turtle Handling Guidelines information on the major turtle species caught in ICCAT fisheries such as nesting areas, ecological regions, scientific names, and photo together with identifying information.
S:BYC02	S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	29-July-2021 Information submitted in our ST09 submission.
S:BYC03	S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	29-July-2021 Information submitted in our ST09 submission.
S:BYC04	S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	10-August-2021 Belize does not operate an artisanal fleet that targets ICCAT regulated species exclusively for commercial purposes.
S:BYC05	S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	10-August-2021 This information will be reported in our Annual Report.

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

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
GENERAL	M: GEN01	GEN0001	Annual Reports	Belize implements ICCAT CMMs through legally binding fishing vessel circulars issued in accordance with our HSFA, 2013. The ICCAT Statistical Document Program has been implemented since 2007 and our annual reports are submitted to the Secretariat in accordance with the relevant Resolutions and Recommendations. Belize has also implemented the EU's catch certification scheme. The implementation of these trade monitoring systems has been instrumental in keeping track of Belize's trade partners and the quantities of marine resources exported to these areas.
	M: GEN02	GEN0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Belize submits required annual reports to ICCAT in a timely manner in accordance with relevant ICCAT Resolutions and Recommendations. The information submitted to the Secretariat is collected from our high seas fleet operating in the ICCAT area and is mandated by national legislation that are implemented through Belize High Seas Fishing Act, 2013 and fishing vessel circulars as well as domestic regulations. These legislations are implemented pursuant to relevant ICCAT Resolution and Recommendations to achieve the CMM objectives of the Commission and has jurisdiction over all ICCAT managed species, as appropriate.
	M: GEN03	GEN0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	11-August-2021
	M: GEN04	GEN0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	15-February-2021 Belize is not involved in any chartering agreements.
	M: GEN05	GEN0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	15-February-2021 Belize is not involved in any chartering agreements.
	M: GEN06	GEN0006a	Transshipment reports - at sea	15-February-2021 No Belize flagged vessel was authorized to carry out transshipment at sea for this reporting period.
	M: GEN06	GEN0006b	Transshipment reports in - port	15-February-2021 No Belize flagged vessel was authorized to carry out transshipment at port for this reporting period.
	M: GEN07	GEN0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	15-February-2021 Belize has no carrier vessels that has been authorized to carry out transshipment at sea.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M: GEN08	GEN0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	15-February-2021 This data is reported to the Secretariat annually and at the time of any changes.
	M: GEN09	GEN0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	15-February-2021 No Belize flagged vessel has been authorized to tranship at sea in the Convention area. Belize did not engage in the ROP in 2020 and as such did not submit a vessel listing.
	M: GEN10	GEN0010a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	15-February-2021 Although Belize has several designated ports they are not designated as fishing ports nor are they equipped to receive foreign fishing vessels.
	M: GEN10	GEN0010b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	15-February-2021 The point of contact for port entry notification and for receiving copies of port inspections reports for our vessels is as follows: VALARIE LANZA Director for High Seas Fisheries Belize High Seas Fisheries Unit Keystone Building, Suite 50, 304 Newtown Barracks, Belize City Tel: 501-223-4918 Email: director@bhsfu.gov.bz
	M: GEN11	GEN0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	15-February-2021 Although Belize has several designated ports they are not designated as fishing ports nor are they equipped to receive foreign fishing vessels.
	M: GEN12	GEN0012	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	15-February-2021 Although Belize has several designated ports they are not designated as fishing ports nor are they equipped to receive foreign fishing vessels.
	M: GEN13	GEN0013	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	15-February-2021 Not applicable – Following the above explanation in GEN0011 and 0012 we have not granted any access for port entry to foreign fishing vessels.
	M: GEN14	GEN0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	15-February-2021 Not applicable – Following the above explanation in GEN0011 and 0012 we have not granted any access for port entry to foreign fishing vessels.
	M: GEN15	GEN0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	15-February-2021 Not applicable – Following the above explanation in GEN0011 and 0012 we have not granted any access for port entry to foreign fishing vessels.
	M: GEN16	GEN0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	15-February-2021 Not applicable – Following the above explanation in GEN0011 and 0012 we have not granted any access for port entry to foreign fishing vessels.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M: GEN17	GEN0017	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	15-February-2021 Belize has not entered into any such agreements or arrangements.
	M: GEN18	GEN0018	Access agreements and changes	15-February-2021 Belize has not entered into any such agreements or arrangements.
	M: GEN19	GEN0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	15-February-2021 Belize has not entered into any such agreements or arrangements.
	M: GEN20	GEN0020	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	15-February-2021 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	GEN0021	Vessels 20 m LOA or greater internal actions report	07-May-2021
	M: GEN23	GEN0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	<p>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; and while marlin/round scale spearfish can only be fished on a catch and release basis.</p> <p>Currently, the competent authority does not have a data collection program for these fisheries; however, the Belize High Seas Fisheries Unit (BHSFU), which has mandate for Belize fisheries in areas beyond national jurisdictions, has signed on MOU with the CZMAI on 6th 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 fulfilment of Belize's reporting obligations.</p>
	M: GEN24	GEN0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	15-February-2021 Belize has no data to report on any presumed IUU activities of vessels 12 meters or more LOA.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M: GEN25	GEN0025	Comments on IUU allegations	15-February-2021 Belize has received no information on presumed IUU activities carried out by our vessels.
	M: GEN26	GEN0026	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	15-February-2021 Belize does not land or import tuna or tuna like species via our ports.
	M: GEN27	GEN0027	Data on non-compliance	15-February-2021 Belize has nothing to report on suspected non-compliance with ICCAT measures.
	M: GEN28	GEN0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	15-February-2021 Not applicable following the above response.
	M: GEN29	GEN0029	Vessel's sightings	15-February-2021 Belize has nothing to report in this regard.
	M: GEN30	GEN0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	15-February-2021 Belize has received no notification on any sightings of our vessels, nor have we made any such sightings of other vessels.
	M: GEN31	GEN0031	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	15-February-2021 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	GEN0032	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	
	M: GEN33	GEN0033	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	
	M: GEN34	GEN0034	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	15-February-2021 Belize has no vessels appearing on the ICCAT IUU Vessel Listing.
	M: GEN35	GEN0035	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	15-February-2021 Belize has no vessels on which an ICCAT observer may be placed.
	M: GEN36	GEN0036	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	
	M: GEN37	GEN0037	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	15-February-2021 Belize has received no reports from our vessels on the retrieval of lost gears.
	M: GEN38	GEN0038	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	15-February-2021 Belize has received no report from our vessels of lost and/or irretrievable fishing gears.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M: GEN39	GEN0039	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	15-February-2021 Points of contact for the exchange of information pursuant to Rec. 19-09 is as follows: VALERIE LANZA Director for High Seas Fisheries Belize High Seas Fisheries Unit Keystone Building, Suite 50, 304 Newtown Barracks, Belize City Tel: 501-223-4918 Email: director@bhsfu.gov.bz
BLUEFIN TUNA	M: BFT01	BFT1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	15-February-2021 Belize is not engaged in the Bluefin Tuna fisheries. As a result, we have no data to report.
	M: BFT02	BFT1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	
	M: BFT03	BFT1003	Carry over of caged fish declaration	
	M: BFT04	BFT1004	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	
	M: BFT05	BFT1005	Bluefin tuna traps	
	M: BFT07	BFT1007	Fishing, inspection, and capacity plans	
	M: BFT08	BFT1008	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	
	M: BFT09	BFT1009	Modifications to fishing plans	
	M: BFT10	BFT1010	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02	
	M: BFT11	BFT1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2020	
	M: BFT12	BFT1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	
	M: BFT13	BFT1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	
	M: BFT14	BFT1014	Joint Fishing Operations	
	M: BFT15	BFT1015	VMS messages	
	M: BFT16	BFT1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	
	M: BFT17	BFT1017	List of inspection vessels	
	M: BFT18	BFT1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	
	M: BFT19	BFT1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	
	M: BFT20	BFT1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	
	M: BFT21	BFT1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	
	M: BFT22	BFT1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	
	M: BFT23	BFT1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	
	M: BFT24	BFT1024	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	
	M: BFT25	BFT1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	
	M: BFT27	BFT1027	BCD Annual Report	
	M: BFT28	BFT1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	
	M: BFT29	BFT1029	BCD Contact points	
	M: BFT30	BFT1030	BCD legislation	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M: BFT31	BFT1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	
	M: BFT32	BFT1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	
	M: BFT33	BFT1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	
	M: BFT34	BFT1034	Report on intra farm transfers and random controls	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M: TRO01	TRO2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	15-February-2021 All vessels in this category are reported to the Secretariat and at time of subsequent change.
	M: TRO02	TRO2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	29-July-2021
	M: TRO03	TRO2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	15-February-2021 None of our vessels have carried out any alleged IUU activities nor have we been informed of any such activities by other Member States.
	M: TRO06	TRO2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	15-February-2021 Not applicable. Belize does not import frozen BET tuna.
	M: TRO07	TRO2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	15-February-2021 Updated information was submitted to the Secretariat in 2019. There have been no further updates since that time.
	M: TRO09	TRO2009	Quarterly catches of tropical tuna	15-February-2021 Belize submits quarterly catches of BET by the end of the following quarter in accordance with Rec.19-02.
	M: TRO10	TRO2010	Steps taken to minimize ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	15-February-2021 This information is contained in our FAD Management Plan which was submitted on 29 th January 2021
	M: TRO11	TRO2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans	15-February-2021 This data was submitted on 29 th January 2021.
	M: TRO13	TRO2013	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	15-February-2021 Submission of this data monthly cannot be submitted by Belize due to the nature of our data reporting requirements and operation of our vessels. Any data submitted to the Secretariat monthly will not be complete and accurate and would have to be for the preceding month and not the reporting month. We are currently working to develop policies and systems for submission of monthly reports by our vessels.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M: TRO14	TRO2014	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	15-February-2021 Similar to the above, we are working to develop policies/systems for the submission by our vessels of weekly catches. We maintain that this may be difficult to achieve due to the nature of our data reporting systems and operation of our vessels.
	M: TRO15	TRO2015	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	15-February-2021 Belize did not utilize its entire quota allocation in 2020. Data has been reported in our in our Task 1 and 2.
	M: TRO17	TRO2017	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	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 specie exclusively is 10 m/t. This quantity is accounted for in the overall allocation for Belize.
	M: TRO18	TRO2018	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	Belize has adopted in 2021 a Quota Management Policy to ensure that allocations of all quotas for tropical tunas are evenly and effectively distributed among our 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: TRO19	TRO2019	Difference between fishing effort 2018 and fishing effort 2020	Historical FAD Set Data has been submitted on 29 th July 2021 in accordance with Rec.19-02 para.31 and reporting obligation S: TRO07.
	M: TRO20	TRO2020	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	15-February-2021 Belize has not carried out any electronic monitoring trials.
SWORDFISH	M: SWO01	SWO3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	15-February-2021 Belize does not import swordfish.
	M: SWO02	SWO3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	15-February-2021 Updated information was submitted to the Secretariat in 2019. Since that time there has been no further changes.
	M: SWO03	SWO3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	15-February-2021 Belize is not involved in the MED_SWO fishery.
	M: SWO04	SWO3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	15-February-2021 Belize does not have a sport/recreational MED_SWO fishery.
	M: SWO05	SWO3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	15-February-2021 Belize does not operate a MED_SWO fishery.
	M: SWO06	SWO3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	15-February-2021 Belize does not operate a MED_SWO fishery.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M: SWO07	SWO3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	15-February-2021 Belize submitted its plan last year. We have made no further modifications to the Plan.
	M: SWO10	SWO3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	15-February-2021 Belize does not operate a MED_SWO fishery.
	M: SWO11	SWO3011	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	15-February-2021 Belize does not operate a MED_SWO fishery.
	M: SWO12	SWO3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	15-February-2021 Belize does not operate a MED_SWO fishery.
	M: SWO13	SWO3013	List of inspection vessels	15-February-2021 Belize does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
	M: SWO14	SWO3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	15-February-2021 Belize does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
	M: SWO15	SWO3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	15-February-2021 This data is submitted to the Secretariat and at the time of changes to authorizations.
	M: SWO16	SWO3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	15-February-2021 This data is submitted to the Secretariat and at the time of changes to authorizations.
	M: SWO17	SWO3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Belize has established an onboard bycatch limit across the board for all species inclusive of northern swordfish. The bycatch limit established for vessels not authorized to fish this specie exclusively is 10 m/t. This quantity is accounted for in the overall allocation for Belize. However, we have no vessels that has reported any northern swordfish taken as bycatch.
	M: SWO18	SWO3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Belize has established an onboard bycatch limit across the board for all species inclusive of southern swordfish. The bycatch limit established for vessels not authorized to fish this specie exclusively is 10 m/t. This quantity is accounted for in the overall allocation for Belize. However, we have no vessels that has reported any southern swordfish taken as bycatch.
	M: SWO19	SWO3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	15-February-2021 Belize does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
	M: SWO20	SWO3020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	15-February-2021 Belize does not operate a MED_SWO fishery.
ALBACORE				
	M: ALB03	ALB4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	15-February-2021 Belize has not authorized any of our vessels to fish for MED_ALB.
	M: ALB04	ALB4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	15-February-2021 This data is submitted to the Secretariat and at the time of changes to authorization.
	M: ALB05	ALB4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	15-February-2021 This data is submitted to the Secretariat and at the time of changes to authorization.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M: ALB06	ALB4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Belize has established an onboard bycatch limit across the board for all species inclusive of northern albacore. The bycatch limit established for vessels not authorized to fish this specie exclusively is 10 m/t. This quantity is accounted for in the overall allocation for Belize. However, we have no vessels that has reported any northern albacore taken as bycatch.
	M: ALB07	ALB4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Belize has established an onboard bycatch limit across the board for all species inclusive of southern albacore. The bycatch limit established for vessels not authorized to fish this specie exclusively is 10 m/t. This quantity is accounted for in the overall allocation for Belize. However, we have no vessels that has reported any southern albacore taken as bycatch.
BILLFISH	M: BIL01	BIL5001	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	15-February-2021 Belize submitted a Billfish Check Sheet to the Secretariat last year. There have been no updates since that time.
	M: BIL04	BIL5004	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	15-February-2021 Not applicable. Belize is a developing coastal State.
	M: BIL05	BIL5005	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	15-February-2021 Belize did not carry out any electronic monitoring trails for billfishes.
SHARKS				
	M: SHK05	SHK7005	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	15-February-2021 Belize submitted its Shark Implementation Check Sheet to the Secretariat in 2020. Since that time there has been no further changes.
OTHER SPECIES BY-CATCH	M: BYC01	BYC8001	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	Belize implemented the FAO Guidelines for Sea Turtles in 2008. In 2016 Belize revised its guidelines to include visual aids on turtle identification and handling and detangling equipment and procedures. It is now mandatory for our vessels to have on board this data and all relevant equipment. The implementation of our observer program has aided in identifying the use of these measures on our vessels. On 24 th February 2021 we issued revised circular on measures to Mitigate the Impact of Fishing for all Fish Stocks on Sea Turtles and our Sea Turtle Handling Guidelines.
	M: BYC02	BYC8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	29-July-2021
	M: BYC03	BYC8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce	In 2013 Belize issued a legally binding circular regarding measures to mitigate

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
			discards and any relevant research in this field	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.
MISCELLANEOUS	M: SDP01	SDP9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Belize has not implemented a pilot electronic statistical document program.
	M: MIX01	MISC9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	15-February-2021 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, a Licensing, Sanction and Monitoring Control and Surveillance Regulations.
3. In 2014 we also adopted a National Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing. We are also currently in the process of reviewing this Plan for future amendment.
4. Belize also adopted a Fleet Policy in 2014 as a measure to effectively manage our fleet's expansion. This Policy was amended in June 2018.
5. Belize launched its Fisheries Monitoring Centre in 2014 which operates under the 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 a Quota Management Policy in January 2021.
14. Belize adopted an Administrative Sanction and Assessment Policy in January 2021.

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>
2016	2661446	398.51	122.86	39.4	474.49	29.52	149.60	1214.39
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	326.045	162.134	652.53	152.20	110.73	2.12	1405.759

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>
2016	5620.47	1289.57	7893.768	824	15,627.81
2017	5791.2	1366.1	9957.597		17,114.90
2018	8120.80	1782	20747.70	552.111	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

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<
2016	SUR	2		2	
	NAM		2		2
	SEN		1		1
2017	EU-ESP	1		1	
	CIV		1		1
	SEN		1		1
	NAM		1		1
	SUR	8		8	
2018	SEN		2		2
	NAM		1		1
	SUR	8		8	
	CPV	1		1	
2019	SUR	9	2	9	2
	TTO	1		1	
	URY	1		1	
2020	SUR	9			
	URY	1			
	CAPE VERDE	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<
2016	CIV		4		4
	GHA		2		2
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

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

Table 6. Area of Operation of Vessels.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quadrant</i>	<i>Latitude Positions</i>	<i>Longitude Positions</i>
2016	SW	Between 00S-25S	Between 00W-25W
	NW	Between 00N-25N	Between 00W-25W
2017	NW	Between 00N-25N	Between 05W-80W
	SW	Between 00S-25S	Between 05W-60W
2018	NW	Between 00N-25N	Between 05W-80W
	SW	Between 00S-25S	Between 05W-60W
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 15W-55W
	SE	Between 00-10S	Between 10E-45E
	SW	Between 00S-20S	Between 10W-60W

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>
2016	173.111	14.479	10.851	13.121			
2017	401.454	43.497	18.953	1.080			
2018	538.229	26.625	62.012			28.567	9.717
2019	533.58	9.058	103.50		655.00	27.041	23.800
2020	315.769	1.920	42.432		585.00	34.140	65.209

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

SUMMARY

In 2020, the Brazilian fleet fishing for tunas and tuna-like fish consisted of 332 fishing boats, including about 263 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 46,801 (live weight), slightly lower than catches recorded in 2020, when 48,081 t were landed. Most of the catches were done by handline fishery (17,964 t; 38%), in associated schools, targeting tropical tunas, mainly YFT (11,038t). The baitboat fishery accounted for the second largest catch in 2020, representing 36% (16,807 t) of the total tuna and tuna like-fish caught this year, with SKJ responding for 87% of the fish landed, in weight (14,590 t). Longline catches reached 9,283 t, representing 20% of the total, being made mainly of BSH (2,904 t), SWO (1,871 t), YFT (1,203 t), and BET (1,390 t). About 42% of all Brazilian catches of tunas and tuna-like fish came from artisanal and small-scale boats (10 to 20 m LOA), based predominantly in the southeast and northeast region and targeting YFT, BET, SKJ, DOL, plus a variety of small tuna species, with various fishing gears, including mainly handline, trolling and other surface gears. Thanks to the support provided by the Secretary of Aquaculture and Fisheries (SAP) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (MAPA) to the Scientific Subcommittee of the Standing Committee for the Management of the Tuna Fisheries in Brazil, several scientific activities were continued in 2020, 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

In 2020, the Brazilian fleet fishing for tunas and tuna-like fish consisted of 332 fishing boats, including about 263 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 46,801 (live weight), slightly lower than catches recorded in 2020, when 48,081 t were landed. Most of the catches were done by handline fishery (17,964 t; 38%), in associated schools, targeting tropical tunas, mainly YFT (11,038t). The baitboat fishery accounted for the second largest catch in 2020, representing 36% (16,807 t) of the total tuna and tuna like-fish caught this year, with SKJ responding for 87% of the fish landed, in weight (14,590 t). Longline catches reached 9,283 t, representing 20% of the total, being made mainly of BSH (2,904 t), SWO (1,871 t), YFT (1,203 t), and BET (1,390 t). About 42% of all Brazilian catches of tunas and tuna-like fish came from artisanal and small-scale boats (10 to 20 m LOA), based predominantly in the southeast and northeast region and targeting YFT, BET, SKJ, DOL, plus a variety of small tuna species, with various fishing gears, including mainly handline, trolling and other surface gears. Thanks to the support provided by the Secretary of Aquaculture and Fisheries (SAP) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (MAPA) to the Scientific Subcommittee of the Standing Committee for the Management of the Tuna Fisheries in Brazil, several scientific activities were continued in 2020, 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.

RESUMEN

In 2020, the Brazilian fleet fishing for tunas and tuna-like fish consisted of 332 fishing boats, including about 263 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 46,801 (live weight), slightly lower than catches recorded in 2020, when 48,081 t were landed. Most of the catches were done by handline fishery (17,964 t; 38%), in associated schools, targeting tropical tunas, mainly YFT (11,038t). The baitboat fishery accounted for the second largest catch in 2020, representing 36% (16,807 t) of the total tuna and tuna like-fish caught this year, with SKJ responding for 87% of the fish landed, in weight (14,590 t). Longline catches reached 9,283 t, representing 20% of the

¹ Bruno Mourato, Carlos Villaça, Rodrigo Sant'Ana, Natali Piccolo, Paulo Travassos, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (MAPA), Secretariat of Aquaculture and Fisheries (SAP) - SAS- QD 02, B1 D, Siderbras Building - Brasília-DF, Zip code: 70297-400.

total, being made mainly of BSH (2,904 t), SWO (1,871 t), YFT (1,203 t), and BET (1,390 t). About 42% of all Brazilian catches of tunas and tuna-like fish came from artisanal and small-scale boats (10 to 20 m LOA), based predominantly in the southeast and northeast region and targeting YFT, BET, SKJ, DOL, plus a variety of small tuna species, with various fishing gears, including mainly handline, trolling and other surface gears. Thanks to the support provided by the Secretary of Aquaculture and Fisheries (SAP) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (MAPA) to the Scientific Subcommittee of the Standing Committee for the Management of the Tuna Fisheries in Brazil, several scientific activities were continued in 2020, 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

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Fisheries annual information

Tuna fleet and ports

In 2020, the Brazilian tuna longline fleet consisted of 62 boats based in the southern and northern ports. The length (LOA) of these fishing boats ranged from 13 m to 28 m, with about 60% having more than 20 m. The baitboat fleet consisted of 30 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 2020, with SKJ being the target species along the southern coast. Another fishery, composed of about 48 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 about 190 artisanal and small-scale fishing boats in 2020. 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 2020, including billfish, sharks and other species (e.g. wahoo, dolphinfish, etc.) was 46,801 t (live weight) (**Table 1**), showing a decrease of 2.7% from 2019, when 48,081 t were landed. The main species caught were SKJ (17,432.6 t; 37%) and YFT (13,183.1 t; 28%), followed by BET (6,284 t; 13%), BSH (3,435 t; 7%) and SWO (2,105 t; 4%). Together, these species accounted for 91% of the total catch in 2020.

Most of the catches were done by handline (17,964 t; 38%) in associated schools, targeting tropical tunas, mainly YFT, which accounted for most of the catches (11,038 t; 84%) (**Table 1**). The baitboat fishery accounted for the second largest catch in 2020, representing 36% (16,807 t) of the total amount of tuna and tuna like-fish caught last year, with SKJ being the most important species, responding for 87% of the fish landed, in weight (**Table 1**). Regarding longline catches, the total amount landed was 9,283 t, representing 20% of the total, being made mainly of BSH (2,904 t), SWO (1,871 t), BET (1,390 t), and YFT (1,203 t). The landings of billfishes caught in the longline fishery reached 86 t, including the WHM (46 t), BUM (13 t), and SAI (28 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 2020, 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 the next year, 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 2020, 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.

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

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:GEN01	S01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Until 2021/09/15
S:GEN02	S02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	2021/07/30
S:GEN03	S03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	2021/07/30
S:GEN04	S04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	2021/07/30
S:GEN05	S05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	2021/07/30
S:GEN06	S06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	No data.
S:GEN07	S07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No data.
S:GEN08	S08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No data.
S:GEN09	S09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No data.
S:GEN10	S10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	2021/07/30
S:GEN11	S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	2021/07/30
S:GEN12	S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not applicable. We don't fish pelagic sargassum.
S:GEN13	S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean.
S:BFT01	S15	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	Not applicable. We don't fish, neither farm bluefin tunas.
S:BFT02	S16	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras (BFT raw data outputs) OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Not applicable. We don't fish, neither farm bluefin tunas.
S:BFT03	S17	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras (BFT at time of caging summary reports)	Not applicable. We don't fish, neither farm bluefin tunas.
S:BFT04	S18	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Not applicable. We don't fish, neither farm bluefin tunas.
S:BFT05	S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable. We don't fish, neither farm bluefin tunas.
S:BFT06	S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable. We don't fish, neither farm bluefin tunas.
S:BFT07	S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable. We don't fish, neither farm bluefin tunas.
S:BFT09	S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	Not applicable. We don't fish, neither farm bluefin tunas.

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:TRO01	S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards	Base of Task II delivered in 2021/07/30.
S:TRO02	S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Not applicable. We don't use FADs.
S:TRO03	S44	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	Not applicable. We don't use FADs.
S:TRO04	S45	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Not applicable. We don't use support vessels.
S:TRO05	S46	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Length frequency distribution, by species, and biological samples.
S:TRO10	S46b	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Brazilian government will implement a pilot study for evaluation of such kind of electronic monitoring.
S:TRO06	S47	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Landed weight, by species, and length frequency distribution.
S:TRO07	S48	Historical FAD set data	Not applicable. We don't use FADs.
S:TRO09	S58	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Brazilian government will implement a pilot study for evaluation of such kind of electronic monitoring.
S:BIL03	S55	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	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	S56	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	This data was sent on 2021/07/30 as part of Task I nominal catch (T1NC).
S:BIL05	S57	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No data.
S:SHK01	S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Data are already collected on a species specific level.
S:SHK02	S50	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Presented to Sharks Species Group meeting on September 25, 2019.
S:SHK03	S51	Information on blue shark	Presented to Sharks Species Group meeting on September 25, 2019.
S:SHK04	S54	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases	Not applicable. We don't catch North Atlantic shortfin mako.
S:BYC01	S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Brazil has a guide for identification for these species, which has been used by the scientific observers within of the scope of PROTUNA and Blue Shark projects.
S:BYC02	S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Information was presented during 2019 ICCAT Sub-Committee on Ecosystems meeting on April 2019.
S:BYC03	S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Information was presented during 2019 ICCAT Sub-Committee on Ecosystems meeting on April 2019.

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:BYC04	S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No data.
S:BYC05	S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No data.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
GENERAL	M:GEN01	GEN0001	Annual Reports	In 2021, the Annual Report was submitted in due time, with all necessary information, as recommended by ICCAT.
	M:GEN02	GEN0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Except for some difficulties in collecting data on the size of the fish caught, Brazil has fulfilled all its reporting obligations.
	M:GEN03	GEN0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	08/13/2021
	M:GEN04	GEN0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Brazil does not have foreign vessels operating in the tuna fishery, at this moment.
	M:GEN05	GEN0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Brazil does not have foreign vessels operating in the tuna fishery, at this moment.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Not applicable. Brazil does not use transshipment vessels.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006b	Transshipment reports in - port	Not applicable. Brazil does not use transshipment vessels.
	M:GEN07	GEN0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. Brazil does not use transshipment vessels.
	M:GEN08	GEN0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Not applicable. Brazil does not use transshipment vessels.
M:GEN09	GEN0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Not applicable. Brazil does not use transshipment vessels.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:GEN10	GEN0010a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Not applicable. Brazil does not allow the use of its port by foreign fishing vessels.
	M:GEN10	GEN0010b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Not applicable. Brazil does not allow the use of its port by foreign fishing vessels.
	M:GEN11	GEN0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable. Brazil does not allow the use of its port by foreign fishing vessels.
	M:GEN12	GEN0012	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable. Brazil does not allow the use of its port by foreign fishing vessels.
	M:GEN13	GEN0013	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Not applicable. Brazil does not allow the use of its port by foreign fishing vessels.
	M:GEN14	GEN0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Not applicable. Brazil does not allow the use of its port by foreign fishing vessels.
	M:GEN15	GEN0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. Brazil does not allow the use of its port by foreign fishing vessels.
	M:GEN16	GEN0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. Brazil does not allow the use of its port by foreign fishing vessels.
	M:GEN17	GEN0017	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Not applicable. Brazil has NO bilateral agreement for Port Inspection, since Brazil does not allow the use of its port by foreign fishing vessels.
	M:GEN18	GEN0018	Access agreements and changes	Not applicable. Brazil has NO Access agreement.
	M:GEN19	GEN0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. Brazil has NO Access agreement.
	M:GEN20	GEN0020	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	List submitted to ICCAT, updated 2021/08/09.
	M:GEN21	GEN0021	Vessels 20 m LOA or greater internal actions report	Information concerning some modifications or additions have been submitted to ICCAT.
	M:GEN23	GEN0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Brazil follows the recreational fishing tournaments and collects catch data of marlins caught.
	M:GEN24	GEN0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Nothing to declare. No record in the last years.
	M:GEN25	GEN0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Nothing to declare. No record in the last years.
	M:GEN26	GEN0026	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Not applicable. Brazil does not import bigeye, bluefin or swordfish.
	M:GEN27	GEN0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable. There is no issue of non-compliance we should report upon.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:GEN28	GEN0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable. There was no such allegation.
	M:GEN29	GEN0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. There was no particular vessel sightings.
	M:GEN30	GEN0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. There was no particular vessel sightings.
	M:GEN31	GEN0031	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	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	GEN0032	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Not applicable. Brazil does not allow the use of its port by foreign fishing vessels.
	M:GEN33	GEN0033	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Not applicable. Brazil does not participate in any pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel.
	M:GEN34	GEN0034	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Not applicable. There is no request from Brazil to remove any vessel from the IUU vessel list.
	M:GEN35	GEN0035	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Not Applicable. Brazil does not participate in the Regional Observer Program (ROP).
	M:GEN36	GEN0036	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Nothing to declare. No record in the last years.
	M:GEN37	GEN0037	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Nothing to declare. No record in the last years.
	M:GEN38	GEN0038	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Nothing to declare. No record in the last years.
	M:GEN39	GEN0039	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Brazil does not have a defined point of contact.
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	BFT1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.
	M:BFT02	BFT1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.
	M:BFT03	BFT1003	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.
	M:BFT04	BFT1004	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.
	M:BFT05	BFT1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:BFT07	BFT1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.
	M:BFT08	BFT1008	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.
	M:BFT09	BFT1009	Modifications to fishing plans	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.
	M:BFT10	BFT1010	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.
	M:BFT11	BFT1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2020	Not applicable. There is no fishery that target BFT in Brazil. The occurrence of the species is extremely rare in the South Atlantic.
	M:BFT12	BFT1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.
	M:BFT13	BFT1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.
	M:BFT14	BFT1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.
	M:BFT15	BFT1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.
	M:BFT16	BFT1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.
	M:BFT17	BFT1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.
	M:BFT18	BFT1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.
	M:BFT19	BFT1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.
	M:BFT20	BFT1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.
	M:BFT21	BFT1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.
	M:BFT22	BFT1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.
	M:BFT23	BFT1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.
	M:BFT24	BFT1024	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.
	M:BFT25	BFT1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.
	M:BFT27	BFT1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.
	M:BFT28	BFT1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.
	M:BFT29	BFT1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.
	M:BFT30	BFT1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:BFT31	BFT1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.
	M:BFT32	BFT1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.
	M:BFT33	BFT1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.
	M:BFT34	BFT1034	Report on intra farm transfers and random controls	Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin.
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	TRO2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	The list of vessels authorized to fish tropical tunas (BET/ YFT/ SKJ) has been sent to ICCAT and it is regularly updated, according to the changes in the operating fishing fleet.
	M:TRO02	TRO2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	2021/07/30 [<i>note, this requirement refers to ST01 submission and not the list of vessels for the ICCAT Record</i>]
	M:TRO03	TRO2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable. There is no report of IUU activity by Brazilian BET/YFT/SKJ vessels.
	M:TRO06	TRO2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Submitted when appropriate.
	M:TRO07	TRO2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs have been regularly submitted to ICCAT.
	M:TRO09	TRO2009	Quarterly catches of tropical tuna	Data were regularly submitted, in due time. 2021/01/29 and 2021/07/30.
	M:TRO10	TRO2010	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Not applicable. Brazil does not use FADs.
	M:TRO11	TRO2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans	The plan was submitted, in due time. 2021/01/27.
	M:TRO13	TRO2013	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Data were regularly submitted, in due time.
	M:TRO14	TRO2014	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Not applicable, because this request does apply to the Brazilian fleet which targets tropical tunas species.
	M:TRO15	TRO2015	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Not applicable. Quota was not fully utilized.
	M:TRO17	TRO2017	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Not applicable, because this limit does not apply to Brazil.
	M:TRO18	TRO2018	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	Limitation of number of boats and regularization of almost 250 artisanal vessels.
M:TRO19	TRO2019	Difference between fishing effort 2018 and fishing effort 2020	Not applicable. Brazil does not use FADs.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:TRO20	TRO2020	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Brazilian government will implement a pilot study for evaluation of such kind of electronic monitoring.
SWORDFIS H	M:SWO01	SWO3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Submitted when appropriate. Not applicable as no swordfish was imported in 2020.
	M:SWO02	SWO3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs have been regularly submitted to ICCAT.
	M:SWO03	SWO3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean.
	M:SWO04	SWO3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean.
	M:SWO05	SWO3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean.
	M:SWO06	SWO3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean.
	M:SWO07	SWO3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No change to report.
	M:SWO10	SWO3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean.
	M:SWO11	SWO3011	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean.
	M:SWO12	SWO3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean.
	M:SWO13	SWO3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean.
	M:SWO14	SWO3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean.
	M:SWO15	SWO3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	List of fishing boats submitted to ICCAT. There are currently no vessels authorized to fish for Northern swordfish.
	M:SWO16	SWO3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	List of fishing boats submitted to ICCAT 2021/03/15.
	M:SWO17	SWO3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Not applicable to Brazil. Brazil has quotas of both N.SWO and S.SWO and therefore no onboard by-catch limit.
M:SWO18	SWO3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Not applicable to Brazil. Brazil has quotas of both N.SWO and S.SWO and therefore no onboard by-catch limit.	
M:SWO19	SWO3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Joint International Inspections not applicable to Brazil, since it has no catch of Mediterranean Swordfish.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:SWO20	SWO3020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean.
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	ALB4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean.
	M:ALB04	ALB4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Not applicable. Brazil is not presently fishing for North Atlantic albacore.
	M:ALB05	ALB4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	List of fishing boats submitted to ICCAT. Last update 2021/07/28.
	M:ALB06	ALB4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Not applicable. Brazil is not presently fishing for North Atlantic albacore.
	M:ALB07	ALB4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Not applicable to Brazil. Brazil has a quota for S.ALB and thus no onboard by-catch limit.
BILLFISH	M:BIL01	BIL5001	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	2021/09/15 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	BIL5004	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	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	BIL5005	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Brazilian government will implement a pilot study for evaluation of such kind of electronic monitoring.
SHARKS	M:SHK05	SHK7005	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	2021/09/15 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 in the Task I and II, as well as the improvement of shark data collection, Brazil has been promoting all necessary measures to fulfill this task.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
OTHER SPECIES BY-CATCH	M:BYC01	BYC8001	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	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	BYC8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Brazil has established the Interministerial Rule No. 07, October 2014, which institutes the mandatory use of mitigation measures to reduce seabird by-catch by longline vessels that operate in waters under Brazilian jurisdiction, South of 20° S of latitude. Research on the by-catch of seabirds in the longline fishery has also been continued, including the development of measures to avoid their catches.
	M:BYC03	BYC8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Research on the bycatch of seabirds, sea turtles, billfishes and sharks in the longline fishery has also been continued and promoted by the Brazilian government, including the test of circle hooks and fishing gears and strategies to reduce or avoid it.
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	SDP9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. Brazil is developing an electronic statistical document system.
	M:MIX01	MISC9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Not applicable. Brazil does not have presently no objections to ICCAT Recs.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

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

- 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 water under ICCAT jurisdiction.
- Ministerial Rule SAP/MAPA 89, 09th May 2019, prohibiting any new fishing licenses, including licenses for building new fishing boats, for any modality of fishing methods targeting tunas or tuna-like species.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Interministerial Rule N° 08, 10 November 2014, establishing the prohibition of retention onboard, unloading, storage and commercialization of the silky shark, *Carcharhinus falciformis*.

- Interministerial Rule N° 07, 30 October 2014, establishing the mandatory use of mitigation measures to reduce seabird by-catch by longline fleet that operate in waters under Brazilian jurisdiction, South of 20°S of latitude.
- Interministerial Rule N° 01, 12 March 2013, establishing the prohibition of retention onboard, unloading, storage and commercialization of the oceanic whitetip shark, *Carcharhinus longimanus*.
- Interministerial Rule N° 14-N, 28 November 2012, prohibiting the discard of dead sharks whose fins have been removed. It also established a proportion between the weight of shark fins and carcass that are landed.
- Interministerial Rule N° 05, 15 April 2011, establishing the prohibition of retention onboard, unloading, storage and commercialization of the bigeye-tresher shark, *Alopias superciliosus*.
- Ministerial Rule Normative N° 05, of December 21, 2009, establishing the National Regime of Certification of Catches (Regime Nacional de Certificação de Capturas- RCC), to guide companies that export fish products from Brazil to European Union, in order to comply with EU Regulation N° 1005/2008. Only fish products that receive this certification from the Government, attesting the legal origin of the catches, are allowed to be exported. Aiming at validating the forms to export and re-export tuna and tuna-like fishes, the Brazilian Government maintain a list of official agents that are authorized to validate the certifications.
- Interministerial Rule 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.
- 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

Since the beginning of the pandemic, the Brazilian government has been promoting all efforts to continue the fisheries monitoring and data collection, however it is recognizable that this process has been prejudiced with the pandemic. Also, the main difficulties encountered in implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures were related to the artisanal nature of the majority of the catches in Brazil, since the landing sites of the boats are widespread requiring a quite significant logistic effort for their monitoring, besides the limitations to get observers onboard, differently from highly industrialized fleets that land large amounts of fish in relatively few ports and have much more space/ facilities to accommodate observers.

Table 1. Total catch (t) (live weight) by species and fishing gear, for Brazilian tuna fisheries in 2020.

SpeciesCd	BB	HL	LL	LL-surf	PS	Total
YFT	778	11,038	1203	84	79	13,183
ALB	306	17	286	8	0	617
BET	197	4251	1,390	314	132	6,284
BLF	244	315	247	13	0	820
LTA	14	0	5	0	94	113
FRI	21	15	1	0	235	272
BON	0	0	0	0	0	0
SKJ	14,590	2,277	160	0	406	17,432
TUN	122	44	115	0	249	529
SWO	0	0	1,871	234	0	2,105
BUM	0	0	0	13	0	13
WHM	0	0	0	46	0	46
SAI	0	0	26	1	0	28
DOL	536	7	36	185	0	764
WAH	0	0	53	4	0	57
OIL	0	0	75	42	0	117
SMA	0	0	465	77	0	542
BSH	0	0	2,904	531	0	3,435
KGM	0	0	305	0	0	305
LEC	0	0	140	0	0	140
Total	16,807	17,964	9,283	1,552	1,195	46,801

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

SUMMARY

*En 2020, la flota atunera caboverdiana de pesca no conoció cambios significativos en relación al año de 2019. 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 noventa pequeñas embarcaciones con eslora entre 8 y 25 y con un total de 1092 pescadores. Entre las especies más importante en las pesquerías de atunes en cabo verde se 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 2020 fue de 14.651 mil toneladas, capturadas principalmente por la pesca industrial de cerco (66%), seguido de la pesca semi-industrial y pesca artesanal con 21% y 13% respectivamente. En comparación con el año anterior, las capturas totales registraran un aumento de 13%. Cabe señalar que, además de las capturas realizadas por la flota local, un importante volumen de captura es también realizadas por frotas 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 de 2020. En la pesquería extranjera, los artes de pesca más importantes son en particular para los cerqueros, los buques cañeros y los palangreros. El IMAR ex - INDP es actualmente la entidad responsable por las actividades de investigación y del seguimiento estadístico y cuenta con un plan de muestreo para la pesca artesanal y un censo total de los desembarcos industriales. Además de toman igualmente algún muestreo biológico de tallas para las especies más importantes. La Unidad de Inspección y Garantía de Calidad (UIGC) es la entidad responsable para asegurar la certificación y controle 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 General de Recursos Marinos (DGRM) que cuenta con un PLAN DE GESTION DE LOS RECURSO DE LA PESCA (2020 a 2024) documento estratégico para el sector pesquero. El plan de gestión establece principios básicos y medias de ordenación para las principales pesquerías explotadas en Cabo Verde en conformidad con las políticas nacionales y internacionales para el uso racional y sostenible de los recursos pesqueros.*

RÉSUMÉ

*En 2020, la flota atunera caboverdiana de pesca no conoció cambios significativos en relación al año de 2019. 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 noventa pequeñas embarcaciones con eslora entre 8 y 25 y con un total de 1092 pescadores. Entre las especies más importante en las pesquerías de atunes en cabo verde se 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 2020 fue de 14.651 mil toneladas, capturadas principalmente por la pesca industrial de cerco (66%), seguido de la pesca semi-industrial y pesca artesanal con 21% y 13% respectivamente. En comparación con el año anterior, las capturas totales registraran un aumento de 13%. Cabe señalar que, además de las capturas realizadas por la flota local, un importante volumen de captura es también realizadas por frotas 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 de 2020. En la pesquería extranjera, los artes de pesca más importantes son en particular para los cerqueros, los buques cañeros y los*

¹ Monteiro Carlos Alberto.

palangreros. El IMAR ex - INDP es actualmente la entidad responsable por las actividades de investigación y del seguimiento estadístico y cuenta con un plan de muestreo para la pesca artesanal y un censo total de los desembarcos industriales. Además de toman igualmente algún muestreo biológico de tallas para las especies más importantes. La Unidad de Inspección y Garantía de Calidad (UIGC) es la entidad responsable para asegurar la certificación y controle 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 General de Recursos Marinos (DGRM) que cuenta con un PLAN DE GESTION DE LOS RECURSO DE LA PESCA (2020 a 2024) documento estratégico para el sector pesquero. El plan de gestión establece principios básicos y medias de ordenación para las principales pesquerías explotadas en Cabo Verde en conformidad con las políticas nacionales y internacionales para el uso racional y sostenible de los recursos pesqueros.

RESUMEN

En 2020, la flota atunera caboverdiana de pesca no conoció cambios significativos en relación al año de 2019. 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 noventa pequeñas embarcaciones con eslora entre 8 y 25 y con un total de 1092 pescadores. Entre las especies más importante en las pesquerías de atunes en cabo verde se 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 2020 fue de 14.651 mil toneladas, capturadas principalmente por la pesca industrial de cerco (66%), seguido de la pesca semi-industrial y pesca artesanal con 21% y 13% respectivamente. En comparación con el año anterior, las capturas totales registraran un aumento de 13%. Cabe señalar que, además de las capturas realizadas por la flota local, un importante volumen de captura es también realizadas por frotas 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 ano de 2020. En la pesquería extranjera, los artes de pesca más importantes son en particular para los cerqueros, los buques cañeros y los palangreros. El IMAR ex - INDP es actualmente la entidad responsable por las actividades de investigación y del seguimiento estadístico y cuenta con un plan de muestreo para la pesca artesanal y un censo total de los desembarcos industriales. Además de toman igualmente algún muestreo biológico de tallas para las especies más importantes. La Unidad de Inspección y Garantía de Calidad (UIGC) es la entidad responsable para asegurar la certificación y controle 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 General de Recursos Marinos (DGRM) que cuenta con un PLAN DE GESTION DE LOS RECURSO DE LA PESCA (2020 a 2024) documento estratégico para el sector pesquero. El plan de gestión establece principios básicos y medias de ordenación para las principales pesquerías explotadas en Cabo Verde en conformidad con las políticas nacionales y 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 4.500 pescadores directamente (3.717 pescadores artesanales, 987 1092 pescadores semi-industrial según el censo de flota INDP de 2011. Por otro lado, la industria pesquera de transformación en Cabo Verde emplea a su vez alrededor de 1500 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 enviadas 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 2020

La captura total preliminar de atún en 2020 fue de alrededor 14.651 mil toneladas, capturadas principalmente por la pesca industrial de cerco (66%), seguido de la pesca semi-industrial y pesca artesanal con 21% y 13% respectivamente (**Figure 1**). En comparación con el año anterior, las capturas totales registraron un aumento de 13%. La composición de captura por especie, arte de pesca y especies se presenta en la **Figure 2** y (**Figure 3**) respectivamente. Las especies más importantes capturadas en 2020 son las siguientes: *Katsuwonus pelamis* (SKJ), *Thunnus albacares* (YFT), *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.

1.2 Desembarcos y transbordo de especies ICCAT por la flota extranjera en Cabo Verde en 2020

Según la información proporcionada por la administración pesquera de Cabo Verde, en 2020 las actividades de desembarcos y transbordo de especies ICCAT por la flota extranjera totalizaron el valor de 31 mil toneladas, (**Tabla 1**) siendo 22 mil toneladas de desembarcos y 9 mil en transbordo. Estos valores resultan de un total de 153 operaciones realizadas durante el año de 2020 (**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 1** se elucidan información más detallada sobre estas actividades pesquera en 2020.

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 General de Recursos Marinos (DGRM) y el 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 procesada 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.

ANEXO 1 A LA PARTE I DEL INFORME ANUAL (INFORME CIENTÍFICO)

Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº req. anterior]	Requisito	Respuesta
S: GEN01	S01	Informes anuales (científico)	Remetido a ICCAT el 30/07/2021.
S: GEN02	S02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	Remetido a ICCAT el 30/07/2021.
S: GEN03	S03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	Remetido a ICCAT el 30/07/2021.
S: GEN04	S04	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CE)	Remetido a ICCAT el 30/07/2021.
S: GEN05	S05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	Remetido a ICCAT el 30/07/2021.
S: GEN06	S06	Estimaciones de captura por talla de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	No aplicable. Por no existir una estimación de Captura por talla.
S: GEN07	S07	Prospecciones de marcado científico (inventarios)	No aplicable. Cabo Verde no cuenta con un programa de Prospecciones de marcado científico.
S: GEN08	S08	Declaración de marcado convencional (marcado/recuperación)	No aplicable. Cabo Verde no cuenta con un programa de marcado convencional (marcado/recuperación).
S: GEN09	S09	Declaración de marcado electrónico (marcado/recuperación)	No aplicable. Cabo Verde no cuenta con un programa de marcado electrónico.
S: GEN10	S10	Datos del programa de observadores nacionales de Tarea 3	No aplicable. 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	S11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14	No aplicable. 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	S12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	No se aplica, por no existir información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico en Cabo Verde.
S: GEN13	S13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No se aplica, la flota pesquera de Cabo Verde no opera en el mediterráneo.
S: BFT01	S15	Muestras de talla de sacrificio en las granjas de Tarea 2 (BFT)	No aplicable. Cabo Verde no opera con granjas de atún rojo.
S: BFT02	S16	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 de las cámaras estereoscópicas (salidas de datos brutos de BFT) O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo	No aplicable. En Cabo Verde no existe pesquería de atún rojo.
S: BFT03	S17	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 de las cámaras estereoscópicas (informes resumidos en el momento de la de introducción en jaulas)	No aplicable. En Cabo Verde no existe pesquería de atún rojo.
S: BFT04	S18	Datos del programa de observadores nacionales de Tarea 3 (BFT)	No aplicable. En Cabo Verde no existe pesquería de atún rojo.

N° req. (IOMS)	[N° req. anterior]	Requisito	Respuesta
S: BFT05	S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del oeste que se van a emprender	No aplicable. En Cabo Verde no existe pesquería de atún rojo.
S: BFT06	S22	Actualizaciones de índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No aplicable. En Cabo Verde no existe pesquería de atún rojo.
S: BFT07	S23	Información procedente de la investigación del ICCAT GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No aplicable. En Cabo Verde no existe pesquería de atún rojo.
S: BFT09	S53	Informe sobre las actividades científicas realizadas por los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	No aplicable. En Cabo Verde no existe pesquería de atún rojo.
S: TRO01	S24	Información de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT/SKJ, incluidos descartes	Sí, Cabo Verde proporciona datos de los Cuadernos de pesca a ICCAT.
S: TRO02	S25	Planes de ordenación para el uso de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye medidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico)	No se aplica, Cabo Verde aún no cuenta con un plan de gestión de DCPS.
S: TRO03	S44	Información sobre los DCP de Tarea 3 (tropicales) (mes, cuadrículas 1x1, tipo de DCP, etc.)	Remetido a ICCAT el 30/07/2021 ST08-Fads.
S: TRO04	S45	Datos de los barcos auxiliares de Tarea 3 sobre las pesquerías tropicales (BB/PS)	No se aplica, Falta de información en la hora de preparar el presente informe.
S: TRO05	S46	Datos del programa de observadores nacionales de Tarea 3 (tropicales)	No aplicable. 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	S46b	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No aplicable. Cabo Verde no cuenta con un sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS).
S: TRO06	S47	Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto de Tarea 3 (tropicales)	Sí, Cabo Verde realiza muestreo de talla para el <i>Thunnus albacora</i> (YFT), SKJ e (FRI).
S: TRO07	S48	Datos históricos de lances en DPC	No aplicable. Cabo Verde no cuenta con Datos históricos de lances en DPC.
S: TRO09	S58	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico	No aplicable. No existe Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico.
S: BIL03	S55	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto	No aplicable. No existe información sobre descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto.
S: BIL04	S56	Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala	Sí, Cabo Verde cuenta con o sistema de recopilación y seguimiento de la pesca artesanal por lo general de las especies.

N° req. (IOMS)	[N° req. anterior]	Requisito	Respuesta
S: BIL05	S57	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL	No aplicable. No existe Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL.
S: SHK01	S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	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	S50	Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso	No aplicable. No existe Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso.
S: SHK03	S51	Información sobre tintorera	Si, Hay information de capturas de sobre tintorera capturas por flotas extranjeras que operam en la ZEE de Cabo Verde bajo acuerdos de pescas.
S: SHK04	S54	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 aplicable. Esta información no existe una vez que la flota local de Cabo Verde no dedica a esta pesquería.
S: BYC01	S37	Facilitar guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	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.
S: BYC02	S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	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	S39	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10- 10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	No se aplica, 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	S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	No aplicable, por no existir en 2020 ningún estudio sobre captura incidental y descartes de pesquerías artesanales por medios alternativos.
S: BYC05	S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar	No aplicable, por no existir información disponible en 2020.

N° req. (IOMS)	[N° req. anterior]	Requisito	Respuesta
		la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente	

Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación)

Sección 3: Cumplimiento de los requisitos de comunicación en el marco de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

PARTE II DEL INFORME ANUAL, SECCIÓN 3 (INFORME CIENTÍFICO)

Grupo	N° req. (IOMS)	[N° de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
GENERAL	M:GEN01	GEN0001	Informes anuales	Remetido a ICCAT el 15/09/2021.
	M:GEN02	GEN0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Las informaciones transmitidas por Cabo Verde se refieren a todas las pesquerías ICCAT, incluidas las especies de tiburones.
	M:GEN03	GEN0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	No aplicable por no existir información disponible en el momento de preparación de este reporte.
	M:GEN04	GEN0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No aplicable, por no existir en 2020 ningún buque en régimen de fletamento.
	M:GEN05	GEN0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No aplicable, por no existir en 2020 ningún buque en régimen de fletamento.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006a	Informes de transbordo en el mar	No aplicable, no se ha registrado ninguna actividad de transbordo en el mar. (Cabo Verde prohíbe el transbordo en el mar.)
	M:GEN06	GEN0006b	Informes de transbordo en puerto	Transbordo en puertos están sujetos controle de inspectores de pesca para certificación e control sanitario, así bien toda la documentación necesaria (Licencia, artes de pesca e especies autorizadas).
	M:GEN07	GEN0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No aplicable, no se ha registrado ninguna actividad de transbordo en el mar. (Cabo Verde prohíbe el transbordo en el mar).
	M:GEN08	GEN0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene buques de carga para transbordo.
M:GEN09	GEN0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano	No aplicable. Cabo Verde no permite el transbordo en el mar.	

Grupo	Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
			Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente)	
	M:GEN10	GEN0010a	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	DIREÇÃO GERAL DOS RECURSOS MARINHOS – DGRM Tel./Fax Nº (238) 2613758 Mindelo São Vicente C.P. nº.34 - Cabo Verde.
	M:GEN10	GEN0010b	Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria	DIREÇÃO GERAL DOS RECURSOS MARINHOS – DGRM Tel./Fax Nº (238) 2613758 Mindelo São Vicente C.P. nº.34 - Cabo Verde.
	M:GEN11	GEN0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros pueden solicitar entrada	MINDELO Cape Verde CVMDL
	M:GEN12	GEN0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	72 horas.
	M:GEN13	GEN0013	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	No aplicable, en 2020 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	GEN0014	Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable)	No aplicable, en 2020 Cabo Verde no reporto ningún hallazgo de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones.
	M:GEN15	GEN0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	En caso de infracción, la autoridad de inspección realiza una notificación al infractor y seguidamente se instala un proceso de contra ordenación
	M:GEN16	GEN0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No aplicable. En 2020 Cabo Verde no registro ninguna sospecha de infracciones
	M:GEN17	GEN0017	Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación.	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.

Grupo	Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:GEN18	GEN0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	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	GEN0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	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 palangrerosb) Senegal 2 buques cañerosc) Japón.
	M:GEN20	GEN0020	Lista de buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior	En 2020, Cabo Verde solo tenía 3 buque cerquero mayor De 20 m: 1. EGALABUR(77) m/ código ICCAT AT000CPV00036 Observación Cambio de pabellón a Curaçao en noviembre 2021 2. ARTIKE (35m) / código ICCAT AT000CPV00037 3. Curralinho (26m)/ código ICCAT AT000CPV00002
	M:GEN21	GEN0021	Informe de acciones internas para buques con eslora total de 20 m o superior	En 2020, Cabo Verde hizo una petición para ingreso de un buque de APOIO.
	M:GEN23	GEN0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	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	GEN0024	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU	En 2019, Cabo Verde no registró buques implicados en pesca IUU.
	M:GEN25	GEN0025	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	Nada a reportar.
	M:GEN26	GEN0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	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	GEN0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No aplicable. En 2020, no se han identificado datos sobre sobre incumplimiento.
	M:GEN28	GEN0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No aplica, no hay investigaciones sobre denuncias de incumplimiento en 2019.
	M:GEN29	GEN0029	Avistamientos de buques	No aplica, no registro sobre avistamientos de buques 2019.
	M:GEN30	GEN0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No aplica, no registro sobre avistamientos de buques 2019.

Grupo	Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:GEN31	GEN0031	Autoridad nacional responsable de la inspección en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo, según proceda, y/o Autoridad nacional responsable de la almadraza y las actividades de cría de atún rojo	DIREÇÃO GERAL DOS RECURSOS MARINHOS – DGRM – Inspeção Geral das Pescas (IGP) Tel./Fax Nº (238) 2613758 Mindelo São Vicente C.P. nº.34 - Cabo Verde
	M:GEN32	GEN0032	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	DIREÇÃO GERAL DOS RECURSOS MARINHOS – DGRM – Inspeção Geral das Pescas (IGP) Tel./Fax Nº (238) 2613758 Mindelo São Vicente C.P. nº.34 - Cabo Verde
	M:GEN33	GEN0033	Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	No aplicable, en 2020, Cabo Verde no realizó ningún intercambio de personal de inspección.
	M:GEN34	GEN0034	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	No aplicable, en 2020, Cabo Verde no solicitó ninguna.
	M:GEN35	GEN0035	Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para la recuperación de observadores	No aplicable, En 2020, Cabo Verde no tuvo ningún Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para la recuperación de observadores.
	M:GEN36	GEN0036	Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada	No aplicable, en 2020, Cabo Verde no registro ningún incidentes con los observadores.
	M:GEN37	GEN0037	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados	No aplicable, en 2020, por no existir información sobre este tema.
	M:GEN38	GEN0038	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados	No aplicable, en 2020, por no existir información sobre este tema.
	M:GEN39	GEN0039	Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional)	No aplicable, en 2020, por no existir información sobre este tema.
ATÚN ROJO	M:BFT01	BFT1001	Granjas de atún rojo	No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre granjas.
	M:BFT02	BFT1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.
	M:BFT03	BFT1003	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.

Grupo	Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:BFT04	BFT1004	Declaración/informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.
	M:BFT05	BFT1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.
	M:BFT07	BFT1007	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad	No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.
	M:BFT08	BFT1008	Plan de capacidad de cría (y revisiones si procede)	No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.
	M:BFT09	BFT1009	Modificaciones al plan de pesca	No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.
	M:BFT10	BFT1010	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 18-02	No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.
	M:BFT11	BFT1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2020	No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.
	M:BFT12	BFT1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.
	M:BFT13	BFT1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.
	M:BFT14	BFT1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.
	M:BFT15	BFT1015	Mensajes VMS	No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.
	M:BFT16	BFT1016	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.
	M:BFT17	BFT1017	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.
	M:BFT18	BFT1018	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.
	M:BFT19	BFT1019	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.
	M:BFT20	BFT1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.
	M:BFT21	BFT1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.
	M:BFT22	BFT1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.
	M:BFT23	BFT1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.
	M:BFT24	BFT1024	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo	No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.
	M:BFT25	BFT1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.

Grupo	Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:BFT27	BFT1027	Informe anual BCD	No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.
	M:BFT28	BFT1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.
	M:BFT29	BFT1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.
	M:BFT30	BFT1030	Legislación para el BCD	No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT.
	M:BFT31	BFT1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT
	M:BFT32	BFT1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo, pero que se sabe o que se supone que han capturado atún rojo del este	No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT
	M:BFT33	BFT1033	Datos necesarios para registrarse en el Sistema eBCD	No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT
	M:BFT34	BFT1034	Informes de transferencias dentro de las granjas y controles aleatorios	No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT
ESPECIES TROPICAL ES	M:TRO01	TRO2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	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.
	M:TRO02	TRO2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	Cabo Verde tiene un solo barco autorizado para pescar patudo / rabil / listado "EGALABUR / código ICCAT AT000CPV00036.
	M:TRO03	TRO2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No aplicable, en 2019, Cabo Verde registro ninguna actividad de pesca IUU por buques BET/YFT/SKJ.
	M:TRO06	TRO2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	Última actualización el remitida a ICCAT en 11/01/2021
	M:TRO07	TRO2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Última actualización el remitida a ICCAT en 11/01/2021
	M:TRO09	TRO2009	Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	No aplicable, Información no disponible en la hora de preparar este informe.
	M:TRO10	TRO2010	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC -	No se aplica, Cabo Verde aún no cuenta con un plan de gestión de DCPS.

Grupo	Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
			véase también el requisito S25).	
	M:TRO11	TRO2011	Plan de pesca/capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	No aplicable, Información no disponible en la hora de preparar este informe.
	M:TRO13	TRO2013	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No aplicable, Información no disponible en la hora de preparar este informe.
	M:TRO14	TRO2014	Capturas semanales de patudo	No aplicable, Información no disponible en la hora de preparar este informe.
	M:TRO15	TRO2015	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de los límites de captura de patudo	No aplicable, Información no disponible en la hora de preparar este informe.
	M:TRO17	TRO2017	Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales	No aplicable, Información no disponible en la hora de preparar este informe.
	M:TRO18	TRO2018	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la TRO 2017	Las medidas de conservación tomadas por ICCAT son consideradas en la legislación Caboverdiana.
	M:TRO19	TRO2019	Diferencia entre el esfuerzo pesquero de 2018 y el de 2020	No aplicable, Información no disponible en la hora de preparar este informe.
	M:TRO20	TRO2020	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico	No aplicable, Cabo Verde no hizo ningún ensayos de seguimiento electrónico.
PEZ ESPADA	M:SWO01	SWO3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplicable, Cabo Verde no importa el pez espada.
	M:SWO02	SWO3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplicable, Cabo Verde no exporta el pez espada.
	M:SWO04	SWO3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	En 2020, Cabo Verde no tenía ni flota ni cuota para el pez espada.
	M:SWO05	SWO3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplicable, en 2020, Cabo Verde no tenía ni flota ni cuota para el pez espada.
	M:SWO06	SWO3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	No aplicable, en 2020, Cabo Verde no tenía ni flota ni cuota para el pez espada del Mediterráneo.

Grupo	Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:SWO07	SWO3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	No aplicable, en 2020, Cabo Verde no tenía ni flota ni cuota para el pez espada.
	M:SWO10	SWO3010	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	No aplicable, en 2020, Cabo Verde no tenía ni flota ni cuota para el pez espada.
	M:SWO11	SWO3011	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable, en 2020, Cabo Verde no tenía actividades de pesca sobre el pez espada.
	M:SWO12	SWO3012	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	No aplicable, Cabo Verde no es una CPC con actividades de pesca en el mediterráneo.
	M:SWO13	SWO3013	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplicable, Cabo Verde en 2020 no participo en el programa de Inspección internacional.
	M:SWO14	SWO3014	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No aplicable, Cabo Verde en 2020 no participo en el programa de Inspección internacional
	M:SWO15	SWO3015	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora total de 20m o superior para pez espada del norte	No aplicable, en 2020, Cabo Verde no tenía ni flota ni cuota para el pez espada
	M:SWO16	SWO3016	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora total de 20m o superior para pez espada del sur	No aplicable, en 2020, Cabo Verde no tenía ni flota ni cuota para el pez espada
	M:SWO17	SWO3017	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	No aplicable, en 2020, Cabo Verde no tenía ni flota ni cuota para el pez espada
	M:SWO18	SWO3018	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	No aplicable, en 2020, Cabo Verde no tenía ni flota ni cuota para el pez espada
	M:SWO19	SWO3019	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No aplicable, en 2020, Cabo Verde no tenía ni flota ni cuota para el pez espada
	M:SWO20	SWO3020	Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable, en 2019, Cabo Verde no tenía ni flota ni cuota para el pez espada
ATÚN BLANCO	M:ALB03	ALB4003	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No aplicable, en 2020, Cabo Verde no tenía ni flota autorizada a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo
	M:ALB04	ALB4004	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	No aplicable, en 2020, Cabo Verde no tenía ni flota autorizada a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo.

Grupo	Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:ALB05	ALB4005	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	No aplicable, en 2020, Cabo Verde no tenía ni flota autorizada a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo.
	M:ALB06	ALB4006	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	No aplicable, en 2020, Cabo Verde no tenía ni flota autorizada a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo.
	M:ALB07	ALB4007	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	No aplicable, en 2020, Cabo Verde no tenía ni flota autorizada a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo.
ISTIOFÓRIDOS	M:BIL01	BIL5001	Informe sobre la Implementación de las Recs 19-05 y 16- 11.	No aplicable. Cabo Verde no tiene una legislación para prohibir los descartes de muertos. Se está en preparación una legislación sobre el tema de descartes.
	M:BIL04	BIL5004	Solicitud de exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías	No aplicable. 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	BIL5005	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL	No aplicable. Cabo Verde no tiene Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL.

Grupo	Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
TIBURONES	M:SHK05	SHK7005	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	<p>Cabo Verde cuenta con una legislación nacional que protege a un número considerable de tiburones, en sintonía con las orientaciones 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 BIANUAL de Implementación de Recursos Pesqueros (2016-2017).</p> <p>Estas medidas visan el integrar de los tiburones, obligación de 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.</p> <p>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 tiburón de la ZEE de Cabo Verde no está amenazada, pero es necesario una explotación moderada.</p>
OTRAS ESPECIES DE CAPTURA FORTUITA	M:BYC01	BYC8001	Información 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 la FAO	Cabo Verde sigue las recomendaciones de la FAO e de ICCAT, los armadores están informados sobre estas recomendaciones que deben ser respetadas en las operaciones de pesca.
	M:BYC02	BYC8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene reportes de captura incidental de aves marinas.
	M:BYC03	BYC8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	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 internacionales son obligados al uso de anzuelos circulares para mitigar la captura incidental.
MISCELÁNEA	M:SDP01	SDP9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	No aplicable, Cabo Verde no ha implementado un sistema piloto electrónico de documento estadístico.

Grupo	Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:MIX01	MISC9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	No aplicable, Cabo verde 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 Autoridad Competente de Productos Pesqueros (UNIT DE INSPECCIÓN Y GARANTÍA DE CALIDAD (UIGQ) DEL MINISTERIO DE ECONOMÍA MARÍTIMA, con el fin de lograr una mejor separación de poderes.

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 2020 se realizaron un total de 153 inspecciones en el puerto de Mindelo por inspectores de pesca en un total de 8 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 y 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 parceiros 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.

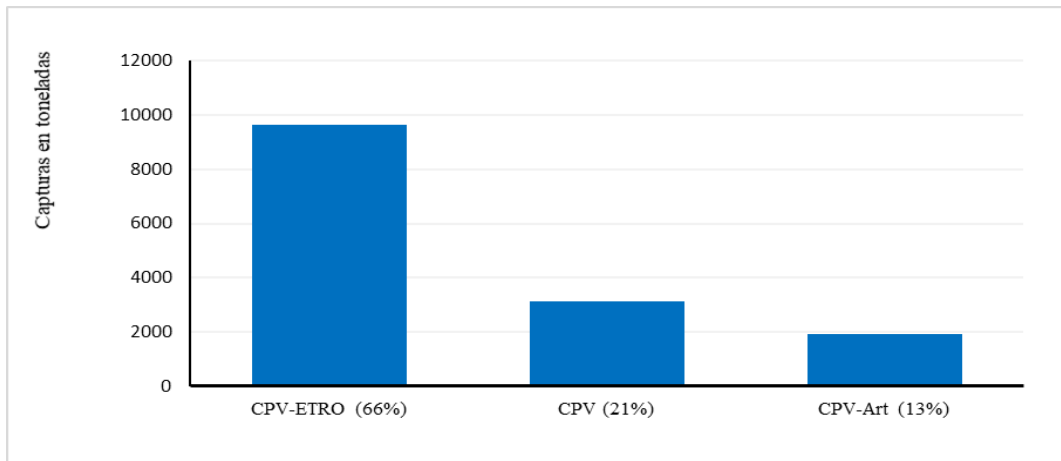
Tabla 1. Total de desembarques y transbordos realizados por flota extranjera en Cabo Verde en el 2020.

Codigo_Especi e	Nombre Cientifico	Total de Desembarques (ton)	Total de Transbordo (ton)	Total Geral
BSH	Prionace glauca	4 637	-	4 637
LMA	Isurus paucus	6	-	6
SMA	Isurus oxyrinchus	346	-	346
LEC	Lepidocybium flavobrunneum	46	-	46
OIL	Ruvettus pretiosus	1	-	1
DOL	Coryphaena hippurus	7	0	7
BUM	Makaira nigricans	5	26	31
BLM	Makaira indica	49,656	0	50
WAH	Acanthocybium solandri	5	-	5
SPF	Tetrapturus pfluegeri	38	0	38
SAI	Istiophorus albicans	44	0	45
SWO	Xiphias gladius	1 777	73	1 850
SSP	Tetrapturus angustirostris	24	-	24
MLS	Tetrapturus audax	139	2	141
FRI	Auxis thazard	245	6	252
YFT	Thunnus albacares	6 289	4 824	11 113
SKJ	Katsuwonus pelamis	8 276	1 492	9 768
ALB	Thunnus alalunga	11	85	96
BET	Thunnus obesus	679	1 173	1 852
BFT	Thunnus thynnus	-	1 408	1 408
Total		22 626	9 090	31 715

Fuente: IGP/IMAR

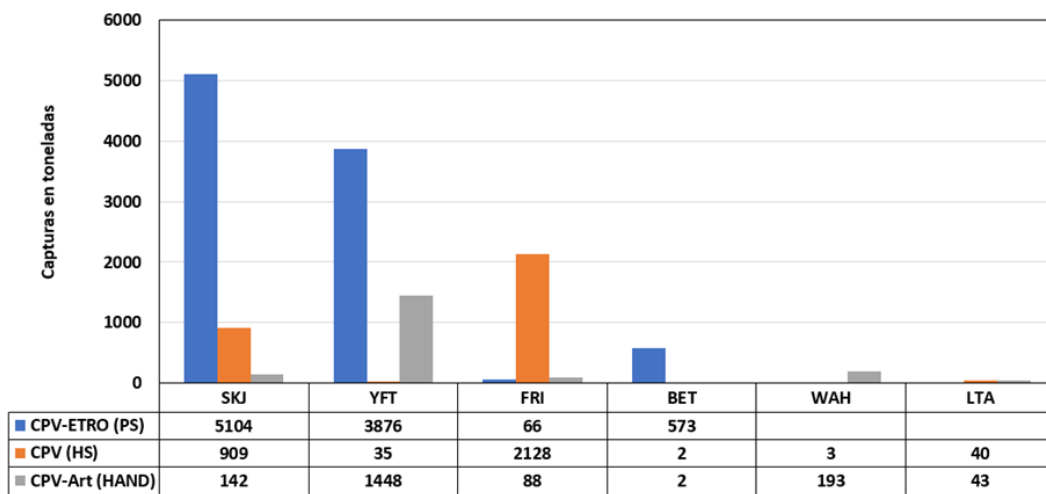
Tabla 2. Numero de operaciones de desembarque y transbordos realizados por flota extranjera en Cabo Verde en el 2020.

Nacionalidades	Nº operaciones de desembarque	Nº operaciones de Transbordos	Total operaciones	%
Español	86	11	97	64%
Japonés		25	25	16%
Belice	6		6	4%
Portugués	6		6	4%
Curacao	3	3	6	4%
Panamá	2	1	3	2%
Senegalés	2		2	1%
Francés	2		2	1%
El Salvador	1	1	2	1%
Países Bajos	1		1	1%
Guatemala	1		1	1%
Coreano		1	1	1%
Total Geral	110	42	152	100%



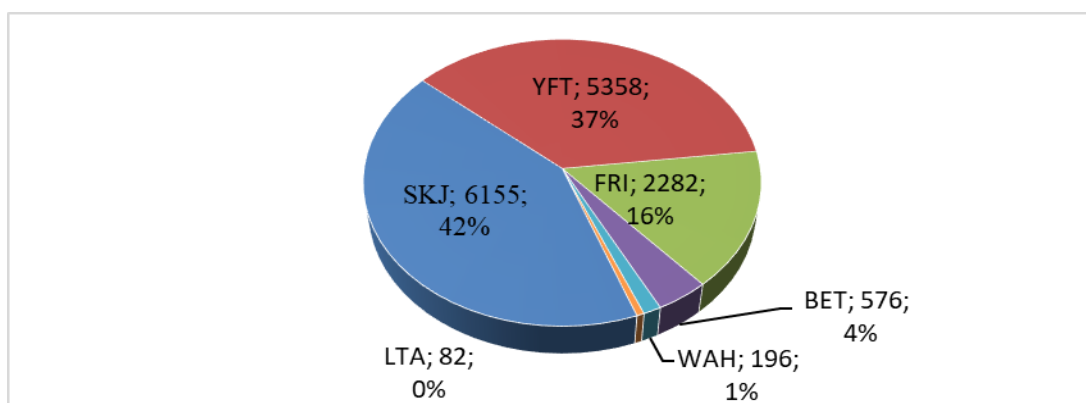
Fuente: IMAR

Figure 1. Capturas de túnidos en (ton) y porcentaje por tipo de flota pesquera caboverdiana en 2020.



Fuente: IMAR


Figura 2. Composición de captura de túnidos por especie y tipo de arte de la pesquera caboverdiana en 2020.



Fuente: IMAR

Figura 3. Composición de las capturas de túnidos por especies en 2019.

Copies de Rapport d'inspection au port de Mindelo Cabo Verde 2020

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

1. N.º do relatório (Inspection report no.) 17 2. Estado do porto (Port State) CPV

3. Autoridade de inspeção (Inspecting authority) Unidade de Inspeção e Garantia de Qualidade-UIGQ

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

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

6. Início da inspeção (Commencement of inspection) 31/01/2020 08:55

7. Fim da inspeção (Completion of inspection) 01/02/2020 03:00

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)
Martim de Unguai

11. Nome do navio (Vessel name) O Kevin

12. Estado de pavilhão (Flag State) Espanha

13. Tipo de navio (Type of vessel) Langarina

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

15. Referência do certificado de registo (Certificate of registry ID)
Pais (State) Espanha ESP000025447

16. N.º IMO (IMO ship ID, if available) 8747549

17. Matrícula (External ID, if available) 33VI-S-4-02

18. Porto de registo (Port of registry) Vigo

19. Proprietário do navio (Vessel owner(s)) Lecue, 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)
Pedro M. Fidalgo Malagueis Português

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

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24. Transitário (Vessel agent) Agência Limuz

25. VMS Sim Tipo (Type) ECB

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>ATEUDES/00295</u>	<u>ICCAT</u>	<u>Membro</u>	<u>Sim</u>	<u>Non</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 254471803061127-Espanha</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>28/04/2018 à 27/04/2020</u>	<u>Atlântico</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-LL</u>
<u>Permissão n.º P0065/2017-Espanha</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>01/01/19 a 31/12/19</u>	<u>Atlântico</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-LL</u>
<u>Permissão n.º P0168/2020-Espanha</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>01/01/2020 à 31/12/2020</u>	<u>Atlântico</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 inspecionada (Difference between quantity declared and quantity determined, if any)
SWO	completo	41-2-4	39.377kg	36.050kg	
SMA			8.913kg	9.050kg	
BSH			178.543kg	169.885kg	
YFT			284kg	295kg	
SAI			120kg	123kg	
SPF			2.871kg	2.900kg	
ALB			133kg	138kg	
LEC			1.001kg	1.010kg	
WAT			110kg	113kg	
JOL			16kg	16kg	
			231.368kg	219.580kg	

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) licença de pesca; certificado de porto; lista tripulantes; manifestos carga; últimos portos

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)

Longline

36. Arte inspecionada (Gear examined)

Não
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)

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



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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) Unidade de Inspeção e Garantia de Qualidade-UIGQ

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

5. Porto de Inspeção (Port of inspection) CPV

6. Início da inspeção (Commencement of inspection) 03-03-2020 08:15

7. Fim da inspeção (Completion of inspection) 03-03-2020 09:00

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)
Mindelo Cabo Verde 07-01-2020

11. Nome do navio (Vessel name) Angios Nikolaus

12. Estado de pavilhão (Flag State) Espanha

13. Tipo de navio (Type of vessel) Palangre

14. Indicativo internacional de chamada rádio (International Radio Call Sign) EA4214

15. Referência do certificado de registo (Certificate of registry ID) ESP000024432

País (State) Espanha

16. N.º IMO (IMO ship ID, if available) 8960517

17. Matrícula (External ID, if available) 31-5-12-99

18. Porto de registo (Port of registry) Vigo

19. Proprietário do navio (Vessel owner(s)) Pescados y Congelados Espamar

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 Antonio Barreiro Alvarez Espanha

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

24. Transitário (Vessel agent) Limage

25. VMS Sim Tipo (Type) Cruce

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>ATEU0ESPO0004</u>	<u>ICCAT</u>	<u>NTL</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 area(s))	Espécies (Species)	Arte (Gear)
<u>Licença n.º 2443214646 Espanha</u>	<u>Espanha</u>	<u>03/02/2019 a 13/02/2021</u>	<u>Alboraçães e Ilhas adjacentes</u>	<u>Alfeneiros</u>	<u>LL</u>
<u>Permissão de Pesca n.º P0046 Espanha 1/2020</u>	<u>Espanha</u>	<u>01/01/2020 a 31/12/2020</u>	<u>Alboraçães e Ilhas adjacentes</u>	<u>Alfeneiros e Acompanhantes</u>	<u>LL</u>
<u>Licença n.º 3610E/2020 Cabo Verde</u>	<u>Cabo Verde</u>	<u>09/01/2020 a 31/12/2020</u>	<u>Alboraçães e Ilhas adjacentes</u>	<u>Alfeneiros, Alfeneiros e Acompanhantes</u>	<u>LL</u>

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

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

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

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

29. Informação do navio 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 inspecionada (Difference between quantity declared and quantity determined, if any)
BWO	Congelado	FAO 34	6.169	6.167	
SNA	"	"	4.198	4.197	
BSIA	"	"	76.009	82.878	
LEC	"	"	170	170	
SSP	"	"	332	312	
YFT	"	"	116	116	

86.974 93.840

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) Manifesto de Carga lista de tripulantes

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) Falange de Superfícies

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

36. Arte inspecionada (Gear examined)

Não
Observações (Comments)

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

38. Infrações detetadas e referência ao(s) diplomas legal(ais) (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
 Observações (Comments) apenas se trata de uma cópia do relatório de inspeção
 C.I.F. 8-36.799.088
 Edifício Frigatea 2ª Planta, Of. 4 y 5
 La Riouxa - Tais s/n
 36218 - VIGO (Pontevedra)

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

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Ministério da Economia Marítima

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

1. N.º do relatório (Inspection report no.) 47 2. Estado do porto (Port State) CPV
 3. Autoridade de inspeção (Inspecting authority) Unidade de Inspeção e Garantia de Qualidade-UIGQ

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

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

6. Início da inspeção (Commencement of inspection) 29/12/2020 08:14

7. Fim da inspeção (Completion of inspection) 29/12/2020 18:00

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)
Ferniche Portugal 19/08/2020

11. Nome do navio (Vessel name) Bruno

12. Estado de pavilhão (Flag State) Espanha

13. Tipo de navio (Type of vessel) Palanquin

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

15. Referência do certificado de registo (Certificate of registry ID)
 País (State) Espanha ESP000025081

16. N.º IMO (IMO ship ID, if available) 8733330

17. Matrícula (External ID, if available) 39VI-5-20-00

18. Porto de registo (Port of registry) Vigo

19. Proprietário do navio (Vessel owner(s)) Romas Armadores, SL

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

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

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

23. Nome e nacionalidade do responsável pela pesca (Fishing master name and nationality) Jose Bento Vicente Rodriguez Espanha

24. Transitário (Vessel agent) Agência Image

25. VMS sim Tipo (Type) Zodiac, 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>ATEUESPO0393</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 2508103428</u>	<u>Espanha</u>	<u>27/07/2019 a 26/07/2021</u>	<u>Atlântico - Mediterrâneo</u>		<u>- LL</u>
<u>Permissão nº 20415/2020</u>	<u>Espanha</u>	<u>18/08/2020 a 31/12/2020</u>	<u>Atlântico - Países adjacentes e espécies acompanhantes</u>		<u>- LL</u>

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

Identificador do navio (Vessel identifier)	Emitido por (Issued by)	Validade (Validity)	Áreas de pesca (Fishing areas)	Espécies (Species)	Arte (Gear)
<u>-----</u>					

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

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

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

Espécies (Species)	Apresentação (Product form)	Área de pesca (Catch area)	Quantidade declarada (Declared quantity)	Quantidade descarregada (Off loaded quantity)	Diferença entre a quantidade declarada e a inspecionada (Difference between quantity declared and quantity determined, if any)
SWO	conplab	41/07/34	36.876 kg	36.886 kg	-10 kg
SMA	"	"	1.093 kg	1.194 kg	-101 kg
B5lt	"	"	59.239 kg	57.226 kg	2.013 kg
YFI	"	"	1.950 kg	1.946 kg	4 kg
LEC	"	"	642 kg	690 kg	-48 kg
SSP	"	"	1.854 kg	1.976 kg	-122 kg
SAS	"	"	446 kg	471	-25 kg

102.100 kg 100.389 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 row]					

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

Sim
Observações (Comments) Licença de pesca; Permissão Temporal de Pesca; Livro Tripul
Mantido carga; certificados reparo; Declaração proibido 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)

pulangre de superfície

36. Arte inspecionada (Gear examined)

Sim
Observações (Comments)

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

[Handwritten signature]

38. Infrações detetadas e referência ao(s) diplomas legal(ais) (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] todo bem

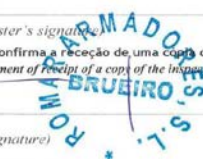
40. Medidas tomadas (Action taken)

[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)

[Handwritten signature] Helder Pires



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

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

SUMMARY

Western Atlantic Bluefin tuna are harvested in Canadian waters from May through December. The adjusted Canadian quota for 2020 was 635.65 t which includes a 79.44 t transfer from Mexico and a 4.78 t transfer from Saint Pierre and Miquelon. Canada's total Atlantic Bluefin tuna landings in 2020 was 591.6 t (Table 1) including 447.74 t from the directed fishery and 132.5 t from the mixed Swordfish and tuna's pelagic long line fishery. There were 4.5 t of observed dead discards in 2020, 0.086 t from the longline fleet and 4.4 t from bottom trawl-fisheries (ex. Halibut). The swordfish fishery in Canadian waters takes place from April to December. Canada's adjusted quota for 2020 was 1845.2 t, which included transfers to Canada of 35 t from each of Japan and Chinese Taipei, 100 t from the European Union, and a 150 t transfer from Senegal and an underage (2018) of 202.2 t. Canadian nominal landings in 2020 were 1333 t (Table 1), resulting in an underage of 511.9 t. The Canadian tonnage taken by longline was 1283.7 t (or 96.2 per cent of the catch), while 49.8 t were taken by harpoon. Only 54 of the 77 licensed swordfish longline harvesters were active in the 2020 fishery. The other tunas (albacore, bigeye and yellowfin) are at the northern edge of their range in Canada and are harvested from April through November. In 2020, other tunas accounted for approximately 9%, by weight, of the commercial large pelagic species landed in Atlantic Canada. The Canadian Atlantic statistical systems provide real time monitoring of catch and effort for all fishing trips targeting pelagic species. 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. Currently, Canada's leadership role extends to ecosystem related issues and to the SCRS itself with assessment support for Bluefin tuna, North Atlantic swordfish and porbeagle shark. In 2020, Canada's biological sampling program of Bluefin tuna sampled tissue which 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 the Canadian EEZ. In 2020, 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 late 2020 Canada also became involved in coordinating an international sampling program for albacore tuna. For sharks, recent research has been 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

Western Atlantic Bluefin tuna are harvested in Canadian waters from May through December. The adjusted Canadian quota for 2020 was 635.65 t which includes a 79.44 t transfer from Mexico and a 4.78 t transfer from Saint Pierre and Miquelon. Canada's total Atlantic Bluefin tuna landings in 2020 was 591.6 t (Table 1) including 447.74 t from the directed fishery and 132.5 t from the mixed Swordfish and tuna's pelagic long line fishery. There were 4.5 t of observed dead discards in 2020, 0.086 t from the longline fleet and 4.4 t from bottom trawl-fisheries (ex. Halibut). The swordfish fishery in Canadian waters takes place from April to December. Canada's adjusted quota for 2020 was 1845.2 t, which included transfers to Canada of 35 t from each of Japan and Chinese Taipei, 100 t from the European Union, and a 150 t transfer from Senegal and an underage (2018) of 202.2 t. Canadian nominal landings in 2020 were 1333 t (Table 1), resulting in an underage of 511.9 t. The Canadian tonnage taken by longline was 1283.7 t (or 96.2 per cent of the catch), while 49.8 t were taken by harpoon. Only 54 of the 77 licensed swordfish longline harvesters were active in the 2020 fishery. The other tunas (albacore, bigeye and yellowfin) are at the northern edge of their range in Canada and are harvested from April through November. In 2020, other tunas accounted for approximately 9%, by weight, of the commercial large pelagic species landed in Atlantic

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RESUMEN

Western Atlantic Bluefin tuna are harvested in Canadian waters from May through December. The adjusted Canadian quota for 2020 was 635.65 t which includes a 79.44 t transfer from Mexico and a 4.78 t transfer from Saint Pierre and Miquelon. Canada's total Atlantic Bluefin tuna landings in 2020 was 591.6 t (Table 1) including 447.74 t from the directed fishery and 132.5 t from the mixed Swordfish and tuna's pelagic long line fishery. There were 4.5 t of observed dead discards in 2020, 0.086 t from the longline fleet and 4.4 t from bottom trawl-fisheries (ex. Halibut). The swordfish fishery in Canadian waters takes place from April to December. Canada's adjusted quota for 2020 was 1845.2 t, which included transfers to Canada of 35 t from each of Japan and Chinese Taipei, 100 t from the European Union, and a 150 t transfer from Senegal and an underage (2018) of 202.2 t. Canadian nominal landings in 2020 were 1333 t (Table 1), resulting in an underage of 511.9 t. The Canadian tonnage taken by longline was 1283.7 t (or 96.2 per cent of the catch), while 49.8 t were taken by harpoon. Only 54 of the 77 licensed swordfish longline harvesters were active in the 2020 fishery. The other tunas (albacore, bigeye and yellowfin) are at the northern edge of their range in Canada and are harvested from April through November. In 2020, other tunas accounted for approximately 9%, by weight, of the commercial large pelagic species landed in Atlantic Canada. The Canadian Atlantic statistical systems provide real time monitoring of catch and effort for all fishing trips targeting pelagic species. 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. Currently, Canada's leadership role extends to ecosystem related issues and to the SCRS itself with assessment support for Bluefin tuna, North Atlantic swordfish and porbeagle shark. In 2020, Canada's biological sampling program of Bluefin tuna sampled tissue which 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 the Canadian EEZ. In 2020, 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 late 2020 Canada also became involved in coordinating an international sampling program for albacore tuna. For sharks, recent research has been 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.

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 a calendar year to run annually from June 24th to June 23rd of the following year. The adjusted Canadian quota for the 2020 fishing year was 635.65 t, which included a 79.44 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 2020 fishing year was 591.6 t (**Table 1**) including 447.74 t from the directed fishery and 132.5 t from the mixed Swordfish and tuna's pelagic long line fishery. In addition, 11.4 t was landed between Jan 1st and June 23rd 2021. There was 4.5 t of observed dead discards in 2020.

All traditional Bluefin tuna fishing areas produced catches of tuna in the 2020 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 2020, the average weight of Bluefin caught was 227 kg in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and 200 kg in the southwest Nova Scotia fishery; Bluefin tuna caught in the Newfoundland fishery had an average weight of 332 kg. Additional catch breakdown is shown in Table 2.

In 2020, 368 licensed fishermen participated in the directed Bluefin fishery using rod and reel or tended line. No Bluefin tuna-trap licence holders were active in St. Margaret's Bay in 2020. Mackerel-trap licence holders also present in St. Margaret's Bay are permitted to retain Bluefin tuna incidentally caught in the traps and three of these traps retained by-caught Bluefin Tuna in 2020. One offshore longline licence was authorized to direct for other tuna with a small Bluefin by-catch provision (Table 3) of 20 t. Whereas the larger 77-vessel swordfish/other tunas longline fleet is permitted to retain Bluefin tuna during the course of their mixed fishing operations. License conditions require that BFT be retained if it would result in dead discards and a Bluefin tuna quota of 33.76 t is provided as a means to account for these landings.

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

1.2 Swordfish

Swordfish occur in Canadian waters from April to December, primarily on the edge of Georges Bank, the Scotian Shelf and the Grand Banks of Newfoundland. ICCAT Task 1 data from earlier years when quotas were not restrictive indicate that catches could however occur in any month. In 2020, Canada's initial ICCAT allocation for Swordfish was 1348 t. Canada's adjusted quota for 2020 was 1845.2 t, which included transfers to Canada of 35 t from each of Japan and Chinese Taipei, 100 t from the European Union, and a 150 t transfer from Senegal and 212.2 t underage from 2018. Canadian nominal landings in 2020 were 1333 t (**Table 1**), resulting in an underage of 511.9 t.

The Canadian tonnage taken by longline was 1283 t (or 96 per cent of the catch), while 49.8 t were taken by harpoon (Table 4). The mean round weight of fish caught by longline and harpoon was 111 kg and 189 kg, respectively (Table 4). Only 54 of the 77 licensed swordfish longline fishermen were active in the 2020 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 2020, only 21 licence holders from either the Harpoon A (directed) or B (opportunistic) fleet, had reported landings of harpooned swordfish.

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1.3 Other tunas

One Canadian offshore longline vessel is authorized to direct for other tuna species, as is the 77-vessel swordfish/other tunas longline fleet. In addition, a directed Bluefin tuna fleet fishing with rod and reel is authorized to catch and retain an incidental by-catch of other tunas while fishing for Bluefin.

The other tunas (albacore, bigeye and yellowfin) are at the northern edge of their range in Canada, and they are harvested along the edge of the Gulf Stream and Georges Bank, the Scotian Shelf and the Grand Banks (and beyond) from April through November. Canadian catches of these other large pelagic species are an integral component of the Canadian fishery. In 2020, other tunas accounted for approximately 9 per cent of the commercial large pelagic species landed.

Bigeye tuna (104.1 t) was the most important other tuna species landed, followed by yellowfin tuna (74.8 t) albacore tuna (12.4 t). The mean round weight of albacore, bigeye, and yellowfin tunas was 34.9 kg, 80.7 kg and 46.5 kg, respectively. Approximately 44 licensed other tuna fishermen were active in 2020.

1.4 Sharks

As of 2014, there are no directed pelagic shark fisheries in Canadian waters. The only retention of sharks is through by-catch, with the release of live sharks being encouraged and, for certain sharks, a condition of licence. All information on shark landings is provided to the Scientific Council through Task I and II data and reported in the Canadian National Report. Consistent with ICCAT requirements 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. As per ICCAT recommendations, Canada implemented a fins-attached policy for all landed sharks for the 2020 fishing season. Incidentally caught live Porbeagle sharks were prohibited from retention and required proper handling and release. Total reported landings in 2020 of Porbeagle and incidentally caught Blue sharks were very low, at 0.8 t and 0.1 t, respectively. Landings of Shortfin mako were extremely low, reflecting the current prohibition on retention (0.5 t).

At-sea discards of large pelagic sharks from Canadian fisheries are observed and recorded in the log sheets primarily in the swordfish longline fishery, as well as in the groundfish otter trawl and bottom longline fisheries. Small amounts are also incidentally captured by other Canadian fleets. A comprehensive morphological monitoring protocol for pelagic shark discards from longline was implemented in 2010, and the information is used to partition catches into dead discards and live releases. Observer coverage is variable among fisheries. In 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 2020, live releases of porbeagle, blue shark and shortfin mako totaled 24.1 t, 0.32 t and 2.2 t, respectively; dead discards totaled 4.1 t, 0 t and 2.1 t, respectively.

The recreational shark fishery is primarily catch-and-release; retention is only permitted when participating in a community-organized shark fishing tournament. As of 2019, only blue sharks are permitted to be landed at the tournaments. A federal license is required for each tournament which stipulates minimum sizes, prohibited species, logbook reporting requirements and other vessel regulations. In 2020, no shark tournaments were conducted due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

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 BFT, editing of the herring Acoustic Survey data for a relative (fishery independent) index of abundance and the development of a CPUE index from the BFT catch and release fishery (detailed below).

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 I and II data in July 2020. By-catch data has been contributed through submission of form ST09.

2.1 *Bluefin tuna research*

Highlights of the 2020 scientific research program headed by Canada's Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) – Large Pelagic group at the St. Andrews Biological Station in St. Andrews, New Brunswick included the following activities:

1. The Large Pelagics group in collaboration with the Department's shark group in Newfoundland (NFLD) and Dr. Barbara Block's team deployed 5 PSAT tags in 2020. All tags were deployed in the Gulf of St. Lawrence off the coast of Port Hood, Nova Scotia in association with charter vessels "Bay Queen IV" and "Nicole Brandy". The tagging program will continue in 2021 by deploying PSAT tags and upwards of 30 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 2020, Canada participated in the GBYP's conventional tagging program for the sixth consecutive year. Tagging was conducted in the Canadian Bluefin Tuna Catch and Release fishery and resulted in 11 conventional tags being deployed. The number of tags deployed was relatively low in comparison to other years due to COVID-19, which significantly impacted the tourism based catch and release fishery. The conventional tagging program will continue in 2021 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 association with data from southern Nova Scotia with the goal of expanding spatial coverage.

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4. Canada sampled 487 Bluefin tuna heads and collected 30 dorsal spines in 2020. 405 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 487 of the heads collected. The otolith samples collected from 2019 were tested for natal origin in 2020.
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% increase in tissue methylmercury (MeHg) concentrations in Atlantic Bluefin tuna due to increases in seawater temperature.
7. Canadian biological tissue samples from landed fish continue to be provided to NOAA (USA) in support of their Close-Kin Analysis study. This work will inform on the absolute abundance of both the eastern and western Bluefin tuna stocks.
8. Canadian biological tissue samples from landed fish are undergoing isotope analysis in collaboration with the University of Western Ontario to investigate the Bluefin Tuna's feeding ecology. Increases in the abundance of Bluefin tuna (and ultimately fecundity) are conditional on the abundance and quality of forage species.
9. In 2018, DFO Science, Saint Andrews staff completed year 2 of 2 studying the short term survival and behavior of BFT 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 %) fish re-entered the Gulf of St. Lawrence in 2019.
10. Canada updated 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.
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.

2. Beginning in 2018, Canada coordinated the establishment of an ICCAT/European Commission funded international (Algeria, Brazil, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Italy, Malta, Morocco, Namibia, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Chinese Taipei, Tunisia, Turkey, United States, 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 2020 and was once again coordinated by Canada.
3. Canada is leading development of assessment and MSE data inputs for important population modeling occurring in 2022, including:
 - an update to the ICCAT combined biomass CPUE index which will use data from United States, Spain, Canada, Japan, Morocco and Portugal, and;
 - development of a MSE candidate management procedure.
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. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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

Canada began to collect otolith, spine and tissue samples from Albacore, Big Eye and Yellowfin Tuna to help support ICCAT stock assessment of tropical tuna species and expand the spatial coverage of assessment data inputs

2.4 Shark research

Highlights of the 2020 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 2020, although few tags were deployed due to restrictions associated with the COVID 19 pandemic. The program will continue in 2021.

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2. Canada participated in the ICCAT workshop on Reproductive and Other Life History Aspects of the Porbeagle and Other Pelagic Sharks in the Atlantic Ocean (IPMA, Olhão, Portugal, 3-7 February, 2020), presenting updated reports from collaborative research on the reproductive life history of porbeagle; shortfin mako reproduction (particularly size at maturity) and distribution by size class in the north Atlantic (also published in the peer reviewed literature; Natanson et al. 2020; doi: 10.7755/FB.118.1.3); and the results from spatial modeling to try to improve Canada's fishery-independent index of porbeagle abundance.
3. Canada led the development of a new stock assessment method to assess data-poor shark populations directly from removals data rather than CPUE indices, 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). Also, Canada led a spatial analysis of distribution information relative to fishing effort for the Northern and Southern porbeagle stocks to determine the availability of each stock to commercial fishing activity (SCRS/2020/100). The analysis was input into an ecological risk assessment to assess fishing mortality (F) levels during the 2020 porbeagle stock assessment (SCRS/2020/008).
4. Canada contributed data and collaborated on analyses to estimate post-release survival of immature porbeagle sharks caught with rod and reel in the Northwest Atlantic. While all tagged sharks survived, 6 individuals exhibited depth-holding behaviour consistent with a recovery period. Results were published in the peer reviewed literature (Anderson et al. 2020; <https://doi.org/10.3354/meps13603>).
5. Canada initiated a collaborative research effort to amalgamate all pop-up archival tagging data in the Atlantic Oceans for shortfin mako and porbeagle sharks in order to implement survival mixture models to estimate natural mortality (M) and post-release mortality (PRM) rates; and to assess the effect of covariates (e.g. handling practices) on survival and recovery following tagging. Results were published in the peer-reviewed literature in 2021 (Bowlby et al. 2021; doi: 10.3389/fmars.2021.619190) and will inform future stock assessment efforts for both species.
6. 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 could not be completed in 2020 due to restrictions associated with the COVID 19 pandemic. However, a simulation model was used to determine the implications of life history uncertainty when evaluating status in the Northwest Atlantic population of white shark (Bowlby & Gibson 2020; DOI: 10.1002/ece3.6252). Both field components of the program will continue in 2021.
7. Canada contributed data and collaborated on analyses of the seasonal distribution and habitat use of the common thresher shark. This was done to help aid future management of the species in the western North Atlantic Ocean and was published in peer reviewed literature (Kneebone et al. 2020; doi: 10.7755/FB.118.4.8).

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.

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

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:GEN01	S01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Submitted 15/09/2021.
S:GEN02	S02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Submitted 30/07/2021.
S:GEN03	S03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Submitted 30/07/2021.
S:GEN04	S04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Submitted 30/07/2021.
S:GEN05	S05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Submitted 30/07/2021.
S:GEN06	S06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Submitted 30/07/2021.
S:GEN07	S07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Submitted 30/07/2021.
S:GEN08	S08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Submitted 30/07/2021.
S:GEN09	S09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Submitted 30/07/2021.
S:GEN10	S10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	Submitted 30/07/2021.
S:GEN11	S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	All catch, discards and observer data provided as an aggregate consistent with domestic confidentiality requirements in Task I and II data. Submitted 30/07/2021.
S:GEN12	S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	No data to report.
S:GEN13	S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable. Canada does not fish in the Mediterranean Sea.
S:BFT01	S15	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	Not applicable, Canada does not farm Bluefin tuna.
S:BFT02	S16	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras (BFT raw data outputs) OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Not applicable, Canada does not participate in EBFT fishery or Bluefin tuna farming.
S:BFT03	S17	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras (BFT at time of caging summary reports)	Not applicable, Canada does not participate in EBFT fishery or Bluefin tuna farming.
S:BFT04	S18	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Submitted 30/07/2021.

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Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:BFT05	S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Contribute BFT spines to direct ageing and comparative ageing study with otoliths (Spain, EU, 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	S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Acoustic Index updates SCRS/2020/063, SCRS/2020/158 Management procedures SCRC/2020/ 117, SCRS/2020/144, SCRS/2020/161.
S:BFT07	S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	See Section 2.1.
S:BFT09	S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	Not applicable Canada does not participate in EBFT fishery.
S:TRO01	S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards	Submitted 30/07/2021.
S:TRO02	S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Not applicable, Canada does not have FAD fisheries.
S:TRO03	S44	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	Not applicable, Canada does not have FAD fisheries.
S:TRO04	S45	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Not applicable, Canada does not have FAD fisheries.

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:TRO09	S46	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Submitted 30/07/2020.
S:TRO10	S46b	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Not applicable. Canadian longline vessels over 20 meters LOA targeting bigeye, yellowfin and/or skipjack have human observer coverage greater than 10%. Observer data submitted 30/07/2020.
S:TRO06	S47	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Submitted 30/07/2021.
S:TRO07	S48	Historical FAD set data	Not applicable, Canada does not have any FAD fisheries.
S:TRO09	S58	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Not applicable.
S:BIL03	S55	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Not complete, will complete in 2021.
S:BIL04	S56	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	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 I, Catch & Effort (Task II) and National Observer Programme Data. All data submitted 30/07/2021.
S:BIL05	S57	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Not applicable.
S:SHK01	S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	All shark data is submitted annually as part of Task I and II, and National Observer Programme Data. 2020 shark data submitted 30/07/2021. Shark research highlights from 2020 in Section 2.3.
S:SHK02	S50	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	All shark data is submitted annually as part of Task I and II, and National Observer Programme Data. 2020 shark data submitted: 30/07/2021 Shark research highlights from 2020 in Section 2.3.
S:SHK03	S51	Information on blue shark	All shark data is submitted annually as part of Task I and II, and National Observer Programme Data. 2020 shark data submitted: 30/07/2021 Shark research highlights from 2020 in Section 2.3.
S:SHK04	S54	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases	All shark data is submitted annually as part of Task I and II, and National Observer Programme Data. 2020 shark data submitted: 30/07/2021.

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Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:BYC01	S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Not applicable. Canada has not developed identification guides.
S:BYC02	S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Submitted 30/07/2021.
S:BYC03	S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Submitted 30/07/2021.
S:BYC04	S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	All data collected from commercial logbooks provided.
S:BYC05	S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Ongoing work noted in National Report.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
GENERAL	M:GEN01	GEN0001	Annual Reports	All scientific and compliance reporting requirements have been met through either the submission of task data, compliance table, the national report or other specific reports. Canada has submitted its national report, in line with the Revised Guidelines for the Preparation of Annual Reports. Sent to ICCAT (2021/09/15).
	M:GEN02	GEN0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	See above.
	M:GEN03	GEN0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	2021/08/13.
	M:GEN04	GEN0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Canada did not charter any vessels.
	M:GEN05	GEN0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Canada did not charter any vessels.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Not applicable. Canada does not permit transshipment in the ICCAT Convention Area.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:GEN06	GEN0006b	Transshipment reports in - port	Not applicable. Canada does not permit transshipment in the ICCAT Convention Area.
	M:GEN07	GEN0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. Canada does not permit transshipment in the ICCAT Convention Area.
	M:GEN08	GEN0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Not applicable. Canada does not permit transshipment in the ICCAT Convention Area.
	M:GEN09	GEN0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Not applicable. Canada does not permit transshipment in the ICCAT Convention Area.
	M:GEN10	GEN0010a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No change.
	M:GEN10	GEN0010b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Not applicable. Canada does not have any vessels, under ICCAT, that enter foreign ports and may be subject to inspection.
	M:GEN11	GEN0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No change.
	M:GEN12	GEN0012	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No change.
	M:GEN13	GEN0013	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Nil. As noted in Canada's National Report, no foreign vessels landed catch from ICCAT managed species in Canadian ports.
	M:GEN14	GEN0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Not applicable. No such findings exist for the reporting period.
	M:GEN15	GEN0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. No such actions were required during the reporting period.
	M:GEN16	GEN0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. No such investigations were undertaken during the reporting period.
	M:GEN17	GEN0017	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	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

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
				State of the vessel can invite that State to participate in the 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 to covid-19.
	M:GEN18	GEN0018	Access agreements and changes	Not applicable, no access agreements.
	M:GEN19	GEN0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable, no access agreements.
	M:GEN20	GEN0020	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Submitted 2020/10/15.
	M:GEN21	GEN0021	Vessels 20 m LOA or greater internal actions report	Submitted 2020/10/15.
	M:GEN23	GEN0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	There are no sport or recreational fisheries for Bluefin tuna however, some commercial inshore Bluefin tuna fleets have incorporated charter boat catch and release fisheries into their annual management plan. 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 an observe program (five per cent coverage) and a camera monitoring program (whereby license holders are required to take a camera). The catch and release fishery also participates in the ICCAT GBYP tagging program. All fish that are caught and released must be tagged with a GBYP ICCAT tag (As long as it is safe to do so). Any observed mortalities are reported to the SCRS. 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-

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
				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.
	M:GEN24	GEN0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Not applicable. No IUU activities were discovered during the reporting period.
	M:GEN25	GEN0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. No IUU activities were discovered during the reporting period.
	M:GEN26	GEN0026	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Not applicable. Canada has effective flag State control over its vessels operating in ICCAT fisheries and employs 100 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.
	M:GEN27	GEN0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable. No incidences of non-compliance occurred during the reporting period.
	M:GEN28	GEN0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable. No incidences of non-compliance occurred during the reporting period.
	M:GEN29	GEN0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable – no sightings.
	M:GEN30	GEN0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable – no sightings.
	M:GEN31	GEN0031	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	Not applicable – Canada has not participated in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.
	M:GEN32	GEN0032	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Not applicable – Canada has not participated in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.
	M:GEN33	GEN0033	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Not applicable – Canada has not participated in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.
	M:GEN34	GEN0034	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Not applicable - there are no Canadian vessels on the IUU vessel list.
	M:GEN35	GEN0035	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Nil. Canada does not deploy from ROP.
	M:GEN36	GEN0036	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Nil.

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Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:GEN37	GEN0037	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No lost gear reported.
	M:GEN38	GEN0038	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No lost gear reported.
	M:GEN39	GEN0039	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	NIL.
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	BFT1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
	M:BFT02	BFT1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
	M:BFT03	BFT1003	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
	M:BFT04	BFT1004	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
	M:BFT05	BFT1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
	M:BFT07	BFT1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
	M:BFT08	BFT1008	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
	M:BFT09	BFT1009	Modifications to fishing plans	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
	M:BFT10	BFT1010	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
	M:BFT11	BFT1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2020	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
	M:BFT12	BFT1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
	M:BFT13	BFT1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
	M:BFT14	BFT1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
	M:BFT15	BFT1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
	M:BFT16	BFT1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
	M:BFT17	BFT1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
	M:BFT18	BFT1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
	M:BFT19	BFT1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
	M:BFT20	BFT1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
	M:BFT21	BFT1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
	M:BFT22	BFT1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
	M:BFT23	BFT1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Reports submitted – (for months of June 2020 to June 2021)
	M:BFT24	BFT1024	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:BFT25	BFT1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	There were no landings of Bluefin tuna under 30KG. Canada does not experience the capture of tunas less than 30kg/115cm. Tagging to date has focussed on larger fish that are more common in Canadian waters. Canada does not permit “charter boat” operators to retain any fish and virtually all fish that are hooked are larger than 30kg/115 cm.
	M:BFT27	BFT1027	BCD Annual Report	Submitted to ICCAT on (2021/09/15).
	M:BFT28	BFT1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable as every Bluefin tuna landed is tagged. Validation not required as per 13 c) of Rec. 11-20.
	M:BFT29	BFT1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable – no change from what was previously provided.
	M:BFT30	BFT1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable - no change from what was previously provided.
	M:BFT31	BFT1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable - no change from what was previously provided.
	M:BFT32	BFT1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. Canada does not participate in EBFT fishery.
	M:BFT33	BFT1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Data has been entered directly through the system or by the Secretariat / consortium.
	M:BFT34	BFT1034	Report on intra farm transfers and random controls	Not applicable. Canada does not participate in EBFT fishery.
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	TRO2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	3 vessels reported for inclusion.
	M:TRO02	TRO2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Submitted 2021/07/31.
	M:TRO03	TRO2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable. There are no investigations of IUU activity of BET/YFT vessels by Canada in 2020.
	M:TRO06	TRO2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Submitted to ICCAT on (2021/09/15).
	M:TRO07	TRO2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable – no change from what was previously provided.
	M:TRO09	TRO2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye	Reports submitted quarterly.
	M:TRO10	TRO2010	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Not applicable. Canada does not engage in FAD fisheries.
	M:TRO11	TRO2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans	N/A
	M:TRO13	TRO2013	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	6 reports submitted.
	M:TRO14	TRO2014	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Not applicable. Canada reports catches quarterly. As per recommendation 19-02,

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
				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.
	M:TRO15	TRO2015	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Not applicable. 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	TRO2017	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Not applicable. 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	TRO2018	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	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:TRO19	TRO2019	Difference between fishing effort 2018 and fishing effort 2020	Not applicable. Canada does not operate purse seine fishing vessels and therefore is not required to report the difference between the 2018 fishing effort level and the 2020 fishing effort level to the Commission.
	M:TRO20	TRO2020	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Not applicable. Canadian longline vessels over 20 meters LOA targeting bigeye, yellowfin and/or skipjack have human observer coverage greater than 10%. Observer data submitted 30/07/2020
SWORFI SH	M:SWO01	SWO3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Submitted 2021/09/15
	M:SWO02	SWO3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable – no change from what was previously provided
	M:SWO03	SWO3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Not applicable. Canada does not have vessels that fish swordfish in the Mediterranean.
	M:SWO04	SWO3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. Canada does not have vessels that fish swordfish in the Mediterranean.
	M:SWO05	SWO3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. Canada does not have vessels that fish swordfish in the Mediterranean.
	M:SWO06	SWO3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. Canada does not have vessels that fish swordfish in the Mediterranean.
	M:SWO07	SWO3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Submitted to ICCAT on (2021/09/15).

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:SWO10	SWO3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Not applicable. Canada does not participate in the MED-SWO fishery.
	M:SWO11	SWO3011	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Not applicable. Canada does not participate in the MED-SWO fishery.
	M:SWO12	SWO3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable. Canada does not participate in the MED-SWO fishery.
	M:SWO13	SWO3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Canada does not participate in the MED-SWO fishery.
	M:SWO14	SWO3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Canada does not participate in the MED-SWO fishery.
	M:SWO15	SWO3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	3 vessels reported for inclusion.
	M:SWO16	SWO3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Not applicable. Canada does not participate in the S.SWO fishery.
	M:SWO17	SWO3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Not applicable. Canada does not allow retention of N-SWO by vessels not authorized to fish for the species.
	M:SWO18	SWO3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Not applicable. Canada does not participate in the S.SWO fishery.
	M:SWO19	SWO3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable. Canada does not participate in the MED-SWO fishery.
	M:SWO20	SWO3020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Not applicable. Canada does not participate in the MED-SWO fishery.
ALBACOR E	M:ALB03	ALB4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Not applicable. Canada does not fish for Mediterranean albacore.
	M:ALB04	ALB4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	3 vessels reported for inclusion.
	M:ALB05	ALB4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Not applicable. Canadian fleets do not incidentally catch South Atlantic Albacore.
	M:ALB06	ALB4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Not applicable as Canada's landings are well below the 200t CPC limit.
	M:ALB07	ALB4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Not applicable. Canadian fleets do not incidentally catch S. ALB.
BILLFISH	M:BIL01	BIL5001	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Submitted 2021/09/15.
	M:BIL04	BIL5004	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Not applicable. Canada is not claiming an exemption.
	M:BIL05	BIL5005	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Not applicable. No electronic trials have been conducted.

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Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
SHARKS	M:SHK05	SHK7005	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	<p>There is no retention of live or dead sharks in Canada from pelagic shark fisheries in Canadian waters.</p> <p>All sharks landing information is provided to the Scientific Council through Task I and II data and reported in the Canadian national report. By licence conditions, harvesters are not permitted to retain sharks that are prohibited from retention as bycatch in ICCAT related fisheries (bigeye thresher, hammerhead, oceanic whitetip, silky, basking, and shortfin mako sharks).</p> <p>Annex 1 Submitted 2021/09/15.</p>
OTHER SPECIES BY-CATCH	M:BYC01	BYC8001	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	<p>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 and release equipment and it is mandatory for harvesters to release any incidentally harvested sea turtles in a manner that maximizes the probability of their survival.</p> <p>The pelagic longline fleet participated in a de-hooking certification course in 2007. A second training and certification program was conducted in March 2011 on the proper use of safe handling and release equipment and data recording protocols. Training is mandatory requirement for vessel operators/licence holders.</p> <p>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	BYC8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	<p>Canada released its National Plan of Action for Reducing the Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries in 2007. In July 2012, Canada provided a Progress Report on the Implementation of Key Actions Taken Pursuant to this National Plan of Action (March 2007).</p> <p>CP44 – BirdMit does not apply in Canadian waters.</p>

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:BYC03	BYC8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	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 <i>Food and Agriculture (FAO) International Guidelines for Bycatch Management and Reduction of Discards</i> adopted in early 2011.
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	SDP9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. Canada has not implemented any electronic statistical document program.
	M:MIX01	MISC9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Not applicable. Canada has not launched an objection to any ICCAT Rec.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures

For Bluefin, swordfish, sharks, and the other tunas (bigeye, yellowfin, and albacore) Canada undertakes annual stakeholder 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

Canada has implemented the ICCAT regulatory recommendations that apply to Bluefin tuna in the Canadian Atlantic Integrated Bluefin Management Plan. The adjusted 2020 quota was set at 635.65 t and no person shall have in their possession any Bluefin weighing less than 30 kg. In addition, Canada has limited entry into the fishery; and restrictions on the amount and type of gear used, vessel replacement, management fishing areas, and licence transfer requirements. A multi-year management plan for Bluefin tuna was completed in 2018.

4.1.2 Swordfish

Canada has implemented the ICCAT regulatory recommendations that apply to swordfish in the 2013 updated Canadian Atlantic Integrated Swordfish Management Plan. The 2020 adjusted quota was set at 1845.2 t and there continues to be a prohibition on the taking and landing of swordfish less than 25 kg in round weight, and/or less than 125 cm LJFL (with 15 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 - 2020, landings of fish <119 cm LJFL were reduced to as close to zero as possible.

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4.1.3 Other tunas

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

4.2 Closed seasons

Swordfish

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

4.3 Observer programs

Canada has had a long standing independent Observer Program in place since 1977. Independent third party observers collect biological data, and monitor compliance with fishing regulations. In 2013, as part of the Bycatch Management Project the observer coverage level was maintained at approximately five per cent (by sea days fished) on the pelagic longline fleet fishing for swordfish and other tunas. From 2014 to 2020, the at sea observer coverage level averaged approximately seven point seven per cent (by sea days fished) on the pelagic longline fleet fishing for swordfish and other tunas. Data from the Observer Program are used to estimate dead discards, and document incidental catch of non-target species.

4.4 Vessel monitoring

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

4.5 Inspection Schemes and Activities

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

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

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

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

The commercial Bluefin tuna fishery is also subject to 100 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

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

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

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

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

Canada received a 25 t transfer of swordfish from Senegal after the compliance reporting submission date, as such, Canada re-submitted its report to account for this transfer following the submission deadline.

Canada was also asked to revise sections of their Billfish and Shark Checksheets as well as the Compliance Reporting Summary table above. Edits were made and submitted on October 5th, 2021.

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Table 1. Canadian landings (tonnes round weight) of large pelagic fish species from 2010 to 2020.

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

* 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 BFT 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 2020.

BFT fishing area	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Southwest Nova Scotia	240	145	192	182	152	158	194	181	266*	287*	277
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
Newfoundland	35	21	26	27	23	27	20	30	23	29	28
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
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
Canadian quota	518.6	490.4	487.4	484.5	487.3	528.88	506.74	489.06	621.8	653.71	635.65

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 BFT 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 2020.

Region	Number of licences ¹							
	Bluefin		Swordfish (LL)		Other tuna (LL) ³		Sharks	
	Total	Active	Total	Active	Total	Active	Explor.	Rec.
Gulf	600	483	-	-	-	-	0	20
Newfoundland	54 ²	29	1	1	1	1	-	199
Scotia-Fundy	45	38	76	45	76	49	0	373
St. Margaret's Bay	24	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offshore	=	=	<u>1</u>	=	=	=	=	=
Quebec	<u>53</u>	<u>51</u>	=	=	=	=	=	<u>1</u>
Total	778	700	78	46	77	50	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 2010-2020 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
Number of vessels landing fish											
Longline	47	40	44	48	46	52	45	44	44	44	54
Harpoon	74	69	50	63	66	52	50	47	45	35	21
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
Harpoon ¹	176.1	207.7	97.3	279.9	233.0	98.2	85.3	175.2	33.7	32.7	49.8
Total	1342.5	1550.6	1488.5	1505.4	1604.2	1579.3	1547.9	1188.2	781.9	995.2	1333.5
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
Average weight (kg)											
Longline	78	88	81	77	79	81	90	84	70	64	111
(# sampled)	(12899)	(14755)	(15461)	(13990)	(17296)	(16688)	(15135)	(11673)	(10016)	(14508)	(18859)
Harpoon	98	106	105	91	125	125	126	155	136	122	189
(# sampled)	(1778)	(1937)	(1018)	(2963)	(1806)	(563)	(361)	(703)	(233)	(273)	(203)
% 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
<119 cm	<<1	<<1	<<1	<1	1.9	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.1	1.4	2.5
% of catch sampled	88	97	92	90	100	90	91	91	94	96	96

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.

**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 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 monitoring, control and surveillance system, like annual review of each fishing vessel performance, sanction scheme, fishing license system, VMS, logbook, monthly catch report (weekly report for BFT), national observer program, by-catch regulation, CDS and market-related measures, compliance training, we set catch limit for each vessel on the target and by-catch stocks strictly in accordance with respective ICCAT Recommendations. Fishing vessels which violated management measures will be imposed severe sanctions, including fines, suspension or termination of fishing license, cancelation of qualification to conduct fishing activities and so on. In addition, China held meetings at national level each year, in which all companies relating to tuna fisheries shall participate. During the meeting, we will circulate new ICCAT Recommendations that come into force after translated them into Chinese. We also reiterate key compliance issues, such as catch limit, VMS, observer deployment, logbook, by-catch, transshipment and so on. Non-compliance behaviour for tuna fishing vessels will be punished.

RÉSUMÉ

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 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 monitoring, control and surveillance system, like annual review of each fishing vessel performance, sanction scheme, fishing license system, VMS, logbook, monthly catch report (weekly report for BFT), national observer program, by-catch regulation, CDS and market-related measures, compliance training, we set catch limit for each vessel on the target and by-catch stocks strictly in accordance with respective ICCAT Recommendations. Fishing vessels which violated management measures will be imposed severe sanctions, including fines, suspension or termination of fishing license, cancelation of qualification to conduct fishing activities and so on. In addition, China held meetings at national level each year, in which all companies relating to tuna fisheries shall participate. During the meeting, we will circulate new ICCAT Recommendations that come into force after translated them into Chinese. We also reiterate key compliance issues, such as catch limit, VMS, observer deployment, logbook, by-catch, transshipment and so on. Non-compliance behaviour for tuna fishing vessels will be punished.

RESUMEN

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 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 monitoring, control and surveillance system, like annual review of each fishing vessel performance, sanction scheme, fishing license system, VMS, logbook, monthly catch report (weekly report for BFT), national observer program, by-catch regulation, CDS and market-related measures, compliance training, we set catch limit for each vessel on the target and

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Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1.1 General overview

Longline is the only fishing gear used by the Chinese tuna fleet in the Atlantic Ocean. The longline with 7 hooks per basket was used for targeting bluefin tuna, and the longline with 16 hooks per basket was used for targeting bigeye tuna. The hooks per basket may be slightly changed during a single trip. Bigeye tuna and bluefin tuna were the target species, with yellowfin tuna, albacore tuna, swordfish, sailfish, blue marlin, white marlin, longbill spearfish and sharks as the bycatch. In 2020 there were 32 deep frozen longliners including two longliners seasonally shifting to northern Atlantic Ocean for Atlantic bluefin tuna. The Chinese tuna fishing fleet harvested 5087.7 t of tunas and tuna-like species and main shark species, 1745.6 t lower than that in 2019. The catch by species is listed in **Table 1**.

The total fishing efforts decreased from 1.9×10^7 hooks in 2019 to 1.3×10^7 hooks in 2020 (31.6% decrease) (**Table 2**). The CPUEs of tunas and tuna-like species for 2010-2020 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 2019 and 2020 were shown in **Figure 4**. The spatial distributions of CPUEs of BET and YFT by $5^\circ \times 5^\circ$ in 2019 and 2020 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 2020 was estimated to be about 391.6 t, 130.4 t higher than the catch in 2019 (261.2 t). The catch of North Atlantic albacore and South Atlantic albacore was 207.66 t and 183.94 t in 2020, 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 2020, 12.0 t higher than the catch in 2019 (88.9 t). There was no bluefin tuna catch from the western Atlantic stock.

1.4 Tropical tunas

The total catch of bigeye tuna was 3613.6 t in 2020, which was 2104.9 t lower than that in 2019 (5718.5 t). The catch of yellowfin tuna was 461.1 t in 2020, 199.9 t higher than the catch in 2019 (261.2 t).

1.5 Swordfish

The catch of swordfish in 2020 was 184.7 t, 117.8 t lower than that in 2019 (302.5 t). Of the total, 96.2 t were caught in the North Atlantic Ocean and 88.5 t were caught in the South Atlantic Ocean.

1.6 Blue marlin

The total catch of blue marlin in 2020 was 37.2 t, 9.2 t lower than that in 2019 (46.4 t).

1.7 White marlin

The total catch of white marlin in 2020 was 1.8 t, 1.0 t lower than that in 2019 (2.8 t).

1.8 Sailfish

The total catch of sailfish in 2020 was 184.8 t, which was higher than that in 2019 (19.8 t).

1.9 Longbill spearfish

The total catch of longbill spearfish in 2020 was 1.6 t.

1.10 Sharks

The total catch of blue shark in 2020 was 110.2 t, 39.9 t higher than that in 2019 (70.3 t). In 2020, there was no retained catch of shortfin mako, and the discarded shortfin mako was 6.3 t (2.5 t dead and 3.8 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 2020, two observers were dispatched on board three Chinese longliners targeting bigeye tuna in the areas of $S11^{\circ} 31' -N12^{\circ} 32'$, $W17^{\circ} 16' -W38^{\circ} 46'$ (one of observers was dispatched on board two longliners at different times) and two observers on board two Chinese longliners targeting bluefin tuna in the areas of $N49^{\circ} 39' -N56^{\circ} 26'$, $W20^{\circ} 13' -W32^{\circ} 05'$. The observer coverage for the operating targeting bluefin tuna was 100%, and the observer coverage for the operating targeting bigeye tuna was 6.0% (calculated using deployed hooks as effort). The observer data covering all catch species, including target catch and non-target catch (sharks and sea turtles etc.), size frequency data, and capture status were also collected when possible. The observer data had been submitted to ICCAT secretariat.

BOF is leading and supervising the data collection of Chinese tuna fisheries. The China Overseas Fisheries Association (COFA) and National Data Centre for Distant-water Fisheries of China at SHOU are responsible for maintaining the fishery and observer database for tuna fishery of China. National-wide meeting on tuna data collection and reporting is organized at least once a year in recent years. Participants are managers of tuna fishing companies and tuna-related fishery enterprises. Each vessel engaged in tuna fishing is required to report monthly fishery data (catch and effort by species, month, gear, area etc.) to COFA. Data coverage of catch and effort has reached to 100%. Since 2008, each longline vessel is mandated to use uniformed logbook and return it back to SHOU before the end of March 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.

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

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:GEN01	S01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	15/September/2021
S:GEN02	S02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	31/July/2021
S:GEN03	S03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	31/July/2021
S:GEN04	S04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	31/July/2021
S:GEN05	S05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	31/July/2021
S:GEN06	S06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	31/July/2021
S:GEN07	S07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Not applicable- Neither conventional nor electronic tag found in the previous year.
S:GEN08	S08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Not applicable
S:GEN09	S09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Not applicable
S:GEN10	S10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	31/July/2021
S:GEN11	S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Not applicable- China has no small scale vessels.
S:GEN12	S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not applicable- No information is available.
S:GEN13	S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable- China has no such fisheries in Mediterranean.
S:BFT01	S15	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	Not applicable- China has no such fisheries activities.
S:BFT02	S16	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras (BFT raw data outputs) OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Not applicable- China has no such fisheries activities.
S:BFT03	S17	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras (BFT at time of caging summary reports)	Not applicable- China has no such fisheries activities.
S:BFT04	S18	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	31/July/2021
S:BFT05	S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable- China has no such fisheries activities.
S:BFT06	S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable- China has no such fisheries activities.
S:BFT07	S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable- China has no such fisheries activities.
S:BFT09	S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	Not applicable. China has not been involved in such a scientific program.
S:TRO01	S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards	31/July/2021. Data of Task I and Task II are estimated from catch statistics and logbooks.
S:TRO02	S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Not applicable- China has no such fisheries activities.

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:TRO03	S44	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	Not applicable- China has no such fisheries activities.
S:TRO04	S45	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Not applicable- China has no such fisheries activities.
S:TRO09	S46	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Not applicable- China has no such fisheries activities with FADs.
S:TRO10	S46b	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Not applicable. China did not conduct EMS in 2020.
S:TRO06	S47	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Not applicable. China did not conduct port sampling in 2020.
S:TRO07	S48	Historical FAD set data	Not applicable- China has no such fisheries activities.
S:TRO09	S58	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Not applicable. China did not conduct electronic monitoring in 2020.
S:BIL03	S55	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Dead and live discards were estimated for the whole fleet using observed data from observer trips, which is subject to error.
S:BIL04	S56	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Not applicable- China has no such fisheries activities.
S:BIL05	S57	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Not applicable -China did not conduct electronic monitoring for BIL in 2020.
S:SHK01	S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Not applicable- China has reported the species-specific shark data and no improvement plan for now.
S:SHK02	S50	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Not applicable- China has no such programs.
S:SHK03	S51	Information on blue shark	31/July/2021, All information on blue shark can be found in Task I and Task II as well as observer data.
S:SHK04	S54	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases	31/July/2021, Shortfin mako were not retained on board by China longline vessels.
S:BYC01	S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Shark/sea turtle/sea bird/billfish identification guides are distributed to each vessel.
S:BYC02	S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	31/July/2021, All these information can be found in Task I and Task II as well as observer data.
S:BYC03	S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	This information was reported in Task I and Task II as well as observer data. For 2020, no seabird was incidentally captured and recorded.
S:BYC04	S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable- China has no such fisheries activities.

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:BYC05	S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	<p>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 were collected by the observers and reported.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Chinese government also issued a Notification of Management, which specified certification requirement for the hammerhead sharks, oceanic whitetip sharks etc. since Sep. 14, 2014.</p>

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
GENERAL	M:GEN01	GEN0001	Annual Reports	2021/9/15
	M:GEN02	GEN0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	See above.
	M:GEN03	GEN0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	2020/8/15
	M:GEN04	GEN0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable as China does not chart any vessel.
	M:GEN05	GEN0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable as China does not chart any vessel.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006a	Transshipment reports - at sea	2021/9/15
	M:GEN06	GEN0006b	Transshipment reports in - port	2021/9/15
	M:GEN07	GEN0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable as China has no flagged carrier vessel.
	M:GEN08	GEN0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	2020/2/5
	M:GEN09	GEN0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	2020/2/5
	M:GEN10	GEN0010a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	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:GEN10	GEN0010b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Not applicable as currently we are still in the process of internal coordination to join PSMA and conduct port inspection case by case or requested by other states.
	M:GEN11	GEN0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable as currently we are still in the process of internal coordination to join PSMA and conduct port inspection case by case or requested by other states.
	M:GEN12	GEN0012	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable as currently we are still in the process of internal coordination to join PSMA and conduct port inspection case by case or requested by other states.
M:GEN13	GEN0013	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Not applicable as no such case.	
M:GEN14	GEN0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Not applicable as no such case.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:GEN15	GEN0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable as no such case.
	M:GEN16	GEN0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable as no such case.
	M:GEN17	GEN0017	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Not applicable as no such bilateral arrangement so far.
	M:GEN18	GEN0018	Access agreements and changes	Not applicable as no such access agreement so far.
	M:GEN19	GEN0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable as no such access agreement so far.
	M:GEN20	GEN0020	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	2020/10/29
	M:GEN21	GEN0021	Vessels 20 m LOA or greater internal actions report	No changes from the previous year.
	M:GEN23	GEN0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable as China has no sport and recreational fisheries.
	M:GEN24	GEN0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Not applicable as China has no such vessel.
	M:GEN25	GEN0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable as China has no such vessel.
	M:GEN26	GEN0026	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	2021/9/15.
	M:GEN27	GEN0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable as China has no such cases.
	M:GEN28	GEN0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable as China has no such cases.
	M:GEN29	GEN0029	Vessels sightings	No report received.
	M:GEN30	GEN0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable as China has no such cases.
	M:GEN31	GEN0031	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	Not applicable as currently China does not have at-sea inspection in Atlantic Ocean.
	M:GEN32	GEN0032	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Not applicable as currently China does not have at-sea inspection in Atlantic Ocean.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:GEN33	GEN0033	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Not applicable as no such pilot program.
	M:GEN34	GEN0034	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Not applicable as China has no such cases.
	M:GEN35	GEN0035	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Not applicable as China has no regional observer.
	M:GEN36	GEN0036	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Not applicable as no report received.
	M:GEN37	GEN0037	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Not applicable as no report received.
	M:GEN38	GEN0038	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Not applicable as no report received.
	M:GEN39	GEN0039	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	No such points of contact was submitted yet.
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	BFT1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.
	M:BFT02	BFT1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.
	M:BFT03	BFT1003	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.
	M:BFT04	BFT1004	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.
	M:BFT05	BFT1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.
	M:BFT07	BFT1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	2020/2/26
	M:BFT08	BFT1008	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.
	M:BFT09	BFT1009	Modifications to fishing plans	Not applicable since no modification was made.
	M:BFT10	BFT1010	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02	Refer to Annual report submitted by China on 2021/9/15.
	M:BFT11	BFT1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2020	Refer to ST04-T2SZ-BFT-2020-CHN, ST05-T2CS-2020-CHN submitted on 2021/7/31.
	M:BFT12	BFT1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	2 vessels as listed in CP01 and submitted on 2020/7/23.
	M:BFT13	BFT1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable as no such other vessels.
	M:BFT14	BFT1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable as no joint fishing operations.
	M:BFT15	BFT1015	VMS messages	Yes.
	M:BFT16	BFT1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable since no such inspection.
	M:BFT17	BFT1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable since China had no inspection vessels.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:BFT18	BFT1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable since China had no inspectors.
	M:BFT19	BFT1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable since China had no JIS plans.
	M:BFT20	BFT1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable as neither foreign BFT fishing vessel nor Chinese BFT fishing vessel visit Chinese ports for transshipment or/and landing.
	M:BFT21	BFT1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable as neither foreign BFT fishing vessel nor Chinese BFT fishing vessel visit Chinese ports for transshipment or/and landing.
	M:BFT22	BFT1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Nine reports were sent to ICCAT.
	M:BFT23	BFT1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Two reports were sent to ICCAT.
	M:BFT24	BFT1024	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	2020/11/30
	M:BFT25	BFT1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	See annual report. Including observer onboard to monitor, catch report check, training course.
	M:BFT27	BFT1027	BCD Annual Report	Refer to CP30-BCD-CHN sent on 2021/9/15.
	M:BFT28	BFT1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Refer to CP15-SDP-Valid sent on 2018/12/20.
	M:BFT29	BFT1029	BCD Contact points	Refer to CP15-SDP-Valid sent on 2018/12/20.
	M:BFT30	BFT1030	BCD legislation	Refer to CP15-SDP-Valid sent on 2018/12/20.
	M:BFT31	BFT1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No changes from the previous year.
	M:BFT32	BFT1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable, no such vessels.
	M:BFT33	BFT1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Data has been entered directly through the system.
	M:BFT34	BFT1034	Report on intra farm transfers and random controls	Not applicable as no farm fishing.
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	TRO2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	41 vessels as in CP01-CHN.
	M:TRO02	TRO2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	2021/7/31
	M:TRO03	TRO2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable as no such vessels.
	M:TRO06	TRO2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Refer to CP16-SDP-BIRP-SWO/BET sent on 2020/9/15 and 2021/3/31.
	M:TRO07	TRO2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Refer to CP15-SDP-Valid sent on 2018/12/20.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:TRO09	TRO2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye	Four quarterly reports were sent before the last day of the next month of each quarters.
	M:TRO10	TRO2010	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Not applicable as China has no vessels using FADs.
	M:TRO11	TRO2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans	2020/1/31
	M:TRO13	TRO2013	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	12
	M:TRO14	TRO2014	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Not applicable since monthly catches report was not compulsory in 2020.
	M:TRO15	TRO2015	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Not applicable since China did not utilized the entire quota.
	M:TRO17	TRO2017	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Refer to this Annual Report submitted on 2020/9/15.
	M:TRO18	TRO2018	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	Not applicable since China has no support vessels.
	M:TRO19	TRO2019	Difference between fishing effort 2018 and fishing effort 2020	Not applicable since China has no FADs.
	M:TRO20	TRO2020	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	2019/9/15
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	SWO3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Refer to CP16-SDP-BiRp-SWO submitted by China on 2020/9/15 and 2021/3/31.
	M:SWO02	SWO3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Refer to CP15-SDP-Valid sent on 2018/12/20.
	M:SWO03	SWO3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Not applicable. No Med fishery.
	M:SWO04	SWO3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. No Med fishery.
	M:SWO05	SWO3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. No Med fishery.
	M:SWO06	SWO3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. No Med fishery.
	M:SWO07	SWO3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	2021/9-15
	M:SWO10	SWO3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Not applicable. No Med fishery.
	M:SWO11	SWO3011	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Not applicable. No Med fishery.
	M:SWO12	SWO3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable. No Med fishery.
	M:SWO13	SWO3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. No Med fishery.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:SWO14	SWO3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. No Med fishery.
	M:SWO15	SWO3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	41
	M:SWO16	SWO3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	41
	M:SWO17	SWO3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Refer to this annual report submitted on 2021/9/15.
	M:SWO18	SWO3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Refer to this annual report submitted on 2021/9/15.
	M:SWO19	SWO3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No report from JIS.
	M:SWO20	SWO3020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Not applicable. No Med fishery.
ALBACORE				
	M:ALB03	ALB4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Not applicable. No Med fishery.
	M:ALB04	ALB4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	41
	M:ALB05	ALB4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	41
	M:ALB06	ALB4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Refer to this annual report submitted on 2021/9/15.
	M:ALB07	ALB4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Refer to this annual report submitted on 2021/9/15.
BILLFISH				
	M:BIL01	BIL5001	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	2021/9/15
	M:BIL04	BIL5004	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Refer to this Annual report submitted on 2021/9/15.
	M:BIL05	BIL5005	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Refer to this Annual report submitted on 2021/9/15.
SHARKS				
	M:SHK05	SHK7005	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	2021/9/15
OTHER SPECIES BY-CATCH				
	M:BYC01	BYC8001	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	Refer to this annual report submitted on 2021/9/15.
	M:BYC02	BYC8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Not applicable as all the Chinese long liners operated in the tropical area between N15° to S15°.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:BYC03	BYC8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Refer to this annual report submitted on 2021/9/15.
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	SDP9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable as China currently not implements pilot electronic statistical document system.
	M:MIX01	MISC9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Not applicable as China has no objections to ICCAT Recs.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation & management measures

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 t-RFMOs Areas shall therefore carry onboard 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 analyzed. And from 2015, a new version logbook was distributed to record the fishing activities which added more information like by-catch species and fishing effort information.

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

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 last year, 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 three Chinese tuna longline fishing vessels in Atlantic in 2020. Before scientific observers begin to work, strict training courses are conducted at SHOU. Training courses include management knowledge of tuna fisheries in ICCAT Convention Areas, species identification, biological characteristics, fishing gear terms, catch Information Form filling, debriefing, etc. A set of materials such as rulers, forms for filling are taken by observers. After observers finish their tasks at sea and return to China, an observer trip report should be submitted and all the data should be checked and input into database, the observer will share their experience and findings during their work on board the vessel.

There are 100% observer coverage of fishing effort for Chinese tuna longline fishery targeting BFT and about 6 % observer coverage for targeting BET calculated by fishing days. The data of target species and non-target species (sharks, sea turtles, and sea birds, especially), size frequency data, and disposition status were collected during the observation. Fishing operation information was also recorded by observers.

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

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 2020, China has 103.95 t quotas of N-SWO and 350.05 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 2020, China has 265 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

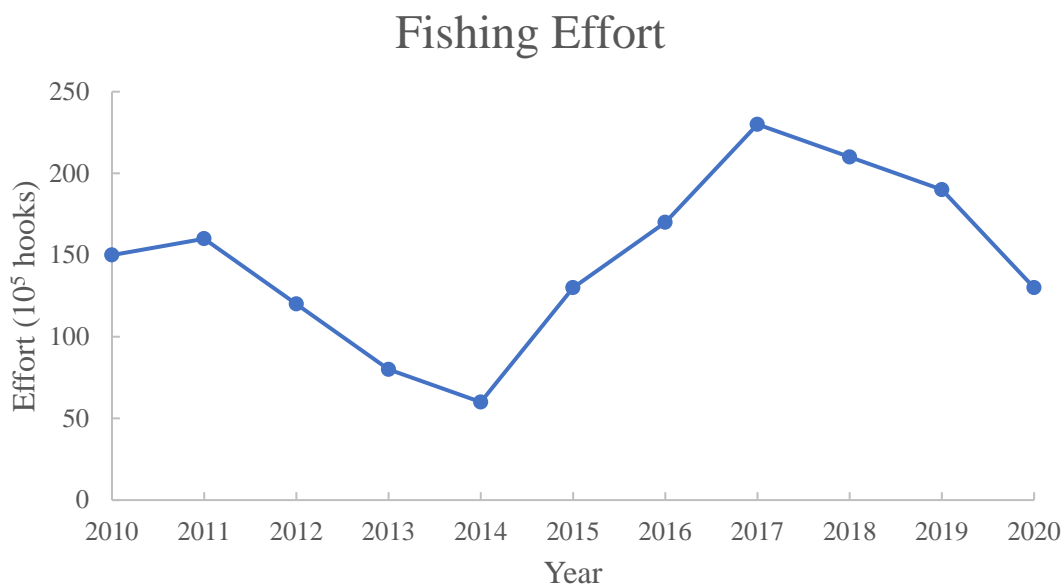
Currently no such case. China will record and advise in a timely manner in future once encountered.

Table 1. Retained catch of target and bycatch species (in round weight, t), 2010-2020.

Species	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
BFT	38.2	35.9	36.0	38.1	37.6	45.1	53.9	64.4	78.9	89.0	101.0
YFT	426.9	346.4	264.1	211.4	92.4	169.6	467.7	578.4	359.4	320.9	461.1
BET	5489.0	3720.2	3231.2	2371.3	2231.8	4941.8	5852.4	5514.4	4823.1	5718.5	3613.6
SWO	369.1	322.2	374.5	291.9	266.2	468.5	357.3	382.9	441.3	302.5	184.7
ALB	239.6	181.0	82.1	146.2	68.7	141.4	197.6	308.2	240.2	261.2	391.6
BSH	93.4	239.6	181.2	391.2	47.7	21.7	57.8	285.1	132.5	70.3	110.3
SMA	61.1	46.9	32.1	20.2	14.4	6.1	7.4	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
BUM	100.5	99.1	61.2	44.9	39.7	44.4	49.7	40.3	42.2	46.4	37.2
WHM	8.1	2.7	3.6	2.1	-	0.2	0.3	2.5	2.2	2.8	1.8
SAI	5.6	3.0	5.3	1.0	2.2	2.6	4.3	10.0	4.5	19.8	184.8
Other	41.7	-	-	1.3	-	0.1	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.8	1.6
Total	6873.2	4997.1	4271.2	3519.6	2800.7	5841.5	7049.1	7189.1	6125.7	6833.3	5087.7

Table 2. The nominal (retained) CPUE of target and bycatch species (kg /1000 hooks) and fishing effort (10^7 hooks), 2010-2020.

Species	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
BFT	2.5	2.2	400.4	719.5	424.3	1707.7	1271.0	537.4	537.3	657.8	643.1
YFT	28.3	21.2	21.7	25.1	15.5	13.1	28.1	25.1	17.2	17.2	34.6
BET	364.0	227.2	265.9	281.7	374.3	382.5	352.0	239.5	231.2	309.1	271.0
SWO	24.5	19.7	30.8	34.7	44.6	36.3	21.5	16.6	21.2	16.3	13.9
ALB	15.9	11.1	6.8	17.4	11.5	10.9	11.9	13.4	11.5	14.1	29.5
BSH	6.2	14.6	14.9	46.5	8.0	1.7	3.5	12.4	6.35	3.8	9.5
SMA	4.1	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
BUM	6.7	6.1	5.0	5.3	6.7	3.4	3.0	1.8	2.02	2.5	2.8
WHM	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
SAI	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.21	1.0	14.2
Fishing Effort	1.5	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.6	1.3	1.7	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.3

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

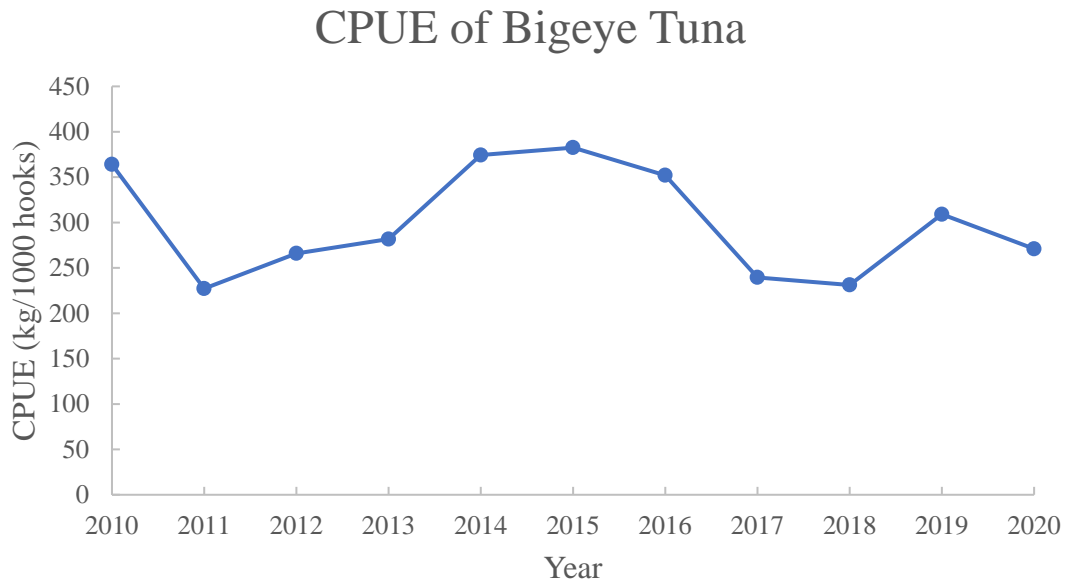


Figure 2. The nominal CPUE of bigeye tuna of Chinese tuna longline fleet in the ICCAT waters in recent years.

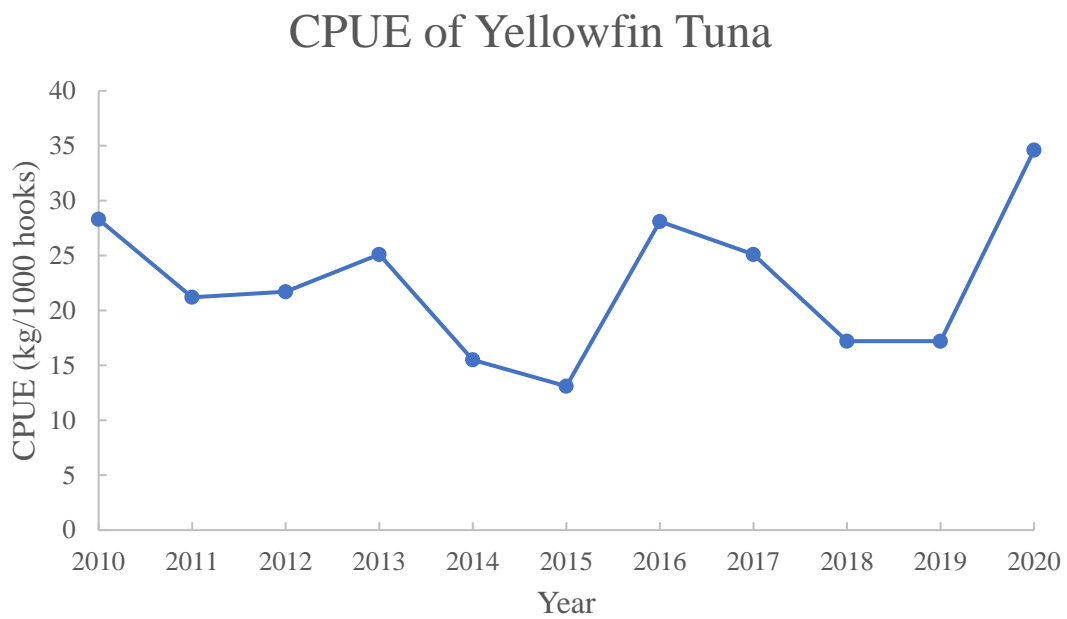


Figure 3. The nominal CPUE of yellowfin tuna of Chinese tuna longline fleet in the ICCAT waters in recent years.

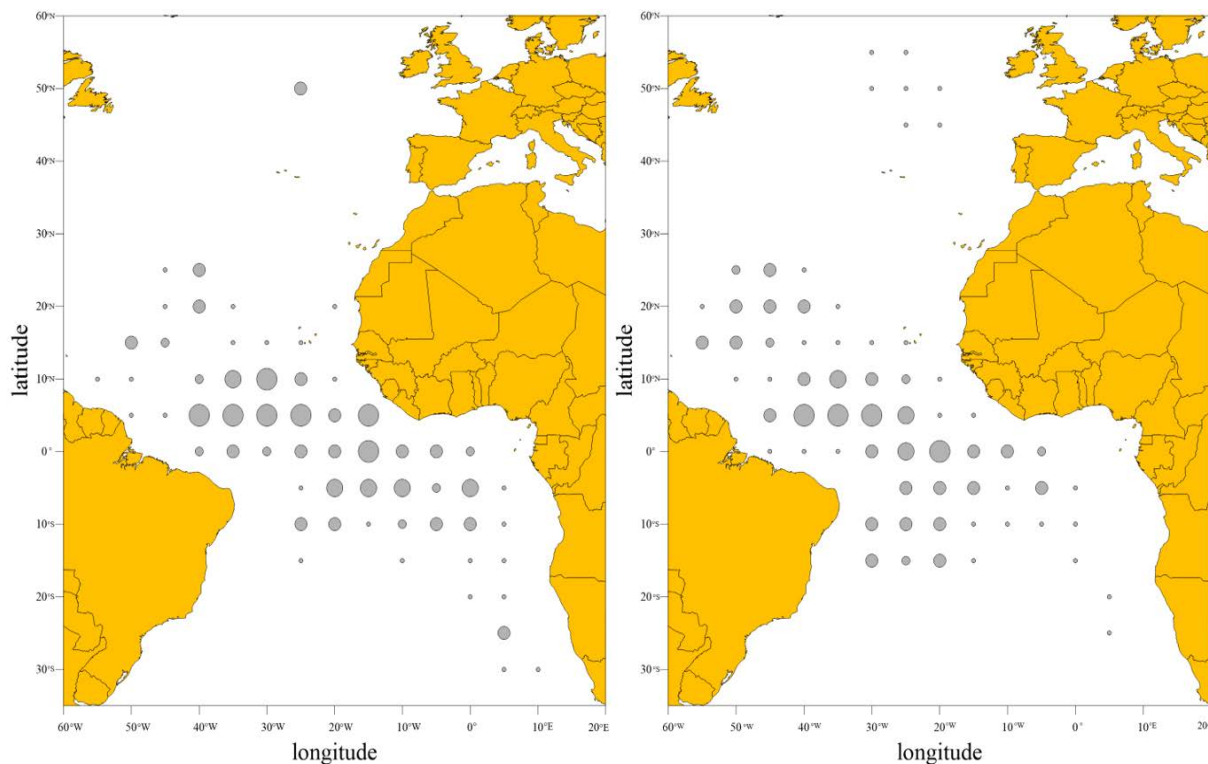


Figure 4. Fishing effort distribution by 5°×5° in 2019 (left) and 2020 (right).

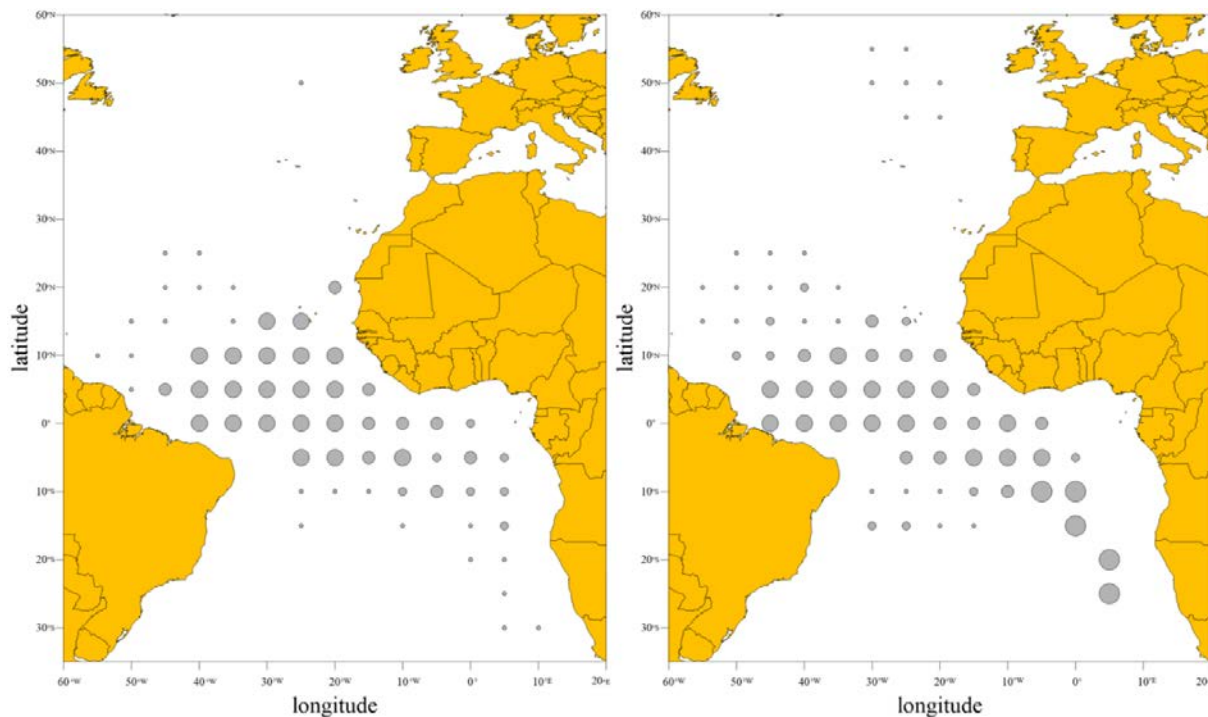


Figure 5. The spatial CPUE distribution of BET by 5°×5° in 2019 (left) and 2020 (right).

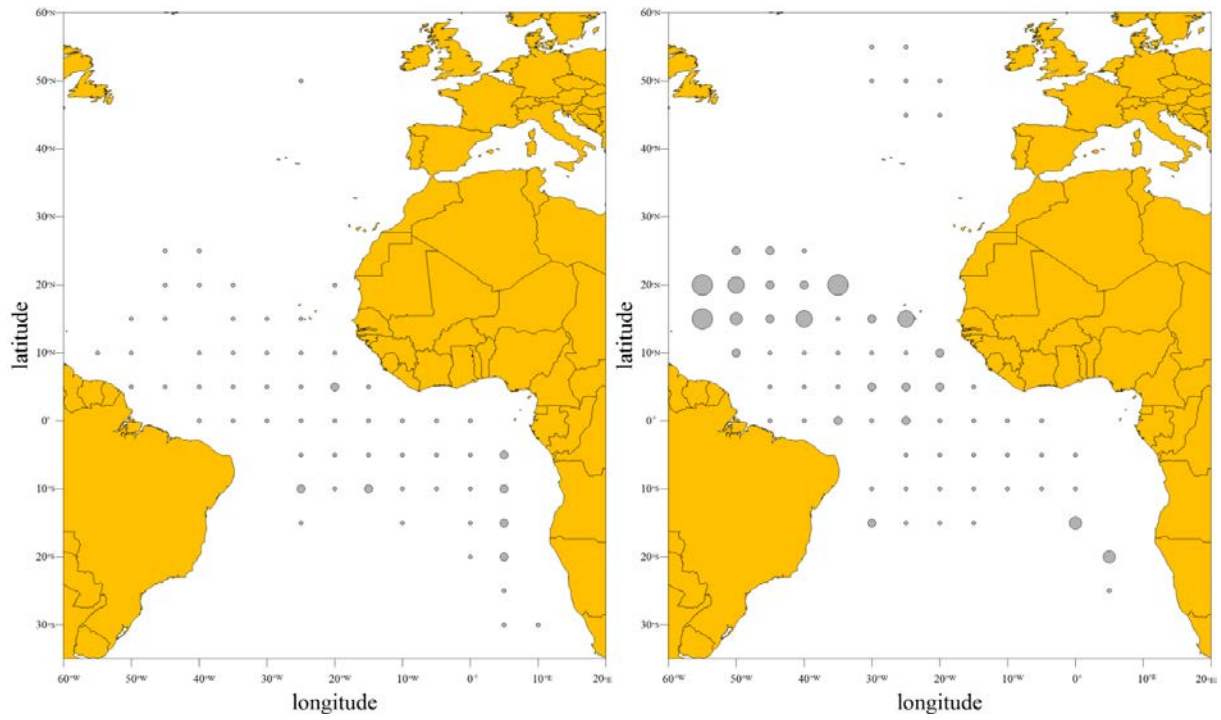


Figure 6. The spatial CPUE distribution of YFT by 5°×5° in 2019 (left) and 2020 (right).

ANNUAL REPORT OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE¹²³⁴⁵⁶
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA CÔTE D'IVOIRE
INFORME ANUAL DE CÔTE D'IVOIRE

SUMMARY

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 2020, une quantité totale de 10301189 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 inférieure à celle obtenues en 2019. Les prises sont composées de 95 % de thonidés et 5 % de requins et d'istiophoridés. L'analyse des données sur les thonidés majeurs, montre que l'albacore est majoritaire avec 4459514 kg suivi de 989692 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 LTA a été dominante (1815164 kg) suivi de BON (1756732 kg). La production de FRI qui habituellement avoisinait la LTA a considérablement diminuée (178166kg).

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 2020, une quantité totale de 10301189 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 inférieure à celle obtenues en 2019. Les prises sont composées de 95 % de thonidés et 5 % de requins et d'istiophoridés. L'analyse des données sur les thonidés majeurs, montre que l'albacore est majoritaire avec 4459514 kg suivi de 989692 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 LTA a été dominante (1815164 kg) suivi de BON (1756732 kg). La production de FRI qui habituellement avoisinait la LTA a considérablement diminuée (178166kg).

RESUMEN

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 2020, une quantité totale de 10301189 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 inférieure à celle obtenues en 2019. Les prises sont composées de 95 % de thonidés et 5 % de requins et d'istiophoridés. L'analyse des données sur les thonidés majeurs, montre que l'albacore est majoritaire avec 4459514 kg suivi de 989692 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 LTA a été dominante (1815164 kg) suivi de BON (1756732 kg). La production de FRI qui habituellement avoisinait la LTA a considérablement diminuée (178166kg).

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'industrie thonière dans la zone portuaire. L'intérêt du

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4 Justin Konan Kouadio, Chercheur au Centre de Recherches Océanologiques

5 Justin Monin Amandè, Chercheur au Centre de Recherches Océanologiques

6 Julien Djou, Statisticien à la Direction de l'Aquaculture et des Pêches

pays pour le secteur de la pêche thonière a conduit les autorités à signer des partenariats avec d'autres pays et / 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 2020 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 exercées par les thoniers affrétés par la Côte d'Ivoire depuis Les thoniers ivoiriens exerçant dans le milieu sont des navires affrétés par la Côte d'Ivoire depuis 2016. Ces navires essentiellement des palangriers battant désormais pavillon ivoirien travaillent sous la direction des autorités compétentes.

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

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

1.1 Prises totales

En 2020, une quantité totale de 10301189 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 inférieure à celle obtenues en 2019. Cette situation s'expliquerait probablement par les différentes pêches infructueuses ou au débarquent hors Côte d'Ivoire. La production estimée est variable selon les mois (Figure 1). En effet, elle atteint son maximum en juillet avec 1525419 kg et le minimum en avril pour 114856 kg.

1.1.1 Thonidés

Un total de 9785537 kg de thonidés a été débarqué par les différentes unités de pêche. Les prises étaient essentiellement constituées de 10 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 5649171kg et la figure 3 celle des thonidés mineurs qui est e 4136365kg.

L'analyse des données sur les thonidés majeurs, montre que l'albacore a est majoritaire avec 4459514 kg suivi de 989692 kg de listao. En 2019, par contre c'était l'inverse qui était observé, le listao était dominant suivi de l'albacore. 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 LTA a été dominante (1815164 kg) suivi de BON (1756732 kg). La production de FRI qui habituellement avoisinait la LTA a considérablement diminuée (178166kg).

1.1.2 Requins

Les requins débarqués sont constitués de 6 espèces et la figure 4 représente les différentes proportions. Les espèces sont principalement de : *Isurus oxyrinchus* (SMA) ; *Alopias vulpinus* (ALV) ; *Shyrna zygaena* (SPZ) ; *Sphyrna lewini* (SPL) ; *Carcharhinus falciformis* (FAL) ; *Prionace glauca* (BSH)

1.1.3 Istiophoridés

Quatre espèces de la famille des Istiophoridés ont été débarquées sur les différents sites et les proportions représentées par la figure 6. Le voilier qui est l'espèce majoritaire est passée de 959203,63 kg en 2019 à 403917,147 kg en 2020, soit une baisse de moitié. Pour les espèces à quota que sont le Marlin bleu, le Marlin blanc et l'Espadon, aucun dépassement n'a été observé.

Cas de l'espadon

Un total de 27,58 t d'espadon du nord a été débarqué en 2020. Cette quantité est légèrement inférieure à celle de 2019 qui s'élève à 21,80 t.

Dans le sud, seule 17,20 t a été débarqué. Contrairement au nord, cette quantité a été inférieure à celle de 2019 qui était de 101,46 t.

Cas du marlin bleu

Le quota ajusté pour cette espèce était de 165 t. La capture pour 2019 s'élevait à 163454 kg. Le marlin bleu est pêché par les différentes unités de pêche et il se retrouve souvent dans les captures contrairement au marlin blanc.

Cas du Marlin blanc

La quantité débarquée au titre de 2020 est de 0,29 kg contre un quota de 12 t. Soit une quantité insignifiante dans le quota alloué. C'est une espèce qui se rencontre rarement dans les différents débarquements.

1.2 Effort de pêche

L'effort de pêche a été déterminé en fonction des engins et des embarcations de pêche. La figure 7 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 pirogue rentrée par jour de pêche a été considéré comme effort pour la pêche au filet maillant ; le nombre de jour en mer, pour les vedettes et le nombre d'hameçon, pour les palangriers. L'effort de pêche a été relativement stable toute l'année excepté en mars où une baisse significative a été observées (8173Kg/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 8 représente la CPUE calculée pour 2020. Ce rendement a été très faible en avril puis en novembre. Le maximum a par contre été observé septembre, pendant le grand 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 industrielle (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, Gbogle, 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 et sont mesurés. 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. Difficulté 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 taches utilisées pour l'évaluation des thonidés. L'on envisage améliorer cette collecte dans un futur proche par la mise en œuvre effective des actions suivantes :

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

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 réalisé 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

Ie PARTIE : RÉSUMÉ DE LA DÉCLARATION DES EXIGENCES SCIENTIFIQUES

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° d'exigence antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
S:GEN01	S01	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	(2021/09/15)
S:GEN02	S02	Caractéristiques des flottilles (T1FC)	2021/08/15
S:GEN03	S03	Estimation de la prise nominale de la tâche 1 (T1NC)	2021/08/15
S:GEN04	S04	Prise et effort de la tâche 2 (T2CE)	2021/08/15
S:GEN05	S05	Échantillons de taille de la tâche 2 (T2SZ)	2021/08/15
S:GEN06	S06	Estimations de la prise par taille de la tâche 2 (T2CS)	2021/08/15
S:GEN07	S07	Campagnes de marquage scientifique (inventaires)	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas effectuée de marquage.
S:GEN08	S08	Déclaration de marquage conventionnel (appositions/récupérations)	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas effectuée de marquage.
S:GEN09	S09	Déclaration de marquage électronique (appositions/récupérations)	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas effectuée de marquage.
S:GEN10	S10	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux	
S:GEN11	S11	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 16-14	
S:GEN12	S12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de données sur le sargassum.

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° d'exigence antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
S:GEN13	S13	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 applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navire pêchant dans la Méditerranée.
S:BFT01	S15	Tâche 2 : Échantillons de taille de spécimens mis à mort dans les fermes (BFT)	Non applicable. La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de flottille pêchant le thon rouge.
S:BFT02	S16	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 applicable. La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de flottille pêchant le thon rouge.
S:BFT03	S17	Tâche 2 : Échantillons de taille provenant de caméras stéréoscopiques (rapports récapitulatifs au moment de la mise en cage du thon rouge)	Non applicable. La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de flottille pêchant le thon rouge.
S:BFT04	S18	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux (BFT)	Non applicable. La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de flottille pêchant le thon rouge.
S:BFT05	S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non applicable. La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de flottille pêchant le thon rouge.
S:BFT06	S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non applicable. La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de flottille pêchant le thon rouge.
S:BFT07	S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités renforcées d'échantillonnage biologique	Non applicable. La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de flottille pêchant le thon rouge.
S:BFT09	S53	Déclaration des activités scientifiques réalisées par les navires opérant dans le contexte d'un projet scientifique d'un institut de recherche intégré dans un programme de recherche scientifique	Non applicable. La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de flottille pêchant le thon rouge.
S:TRO01	S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/listao, rejets compris	
S:TRO02	S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact écologique)	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire, ne dispose pas de plan de gestion de DCP.
S:TRO03	S44	Tâche 3 : Informations sur les DCP (tropicaux) (mois, carrés 1x1, type de DCP, etc.)	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire, ne dispose pas d'information sur les DCP.
S:TRO04	S45	Tâche 3 : Données sur les navires de support dans les pêcheries tropicales (BB/PS)	
S:TRO05	S46	Tâche 3 : Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (tropicaux)	

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° d'exigence antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
S:TRO10	S46b	Information sur les systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	
S:TRO06	S47	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'échantillonnage portuaire (tropicaux)	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire, ne dispose pas de plan de gestion de DCP
S:TRO07	S48	Données historiques d'opérations sous DCP	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire, ne dispose pas de données historiques sur les DCP
S:TRO09	S58	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique	
S:BIL03	S55	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et vivants de makaires/de makaires épée	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire, ne dispose pas de données sur les rejets
S:BIL04	S56	Informations sur les programmes de collecte de données de la pêche artisanale et/ou de petits métiers.	
S:BIL05	S57	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique concernant BIL	
S:SHK01	S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire, n'a pas mis en place un plan d'amélioration de la collecte des données sur les requins
S:SHK02	S50	Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taube bleu et de l'échantillonnage biologique de cette espèce	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire, n'a pas transmis les résultats de recherche sur les requins
S:SHK03	S51	Informations sur le requin peau bleue	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire, ne dispose pas de plan de gestion de DCP
S:SHK04	S54	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	
S:BYC01	S37	Fournir les guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire, ne dispose pas de guide d'identification
S:BYC02	S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire, ne dispose pas d'informations relatives aux interactions entre sa flottille et les tortues marines
S:BYC03	S39	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	Non applicable, la réglementation n'est pas encore opérationnelle
S:BYC04	S41	Notification des mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales par le biais de moyens alternatifs	
S:BYC05	S42	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	

IIe Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

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

RAPPORT ANNUEL, IIe PARTIE, CHAPÎTRE 3

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
GÉNÉRAL	M:GEN01	GEN0001	Rapports annuels	
	M:GEN02	GEN0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	cf. ci-dessus.
	M:GEN03	GEN0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	
	M:GEN04	GEN0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	2021/08/15
	M:GEN05	GEN0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	
	M:GEN06	GEN0006a	Rapports sur les transbordements en mer	
	M:GEN06	GEN0006b	Rapports sur les transbordements au port	
	M:GEN07	GEN0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	
	M:GEN08	GEN0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port.	
	M:GEN09	GEN0009	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique (et modifications ultérieures).	
	M:GEN10	GEN0010a	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	
	M:GEN10	GEN0010b	Points de contact pour la réception des copies des rapports d'inspection au port	
M:GEN11	GEN0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.		

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
	M:GEN12	GEN0012	Délai de notification préalable requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	
	M:GEN13	GEN0013	Rapport de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port	
	M:GEN14	GEN0014	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port contenant des constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente (et autres lorsque cela est possible)	
	M:GEN15	GEN0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	
	M:GEN16	GEN0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	
	M:GEN17	GEN0017	Informations des accords/arrangements bilatéraux ou multilatéraux qui autorisent un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération	
	M:GEN18	GEN0018	Accords d'accès et modification	
	M:GEN19	GEN0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	
	M:GEN20	GEN0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus de longueur hors tout	2021/08/15
	M:GEN21	GEN0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus de longueur hors tout	
	M:GEN23	GEN0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire dispose d'une petite unité de pêche sportive, cependant elle ne fait pas de suivi

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
	M:GEN24	GEN0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navire inscrit sur la liste IUU
	M:GEN25	GEN0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navire inscrit sur la liste IUU
	M:GEN26	GEN0026	Mesures commerciales ; soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	
	M:GEN27	GEN0027	Données sur la non-application	
	M:GEN28	GEN0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	
	M:GEN29	GEN0029	Observations de navires	
	M:GEN30	GEN0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	
	M:GEN31	GEN0031	Autorité nationale responsable de l'inspection en mer et autres agences maritimes d'appui, selon le cas et/ou autorité nationale responsable de la madrague et des activités d'élevage de thon rouge	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas ferme de thon rouge
	M:GEN32	GEN0032	Point(s) de contact désigné(s) (POC) au sein de l'autorité responsable de la mise en oeuvre du programme	
	M:GEN33	GEN0033	Rapport sur toute activité menée dans le cadre du programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection	
	M:GEN34	GEN0034	Demande de radiation du navire de liste de navires IUU finale	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navire inscrit sur la liste IUU
	M:GEN35	GEN0035	Plan d'action d'urgence (EAP) pour le sauvetage de l'observateur	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de plan d'action de sauvetage de l'observateur
	M:GEN36	GEN0036	Rapports sur les incidents impliquant les observateurs qui ont déclenché l'EAP, y compris toute action corrective prise	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas eu de problème avec les observateurs

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
	M:GEN37	GEN0037	Rapport concernant la récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Non applicable, les navires battant pavillon ivoirien n'ont pas déclaré de perte d'engin
	M:GEN38	GEN0038	Rapport concernant la non-récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Non applicable, les navires battant pavillon ivoirien n'ont pas déclaré de perte d'engin
	M:GEN39	GEN0039	Points de contact afin de faciliter la coopération concernant l'observation de navires (facultatif)	
THON ROUGE	M:BFT01	BFT1001	Fermes de thon rouge	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas ferme de thon rouge
	M:BFT02	BFT1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas ferme de thon rouge
	M:BFT03	BFT1003	Déclaration de report du poisson resté en cages	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas ferme de thon rouge
	M:BFT04	BFT1004	Rapport/déclaration de mise en cages du thon rouge	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas ferme de thon rouge
	M:BFT05	BFT1005	Madragues de thon rouge	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas ferme de thon rouge
	M:BFT07	BFT1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de capacité	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas ferme de thon rouge
	M:BFT08	BFT1008	Plan de la capacité d'élevage et révisions, le cas échéant	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas ferme de thon rouge
	M:BFT09	BFT1009	Modifications des plans de pêche	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge
	M:BFT10	BFT1010	Informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 18-02	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge
	M:BFT11	BFT1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2020	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT12	BFT1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge
	M:BFT13	BFT1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge
	M:BFT14	BFT1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes (JFO)	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
	M:BFT15	BFT1015	Messages VMS	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge
	M:BFT16	BFT1016	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge
	M:BFT17	BFT1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge
	M:BFT18	BFT1018	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge
	M:BFT19	BFT1019	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge
	M:BFT20	BFT1020	Ports de transbordement de thon rouge	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge
	M:BFT21	BFT1021	Ports de débarquement de thon rouge	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge
	M:BFT22	BFT1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge
	M:BFT23	BFT1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge
	M:BFT24	BFT1024	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon rouge a été utilisée	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge
	M:BFT25	BFT1025	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm.	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge
	M:BFT27	BFT1027	Rapport annuel sur le BCD	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge
	M:BFT28	BFT1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge
	M:BFT29	BFT1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge
	M:BFT30	BFT1030	Législation relative au BCD	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge
	M:BFT31	BFT1031	Résumé de marquage, échantillon de marque des BCD	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
	M:BFT32	BFT1032	Navires ne figurant pas comme navires de pêche de BFT mais dont on sait ou qui sont présumés avoir pêché du E-BFT	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge
	M:BFT33	BFT1033	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT34	BFT1034	Rapport sur les transferts à l'intérieur des fermes et contrôles aléatoires	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas ferme de thon rouge
ESPÈCES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	TRO2001	Liste des navires de BET/YFT/SKJ et modification ultérieure	2021/08/15
	M:TRO02	TRO2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure	2021/08/15
	M:TRO03	TRO2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de BET/YFT/SKJ	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navire inscrit sur la liste IUU
	M:TRO06	TRO2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	2021/08/15
	M:TRO07	TRO2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	
	M:TRO09	TRO2009	Prises trimestrielles de thonidés tropicaux	2021/08/15
	M:TRO10	TRO2010	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (inclure dans le plan de gestion des DCP - cf. aussi exigence S25)	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de plan de gestion sur les DCP
	M:TRO11	TRO2011	Plans de gestion de la capacité/de pêche de thonidés tropicaux	
	M:TRO13	TRO2013	Prises mensuelles de thonidés tropicaux (BET; SKJ; YFT)	2021/08/15
	M:TRO14	TRO2014	Prises hebdomadaires de thon obèse	2021/08/15

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
	M:TRO15	TRO2015	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité de la limite de capture de thon obèse a été utilisée	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas dépassée ses limites de captures
	M:TRO17	TRO2017	Limite maximale de prise accessoire de thonidés tropicaux à bord	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas dépassée ses limites de captures
	M:TRO18	TRO2018	Mesures prises pour garantir l'application de l'exigence TRO 2017	
	M:TRO19	TRO2019	Différence entre l'effort de pêche de 2018 et l'effort de pêche de 2020	Non applicable
	M:TRO20	TRO2020	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique	
ESPADON	M:SWO01	SWO3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas participé à des programmes sur l'espadon.
	M:SWO02	SWO3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	
	M:SWO03	SWO3003	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant l'espadon de la Méditerranée
	M:SWO04	SWO3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant l'espadon de la Méditerranée
	M:SWO05	SWO3005	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant l'espadon de la Méditerranée
	M:SWO06	SWO3006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant l'espadon de la Méditerranée
	M:SWO07	SWO3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	
	M:SWO10	SWO3010	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant l'espadon de la Méditerranée

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
	M:SWO11	SWO3011	Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO.	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant l'espadon de la Méditerranée
	M:SWO12	SWO3012	Résumé de la mise en œuvre du programme de marquage	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a mise en œuvre de programme de marquage
	M:SWO13	SWO3013	Liste des navires d'inspection	
	M:SWO14	SWO3014	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	
	M:SWO15	SWO3015	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	
	M:SWO16	SWO3016	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	
	M:SWO17	SWO3017	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas dépassé ses limites de captures
	M:SWO18	SWO3018	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas dépassé ses limites de captures
	M:SWO19	SWO3019	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	
	M:SWO20	SWO3020	Plan de pêche pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant l'espadon de la Méditerranée
GERMON	M:ALB03	ALB4003	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée.	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant dans la Méditerranée
	M:ALB04	ALB4004	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le N-ALB pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	
	M:ALB05	ALB4005	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le S-ALB pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	
	M:ALB06	ALB4006	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas dépassé ses limites de captures
	M:ALB07	ALB4007	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas dépassé ses limites de captures

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
ISTIOPHORIDÉS	M:BIL01	BIL5001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 19-05 et 16-11	
	M:BIL04	BIL5004	Demande de dérogation de remise à l'eau de spécimens vivants de BUM/WHM/SPF et mesures prises pour limiter l'application de cette dérogation à ces pêcheries	
	M:BIL05	BIL5005	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique concernant BIL	
REQUINS	M:SHK05	SHK7005	Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins	
AUTRES ESPÈCES PRISES ACCESSOIRES	M:BYC01	BYC8001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-09, paragr. 1, 2 et 7, amendée par la Rec. 13-11, et mesures pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO.	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de mesure de gestion des prises accessoires
	M:BYC02	BYC8002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de mesure de gestion des prises accessoires
	M:BYC03	BYC8003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine.	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de mesure de gestion des prises accessoires
DIVERS	M:SDP01	SDP9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de programme pilote sur les statistiques électroniques
	M:MIX01	MISC9002	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	

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

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.

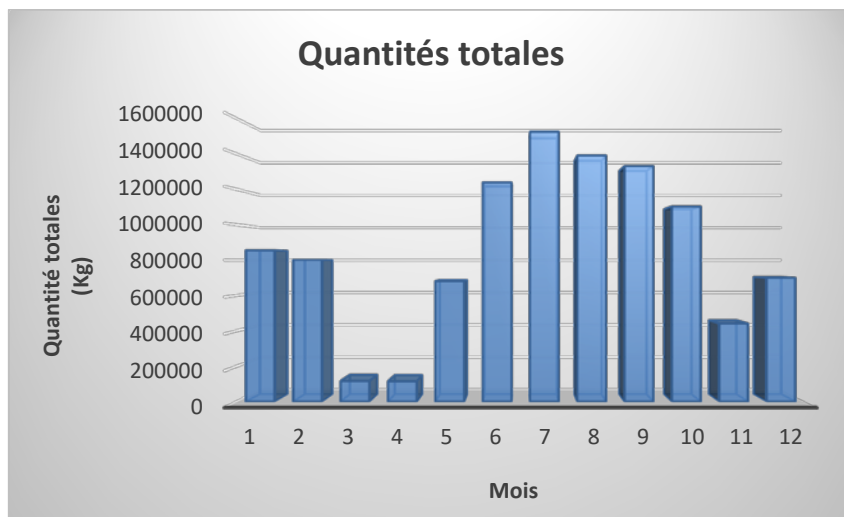


Figure 1. Production totales de poisson gérés par la commission et débarqués aux différents quais de Côte d'Ivoire en 2020.

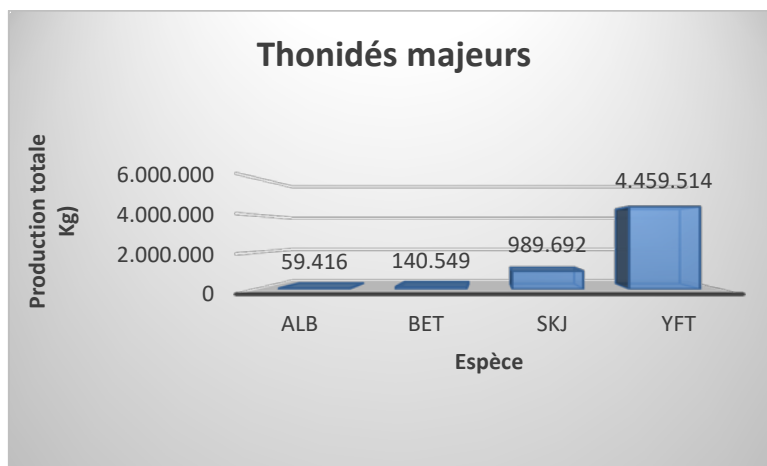


Figure 2. Evolution annuelle des quantités totales des thonidés majeurs débarquées dans la zone ivoirienne en 2020. BET : Patudo ; YFT : Albacore ; SKJ : Listao ; ALB : Germon.

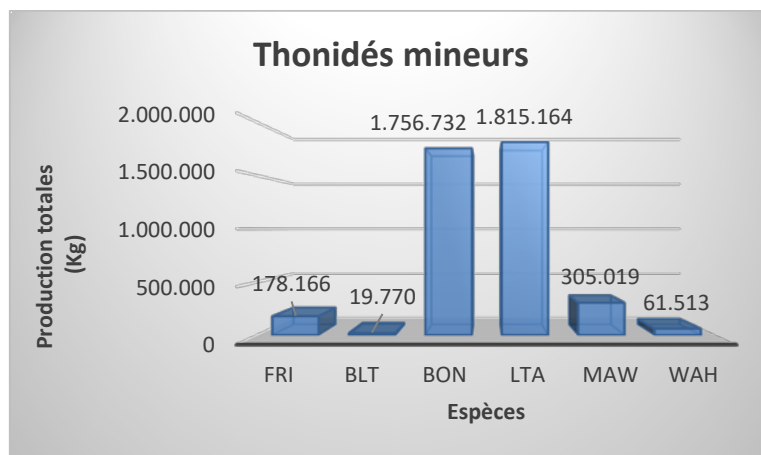


Figure 3. Evolution de la production des thonidés mineurs débarqués en Côte d'Ivoire en 2020 : LTA : Thonine; BON ; bonite ; MAW: Thazard bâtard ; FRI: Auxide; BLT: Rochei et WAH: Thazard blanc

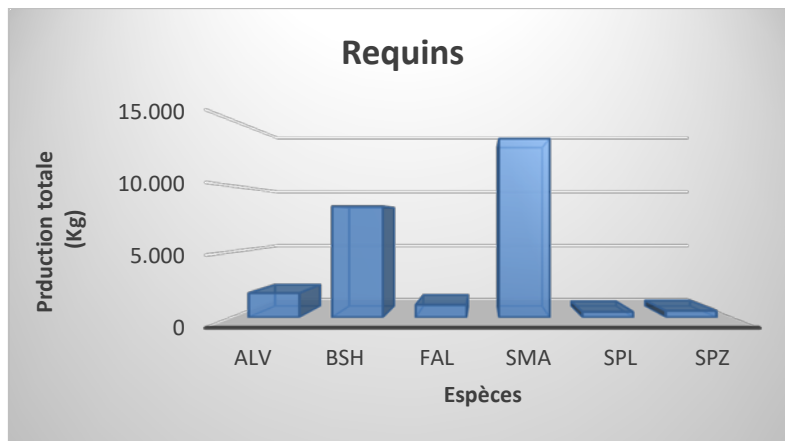


Figure 4. Évolution de la production des différentes espèces de requins débarquées dans la zone d’Abidjan en 2020. *Isurus oxyrinus* (SMA) ; *Alopias vulpinus* (ALV) ; *Shyrna zygaena* (SPZ); *Sphyrna lewini* (SPL) ; *Carcharhinus falciformis* (FAL) ; *Prionace glauca* (BSH).

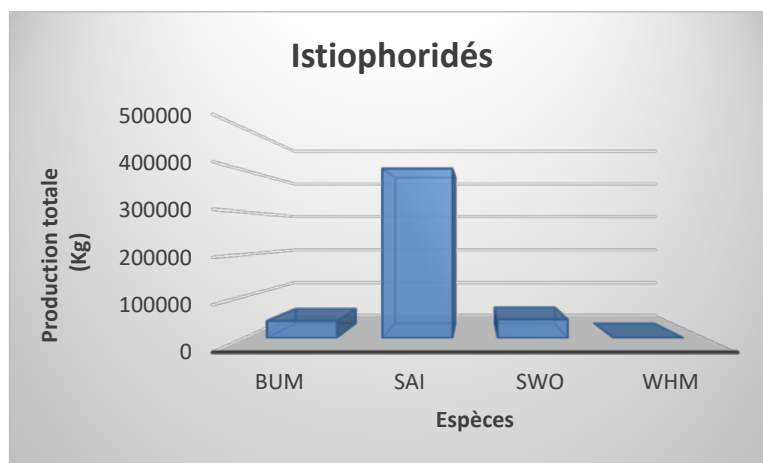


Figure 6. Évolution de la production des différentes espèces associées aux thonidés. BUM: Marlin bleu; SAI: voilier; WHM : Marlin blanc; SWO: Espadon.

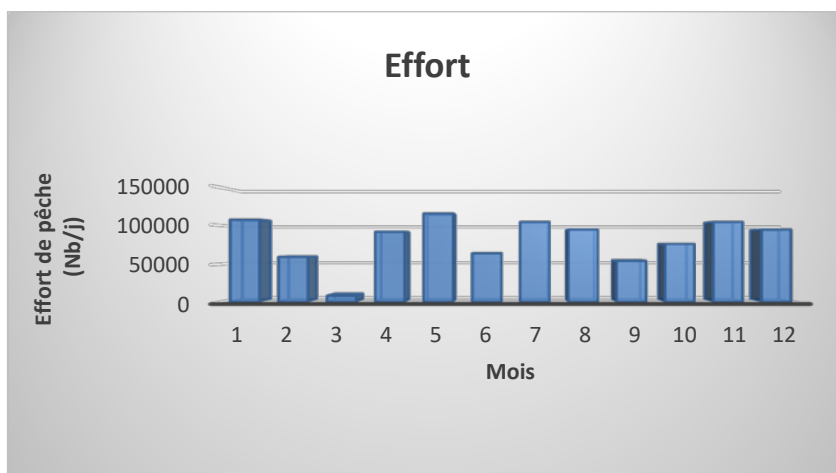


Figure 7. Évolution de l’effort de pêche associé à la capture des thonidés en 2020

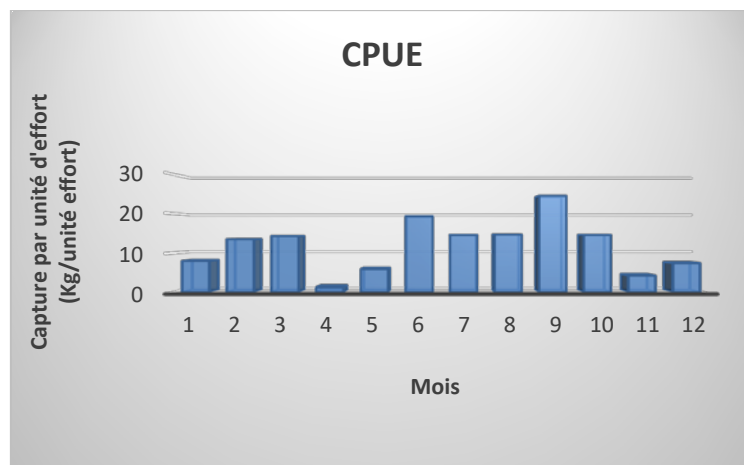


Figure 8. Évolution de la Capture par Unité d'Effort (CPUE) des unités de pêche exerçant dans la ZEE ivoirienne et dans les eaux internationales en 2020.

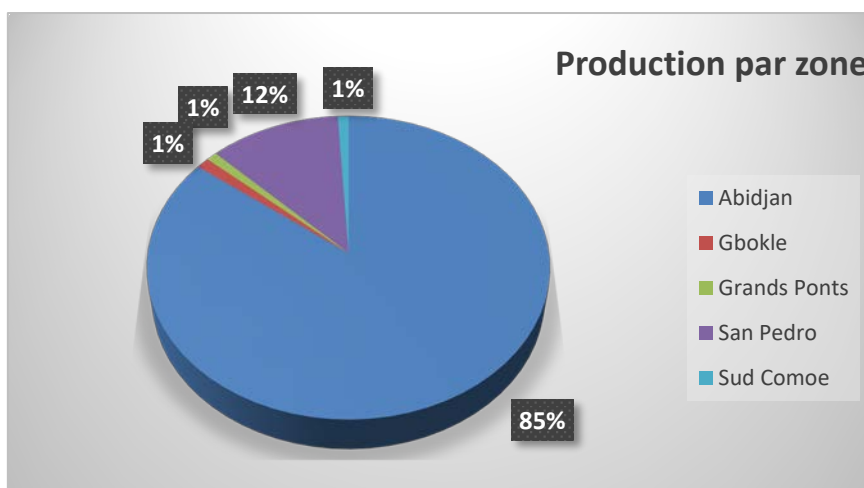


Figure 9. Zones de débarquement des unités de pêches en Côte d'Ivoire

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

SUMMARY

The fishing fleet in 2020 targeting Tuna in ICCAT convention is not the same as in the year 2019. By the beginning of the year 2020 one of the vessel Albacora 6 regrettfully has sunk. So a change was made that the four purse seiners which remained were registered under the flag of Curaçao. These purse seiners are: Galerna, Albacora Nueve and Guria and Pacific Star. The vessels operated during all the year in the tropical area and whereby the landing primarily took place in the port of Abidjan, (Ivory Coast) and for a small period of the season in the port of Dakar (Senegal). Our Register does not entail long liners nor bait boats. All fishing activities took place via the four purse seiners as earlier mentioned. Tuna fishing activities take place primarily in Eastern tropical Atlantic Ocean. In the EEZ of Curacao no tuna fishing activities has been reported. The catches of tuna in the artisanal fishery industry within the territorial waters are minimal. The new multi-annual plan adopted by the 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 2020 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 on the Control Monitoring and Surveillance area and the validation of catch certificates. The 100 % observers' coverage during last years functioned as an extra tool to support the conservation and management measures deployed by Curacao. 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 substitute observers once they abandon the vessels. With respect to article 32 of the ICCAT Recommendation 2019-02, which reads as follows: "CPCs may authorize their purse seine vessels to set on floating objects provided that the fishing vessel has either an observer or a functioning electronic monitoring system on board which is capable of verifying set type, species composition, and providing information on fishing activities to the SCRS". As a solution for the observers with regard to the Covid situation on board our vessels, to maintain our observer coverage Curacao has introduced Digital Observer Services.

RÉSUMÉ

The fishing fleet in 2020 targeting Tuna in ICCAT convention is not the same as in the year 2019. By the beginning of the year 2020 one of the vessel Albacora 6 regrettfully has sunk. So a change was made that the four purse seiners which remained were registered under the flag of Curaçao. These purse seiners are: Galerna, Albacora Nueve and Guria and Pacific Star. The vessels operated during all the year in the tropical area and whereby the landing primarily took place in the port of Abidjan, (Ivory Coast) and for a small period of the season in the port of Dakar (Senegal). Our Register does not entail long liners nor bait boats. All fishing activities took place via the four purse seiners as earlier mentioned. Tuna fishing activities take place primarily in Eastern tropical Atlantic Ocean. In the EEZ of Curacao no tuna fishing activities has been reported. The catches of tuna in the artisanal fishery industry within the territorial waters are minimal. The new multi-annual plan adopted by the 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 2020 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 on the Control Monitoring and Surveillance area and the validation of catch certificates. The 100 % observers' coverage during last years functioned as an extra tool to support the conservation and management measures deployed by Curacao. 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 substitute observers once they abandon the vessels. With respect to article 32 of the ICCAT Recommendation 2019-02, which reads as follows: "CPCs may authorize their purse seine vessels to set on floating objects provided that the fishing vessel has either an observer or a functioning electronic monitoring system on board which is capable of verifying set type, species composition, and providing information on fishing activities to the SCRS". As a solution for the observers with regard to the Covid situation on board our vessels, to maintain our observer coverage Curacao has introduced Digital Observer Services.

RESUMEN

The fishing fleet in 2020 targeting Tuna in ICCAT convention is not the same as in the year 2019. By the beginning of the year 2020 one of the vessel Albacora 6 regrettably has sunk. So a change was made that the four purse seiners which remained were registered under the flag of Curaçao. These purse seiners are: Galerna, Albacora Nueve and Guria and Pacific Star. The vessels operated during all the year in the tropical area and whereby the landing primarily took place in the port of Abidjan, (Ivory Coast) and for a small period of the season in the port of Dakar (Senegal). Our Register does not entail long liners nor bait boats. All fishing activities took place via the four purse seiners as earlier mentioned. Tuna fishing activities take place primarily in Eastern tropical Atlantic Ocean. In the EEZ of Curacao no tuna fishing activities has been reported. The catches of tuna in the artisanal fishery industry within the territorial waters are minimal. The new multi-annual plan adopted by the 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 2020 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 on the Control Monitoring and Surveillance area and the validation of catch certificates. The 100 % observers' coverage during last years functioned as an extra tool to support the conservation and management measures deployed by Curacao. 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 substitute observers once they abandon the vessels. With respect to article 32 of the ICCAT Recommendation 2019-02, which reads as follows: "CPCs may authorize their purse seine vessels to set on floating objects provided that the fishing vessel has either an observer or a functioning electronic monitoring system on board which is capable of verifying set type, species composition, and providing information on fishing activities to the SCRS". As a solution for the observers with regard to the Covid situation on board our vessels, to maintain our observer coverage Curacao has introduced 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 2020 for Purse Seines are shown in **Table 1**.

As **Table 1** illustrates a total of 11399 tons of tuna and tuna-like has been caught less than in the preceding year. Mentioned additional catch is represented in all the different species except for Albacore and Frigate which forms the category "other tuna like". 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 Big eye catches during 2020 was 6 % of the total catch, which is less than the total allocated quota of 2.558 tons. During 2020, catches of Yellowfin and Skipjack Tuna accounted for 42 % and 52 % of the total catches, respectively. In the year 2019 these figures were 36 % respectively 57 %. In comparison with 2019, the Big eye catches in 2020 declined from 7 to 6 as percent of the total share of catches.

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,CEMI and CEMI does the inspection in the ports of Dakar and Abidjan.

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

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:GEN01	S01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	31 July, 2021
S:GEN02	S02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	ST01-T1FC sent on July 30, 2021.
S:GEN03	S03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	ST02-T1NC sent on July 20, 2021.
S:GEN04	S04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	ST03
S:GEN05	S05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	ST04-T2SZ sent on July 20, 2021.
S:GEN06	S06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	ST05-T2CS sent on July 20, 2021.
S:GEN07	S07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Not applicable, Curaçao did not had any scientific tagging.
S:GEN08	S08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Not applicable, Curaçao did not had any scientific tagging.
S:GEN09	S09	Eletronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Not applicable, Curaçao did not had any scientific tagging.
S:GEN10	S10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	ST09-DomObPrg sent on 30 July 2021.
S:GEN11	S11	Information on implementation of REC 16-14	Sent 15 September.
S:GEN12	S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Not applicable, Curacao does not have information on Sargassum.
S:GEN13	S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable, Curacao fishing vessels are not authorized to fish in the Mediterranean. Curacao only has Purse Seiners that fish in the Atlantic ocean. ST01-T1FC sent on July 30, 2021.
S:BFT01	S15	Task 2 Size samples harvest on farms (BFT)	Not applicable, Curacao fishing vessels and carrier vessels are not authorized to fish or carry bluefin tuna.
S:BFT02	S16	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras (BFT raw data outputs) OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Not applicable, Curacao fishing vessels and carrier vessels are not authorized to fish or carry bluefin tuna.
S:BFT03	S17	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras (BFT at time of caging summary reports)	Not applicable, Curacao fishing vessels and carrier vessels are not authorized to fish or carry bluefin tuna.
S:BFT04	S18	Taks 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Not applicable, Curacao fishing vessels and carrier vessels are not authorized to fish or carry bluefin tuna.
S:BFT05	S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable, Curacao fishing vessels and carrier vessels are not authorized to fish or carry bluefin tuna.
S:BFT06	S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable, Curacao fishing vessels and carrier vessels are not authorized to fish or carry bluefin tuna.
S:BFT07	S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable, Curacao fishing vessels and carrier vessels are not authorized to fish or carry bluefin tuna.
S:BFT09	S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	Not applicable, Curacao fishing vessels and carrier vessels are not authorized to fish or carry bluefin tuna.

S:TRO01	S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards	YFT-SKJ-BET sheet sent on 30 July 2021.
S:TRO02	S25	Management plans for use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimize ecological impact)	Revised FAD Management plan was sent on 1 July 2021.
S:TRO03	S44	Task 3 FAD information (tropical) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	ST08-FadsDep sent on July 31, 2021.
S:TRO04	S45	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	ST07-TropSupVes sent on July 30, 2021.
S:TRO09	S46	Task Domestic observer program data (tropical)	ST09-DomObPrg sent on July 31, 2021.
S:TRO10	S46b	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	All Curaçao flagged purse seiners report catch and activity data through an eLogbook. In addition, 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 observers.
S:TRO06	S47	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropical)	ST10-PortSam sent on July 31, 2021.
S:TRO07	S48	Historical FAD set data	Data sent through ICCAT ST03 Catch & Effort Form, sent on July 31,2021. Form ST08 was not used due to such form being unfit for the reporting of FAD set data.
S:TRO09	S58	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	EM data reported through Form ST09-DomObPrg sent on July 30,2021
S:BIL03	S55	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live dicards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Estimates for purse seiners refer to total enumeration or very high levels of coverage, as all activities of the fleet are covered through human or electronic observers. Not applicable to Curacao artisanal fisheries has no to a very small amount of discards of marlins and spearfish.
S:BIL04	S56	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Not applicable, Curacao artisanal fisheries has a very small artisanal and very small scale fisheries approximately around 50m distance from the coast of Curacao. It is only for local consumption and food supply for the fishermen's household and not commercialized. The catches are negligible.
S:BIL05	S57	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	EM data reported through Form ST09-DomObPrg sent on July 30,2021 Not applicable, Curacao did not had any electronic monitoring for BIL.
S:SHK01	S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Shark data reported through Form ST09-DomObPrg sent on July 30,2021 Curacao Purse Seiner fleet does not target sharks. Sharks that are caught as by-catch must be released dead or a alive. And must be reported by the observer on board. Observer must use best practices when releasing the sharks.
S:SHK02	S50	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Not applicable, Curacao does not have a longline fleet or other fisheries directed at sharks
S:SHK03	S51	Information on blue shark	Not applicable, Curacao does not have a longline fleet or other fisheries directed at sharks.

S:SHK04	S54	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases	Nil catches. ST02-T1NC sent on July 20, 2021.
S:BYC01	S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	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 Practice).
S:BYC02	S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	ST09 sent on sent on July 31, 2021.
S:BYC03	S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	No recorded interactions. ST09 sent on sent on July 31, 2021.
S:BYC04	S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable, Curacao artisanal fisheries has a small group of local fisherman. The catches are negligible.
S:BYC05	S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Curacao 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's 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, an agreement was signed with AZTI from Spain, and observers supplied by this scientific institution. The observers were on board the purse seiners during the FAD closure of January and February 2020. 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 poissons*). Fish is not commercialized but kept on board to avoid food waste as these catches contribute to food security in the region.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
GENERAL	M:GEN01	GEN0001	Annual Reports	Sent 15 September 2021.
	M:GEN02	GEN0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Refer to the information provided in the previous sections of the report.
	M:GEN03	GEN0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	CP13 sent on August 13,2021. A revised version was sent on August 16, 2021.
	M:GEN04	GEN0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable, Curacao did not charter any vessel.
	M:GEN05	GEN0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable, Curacao did not charter any vessel.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Not applicable, Curacao did not had any transshipment at sea, Curacao vessels are only allowed to tranship in port.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006b	Transshipment reports in - port	CP 37 sent on 15 September 2021.
	M:GEN07	GEN0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable, Curacao did not had any transshipment at sea, Curacao vessels are only allowed to tranship in port.
	M:GEN08	GEN0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	CP01 revised version sent 29 June 2021.
	M:GEN09	GEN0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Not applicable, Curacao does not have any large scale pelagic vessel authorized to fish or tranship.
	M:GEN10	GEN0010a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Not applicable for Curacao as port of entry because up to now no foreign vessels landed any ICCAT species. 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 mr Laroche, phone number : +59996903346
	M:GEN10	GEN0010b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Not applicable for Curacao as port of entry because up to now no foreign vessels landed any ICCAT species. 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.
M:GEN11	GEN0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable, there was no port entry of foreign vessels carrying fish. Port of Willemstad is the main harbour of Curacao, Havenmeester mr Laroche, phone number : +59996903346	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:GEN12	GEN0012	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	72 hours prior to entry a foreign fishing vessel must notify the Port of Willemstad. Havenmeester Mr Laroche. Phone number :see above.
	M:GEN13	GEN0013	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Not applicable, there was no port entry of foreign vessels carrying fish.
	M:GEN14	GEN0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Not applicable, there was no port entry of foreign vessels carrying ICCAT species reported for the port of Willemstad.
	M:GEN15	GEN0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	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	GEN0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable, there was no port entry of foreign vessels carrying fish, no findings of non-compliant or infringements was reported.
	M:GEN17	GEN0017	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	For the 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	GEN0018	Access agreements and changes	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	GEN0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable, Curaçao did not had any access agreements regarding foreign-flagged vessels to fish ICCAT species in Curacao waters.
	M:GEN20	GEN0020	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	See above re : CP01.
	M:GEN21	GEN0021	Vessels 20 m LOA or greater internal actions report	CP10 sent on 15 September 2021.
	M:GEN23	GEN0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	The decree hereto is currently being formulated. According to the Marlin tournament rules, tag and release is mandatory except for species larger than 227 kilos. Reference is made to www.curacaoyachtclub.com/main/schedules/
	M:GEN24	GEN0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Not applicable, Curaçao had not vessels that was involved in IUU fishing.
	M:GEN25	GEN0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable, Curaçao had not vessels that was involved in IUU fishing.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:GEN26	GEN0026	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Not applicable, Curacao has no import data to report, only landings that was reported in the harbours of Dakar and Abidjan.
	M:GEN27	GEN0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable, Curaçao did not had any non-compliance incidents .
	M:GEN28	GEN0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable, Curaçao did not had any non-compliance incidents.
	M:GEN29	GEN0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable, Curacao has not encounter any vessel sightings situations.
	M:GEN30	GEN0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable, there was no vessel sightings situations.
	M:GEN31	GEN0031	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	At Sea inspection 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 Curacao. 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 Curacao (FMC) is responsible for all landings of fish.
	M:GEN32	GEN0032	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Not applicable, Curaçao did not participate in the pilot project for voluntary exchange of inspection personnel. Curaçao vessels are not authorized engage in Bluefin tuna fishing.
	M:GEN33	GEN0033	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Not applicable, Curaçao did not participate in the pilot project for voluntary exchange of inspection personnel. Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin tuna fishing.
	M:GEN34	GEN0034	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Not applicable, Curaçao did not had to remove any vessel from IUU vessel list.
	M:GEN35	GEN0035	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Curacao does not have an Emergency Action Plan for observer recovery in 2019. Curacao will be working on a EAP in 2021.
	M:GEN36	GEN0036	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Not applicable curacao did not have any incidents involving observers.
	M:GEN37	GEN0037	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Not applicable, no lost 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	GEN0038	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	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 2020.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:GEN39	GEN0039	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Point of contacts in Curacao are the operators of the Fishery Monitoring Centre Mr. Suarez, Mr. Confesor, Mr. Frans together with the Chairman of Fisheries Mr Prens and the Secretary of Fisheries Mr. Mambi.
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	BFT1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable, Curaçao does not have any farming facilities for Bluefin tuna.
	M:BFT02	BFT1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable, Curaçao does not have any farming facilities for Bluefin tuna.
	M:BFT03	BFT1003	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin tuna fishing.
	M:BFT04	BFT1004	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin tuna fishing.
	M:BFT05	BFT1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin tuna fishing.
	M:BFT07	BFT1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin tuna fishing.
	M:BFT08	BFT1008	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin tuna fishing.
	M:BFT09	BFT1009	Modifications to fishing plans	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin tuna fishing.
	M:BFT10	BFT1010	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin tuna fishing.
	M:BFT11	BFT1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2020	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin tuna fishing.
	M:BFT12	BFT1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin tuna fishing.
	M:BFT13	BFT1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin tuna fishing.
	M:BFT14	BFT1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin tuna fishing.
	M:BFT15	BFT1015	VMS messages	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin tuna fishing.
	M:BFT16	BFT1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin tuna fishing.
M:BFT17	BFT1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin tuna fishing.	
M:BFT18	BFT1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin tuna fishing.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:BFT19	BFT1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin tuna fishing.
	M:BFT20	BFT1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin tuna fishing.
	M:BFT21	BFT1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin tuna fishing.
	M:BFT22	BFT1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin tuna fishing.
	M:BFT23	BFT1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin tuna fishing.
	M:BFT24	BFT1024	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin tuna fishing.
	M:BFT25	BFT1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin tuna fishing.
	M:BFT27	BFT1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin tuna fishing.
	M:BFT28	BFT1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin tuna fishing.
	M:BFT29	BFT1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin tuna fishing.
	M:BFT30	BFT1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin tuna fishing.
	M:BFT31	BFT1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin tuna fishing.
	M:BFT32	BFT1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin tuna fishing.
	M:BFT33	BFT1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin tuna fishing.
	M:BFT34	BFT1034	Report on intra farm transfers and random controls	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin tuna fishing.
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	TRO2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Refer to CP01.
	M:TRO02	TRO2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	ST01 sent on July 2021.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:TRO03	TRO2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable, Curacao did not have IUU investigation concerning BET/YFT/SKJ vessels.
	M:TRO07	TRO2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable, no change occurred for SDP's.
	M:TRO09	TRO2009	Quarterly catches of tropical tuna	CP50 sent 15 September.
	M:TRO10	TRO2010	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Sent revised version 1 July 2021 In addition, Curaçao has implemented a Code of Good Practices that include provisions for the design and handling of FADs, with information recorded on a dedicated observer form and conformity evaluated by a service provider.
	M:TRO11	TRO2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans	Sent revised version 1 July 2021.
	M:TRO13	TRO2013	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	CP 50 sent 15 September.
	M:TRO14	TRO2014	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Not applicable Curacao 80% of big eye tuna was not reached to fill this form.
	M:TRO15	TRO2015	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Not applicable because the quota was not reached in 2020.
	M:TRO17	TRO2017	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Tropical tuna bycatch is rare with most of the catch commercialized in the ports of unloading.
	M:TRO18	TRO2018	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	Curacao has 100 % monitoring and control. There are observers, Curacao receives electronic Logbooks samplings through the Halios Catch Management System, real time online, inspection is taken place into port by two inspections companies, etc. Curacao is working on a plan for to fortify the MCS measures with regard to bycatch minimize by-catch.
	M:TRO19	TRO2019	Difference between fishing effort 2018 and fishing effort 2020	One fishing vessel has sunk so I 2020 there is a one less fishing vessel. The support vessels stays the same.
	M:TRO20	TRO2020	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	All purse seine vessels have EMS onboard with data processed by a service provider (Digital Observer Services), where required. Data are reported through Form ST09.
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	SWO3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable because Curacao does not import swordfish.
	M:SWO02	SWO3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable because Curacao does not import or export swordfish.
	M:SWO03	SWO3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Not applicable Curacao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.
	M:SWO04	SWO3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable Curacao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:SWO05	SWO3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable Curacao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.
	M:SWO06	SWO3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable Curacao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.
	M:SWO07	SWO3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Not applicable Curacao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.
	M:SWO10	SWO3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Not applicable Curacao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.
	M:SWO11	SWO3011	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Not applicable Curacao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.
	M:SWO12	SWO3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable Curacao does not have a tagging programme for swordfish.
	M:SWO13	SWO3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable Curacao does not target Swordfish.
	M:SWO14	SWO3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable Curacao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.
	M:SWO15	SWO3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Curacao does not have Authorization vessels fishing Swordfish. But Curacao has a limit for by catch on swordfish. Complied with rec 16-04 – Circular.
	M:SWO16	SWO3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Curacao does not have Authorization vessels fishing Swordfish. But Curacao has a limit for by catch on swordfish. Complied with rec 16-04 – Circular.
	M:SWO17	SWO3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Curacao does not have Authorization vessels fishing Swordfish. But Curacao has a limit for by catch on swordfish. Complied with rec 16-04 – Circular.
	M:SWO18	SWO3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Curacao came to an agreement with the vessels on 10 tons maximum by catch.
	M:SWO19	SWO3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Curacao fishing vessels does not target swordfish.
	M:SWO20	SWO3020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Not applicable Curacao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.
ALBACORE				
	M:ALB03	ALB4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Not applicable Curacao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.
	M:ALB04	ALB4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Refer to CP 01 sent in 2021.
	M:ALB05	ALB4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Refer to Cp 01 on 2021.
	M:ALB06	ALB4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Res. 16-06 Limit by catch on N-Alb we agree with the vessels on 50 ton.
	M:ALB07	ALB4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Res. 16-07 Limit bycatch on N-Alb we agree with the vessels on 50 ton.
BILLFISH				
	M:BIL01	BIL5001	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Billfish Checksheet sent to ICCAT (2021/september/15).

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:BIL04	BIL5004	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	There is no exemption in place. All live billfish is released from deck with only dead billfish retained.
	M:BIL05	BIL5005	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	All purse seine vessels have EMS onboard with data processed by a service provider (Digital Observer Services), where required. Data are reported through Form ST09.
SHARKS				
	M:SHK05	SHK7005	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Shark Checksheet sent to ICCAT (2021/september/15).
OTHER SPECIES BY-CATCH	M:BYC01	BYC8001	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	Our observers are trained by AZTI to apply best practices on sea turtles and other marine mammals in fishery operations. In case of any abnormality the observers will report to us to start an investigation.
	M:BYC02	BYC8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Not applicable Curacao does not have fisheries that report incidental catches of seabirds nor a NPOA for seabirds.
	M:BYC03	BYC8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Our observers are trained by AZTI to apply best practices on sea turtles 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	SDP9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable, Curacao has a Electronic Reporting System not a pilot statistical document system.
	M:MIX01	MISC9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Not applicable, Curacao has no objections regarding ICCAT Recs.

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

During the on-site visit to Curaçao, Dr Arocha talks with officers at the Department of Fisheries Agriculture and Fisheries Management (AVB) (which falls under the Ministry of Health, Environment and Nature) contributed to clarify the limitation on data collection and reporting of large pelagic species caught by artisanal fisheries. Although they recognized the need for it, most of their effort is directed towards managing reef fisheries. Officers at the Ministry of Health, Environment and Nature indicated that they recorded data on catches of large pelagic species but were substantially impaired due to lack of financial support to monitor landings of large pelagic species, in addition to deficiencies in trained personnel at the Ministry of Health Environment and Nature for data recording and reporting on species-specific catch. The last year of available catch data from large pelagic is 2006, however is not reported to ICCAT. Officials at the Ministry of Health Environment and Nature presented a new report (yet to be published) on historical changes on fishery practices in Curaçao from 1950 to present, focusing mostly on reef fisheries, but with information on changes in large pelagic fisheries. It appears that the over-exploitation of inshore resources lead them to target costal pelagic fishes, mainly dolphinfish-DOL, and what they call blue marlin; later (recent times) when fishers became experienced and technology increased, fishers started to use oil-tankers as fish aggregating 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 Curacao.

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

¹ Research report Dr Arocha 2018.

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.

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.

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, IMARES Wageningen UR, Institute for Marine Resources & Ecosystem Studies: Hogeschool Van Hall Larenstein (VHL); ² Nederlandse Elasmobranchen Vereniging / Dutch Elasmobranch Society (NEV).

Table 1. Total Catches of Tuna (in MT) for the year 2020.

	<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

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

SUMMARY

Egypt initiated the fishing season with one fishing vessel “SAFINAT NOOH “under ICCAT registration number AT000EGY00010 and national registration number 4274 in the port of Alexandria, which was authorized for JFO with Libya under No. 2021-006 for fishing season 2021. The allocated quota of BFT for Egypt for the fishing season 2021 is 330T and “SAFINAT NOOH has fished the allowable quota 326.700 tons, as Egypt has assigned 1% of its total quota for by-catch, even Egypt has not recorded any by-catch for this season. Also it has been noticed that Egypt has recorded tuna-like species in 2019, approximately 5 tons of Swordfish, 1006 T of Little tunny, 278 T of Albacore, and 696 T of Scomberomorus spp (Table 1). According to the yearly statistical book 2019 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. The total catch of tuna-like species, from 2015- 2019 was (2008.315 T - 1985.000 T) respectively (Table 1). Egyptian regulations prohibit catching and trading of sharks and sea turtles.

RÉSUMÉ

Egypt initiated the fishing season with one fishing vessel “SAFINAT NOOH “under ICCAT registration number AT000EGY00010 and national registration number 4274 in the port of Alexandria, which was authorized for JFO with Libya under No. 2021-006 for fishing season 2021. The allocated quota of BFT for Egypt for the fishing season 2021 is 330T and “SAFINAT NOOH has fished the allowable quota 326.700 tons, as Egypt has assigned 1% of its total quota for by-catch, even Egypt has not recorded any by-catch for this season. Also it has been noticed that Egypt has recorded tuna-like species in 2019, approximately 5 tons of Swordfish, 1006 T of Little tunny, 278 T of Albacore, and 696 T of Scomberomorus spp (Table 1). According to the yearly statistical book 2019 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. The total catch of tuna-like species, from 2015- 2019 was (2008.315 T - 1985.000 T) respectively (Table 1). Egyptian regulations prohibit catching and trading of sharks and sea turtles.

RESUMEN

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Part 1 (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

Egyptian marine landings from the Mediterranean Sea in 2019 was shown in (Table 2) summed of 84,018.0 tons which representing 2.4 % 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: 984 trawlers, 294 purse seiners, 1112 long liner and 738 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 and 1 vessel from 2018 to 2021. The Egyptian fishing vessels have caught the allocated quota 326.7 T (Table 4)

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

Egypt was authorized for JFO 2021 fishing season with Libya under No. 2021-006

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

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

On the other hand as a result of analyzed report for the collected statistical data 2018, there was outstanding information regarding Albacore catches which 429 MT. is caught by artisanal fishing boats mentioned separated in the annual statistical book of Egypt. Table 1, which was counted before in the "others" fish in the statistical data.

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

1.3 Tuna-like species vessels

According to the yearly fish statistical book 2019, the Albacore catch was 278 T caught by artisanal fishing boats, Table 1. Also it has been noticed that Egypt has recorded Tuna-like species in 2019 as swordfish approximately 5 tons, little tunny 1006 T, and 696 T. *Scomberomorus spp*. (Table1).

1.4 Sharks and sea turtles

Catching and trading in the Mediterranean of sharks whether complete 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

Egypt has no scientific observer programs yet which we are trying to develop, unfortunately the pandemic of covid-19 which collapse all world economy. However, General Authority for Fish Resources Development has signed a protocol with the National Institute of Oceanaphy to conduct a training program for specialists to carry out the tasks of the scientific observer programs as soon as possible.

2.2 Statistics

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

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

PART 1: REPORTING SUMMARY SCIENTIFIC REQUIREMENTS

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:GEN01	S01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	2021/09/15
S:GEN02	S02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	2021/07/31
S:GEN03	S03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	2021/07/31
S:GEN04	S04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	2021/07/31
S:GEN05	S05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	2021/07/31
S:GEN06	S06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Not applicable – no direct catch has been done by Egypt 2021.
S:GEN07	S07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Not applicable - Egypt doesn't conduct any Tagging program.
S:GEN08	S08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Not applicable - Egypt doesn't conduct any Tagging program.
S:GEN09	S09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Not applicable - Egypt doesn't conduct any Tagging program
S:GEN10	S10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	Not applicable - Egypt doesn't conduct any Tagging program.
S:GEN11	S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Egypt established a new workshop between GAFRD and some relative step to implement the minimum standards in accordance with rec. 16-14.
S:GEN12	S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not applicable - Egypt doesn't conduct any activity on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i> .
S:GEN13	S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	There were no fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out by harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year for all tuna species, the specific information of artisanal longlines tuna-like species landing is included in the annual report.
S:BFT01	S15	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	Not applicable, since Egypt has no farm or farming activity up till now.

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:BFT02	S16	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras (BFT raw data outputs) OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Not applicable, since Egypt has no farm or farming activity up till now.
S:BFT03	S17	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras (BFT at time of caging summary reports)	Not applicable, since Egypt has no farm or farming activity up till now.
S:BFT04	S18	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	2021/07/13
S:BFT05	S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable, since Egypt has not involved in W-BFT fisheries.
S:BFT06	S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable, abundance indices and other fishery indicators in W-BFT.
S:BFT07	S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable yet, since Egypt is going to conduct the training program with National Institute of Marine Sciences ASAP.
S:BFT09	S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	General Authority for Fish Resources Development has signed a protocol with the National Institute of Oceanography to prepare a training program to train specialists to carry out the tasks of the scientific observer programs as soon as possible.
S:TRO01	S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards	Not applicable, Egypt has no BET/YFT/SKJ tuna species.
S:TRO02	S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Not applicable, Egypt doesn't allow any use of fish aggregation device.
S:TRO03	S44	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	Not applicable, Egypt has no BET/YFT/SKJ tuna species.
S:TRO04	S45	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Not applicable, Egypt has no BET/YFT/SKJ tuna species.
S:TRO05	S46	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Not applicable, Egypt has no BET/YFT/SKJ tuna species.
S:TRO10	S46b	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Not applicable, Egypt has no BET/YFT/SKJ tuna species.
S:TRO06	S47	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Not applicable, Egypt has no BET/YFT/SKJ tuna species.
S:TRO07	S48	Historical FAD set data	Not applicable, Egypt has no BET/YFT/SKJ tuna species.
S:TRO09	S58	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Not applicable since Egypt still not electronically monitoring.
S:BIL03	S55	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Not applicable – Egypt is not involved in marlins fishing.
S:BIL04	S56	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Not applicable – Egypt is not involved in marlins fishing.
S:BIL05	S57	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Not applicable – Egypt is not involved in marlins fishing.

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:SHK01	S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	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	S50	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	There is no research have been conducted yet since catch and trade of all shark species are prohibited.
S:SHK03	S51	Information on blue shark	Not applicable, since catch and trade of all shark species are prohibited.
S:SHK04	S54	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases	Not applicable, since catch and trade of all shark species are prohibited.
S:BYC01	S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Catch and trade of all shark species 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	S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	There are no observations of interaction of our fleets with sea turtles.
S:BYC03	S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	No incidental catch of sea birds has been observed to be reported.
S:BYC04	S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	The catch landed in the fishing ports and landing sites in artisanal fisheries is observed by fisheries specialists of the fisheries agency for sampling and collection of statistical data, including by catch and discard.
S:BYC05	S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	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 1 st 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” has fished the allocated quota in accordance with ICCAT Rec. 19-04. The assigned quota was 326.70 MT, no overfishing was recorded during the fishing season 2021.

Regarding the minimum size regulations, GAFRD has issued Decree No. 828 /2011 prohibits fishing Bluefin tuna under 30 kg. This regulation was implemented and enforced since all catch was over the minimum size (30 kg) during all fishing seasons 2021.

The Egyptian vessel was carried out JFO with Libya. This operation was completely observed by the regional and national observers 100%.

- An announcement of the closure of fishing season on 24 June 2021 was sent to the ICCAT on 02/07/2021.
- Decree No. 827/2011 was issued for the prohibition of Bluefin tuna fishing with any fishing craft during the period from 15th June to 15th May of the next year. This resolution may be amended yearly, if necessary, according to the opening / closing season adopted by ICCAT.
- GAFRD issued Decree No. 829/2011 that prohibits the vessel to fish without existence of an observer (national and regional) on board.
- Decree No. 829/2011 which prohibits the use of any ports for landing or exporting of BFT or its product except through El Meadia port for landing and Alexandria commercial port for fishing.
- GAFRD assigned observers on ports to guarantee compliance with these domestic regulations.

3.2 Measures relating to individual species

Concerning the conservation of sharks in accordance With Rec. 11-08 by ICCAT, GAFRD issued 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 complete or in parts.

Egypt has fully implemented the ICCAT Recommendation 10-09 on the by-catch of sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries, so GAFRD issued and circulated 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.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3 REPORTING SUMMARY

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
GENERAL	M:GEN01	GEN0001	Annual Reports	2021/09/15
	M:GEN02	GEN0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	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 recommendation.
	M:GEN03	GEN0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	2021/08/14
	M:GEN04	GEN0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable, Egypt des not charter any vessels.
	M:GEN05	GEN0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable, Egypt des not charter any vessels.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Not applicable, transshipment is not authorized.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006b	Transshipment reports in - port	Not applicable, transshipment is not authorized.
	M:GEN07	GEN0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable, transshipment is not authorized.
	M:GEN08	GEN0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Not applicable, Egypt has not authorized any vessel to receive transshipment of ICCAT species in the convention area.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:GEN09	GEN0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Not applicable, transhipment is not authorized.
	M:GEN10	GEN0010a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Not applicable, Egyptian law is not allow entering of any foreign vessel to Egyptian Economic Zone.
	M:GEN10	GEN0010b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Not applicable, Egyptian law is not allow entering of any foreign vessel to Egyptian Economic Zone.
	M:GEN11	GEN0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable, Egyptian law is not allow entering of any foreign vessel to Egyptian Economic Zone.
	M:GEN12	GEN0012	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable, Egyptian law is not allow entering of any foreign vessel to Egyptian Economic Zone.
	M:GEN13	GEN0013	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Not applicable, Egyptian law is not allow entering of any foreign vessel to Egyptian Economic Zone.
	M:GEN14	GEN0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Not applicable, there are no port inspection reports for 2021 as no BFT was landed in the designated ports; also foreign vessels were not allowed to enter Egyptian fishing ports.
	M:GEN15	GEN0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable, no infringement is found.
	M:GEN16	GEN0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable, no infringement is found.
	M:GEN17	GEN0017	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Not applicable, Egypt has not signed any bilateral arrangement for port inspection with any CPCs.
	M:GEN18	GEN0018	Access agreements and changes	Not applicable, Egypt has not signed any access agreements and changes.
	M:GEN19	GEN0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable, Egypt has not signed any agreements.
	M:GEN20	GEN0020	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	2021/04/05
	M:GEN21	GEN0021	Vessels 20 m LOA or greater internal actions report	NO Vessels.
	M:GEN23	GEN0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not authorized any sport and recreational fisheries using boats.
	M:GEN24	GEN0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	No vessels involved in IUU fishing.
	M:GEN25	GEN0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable (as there were not comments).
	M:GEN26	GEN0026	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	So far there are no imported and landed data available for tuna in 2021.
	M:GEN27	GEN0027	Data on non-compliance	No data on non-compliance cases or activities 2021.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:GEN28	GEN0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable, since there is no non-compliance cases in order to carry out investigations.
	M:GEN29	GEN0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable, there are no records for vessels sighting.
	M:GEN30	GEN0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable, there are no records for vessels sighting.
	M:GEN31	GEN0031	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	Not applicable, Egypt is not participating in the international inspection program.
	M:GEN32	GEN0032	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Not applicable, Egypt is not participating in the international inspection program.
	M:GEN33	GEN0033	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Not applicable, Egypt is not participating in the international inspection program.
	M:GEN34	GEN0034	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Not applicable, there is no IUU vessels list for Egyptian vessels.
	M:GEN35	GEN0035	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	2021/03/ 30
	M:GEN36	GEN0036	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Not applicable – no incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken
	M:GEN37	GEN0037	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Not applicable – no such report.
	M:GEN38	GEN0038	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Not applicable – no such report.
	M:GEN39	GEN0039	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Not applicable, there are no records for vessels sighting.
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	BFT1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable, Egypt has no farm facilities till now.
	M:BFT02	BFT1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable, Egypt has no farm facilities till now.
	M:BFT03	BFT1003	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Not applicable, Egypt has no farm facilities till now.
	M:BFT04	BFT1004	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Not applicable, Egypt has no farm facilities till now.
	M:BFT05	BFT1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable, Egypt has no farm facilities till now.
	M:BFT07	BFT1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	2021/02/07
	M:BFT08	BFT1008	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	Not applicable, Egypt has no farm facilities till now.
	M:BFT09	BFT1009	Modifications to fishing plans	2021/03/03
	M:BFT10	BFT1010	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02	2021/09/15

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:BFT11	BFT1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2020	2021/07/31
	M:BFT12	BFT1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	2021/04/05
	M:BFT13	BFT1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable, there is no other vessels authorized as BFT other vessels.
	M:BFT14	BFT1014	Joint Fishing Operations	2021/05/17
	M:BFT15	BFT1015	VMS messages	Yes, they were submitted every one hr. In accordance with the endorsed fishing plan 2021.
	M:BFT16	BFT1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable, Egypt is not participating in inspection scheme plans.
	M:BFT17	BFT1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable, Egypt is not participating in inspection scheme plans.
	M:BFT18	BFT1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable, Egypt is not participating in inspection scheme plans.
	M:BFT19	BFT1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable, Egypt is not participating in inspection scheme plans.
	M:BFT20	BFT1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable, Egypt is not participating in inspection scheme plans.
	M:BFT21	BFT1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	2021/02/07
	M:BFT22	BFT1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Weekly report 1 2021/05/31 Weekly report 2 2021/06/09 Weekly report 3 2021/06/14 Weekly report 4 2021/06/22 Weekly report 5 2021/06/28
	M:BFT23	BFT1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	1 report was sent on 2021/06/02.
	M:BFT24	BFT1024	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	2021/06/14
	M:BFT25	BFT1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	According to the national decree no 828/2011 all catch of BFT less than 30 kg or 115 cm, is prohibited. Egypt has assigned national observer on all BFT vessels to manage and control all catching operation during the season and assure the implementation of the ICCAT Rec.19-04.
	M:BFT27	BFT1027	BCD Annual Report	2021/09/15
	M:BFT28	BFT1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	10 eBCD have been validated on season 2021 electronically.
	M:BFT29	BFT1029	BCD Contact points	GAFRD.
	M:BFT30	BFT1030	BCD legislation	GAFRD.
	M:BFT31	BFT1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Egypt is not conducting tagging program yet.
	M:BFT32	BFT1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable, there is no such case.
	M:BFT33	BFT1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Egypt has registered all relevant data directly through the system.
	M:BFT34	BFT1034	Report on intra farm transfers and random controls	Not applicable, since Egypt has no farm facilities.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	TRO2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable, since there are no BET/YFT/SKJ vessels.
	M:TRO02	TRO2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Not applicable, since no authorized vessels which fished bigeye and /or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in 2021.
	M:TRO03	TRO2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable, no investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ.
	M:TRO06	TRO2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable, since there are no BET/YFT/SKJ fishing activities.
	M:TRO07	TRO2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable, since there are no BET/YFT/SKJ fishing activities.
	M:TRO09	TRO2009	Quarterly catches of tropical tuna	Not applicable, since there are no catches of tropical tuna have been recorded.
	M:TRO10	TRO2010	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Not applicable, Egypt does not conduct FADs.
	M:TRO11	TRO2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans	Not applicable, there is no catches of tropical tuna.
	M:TRO13	TRO2013	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Not applicable, since there are no BET/YFT/SKJ fishing activities.
	M:TRO14	TRO2014	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Not applicable, since there are no catches of bigeye have been recorded.
	M:TRO15	TRO2015	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Not applicable, since there are no catches of bigeye have been recorded.
	M:TRO17	TRO2017	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Not applicable, there is no catches of tropical tuna.
	M:TRO18	TRO2018	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	Not applicable, there is no catches of tropical tuna.
	M:TRO19	TRO2019	Difference between fishing effort 2018 and fishing effort 2020	Not applicable, there is no catches of tropical tuna.
	M:TRO20	TRO2020	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Not applicable, there is no catches of tropical tuna.
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	SWO3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	2021/07/31
	M:SWO02	SWO3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No validation of any trading operation for SWO has been recorded.
	M:SWO03	SWO3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Not applicable.
	M:SWO04	SWO3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable, Egypt has no sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO.
	M:SWO05	SWO3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for	There were no permits for fishing vessels harpoons or longline for

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
			highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous years, except the landed as by-catch by the same scale fisheries longliners.
	M:SWO06	SWO3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable, since Egypt has no allocated quota of SWO.
	M:SWO07	SWO3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Not applicable, since Egypt has no quota in North SWO.
	M:SWO10	SWO3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Not applicable, since Egypt has no allocated quota of SWO, but any by catch shall be recorded.
	M:SWO11	SWO3011	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	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	SWO3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable, Egypt does not conduct tagging program.
	M:SWO13	SWO3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable, there no inspection vessels since Egypt has no quota in North SWO.
	M:SWO14	SWO3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable, since Egypt has no allocated quota of SWO.
	M:SWO15	SWO3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Not applicable, since Egypt has no allocated quota of N.SWO.
	M:SWO16	SWO3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Not applicable, since Egypt has no allocated quota of S.SWO.
	M:SWO17	SWO3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Not applicable, since Egypt has no allocated quota of N.SWO.
	M:SWO18	SWO3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Not applicable, since Egypt has no allocated quota of S.SWO.
	M:SWO19	SWO3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable, there no inspection report, since Egypt has no quota for SWO.
	M:SWO20	SWO3020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Not applicable, since Egypt has no allocated quota of Med. SWO.
ALBACOR E	M:ALB03	ALB4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Not applicable.
	M:ALB04	ALB4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Not applicable, Egyptian vessels are not targeting North Atlantic Albacore.
	M:ALB05	ALB4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Not applicable, Egyptian vessels are not targeting South Atlantic Albacore.
	M:ALB06	ALB4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Not applicable, Egyptian vessels are not targeting North Atlantic Albacore.
	M:ALB07	ALB4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Not applicable, Egyptian vessels are not targeting South Atlantic Albacore.
BILLFISH	M:BIL01	BIL5001	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	2021/09/15

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:BIL04	BIL5004	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Not applicable. Egyptian vessels are not targeting BUM/WHM/SPF.
	M:BIL05	BIL5005	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Not applicable. Egyptian vessels are not targeting BIL.
SHARKS	M:SHK05	SHK7005	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	2021/09/15
OTHER SPECIES BY-CATCH	M:BYC01	BYC8001	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	GAFRD issued decree No. 151/2012 prohibits the fishing of sea turtles. Any incidental fishing of sea turtles is returned alive to the water and the port administration is informed with the location and date of this catch.
	M:BYC02	BYC8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Implementation in progress.
	M:BYC03	BYC8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	GAFRD Issuing 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	SDP9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Egypt has no pilot electronic statistical document system.
	M:MIX01	MISC9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	None.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

The coastal guard forces in cooperation with the General Authority for Fish Resources Development GAFRD carried out-inspections on all fishing vessels, including tuna vessels. They also reviewed licenses and permits of the crew and the fishing gears used before the boats were allowed to leave the port. Inspections of all the vessels including tuna vessels were also carried out as soon as they returned to the port, to make sure that they returned to the port on the date determined by GAFRD. The types and sizes of catch were also inspected and checked with logbooks by the port inspectors to assure all relevant GAFRD resolutions in the frame of the ICCAT recommendations.

In case of fish export and import, The General Authority for Veterinary Services carries out inspections and issues licenses for fishing, importing and exporting companies in compliance with the required standards.

Up till now No tuna, swordfish or tuna-like species exporting certificates or licenses have been requested by the companies, individuals.

Section5: Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures

Despite the continued impact of Covid 19 on the whole world, Egypt tried to adhere to the timeline to provide the required information, fulfill the required tables and deliver it on time to ICCAT with the help of the ICCAT's secretariat who provided support throughout this year as we have always entrusted.

On the other hand, there was an outstanding cooperation between us and the other CPCs especially Libya under the leadership of the chairman of panel 2, this cooperation of JFO with Libya helped us to complete a successful season.

So, Egypt implemented ICCAT conservation and management measures, and provided the fisheries data at the appropriate time as much as possible.

As a member of ICCAT, especially with a new team managing ICCAT file, Egypt tried hard to comply with all ICCAT measures for implementation as well as recommendations and resolutions facing some challenges one of which is the limited availability of trained observers and scientists to collect biological and research scientific data from commercial fishing activities which in turn led to absence of Egypt in conducting research activities or engaging in any scientific programmes in the convention area. So, Egypt asks for the support of ICCAT to design the observer program to be implemented for the sustainability of ICCAT managed species.

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

SPECIES	(tons)				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<i>Scomberomorus</i> spp	699	895	1019	1017	696
Little tunny (=Atl.blackskipj) <i>Euthynnus alletteratus</i>	1045	901	1094	1003	1006
Swordfish	0.315	4.8	4.0	4.0	5.0
Albacore	264	77	396	429	278
TOTAL landing of tuna like species (ICCAT species)	2008.315	1877.800	2513.000	2453.000	1985.000
Total No of unit	3028	3109	3157	3158	3082

Table 2. Production from Mediterranean Sea by spp.

<i>Com. Name / Year</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2015</i>
Swordfish	5	4	4	-	-
Black barred halfbeak	0	-	1	-	-
Octopus	389	384	289	138	201
Cartilagenous fish nei	1037	1292	1375	1300	1141
Greater amberjack	11	4	-	-	-
Anchovy & Small sardine	4491	4570	3448	2657	3242
Blue runner	714	655	720	600	-
Red mullets	642	1152	989	881	961
Spinefeet	692	828	968	742	911
Purple-spotted bigeye	48	78	-	-	-
Little Tunny	1006	1003	1094	901	1045
Albacore	278	429	396	77	264
Atlantic Bluefin Tuna	266	181	124	115	155
Squirrelfish	2	4	-	-	-
Shrimp	4666	5610	8068	6432	7071
Deep Sea Red Shrimp	475	845	979	757	504
Narrow-Bared Spanish Mackerel	696	1017	1019	895	699
Gilthead seabream	440	337	367	344	355
Annular Seabream	311	369	496	555	551
Common Cuttlefish	1593	2039	1515	1452	1376
Sardinellas nei	6557	8902	8580	9147	9943
Largehead hairtail	2005	2004	1889	1508	1608
Med. horse mackerel	400	446	504	680	623
Striped piggy	75	301	292	7	225
White seabream	343	405	406	455	542
Chub Mackerel	634	606	650	871	899
Red Sea mantis shrimp	427	799	490	455	370
Threadfin Breams	764	623	864	744	821
Grey Mullet	1183	1444	1559	1767	1883
Rainbow Wrasse	74	82	-	-	-
Common Pandora	327	372	469	492	533
Pompano	10	9	-	-	-
Grey gurnard	695	720	596	452	475
European seabass	243	296	272	314	426
Marine molluscs nei	3570	4087	4171	4141	4329
Blue Swimming Crab	3066	3275	3892	2790	2611
Squid	29	7	-	-	-
Filefish	5	8	-	-	-
Atlantic mackerel	0	1	8	-	-
Jacks	2	5	-	66	-
Meagre	823	929	651	690	533
Red porgy	486	615	541	609	592
European Barrcudas	615	573	521	583	641
Brushtooth lizasrdfish	653	694	682	608	710
Bogue	1471	1542	1820	2150	2240
Sole, common	544	653	689	655	764
Bluefish	391	445	470	444	429
Shrimp Scad	0	-	83	-	-
European hake	459	677	270	-	-
Spotted Seabass	294	421	312	378	345
Groupers nei	390	448	438	413	379
Others	3723	4540	5955	5699	7205
Total	48018	56730	58926	53964	57602

Table 3. Number of motorized vessels according to HP.

Horse power	Trawling	purse seine	Long line	Trammel net
< 10	0	0	19	55
10 to 20	1	0	23	107
21 to 30	0	0	287	35
31 to 50	2	0	137	460
51 to 100	32	18	641	79
101 to 150	132	45	3	2
151 to 200	306	50	0	0
201 to 250	228	22	1	0
251 to 300	13	11	0	0
301 to 400	21	27	0	0
401 to 500	110	39	0	0
501 to 600	65	23	0	0
601 to 700	22	8	0	0
701 to 800	25	2	0	0
> 800	27	4	1	0
Total	984	249	1112	738

Table 4. Assigned quota and fishing vessels for Egypt.

<i>Year / metric tons (t)</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
BFT. Assigned Quota	155.20	99.67	123.670	181.00	263.340	326.7	326.7
No. Authorized vessels	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
BFT. Catch	155.19	99.33	123.669	180.999	263.340	122.080	326.7

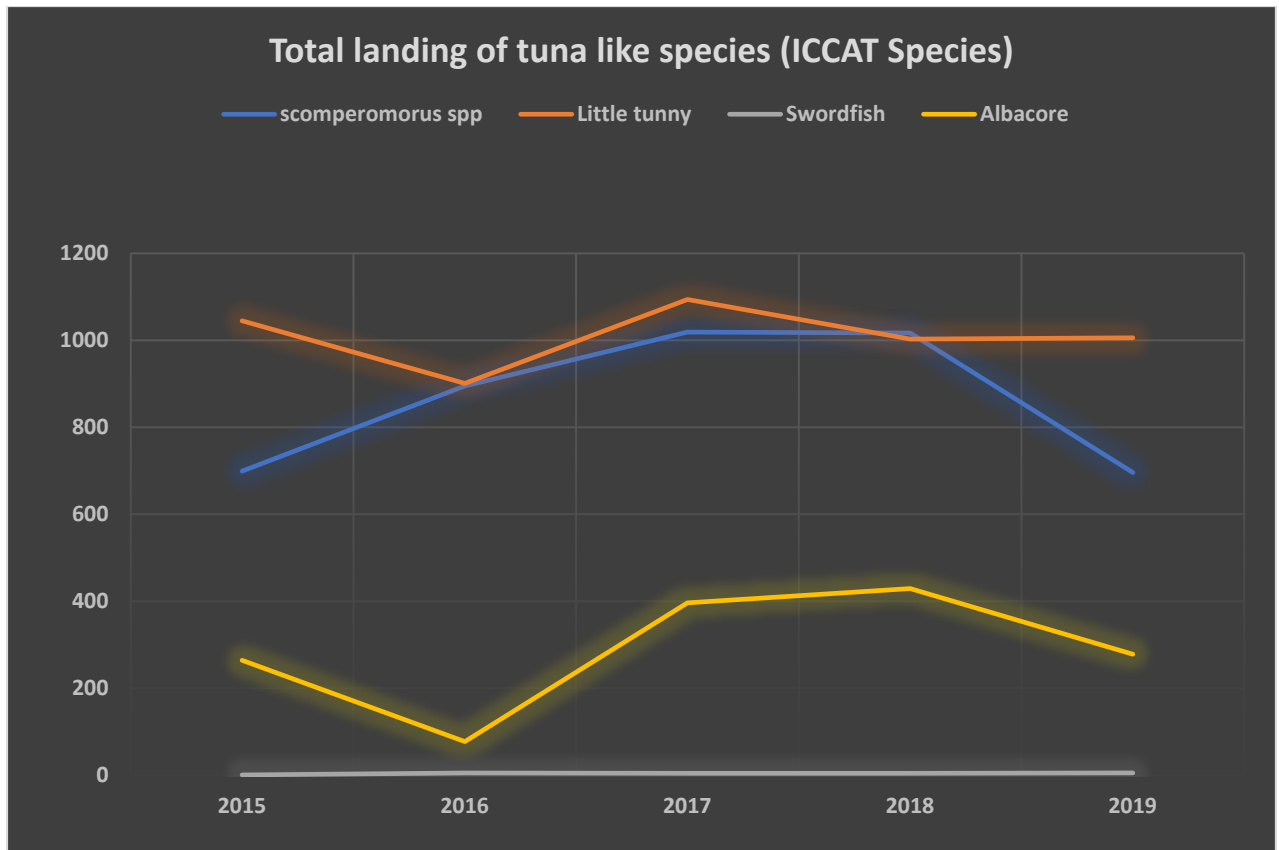


Figure 1.

Decree No. 829 of 2011

Article 1: It is prohibited to use any ports for landing or exporting tuna fish except through Al-Madeya port for landing and Alexandria commercial port for fishing.

Article 2: Fishing vessels licensed to catch blue fin tuna are not allowed to fish unless the observers appointed by the Authority are present.

Decree No.828 of 2011

Article 1: Fishing of blue fin tuna less than 30 kg is prohibited.

Article 2: All fishing operations are documented by video-taping for all fishing operations and transport of cages where these films are delivered to the fishing observers without any restrictions.

Decree No. 827 of 2011

Article 1: Fishing of blue fin tuna is prohibited using any crafts during the period from 15 June to 15 May of the following year.

Article 2: It is prohibited to transport any blue fin tuna caught at sea except for the purpose of culture and development.

Salah M. Aly



Decree No. 444 for the year 2012

Article 1: Fishing of all kinds of shark is prohibited in the Mediterranean Sea and it is prohibited to trade in markets whether it is a full fish or a part of it.

Article 2: All competent authorities shall implement this decision in their respective fields.

Decree No. 151 of 2012

Article 1: Fishing of sea turtles is strictly prohibited and any incidental fishing of sea turtles during fishing operations is returned alive to the water again and the port administration is informed with the location and date of the incidental catch.



M. Aly



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

SUMMARY

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 2020 faenaron cuatro embarcaciones cerqueras, realizando una captura total de 26.166 t de atunes tropicales, desglosados de la siguiente manera: 14.875 t de SKJ, 8.813 t de YFT, 1.518 t de BET, y 960 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 19-02 para los atunes tropicales. En el caso de BET, se debe tomar nota que la Rec. 19-02 determinó para El Salvador un límite de captura de 1553 t, y las capturas de ese año no excedieron el referido límite.

RÉSUMÉ

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 2020 faenaron cuatro embarcaciones cerqueras, realizando una captura total de 26.166 t de atunes tropicales, desglosados de la siguiente manera: 14.875 t de SKJ, 8.813 t de YFT, 1.518 t de BET, y 960 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 19-02 para los atunes tropicales. En el caso de BET, se debe tomar nota que la Rec. 19-02 determinó para El Salvador un límite de captura de 1553 t, y las capturas de ese año no excedieron el referido límite.

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 2020 faenaron cuatro embarcaciones cerqueras, realizando una captura total de 26.166 t de atunes tropicales, desglosados de la siguiente manera: 14.875 t de SKJ, 8.813 t de YFT, 1.518 t de BET, y 960 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 19-02 para los atunes tropicales. En el caso de BET, se debe tomar nota que la Rec. 19-02 determinó para El Salvador un límite de captura de 1553 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 registrar los muestreos de talla por especie en puerto, y dar seguimiento a otras investigaciones propias de los túnidos capturados en la zona de ICCAT, superando la cobertura de muestreo exigida por ICCAT, incluso en años donde los muestreos fueron mermados debido al COVID.

PARTE 1: TABLA RESUMEN DE REQUISITOS CIENTÍFICOS

Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº req. anterior]	Requisito	Respuesta
S: GEN01	S01	Informes anuales (científico)	19 de mayo de 2021 (Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA 0204) y 21 de julio de 2021 (Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA 0323)
S: GEN02	S02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	19 de mayo de 2021 (Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA 0204)
S: GEN03	S03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	19 de mayo de 2021 (Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA 0204)
S: GEN04	S04	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CE)	19 de mayo de 2021 (Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA 0204)
S: GEN05	S05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	19 de mayo de 2021 (Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA 0204)
S: GEN06	S06	Estimaciones de captura por talla de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	19 de mayo de 2021 (Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA 0204)
S: GEN07	S07	Prospecciones de mercado científico (inventarios)	No Aplica. No se ha enviado formularios en razón que El Salvador no tuvo ninguna actividad relacionada con mercado en el año 2020.
S: GEN08	S08	Declaración de mercado convencional (mercado/recuperación)	No Aplica. No se ha enviado formularios en razón que El Salvador no tuvo ninguna actividad relacionada con mercado en el año 2020.
S: GEN09	S09	Declaración de mercado electrónico (mercado/recuperación)	No Aplica. No se ha enviado formularios en razón que El Salvador no tuvo ninguna actividad relacionada con mercado en el año 2020.
S: GEN10	S10	Datos del programa de observadores nacionales de Tarea 3	21 de julio de 2021 (Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA 0323)

N° req. (IOMS)	[N° req. anterior]	Requisito	Respuesta
S: GEN11	S11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14	21 de julio de 2021 (Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA 0323) 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	S12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	No aplica para El Salvador por no tener interacciones con <i>Sargassum pelágico</i> .
S: GEN13	S13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplica para El Salvador, en razón que no posee buques palangreros y no realiza pesca en el Mediterráneo.
S: BFT01	S15	Muestras de talla de sacrificio en las granjas de Tarea 2 (BFT)	No Aplica. El Salvador no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.
S: BFT02	S16	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 de las cámaras estereoscópicas (salidas de datos brutos de BFT) O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo	No Aplica. El Salvador no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.
S: BFT03	S17	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 de las cámaras estereoscópicas (informes resumidos en el momento de la de introducción en jaulas)	No Aplica. El Salvador no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.
S: BFT04	S18	Datos del programa de observadores nacionales de Tarea 3 (BFT)	No Aplica. El Salvador no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.
S: BFT05	S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del oeste que se van a emprender	No Aplica. El Salvador no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.
S: BFT06	S22	Actualizaciones de índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No Aplica. El Salvador no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.
S: BFT07	S23	Información procedente de la investigación del ICCAT GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológicomejoradas	No Aplica. El Salvador no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.
S: BFT09	S53	Informe sobre las actividades científicas realizadas por los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	No Aplica. El Salvador no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.
S: TRO01	S24	Información de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT/SKJ, incluidos descartes	19 de mayo de 2021 (Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA 0204)

N° req. (IOMS)	[N° req. anterior]	Requisito	Respuesta
S: TRO02	S25	Planes de ordenación para el uso de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye medidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico)	29 de enero de 2021 (Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA 0044)
S: TRO03	S44	Información sobre los DCP de Tarea 3 (tropicales) (mes, cuadrículas 1x1, tipo de DCP, etc.)	21 de julio de 2021 (Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA 0323)
S: TRO04	S45	Datos de los barcos auxiliares de Tarea 3 sobre las pesquerías tropicales (BB/PS)	21 de julio de 2021 (Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA 0323)
S: TRO05	S46	Datos del programa de observadores nacionales de Tarea 3 (tropicales)	21 de julio de 2021 (Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA 0323)
S: TRO10	S46b	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No aplica. El Salvador no posee buques palangreros.
S: TRO06	S47	Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto de Tarea 3 (tropicales)	21 de julio de 2021 (Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA 0323)
S: TRO07	S48	Datos históricos de lances en DPC	21 de julio de 2021 (Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA 0323)
S: TRO09	S58	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico	No aplica. El Salvador no posee buques palangreros autorizados y por tanto no posee la obligación de cobertura de observadores en buques de palangre.
S: BIL03	S55	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto	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. La estimación de descartes y su devenir se hace utilizando estos datos, sustentado en las tasas de captura observada y captura total en las zonas estadísticas de ICCAT.
S: BIL04	S56	Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala	No Aplica. El Salvador no posee pesquerías artesanales o de pequeña escala en la zona del convenio.
S: BIL05	S57	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL	No aplica. El Salvador no ha desarrollado ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL.
S: SHK01	S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	No Aplica. El Salvador no posee pesquería dirigida a los tiburones en la zona de ICCAT ni pesquerías costeras en esa zona.
S: SHK02	S50	Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso	NO APLICA. El Salvador no posee pesquería dirigida a los tiburones en la zona de ICCAT.

N° req. (IOMS)	[N° req. anterior]	Requisito	Respuesta
S: SHK03	S51	Información sobre tintorera	No aplica. El Salvador no posee pesquería dirigida a los tiburones en la zona de ICCAT.
S: SHK04	S54	Cantidad de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes de peces muertos y liberaciones de peces vivos.	No aplica. El Salvador no posee pesquería dirigida a los tiburones en la zona de ICCAT ni hubo interacción con marrajo dientuso.
S: BYC01	S37	Facilitar guías de identificación existentes para tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	El Salvador no posee guía propia de identificación de especies de la zona del Convenio. Se utilizan las guías que posee el programa de observadores que aborda sus buques.
S: BYC02	S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	19 de mayo de 2021 (Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA 0204)
S: BYC03	S39	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10- 10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	No Aplica. El Salvador no tiene embarcaciones palangreras.
S: BYC04	S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	No aplica en razón que El Salvador no posee pesquerías artesanales en la zona del Convenio.
S: BYC04	S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	No aplica en razón que El Salvador no posee pesquerías artesanales en la zona del Convenio.

Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación)**Sección 3: Cumplimiento de los requisitos de comunicación en el marco de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT)****PARTE II DEL INFORME ANUAL, SECCIÓN 3**

Grupo	N° req. (IOMS)	[N° de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
GENERAL	M:GEN01	GEN0001	Informes anuales	14 de septiembre de 2021.
	M:GEN02	GEN0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Con informe nacional, 14 de septiembre de 2021.
	M:GEN03	GEN0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	29 de julio de 2021 (Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA 0342)
	M:GEN04	GEN0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No aplica, El Salvador no posee buques fletados.
	M:GEN05	GEN0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No aplica, El Salvador no posee buques fletados.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006a	Informes de transbordo en el mar	No Aplica. El Salvador no desarrolla transbordos en el Mar.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006b	Informes de transbordo en puerto	10 de septiembre de 2021, fueron notificadas por correo electrónico a info@iccat.int oportunamente.
	M:GEN07	GEN0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No Aplica. El Salvador no desarrolla transbordos en el Mar.
	M:GEN08	GEN0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	No aplica, El Salvador no posee buques receptores de transbordo de túnidos. Sin embargo, cuando un buque pesquero salvadoreño va a transbordar, se asegura que el barco receptor esté inscrito en ICCAT.
	M:GEN09	GEN0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente)	No aplica, El Salvador no posee ningún buque palangrero.
	M:GEN10	GEN0010a	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	Con informe nacional, 14 de septiembre de 2021.
	M:GEN10	GEN0010b	Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria	Contacto: ANA MARLENE GALDAMEZ. Correo: ana.galdamez@mag.gob.sv
	M:GEN11	GEN0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros pueden solicitar entrada	Con informe nacional, 14 de septiembre de 2021.

Grupo	N° req. (IOMS)	[N° de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:GEN12	GEN0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	Con informe nacional, 14 de septiembre de 2021.
	M:GEN13	GEN0013	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	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	GEN0014	Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable)	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	GEN0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No aplica. No se han descubierto potenciales o presuntas infracciones.
	M:GEN16	GEN0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No aplica. No se han descubierto potenciales o presuntas infracciones.
	M:GEN17	GEN0017	Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación.	No aplica, en razón que a la fecha El Salvador no ha establecido ningún acuerdo bilateral para la inspección en puerto.
	M:GEN18	GEN0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	Durante 2020 los siguientes CPC otorgaron licencias de pesca a las embarcaciones salvadoreñas: Angola, Costa de Marfil, Cabo Verde, Gabón, Guinea Bissau, Guinea Conakri, Guinea Ecuatorial, Liberia, Mauritania, St. Tome and Prince, y Sierra Leona. El otorgamiento de la licencia no está amparado a ningún tipo de acuerdo bilateral entre CPC, más bien es una licencia de pesca entre la CPC y el propietario del buque, por un período establecido en la misma licencia.

Grupo	N° req. (IOMS)	[N° de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:GEN19	GEN0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	Las licencias de pesca que adquieren los buques salvadoreños se dan entre CPC y propietario del barco. 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	GEN0020	Lista de buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior	Cuatro buques cerqueros que pescaron en 2020: AT000SLV00001 MONTEALEGRE AT000SLV00002 MONTELAPE MONTEFRISA AT000SLV00004 NUEVE AT000SLV00005 MONTECELO El buque AT000SLV00006 denominado "GOLFO DE FONSECA" opera como buque de apoyo en la pesca de tunidos tropicales desde Diciembre de 2020 29 de enero de 2021 (Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA 43).
	M:GEN21	GEN0021	Informe de acciones internas para buques con eslora total de 20 m o superior	No aplica, no se han realizado cambios.
	M:GEN23	GEN0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No aplica, El Salvador no realiza pesca deportiva o de recreo en la zona de ICCAT.
	M:GEN24	GEN0024	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU	No aplica, ningún buque salvadoreño ha estado implicado en actividades de pesca INDNR.
	M:GEN25	GEN0025	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	No aplica, ningún buque salvadoreño ha estado implicado en actividades de pesca INDNR.
	M:GEN26	GEN0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	18 de agosto de 2021 (Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA 0360).
	M:GEN27	GEN0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	Las aclaraciones respecto a incumplimiento se respondieron en las circulares: 19 de octubre de 2020 (Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA 0554) 25 de noviembre de 2020 (Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA 0639)

Grupo	N° req. (IOMS)	[N° de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:GEN28	GEN0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	Las aclaraciones respecto a incumplimiento se respondieron en las circulares: 19 de octubre de 2020 (Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA 0554) 25 de noviembre de 2020 (Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA 0639)
	M:GEN29	GEN0029	Avistamientos de buques	No aplica, El Salvador no tuvo avistamientos que reportar.
	M:GEN30	GEN0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No aplica, El Salvador no recibió informes de avistamientos.
	M:GEN31	GEN0031	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 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	GEN0032	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	No aplica. El Salvador no ha participado en el programa voluntario.
	M:GEN33	GEN0033	Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	No aplica. El Salvador no ha participado en el programa voluntario.
	M:GEN34	GEN0034	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	No aplica, El Salvador no ha tenido ningún caso de embarcación enlistada en pesca INDNR.
	M:GEN35	GEN0035	Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para la recuperación de observadores	No Aplica, La flota de El Salvador no está sujeta al ROP
	M:GEN36	GEN0036	Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada	No Aplica, La flota de El Salvador no está sujeta al ROP.
	M:GEN37	GEN0037	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados	No Aplica. No se ha registrado pérdida de artes de pesca.

Grupo	N° req. (IOMS)	[N° de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:GEN38	GEN0038	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados	No Aplica. No se ha registrado pérdida de artes de pesca.
	M:GEN39	GEN0039	Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional)	Contacto: ANA MARLENE GALDAMEZ. Correo: ana.galdamez@mag.gob.sv
ATÚN ROJO	M:BFT01	BFT1001	Granjas de atún rojo	No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT02	BFT1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT03	BFT1003	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT04	BFT1004	Declaración/informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT05	BFT1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT07	BFT1007	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad	No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT08	BFT1008	Plan de capacidad de cría (y revisiones si procede)	No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT09	BFT1009	Modificaciones al plan de pesca	No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT10	BFT1010	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 18-02	No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT11	BFT1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2020	No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT12	BFT1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT13	BFT1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT14	BFT1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT15	BFT1015	Mensajes VMS	No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT16	BFT1016	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT17	BFT1017	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT18	BFT1018	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT19	BFT1019	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT20	BFT1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.

Grupo	N° req. (IOMS)	[N° de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:BFT21	BFT1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT22	BFT1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT23	BFT1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT24	BFT1024	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo	No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT25	BFT1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT27	BFT1027	Informe anual BCD	No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT28	BFT1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT29	BFT1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT30	BFT1030	Legislación para el BCD	No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT31	BFT1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT32	BFT1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo, pero que se sabe o que se supone que han capturado atún rojo del este	No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT33	BFT1033	Datos necesarios para registrarse en el Sistema eBCD	No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
	M:BFT34	BFT1034	Informes de transferencias dentro de las granjas y controles aleatorios	No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.
ESPECIES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	TRO2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	29 de enero de 2021 (Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA 0043)
	M:TRO02	TRO2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	29 de enero de 2021 (Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA 0043)
	M:TRO03	TRO2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No Aplica. No hubo informes que motivaran investigaciones de actividades IUU.

Grupo	N° req. (IOMS)	[N° de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:TRO06	TRO2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	19 de agosto de 2021 se remitió información correspondiente a II semestre de 2020. La demora derivó de la necesidad de consolidar la información y ajustar el sistema conforme a la Rec-18-07, que no había sido requerida en el pasado por no contar con importaciones para reportar previamente.
	M:TRO07	TRO2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	En 2020 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	TRO2009	Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	Las capturas trimestrales del año 2019 fueron notificadas por correo electrónico a info@iccat.int oportunamente.
	M:TRO10	TRO2010	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S25).	29 de enero de 2021 (Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA 0044).
	M:TRO11	TRO2011	Plan de pesca/capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	29 de enero de 2021 (Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA 0044).
	M:TRO13	TRO2013	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	4 informes enviados por correo electrónico mediante le formulario CP50-TROP-MQcRp.
	M:TRO14	TRO2014	Capturas semanales de patudo	14 informes enviados por correo electrónico mediante le formulario CP26-BET-WcRp.
	M:TRO15	TRO2015	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de los límites de captura de patudo	No aplica. El Salvador no utilizó la totalidad del límite de captura.
	M:TRO17	TRO2017	Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales	4 informes enviados por correo electrónico mediante le formulario CP50-TROP-MQcRp.
	M:TRO18	TRO2018	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la TRO 2017	14 informes enviados por correo electrónico mediante le formulario CP26-BET-WcRp.
	M:TRO19	TRO2019	Diferencia entre el esfuerzo pesquero de 2018 y el de 2020	No aplica. El Salvador no utilizó la totalidad del límite de captura.
	M:TRO20	TRO2020	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico	4 informes enviados por correo electrónico mediante le formulario CP50-TROP-MQcRp.
PEZ ESPADA	M:SWO01	SWO3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.

Grupo	N° req. (IOMS)	[N° de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:SWO02	SWO3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	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:SWO04	SWO3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
	M:SWO05	SWO3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
	M:SWO06	SWO3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT y no tiene actividad con arpón ni palangre.
	M:SWO07	SWO3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
	M:SWO10	SWO3010	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	No Aplica. El Salvador no tiene puertos autorizados para SWO MED.
	M:SWO11	SWO3011	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
	M:SWO12	SWO3012	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
	M:SWO13	SWO3013	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
	M:SWO14	SWO3014	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
	M:SWO15	SWO3015	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora total de 20m o superior para pez espada del norte	No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
	M:SWO16	SWO3016	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora total de 20m o superior para pez espada del sur	No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.

Grupo	N° req. (IOMS)	[N° de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:SWO17	SWO3017	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
	M:SWO18	SWO3018	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
	M:SWO19	SWO3019	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
	M:SWO20	SWO3020	Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
ATÚN BLANCO	M:ALB03	ALB4003	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ALB entre sus especies objetivos.
	M:ALB04	ALB4004	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ALB entre sus especies objetivos.
	M:ALB05	ALB4005	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ALB entre sus especies objetivos.
	M:ALB06	ALB4006	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ALB entre sus especies objetivos.
	M:ALB07	ALB4007	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ALB entre sus especies objetivos.
ISTIOFÓRIDOS	M:BIL01	BIL5001	Informe sobre la Implementación de las Recs 19-05 y 16- 11.	28 de julio de 2021. Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA 0341 (Hoja de Istiofóridos)
	M:BIL04	BIL5004	Solicitud de exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías	No aplica, El Salvador no es CPC costera.
	M:BIL05	BIL5005	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL	No aplica, no corresponde al período de información.

Grupo	N° req. (IOMS)	[N° de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
TIBURONES	M:SHK05	SHK7005	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	28 de julio de 2021. Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA 0341 (Hoja de Tiburones) 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.
OTRAS ESPECIES DE CAPTURA FORTUITA	M:BYC01	BYC8001	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párr. 1, 2 y 7, ta y como fue enmendada por la Rec. 13-11 y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de la FAO	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	BYC8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No aplica, los buques salvadoreños no tuvieron interacción con aves marinas en 2020.
	M:BYC03	BYC8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	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	SDP9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	No aplica, El Salvador no ha desarrollado programas piloto de documentación electrónica.
	M:MIX01	MISC9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	No aplica, El Salvador no ha comunicado sobre objeciones a alguna Recomendación de la Comisión.

Sección 4: Implementación de otras medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

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 del 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.

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INFORME ANUAL DE GUINEA ECUATORIAL**

SUMMARY

La República de Guinea Ecuatorial posee una zona económica exclusiva (Z.E.E) de unos 314.000Km², con 644 km de costa, de total soberanía para fines de explotación de recursos haliéuticos 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 20 Barcos Atuneros Cerqueros Congeladores. 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; 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). 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 se ha iniciado.

RÉSUMÉ

La República de Guinea Ecuatorial posee una zona económica exclusiva (Z.E.E) de unos 314.000Km², con 644 km de costa, de total soberanía para fines de explotación de recursos haliéuticos 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 20 Barcos Atuneros Cerqueros Congeladores. 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; también el

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RESUMEN

La República de Guinea Ecuatorial posee una zona económica exclusiva (Z.E.E) de unos 314.000Km², con 644 km de costa, de total soberanía para fines de explotación de recursos haliéuticos 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 20 Barcos Atuneros Cerqueros Congeladores. 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; 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). 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 se ha iniciado.

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 haliéuticos disponibles. La Pesca Marítima en Guinea Ecuatorial, al igual que la de sus países vecinos del Golfo de Guinea, está dirigida a la captura de los principales recursos disponibles en el área, siendo 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), Cocoteros, Mbañé, así como los islotes adyacentes.

La República de Guinea Ecuatorial tiene derecho de soberanía con fines de explotación, exploración, conservación y ordenación de los recursos naturales, tanto en su mar territorial como en su 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 75.000 Tn anuales hasta la fecha; aunque la capacidad actual se limita a una explotación de 4.000Tn, para una demanda anual de 20.000Tn, hasta tanto que seguimos esperando los resultados de la Evaluación de Recursos Pesqueros que se está ejecutando el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos bajo la asistencia técnica de la FAO. Los recursos pesqueros disponibles según los estudios realizados en las décadas de 70 por la FAO se plasman a continuación, aunque esperamos descubrir otras cuando se publiquen oficialmente los resultados del Proyecto de Evaluación de Recursos Pesqueros que se está ejecutando actualmente en nuestra Zona Económica Exclusiva por el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos con la Asistencia Técnica de la FAO:

- Los pequeños pelágicos costeros: Sardinas, Arenques, entre otros;
- Grandes pelágicos oceánicos: Túnidos y especies afines;
- Las especies demersales costeras: Pargos, Besugo, Colorado, etc.;
- Y, finalmente, las especies de aguas profundas, como: Corvina, Gambas, entre otras.

Los dos subsectores explotables en las aguas jurisdiccionales de la República de Guinea Ecuatorial son: La Pesca Artesanal y la Pesca Industrial, pero también hay una gran potencialidad para la Acuicultura 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 albigans*), 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-ecuatorias 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 2020-2021) están faenando un total de 20 Barcos Atuneros Cerqueros Congeladores, pertenecientes a 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 dos (2) barcos; un (1) Cerquero y un (1) auxiliar. (*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, *Auxisthazardethynnus*) 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 arriba plasmadas, 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).

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 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 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, la producción de la **Tabla 4** 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.

Sección 2: Investigación y Estadísticas

ANEXO 1 A LA PARTE I DEL INFORME ANUAL (INFORME CIENTÍFICO)

Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº req. anterior]	Requisito	Respuesta
S: GEN01	S01	Informes anuales (científico)	25 de junio de 2021
S: GEN02	S02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera atunera.
S: GEN03	S03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	25 de junio de 2021
S: GEN04	S04	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CE)	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera Nacional.
S: GEN05	S05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera Nacional.
S: GEN06	S06	Estimaciones de captura por talla de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera Nacional.
S: GEN07	S07	Prospecciones de marcado científico (inventarios)	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza prospecciones de marcado científico.
S: GEN08	S08	Declaración de marcado convencional (marcado/recuperación)	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza marcado convencional.
S: GEN09	S09	Declaración de marcado electrónico (marcado/recuperación)	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza marcado electrónico.
S: GEN10	S10	Datos del programa de observadores nacionales de Tarea 3	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene observadores cualificados. Se necesita formación.
S: GEN11	S11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene observadores cualificados. Se necesita formación.
S: GEN12	S12	Información y datos sobre <i>Sargassum</i> pelágico	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene una pesca específica de la especie.
S: GEN13	S13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplicable. 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.
S: BFT01	S15	Muestras de talla de sacrificio en las granjas de Tarea 2 (BFT)	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera Nacional ni realiza la práctica de pesca en granjas.
S: BFT02	S16	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 de las cámaras estereoscópicas (salidas de datos brutos de BFT) O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera Nacional ni posee cámaras estereoscópicas.
S: BFT03	S17	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 de las cámaras estereoscópicas (informes resumidos en el momento de la de introducción en jaulas)	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera Nacional ni posee cámaras estereoscópicas para esta práctica.

N° req. (IOMS)	[N° req. anterior]	Requisito	Respuesta
S: BFT04	S18	Datos del programa de observadores nacionales de Tarea 3 (BFT)	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene observadores cualificados. Se necesita formación.
S: BFT05	S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del oeste que se van a emprender	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no está llevando ninguna investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del oeste.
S: BFT06	S22	Actualizaciones de índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene programas de investigación al respecto.
S: BFT07	S23	Información procedente de la investigación del ICCAT GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP.
S: BFT09	S53	Informe sobre las actividades científicas realizadas por los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene ningún informe al respecto.
S: TRO01	S24	Información de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT/SKJ, incluidos descartes	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera Nacional.
S: TRO02	S25	Planes de ordenación para el uso de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye medidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico)	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no utiliza los DCP.
S: TRO03	S44	Información sobre los DCP de Tarea 3 (tropicales) (mes, cuadrículas 1x1, tipo de DCP, etc.)	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no utiliza los DCP.
S: TRO04	S45	Datos de los barcos auxiliares de Tarea 3 sobre las pesquerías tropicales (BB/PS)	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene barcos auxiliares.
S: TRO09	S46	Datos del programa de observadores nacionales de Tarea 3 (tropicales)	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene observadores cualificados. Se necesita formación.
S: TRO10	S46b	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene unos sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS).
S: TRO06	S47	Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto de Tarea 3 (tropicales)	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene un programa de muestreo en puerto.
S: TRO07	S48	Datos históricos de lances en DPC	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no utiliza los DCP.
S: TRO09	S58	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza ningún ensayo de seguimiento electrónico de la especie.
S: BIL03	S55	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera Nacional, ni realiza una pesca específica de dichas especies.
S: BIL04	S56	Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza ni tiene una pesca específica de la especie.
S: BIL05	S57	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza ningún ensayo de seguimiento electrónico de la especie.
S: SHK01	S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza ni tiene una pesca específica de dichas especies.
S: SHK02	S50	Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no lleva ninguna investigación específica de la especie.

Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº req. anterior]	Requisito	Respuesta
S: SHK03	S51	Información sobre tintorera	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no lleva ninguna investigación específica de la especie.
S: SHK04	S54	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 aplicable, Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza una pesca específica de dicha especie, ni lleva una investigación a cerca de la misma.
S: BYC01	S37	Facilitar guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no lleva una investigación específica para dichas especies.
S: BYC02	S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera Nacional ni realiza una pesca específica de la especie.
S: BYC03	S39	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10- 10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera ni tiene observadores científicos. Se necesita formación.
S: BYC04	S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	No aplicable. 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	S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente	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.

PARTE II DEL INFORME ANUAL, SECCIÓN 3

Grupo	Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
GENERA L	M:GEN01	GEN0001	Informes anuales	25 de junio 2021
	M:GEN02	GEN0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza una pesquería específica para las especies interés de ICCAT, así como las especies de tiburones.
	M:GEN03	GEN0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza una pesquería específica para las especies interés de ICCAT.
	M:GEN04	GEN0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha fletado ningún buque.
	M:GEN05	GEN0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha fletado ningún buque.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006a	Informes de transbordo en el mar	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha realizado ningún trasbordo en el mar.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006b	Informes de transbordo en puerto	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha realizado ningún trasbordo en el puerto.
	M:GEN07	GEN0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha realizado ningún trasbordo en el mar.
	M:GEN08	GEN0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha autorizado ningún buque para recibir transbordos.
	M:GEN09	GEN0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente)	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha autorizado ningún buque Palangrero para transbordos.
	M:GEN10	GEN0010a	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	No aplicable. El Gobierno está en proceso de implementarlo.
	M:GEN10	GEN0010b	Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria	No aplicable. El Gobierno está en proceso de implementarlo.
M:GEN11	GEN0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros pueden solicitar entrada	No aplicable. El Gobierno está en proceso de construcción de puertos pesqueros.	
M:GEN12	GEN0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en	No aplicable. El Gobierno está en proceso de construcción de puertos pesqueros.	

Grupo	Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
			puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	
	M:GEN13	GEN0013	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	No aplicable. El Gobierno está en proceso de construcción de puertos pesqueros.
	M:GEN14	GEN0014	Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable)	No aplicable. El Gobierno está en proceso de construcción de puertos pesqueros.
	M:GEN15	GEN0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No aplicable. El Gobierno está en proceso de construcción de puertos pesqueros.
	M:GEN16	GEN0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No aplicable. El Gobierno está en proceso de construcción de puertos pesqueros.
	M:GEN17	GEN0017	Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación.	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha firmado ningún acuerdo sobre el intercambio de inspectores.
	M:GEN18	GEN0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha firmado acuerdos.
	M:GEN19	GEN0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha firmado acuerdos.
	M:GEN20	GEN0020	Lista de buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no posee buques pesqueros atuneros.
	M:GEN21	GEN0021	Informe de acciones internas para buques con eslora total de 20 m o superior	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no posee buques pesqueros atuneros.
	M:GEN23	GEN0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial hasta aquí no posee técnicas específicas para la pesca deportiva y de recreo.
	M:GEN24	GEN0024	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU.
	M:GEN25	GEN0025	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU.
	M:GEN26	GEN0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza importaciones de atún y especies afines.
	M:GEN27	GEN0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza importaciones de atún y especies afines.
	M:GEN28	GEN0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza importaciones de atún y especies afines.

Grupo	N° req. (IOMS)	[N° de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:GEN29	GEN0029	Avistamientos de buques	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no lo ha registrado.
	M:GEN30	GEN0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha recibido ningún informe de avistamiento de buques.
	M:GEN31	GEN0031	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 aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no cría atún ni utiliza almadrabas.
	M:GEN32	GEN0032	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no posee puntos de contactos específicos ni realiza intercambio de personal de inspección.
	M:GEN33	GEN0033	Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza intercambio de personal de inspección.
	M:GEN34	GEN0034	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU.
	M:GEN35	GEN0035	Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para la recuperación de observadores	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial aun no dispone de ese plan.
	M:GEN36	GEN0036	Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial aun no dispone de ese plan.
	M:GEN37	GEN0037	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no posee buques pesqueros atuneros.
	M:GEN38	GEN0038	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no posee buques pesqueros atuneros.
	M:GEN39	GEN0039	Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional)	No aplicable. Por ausencia de puertos pesqueros y de cooperación en el avistamiento de buques.
ATÚN ROJO	M:BFT01	BFT1001	Granjas de atún rojo	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no opera con granjas de atún rojo.
	M:BFT02	BFT1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no cría atún rojo.
	M:BFT03	BFT1003	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no opera con jaulas.
	M:BFT04	BFT1004	Declaración/informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no opera con jaulas.
	M:BFT05	BFT1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no opera con Almadrabas.
	M:BFT07	BFT1007	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo.

Grupo	Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:BFT08	BFT1008	Plan de capacidad de cría (y revisiones si procede)	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no cría atún rojo.
	M:BFT09	BFT1009	Modificaciones al plan de pesca	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no posee un plan para la pesca del atún rojo.
	M:BFT10	BFT1010	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 18-02	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo.
	M:BFT11	BFT1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2020	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo.
	M:BFT12	BFT1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene Buques que capturan atún rojo.
	M:BFT13	BFT1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene Buques que capturan atún rojo.
	M:BFT14	BFT1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo.
	M:BFT15	BFT1015	Mensajes VMS	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no recibió ningún mensaje VMS.
	M:BFT16	BFT1016	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ningún plan del programa de inspección conjunta para la pesca de atún rojo.
	M:BFT17	BFT1017	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques de inspección.
	M:BFT18	BFT1018	Lista de inspectores(y agencias)	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene inspectores cualificados, ni agencias..
	M:BFT19	BFT1019	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realizó inspecciones.
	M:BFT20	BFT1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo.
	M:BFT21	BFT1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo.
	M:BFT22	BFT1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo.
	M:BFT23	BFT1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo.
	M:BFT24	BFT1024	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo.
	M:BFT25	BFT1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo.
	M:BFT27	BFT1027	Informe anual BCD	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo.
	M:BFT28	BFT1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo.
	M:BFT29	BFT1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo.
	M:BFT30	BFT1030	Legislación para el BCD	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo.
	M:BFT31	BFT1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza el marcado del atún rojo.

Grupo	Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:BFT32	BFT1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo, pero que se sabe o que se supone que han capturado atún rojo del este	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no conoce ningún buque que haya capturado atún rojo del este.
	M:BFT33	BFT1033	Datos necesarios para registrarse en el Sistema eBCD	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene ningún dato para registrar en el Sistema eBCD .
	M:BFT34	BFT1034	Informes de transferencias dentro de las granjas y controles aleatorios	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no opera con granjas, ni realiza controles aleatorios.
ESPECIES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	TRO2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques atuneros.
	M:TRO02	TRO2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no autorizó ningún buque.
	M:TRO03	TRO2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no investigó ningún buque.
	M:TRO06	TRO2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplicable. Por falta de unos agentes estadísticos cualificados, actividad pesquera y de la misma flota atunera.
	M:TRO07	TRO2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplicable. Por falta de unos agentes estadísticos cualificados, actividad pesquera y de la misma flota atunera.
	M:TRO09	TRO2009	Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	27/05/2021, solo Patudo
	M:TRO10	TRO2010	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S25).	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca con DCP.
	M:TRO11	TRO2011	Plan de pesca/ capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	No aplicable. Por falta de flota y actividad específica para la captura de los túnidos tropicales.
	M:TRO13	TRO2013	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	27/05/2021, solo Patudo
	M:TRO14	TRO2014	Capturas semanales de patudo	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza una pesca específica de patudo.
	M:TRO15	TRO2015	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de los límites de captura de patudo	No aplicable. Por falta de flota de flota atunera y de una pesca específica de la especie..
	M:TRO17	TRO2017	Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques pesqueros que capturan los túnidos tropicales.
	M:TRO18	TRO2018	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la TRO 2017	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques de apoyo.
M:TRO19	TRO2019	Diferencia entre el esfuerzo pesquero de 2018 y el de 2020	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques de pesca.	
M:TRO20	TRO2020	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no practica ensayos de seguimiento electrónico.	

Grupo	Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
PEZ ESPADA	M:SWO01	SWO3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplicable. Por falta de unos agentes estadísticos cualificados, actividad pesquera y de la misma flota atunera.
	M:SWO02	SWO3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplicable. Por falta de unos agentes estadísticos cualificados, actividad pesquera y de la misma flota atunera.
	M:SWO03	SWO3003	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera atunera, ni pesca en el Mediterráneo.
	M:SWO04	SWO3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques deportivos/de recreo, ni pesca en el Mediterráneo.
	M:SWO05	SWO3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca en el Mediterráneo.
	M:SWO06	SWO3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	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	SWO3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene plan para el pez espada del norte.
	M:SWO10	SWO3010	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene ningún puerto pesquero.
	M:SWO11	SWO3011	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca en el Mediterráneo.
	M:SWO12	SWO3012	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene un programa de marcado.
	M:SWO13	SWO3013	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques de inspección en el sector pesca.
	M:SWO14	SWO3014	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene agencias ni inspectores para la pesca de Pez Espada.
	M:SWO15	SWO3015	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora total de 20m o superior para pez espada del norte	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha autorizado ningún barco.
	M:SWO16	SWO3016	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora total de 20m o superior para pez espada del sur	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha autorizado ningún barco.
	M:SWO17	SWO3017	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques de pesca.
	M:SWO18	SWO3018	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques de pesca.
	M:SWO19	SWO3019	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques de inspección en el sector pesca.
	M:SWO20	SWO3020	Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca en el Mediterráneo.

Grupo	N° req. (IOMS)	[N° de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
ATÚN BLANCO	M:ALB03	ALB4003	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha autorizado ningún buque a pescar atún blanco, ni tampoco pesca en el Mediterráneo.
	M:ALB04	ALB4004	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha autorizado ningún barco.
	M:ALB05	ALB4005	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha autorizado ningún barco.
	M:ALB06	ALB4006	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques de pesca.
	M:ALB07	ALB4007	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques de pesca.
	ISTIÓFÓRIDOS	M:BIL01	BIL5001	Informe sobre la Implementación de las Recs 19-05 y 16- 11.
M:BIL04		BIL5004	Solicitud de exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no practica una pesca específica para dichas especies.
M:BIL05		BIL5005	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no practica ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para la especie.
Tiburones	M:SHK05	SHK7005	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	No aplicable. Por falta de 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:BYC01	BYC8001	Información 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 la FAO	No aplicable. Por falta de flota, no obstante, el Gobierno ha promulgado un Decreto ley que prohíbe la captura de las tortugas marinas en la zona del convenio.
OTRAS ESPECIES DE CAPTURA FORTUITA	M:BYC02	BYC8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No aplicable. Por falta de actividad y de una flota pesquera Nacional.
	M:BYC03	BYC8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la	No aplicable. Por falta de actividad y de una flota pesquera Nacional.

Grupo	Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
			captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	
MISCELÁNEA	M:SDP01	SDP9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene un sistema piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico.
	M:MIX01	MISC9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	<i>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.</i>

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.

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 2020 – 2021.

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	PAFIC 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	MONTELAPE	EL SALVADOR	78.10 m	12.88 m	YSC2004	ESA - 00037	CERQUERO
8	SANT YAGO	GUATEMALA	79,80 m	13,50 m		CC-5001-2019	CERQUERO
9	MONTECELO	EL SALVADOR	76.80 m	13.50 m	YSC2216	ESA - 05671	CERQUERO
10	MONTEFRISA NUEVE	EL SALVADOR	76.75 m	13.50 m	YSC3216	ESA - 05671	CERQUERO
11	SAN YAGO TRES	GUATEMALA	79.80 m	13.50 m	TGSY3	CCP – 1614-2072	CERQUERO
12	TXORI BERRI	BALIZE	81 m	14.40 m	V3UO9	011321838	CERQUERO
13	MONTEALBA	EL SALVADOR			HO-2094	25277 - 02	AUXILIAR
14	IRENE	PANAMA	35.10 m	8.00 m	HP3077	27001001	AUXILIAR
15	PATUDO	CURACAO	44.05 m	9.00 m	PJCF	17016	AUXILIAR

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 2020 – 2021.

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 2020 – 2021.

Nº	NOMBRE DEL BARCO	PABELLON O BANDERA	ESLORA	MANGA	INDICATIVO DE LLAMADA	MATRICULA DEL BARCO	TIPO DE BARCO
1	POINT SAINT LUIS	SENEGAL	13.60 m	77.60 m	DAK 1226	A 2273	CERQUERO
2	BOROM DARADJI	SENEGAL	32,01 m	7,21 m	6WIY	DAK-1168	AUXILIAR

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.

Nº	Cód.	Especie	País	Modalidad de pesca	Puerto	Zona Faenada	Kg	Tn.
	SKJ	Listado	Guinea E.	LL/Arrastre	Annobón	Annobón	850	0,85
	BET	Patudo	Guinea E.	LL/Arrastre	Annobón	Annobón	5.940,4	5,9404
	YFT	Rabil	Guinea E.	LL/Arrastre	Annobón	Annobón	8.378	8,378
	WAH	Peto	Guinea E.	LL/Arrastre	Annobón	Annobón	9.450	9,450
	SAI	Pez Vela	Guinea E.	LL/Arrastre	Annobón	Annobón	3.427	3,427
	BON	Bonito	Guinea E.	LL/Arrastre	Annobón	Annobón	5.377	5,377
	BSH	Tiburón	Guinea E.	LL/Arrastre	Annobón	Annobón	88,52	0,08852
	FRI	Melva	Guinea E.	LL/Arrastre	Annobón	Annobón	1.907	1,907
	LTA	Bacoreta	Guinea E.	LL/Arrastre	Annobón	Annobón	10.369	10,369
	GBA	Picuda	Guinea E.	LL/Arrastre	Annobón	Annobón	998	0,998
							46.784,92	46,78492

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EUROPEAN UNION
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE
INFORME ANUAL DE LA UNIÓN EUROPEA**

SUMMARY

This report presents the fishing activities performed by the EU fleet in the ICCAT Convention area in 2020. The EU Member States with fleets actively fishing in the ICCAT Convention area in 2020 were the following: Croatia, Cyprus, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, and Spain. The report covers also, where relevant, the fishing activity of the United Kingdom's fleet. The EU fleet is composed of around 6,000 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, hand-line, mid-water trawl, troll, bait-boat, trap, harpoon, and sport and recreational fishing gears. The EU fleet operates in both the Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea. Most of the species and stocks regulated by ICCAT are targeted by the EU vessels are: Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin Tuna, Atlantic swordfish, Mediterranean swordfish, tropical tuna (Skipjack, yellowfin and bigeye tuna), Atlantic albacore, Mediterranean albacore, blue and white marlins, sharks and small tuna species (bullet tuna, Atlantic bonito, frigate tuna, little tunny and dolphinfish). Some of these species are caught as by-catch. In 2020, the UK fleet composed of two UK vessels fishing for the EU quota. The UK fleet operates in the Atlantic and targets Northern albacore with pair trawl gear. In 2020, the total reported EU and UK catches for the main species regulated by ICCAT in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea amounted to 197,821 t, which represent a decrease of 24% compared to 2019, partly due to the COVID19 pandemic. The EU and UK fishing patterns remained consistent compared to previous years, with 47% of the 2019 catches corresponding to tropical tunas (yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack), 17% to sharks, and 14% to albacore. SKJ, YFT, BSH, ALB, BFT, BET and SWO continued to be the most important resources exploited by the EU and UK fishing fleets. 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. Research activities related to ICCAT fisheries are also carried out at national level by the EU Member States and United Kingdom.

RÉSUMÉ

This report presents the fishing activities performed by the EU fleet in the ICCAT Convention area in 2020. The EU Member States with fleets actively fishing in the ICCAT Convention area in 2020 were the following: Croatia, Cyprus, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, and Spain. The report covers also, where relevant, the fishing activity of the United Kingdom's fleet. The EU fleet is composed of around 6,000 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, hand-line, mid-water trawl, troll, bait-boat, trap, harpoon, and sport and recreational fishing gears. The EU fleet operates in both the Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea. Most of the species and stocks regulated by ICCAT are targeted by the EU vessels are: Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin Tuna, Atlantic swordfish, Mediterranean swordfish, tropical tuna (Skipjack, yellowfin and bigeye tuna), Atlantic albacore, Mediterranean albacore, blue and white marlins, sharks and small tuna species (bullet tuna, Atlantic bonito, frigate tuna, little tunny and dolphinfish). Some of these species are caught as by-catch. In 2020, the UK fleet composed of two UK vessels fishing for the EU quota. The UK fleet operates in the Atlantic and targets Northern albacore with pair trawl gear. In 2020, the total reported EU and UK catches for the main species regulated by ICCAT in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea amounted to 197,821 t, which represent a decrease of 24% compared to 2019, partly due to the COVID19 pandemic. The EU and UK fishing patterns remained consistent compared to previous years, with 47% of the 2019 catches corresponding to tropical tunas (yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack), 17% to sharks, and 14% to albacore. SKJ, YFT, BSH, ALB, BFT, BET and SWO continued to be the most important resources exploited by the EU and UK fishing fleets. 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. Research activities related to ICCAT fisheries are also carried out at national level by the EU Member States and United Kingdom.

RESUMEN

This report presents the fishing activities performed by the EU fleet in the ICCAT Convention area in 2020. The EU Member States with fleets actively fishing in the ICCAT Convention area in 2020 were the following: Croatia, Cyprus, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, and Spain. The report covers also, where relevant, the fishing activity of the United Kingdom's fleet. The EU fleet is composed of around 6,000 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, hand-line, mid-water trawl, troll, bait-boat, trap, harpoon, and sport and recreational fishing gears. The EU fleet operates in both the Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea. Most of the species and stocks regulated by ICCAT are targeted by the EU vessels are: Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin Tuna, Atlantic swordfish, Mediterranean swordfish, tropical tuna (Skipjack, yellowfin and bigeye tuna), Atlantic albacore, Mediterranean albacore, blue and white marlins, sharks and small tuna species (bullet tuna, Atlantic bonito, frigate tuna, little tunny and dolphinfish). Some of these species are caught as by-catch. In 2020, the UK fleet composed of two UK vessels fishing for the EU quota. The UK fleet operates in the Atlantic and targets Northern albacore with pair trawl gear. In 2020, the total reported EU and UK catches for the main species regulated by ICCAT in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea amounted to 197,821 t, which represent a decrease of 24% compared to 2019, partly due to the COVID19 pandemic. The EU and UK fishing patterns remained consistent compared to previous years, with 47% of the 2019 catches corresponding to tropical tunas (yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack), 17% to sharks, and 14% to albacore. SKJ, YFT, BSH, ALB, BFT, BET and SWO continued to be the most important resources exploited by the EU and UK fishing fleets. 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. Research activities related to ICCAT fisheries are also carried out at national level by the EU Member States and United Kingdom.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1.1 Description of the EU fleet and EU fishing activities

The EU fleet is composed of around 6,000 commercial 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 197,821 t.

Most of the species and stocks regulated by ICCAT are targeted by the EU vessels: Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin Tuna (BFT), Atlantic swordfish (N-SWO, S-SWO), Mediterranean swordfish (Med-SWO), tropical tuna (Skipjack (SKJ), yellowfin (YFT) and bigeye tuna (BET)), Atlantic albacore (N-ALB, S-ALB), Mediterranean albacore, blue marlins (BUM), sharks and small tuna species (bullet tuna, Atlantic bonito, frigate tuna, little tunny and dolphinfish). Some of these species are caught as by-catch.

The EU fishing patterns remained consistent compared to previous years, and SKJ (23%), BSH (16%), YFT (19%), ALB (14%), BET (6%), BFT (10%) and SWO (8%) continued to be the most important resources exploited by the EU fishing fleet. The number of fishing vessels > 20m remained also stable and no major changes are expected in the near future.

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. The contribution to catches by the different fleet segments is shown in **Table 3**.

1.1.1 Fleets operating in both Atlantic and Mediterranean

The Spanish fleet

No significant change took place in the EU-Spain fisheries targeting tuna and tuna-like species in the ICCAT Convention in 2020 compared to previous years.

The Spanish fleet mainly targets tropical tuna (skipjack, yellowfin and bigeye tuna), blue shark, albacore, swordfish and bluefin tuna. Purse seiners, longline, surface longline, drifting longline, industrial and artisanal bait-boats, and traps compose the Spanish fleet.

In the Atlantic Ocean, catches of Eastern bluefin tuna take place in 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 the Bay of Biscay. In the Mediterranean Sea, purse seiners, followed by longlines are responsible of most of the catches of bluefin tuna. The main fishing grounds are in the area around the Balearic Islands and the Alboran Sea.

Swordfish is caught by surface longline in the Atlantic Ocean, and mainly by drifting longline in the Mediterranean Sea, with minor catches by other gears. The use of semi-pelagic longline has grown in the latest years, resulting in a higher average weight of individuals and a reduction of the by-catch. Swordfish catches in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea amounted to 8,885 t in 2019. The annual catch in the Atlantic Ocean by surface longline was 7,337 t (3,112 t and 4,224 t from the north and south Atlantic stocks, respectively). Total catch in the Mediterranean sea was estimated at 1,549 t.

In the north-eastern Atlantic, around 400 artisanal baitboat and trolling vessels with base ports in the Cantabrian Sea and the coast of Galicia engage in the surface fishery for albacore. The surface longline fisheries targeting swordfish in the Atlantic Ocean also catches this species occasionally. In the area around the Canary Islands, albacore tuna is caught by the baitboat fishery, and in the Mediterranean Sea it can be caught by longline, trolling and other minor gears. Catches of Albacore tuna in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea in 2019 totalled 16,569 t.

Catches of tropical tunas amounted to 72,416 t in 2019, representing 59% of the EU catches of those species. Three segments of the Spanish fleet target tropical tunas:

- The purse seine fishery: 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). In 2020, 11 purse seiners were active in the Atlantic.
- The Senegal baitboat fishery: mainly based in the port of Dakar, it fishes tropical tuna swimming in free schools and, in the last years also in association with fish aggregating devices. Its target species are yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack tuna. In 2020, 7 bait boats have targeted tropical tunas in the Atlantic.
- The Canary Islands baitboat fishery: it operates in the archipelagic waters and in the neighbouring areas of the Canary Islands, with artisanal bait boat vessels. There are two fleet segments, one with a gross register tonnage (GRT) < 50 t, which fishes mainly on free schools, and another one with GRT > 50 t which mainly fishes using the vessels as aggregating devices.

Small tuna species are socio-economically important in the Mediterranean Sea, as well as for surface and trap fisheries off southern Spain. In terms of yields, the purse seine fleet fishing in the eastern tropical Atlantic accounts for the majority of the catches of small tuna. Total small tuna catches by EU-Spain in 2020 are estimated at 1,899 t (3,513 t in 2019).

Nominal pelagic shark catches by the Spanish fleet in 2020 were 28,753 t (36,876 t in 2019), with 27,075.0 t of blue shark accounting for 94% of the total (27,041.83 t and 33,56 t in the Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea respectively), 1,669.0 t of Shortfin mako and 8.5 t of other pelagic shark species. Catches of porbeagle and of the genera *Alopias*, *Carcharhinus* and *Sphyrna* were null.

The French fleet

France has a great diversity of active vessels and fleets fishing for ICCAT stocks: Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna, Northern Atlantic albacore, Mediterranean and Northern Atlantic swordfish, and Tropical tunas (skipjack, yellowfin, and bigeye tuna) in West Africa and in the Gulf of Guinea. The French fleet uses a wide range of gears: purse seine, longline, pole-and-line, hand-line, trawls, nets, and sport or recreational fishing gears.

The French nominal catches declared in Task I for the main species regulated by ICCAT in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea amounted to 44,908.49 t in 2020 including landed catches, as well as live and dead discards (details in **Annex I**). 72.34% of these catches (32,038.65 t) correspond to major tropical tunas, and the remaining 28.65% mainly to Northern Atlantic albacore (10.58%) and bluefin tuna (12.94 %). Sharks and rays accounts for 0.46% of total catches.

There were no major changes in the Eastern bluefin Tuna fishery. The 2020 fishing year was easier than 2018 and 2019 in the Gulf of Lions, which is likely linked to favourable environmental conditions (a recent published analysis shows that climatic aspects play a role in terms of tuna availability in the Gulf of Lions).

France has issued 249 professional fishing licenses and 12,244 recreational fishing licenses for bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean in 2020 (details in **Table 20 in Annex I**). French vessels reported 5,812.12 t of bluefin tuna catches for 2020. 90.66% of these catches (5,269.14 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 caught 555.05 t in 2020, by using mainly longlines (447.58 t), and secondarily pole-and-line gear (103.08 t).

In the Atlantic, Northern albacore remains the main targeted species of French vessels involved in tuna fisheries. However, with 542.98 t caught in North-East Atlantic in 2020, bluefin tuna is a significant resource, including as a primary target for bait-boats operating in the Bay of Biscay. The remaining fleet with bycatch of bluefin tuna used pelagic trawls.

Recreational vessels caught 1,563 specimens of bluefin tuna, representing 61.01 t, in both Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea, and corresponding to 1% of total catches. Some 77.57 % (47.33 t) of the French recreational catches took place in the Mediterranean Sea. France implements various measures to meet its ICCAT and European obligations about bluefin tuna sport and recreational fishery: setting a quota specifically allocated to this category, mandatory authorization and declarations of landings, systematic tagging.

Swordfish are occasionally caught in the North-East Atlantic by a small-scale fishing fleet targeting albacore. In 2020, five longliners, 50 trawlers, and 3 gillnet vessels reported bycatch of Northern Atlantic swordfish amounting to 89.5 t. French vessels do not actively fish for Southern Atlantic swordfish, and report only incidental catches.

In the Mediterranean Sea (mainland and Corsica), the artisanal longline fleet fishing for bluefin tuna also targets swordfish for part of the year. In 2020, France issued 107 fishing licenses for Mediterranean swordfish, including longliners, trawlers, gillnets and trammel nets. French catches of Mediterranean swordfish amount to 110.25 t for the year 2020. France does not allow anglers to land Mediterranean swordfish. Only catch-and-release is allowed in recreational fishing.

In 2020, France issued 125 fishing licenses for Northern Atlantic albacore, including longliners, pole-and-line vessels and trawlers. French catches of Northern Atlantic albacore amount to 4,752.86 t (7,880.93 t in 2019). These catches were mainly made by pelagic trawlers.

French vessels do not actively fish for Southern Atlantic albacore, and report only incidental by-catch, amounting 10 t in 2020 (2.94 t in 2019). Although France is not concerned by this fishery, 9 purse seiners larger than 60 meters in length overall, 1 bait-boat, 13 longliners and 25 other artisanal vessels larger than 20 meters in length overall were allowed to catch this species in 2020.

Mediterranean albacore is caught very accidentally and infrequently by French longliners. Artisanal longliners and pole-and-line vessels caught 15 t of Mediterranean albacore in 2020.

In 2020, France issued 33 fishing licenses for tropical tunas, including 9 licences for purse seiners superior to 60 meters in length overall, 1 bait-boat, 13 longliners and other artisanal vessels superior to 20 meters in length overall. No changes were observed for the French tropical tuna fishing fleets, purse seiners and bait boat, in 2020. The estimated total landings of tropical tunas in 2020 reached 31,149.09 t with 3% by the bait boat fishery and 97% by the purse seine fishery. The skipjack is the dominant species for the bait boat fishery accounting for 71% of total landings while contributions of skipjack and yellowfin amount to 40.2% and 51.8%, respectively for purse seiners (**Table 16 in Annex I**).

Compared to 2019, these landings in 2020 correspond to a decrease of 47% for the bait boat and of 29% for the purse seine fisheries, a decrease partially due to the COVID-19 pandemic (**Figure 1**).

The fishing activity of the purse seine fishery corresponds to two fishing modes: the free school activity and the fishing on floating objects (FOBs) either natural or principally man-made and called fish aggregating devices (FAD).

The deployment of Fishing Aggregating Devices (FADs) has been declared in logbooks of the purse seiners and supply vessels since 2014. In 2017, the supply vessels with a French flag left the Atlantic Ocean to the Indian Ocean. The total number of FAD deployment increased to around 2,500 in 2017, corresponding to an average of 250 per vessel. In 2020, the estimated number of FAD deployments was 1,789, corresponding to an average of 198 FADs per vessel.

The volume of landings per fishing mode in 2020 reached 15,010 t (19,086 t in 2019) (44.9 % of the total landings of the French purse seine fishery) and 15,251 t (23,391 t in 2019) (55.1% 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 between fishing modes. Catch composition on free school (FSC) was usually dominated by yellowfin tuna, whereas it was dominated by skipjack tuna on fishing operations on floating objects equipped or not with a sounder and GPS buoys (FOB). In 2020, for catches on FSC, yellowfin tuna represented 89% of the total while skipjack and bigeye tunas represented 4.46% and 6.06% of catches, respectively. Regarding catches from FAD sets, skipjack tuna represented 75.34% of the catch, while yellowfin and bigeye tunas represented 14.93% and 6.87% of catches, respectively (**Table 17** in **Annex I**). The geographical distributions of catches per species and per fishing mode are displayed on **Figure 2**.

The size frequency distributions for the three species collected in 2020 either for both FOB-associated and free school fishing sets, are quite similar with the average frequency distributions observed for the period 2015-2019 (**Figure 3**).

The French fleet occasionally catch sharks. In 2020, 207.62 t of sharks (major and other species) were caught representing 0.36% of total catches.

Fishing in the French Antilles

Fishing for large pelagic fish traditionally took place in Martinique and Guadeloupe using trailing lines around driftwood, and more recently using anchored FADs from open boats equipped with outboard engines. The main species fished are dolphinfish (*Coryphaena hippurus*), Atlantic blue marlin (*Makaira nigricans*) and yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*). These three species account for more than 70% of the landings of these fisheries.

Large pelagic species are mainly targeted:

- by surface-set hand-lines, on free schools or driftwoods;
- by one-hook hand-lines or vertical drifting lines, around the anchored FADs.

The vessels concerned share their activity between the open sea and the insular shelves. In Guadeloupe and Martinique, two-thirds of fishing trips are on insular shelves and one-third in search of deep-sea species. FADs are primarily operated within 24 miles of the coast, while trolling vessels are mostly outside this limit.

Fishing around FADs was developed in Martinique and Guadeloupe during the 1990s, and it seems to have changed the activity and seasonality of offshore fishing. The fishing around the devices is carried out throughout the year; a part of the fleet continues its activity off between June and December. A Fisheries Information System (Système d'Information Halieutique, SIH in French), designed by Ifremer, collects routinely fishing data since the beginning of 2010 in the French Antilles. In 2020, catches of Atlantic blue

1.1.2 Fleets operating exclusively in the Mediterranean Sea

The EU fleet operating exclusively in the Mediterranean is composed by the Cypriot, Greek, Italian and Maltese fleets and targets Bluefin tuna, Mediterranean swordfish and Mediterranean albacore.

Cypriot fleet

The Cypriot fleet operates exclusively in the Mediterranean Sea and targets the three main ICCAT species: Eastern Bluefin tuna, Mediterranean swordfish and Mediterranean albacore. Small tunas and sharks are not targeted by the Cypriot fleet but can be caught as by-catches in negligible quantities.

The Cypriot large pelagic fleet consists of 40 polyvalent vessels (over 12 meters) that use as main tool surface long lines and one small purse seiner (<24m) authorised to fish only Eastern bluefin Tuna.

No major change occurred in the large pelagic fleet of Cyprus in 2020. The total catches for the 3 main species (eBFT, Med SWO, Med ALB) reported by Cyprus and regulated by ICCAT in the Mediterranean amounted to around 831 t in 2020, and marked a decrease of 58 t compared to 2019. While catches of bluefin tuna remained around the same levels, catches of swordfish showed a small increase of around six t and those of albacore a decrease of approximately 60 t compared to 2019.

In 2020, Cypriot vessels caught 153 t of bluefin tuna (18.4 % of the total catches), with 58 t by longliners, and 95 t purse seiners. Catches of Mediterranean swordfish amounted to 30 t (3.6 % of the total catches) presenting a small increase compared to 2019.

Mediterranean Albacore is the main species targeted by Cyprus long line fleet. In 2020, 586 t were landed by the longline fleet, which amounts to around 70.1% of the total of the large pelagic fleet landings, and represent a small decrease compared to 2019. According to estimations by surveys, recreational fisheries caught some additional 60t.

The Cypriot fleet does not target small tunas and sharks, but by-catches may sometimes 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.

Greek fleet

Various vessel types characterize the Greek tuna-related fishery with quite a variety in length and fishing gears used, as well as landing sites in many different locations dispersed along the long Greek coastline (89 designated ports for bluefin tuna, 146 for swordfish and 238 for various other species), depending on the seasonal and local abundance of target species.

The Greek tuna-related fleets operate mainly in the Aegean & Ionian Seas and the Sea of Crete but may occasionally extend their activities to the international waters of the Mediterranean Sea. Eastern bluefin tuna, Mediterranean swordfish and 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 fishing is carried out by a limited number of vessels, essentially during winter and spring months, while all other tuna-like fisheries (including Mediterranean albacore) are spatially and temporarily confined. Fishing for small tunas in particular is carried out on an opportunistic basis. As regards BFT farming, none of the two authorized and declared to ICCAT Greek BFT farms were operational in 2020.

For 2020, Greece authorised 248 fishing vessels to operate in large-pelagic fisheries, which significantly decreased in comparison to 2019 (295), due to the stricter criteria and prerequisites for obtaining a specific large-pelagics authorization.

A total of 93 fishing vessels (28 vessels more than in 2019) were authorised for bluefin tuna by means of drifting surface longlines and handlines. The total landings of bluefin tuna by Greek vessels reached the amount of 353.59 t, appearing as an increase of 40.9 t in relation to 2019 catches. The total bluefin tuna fishing effort of Greek vessels is estimated to have reached up to 1,194 fishing days. Furthermore, Greece authorised 235 fishing vessels to fish for Mediterranean swordfish by drifting surface longlines with total landings of 657.08 t, and 247 fishing vessels were authorized to fish for Mediterranean albacore by drifting surface longlines with total catches of 157.95 t. Catches of small-tunas reached 1,559.35 t. No incidental catches of protected species associated with large-pelagic fisheries were recorded.

Maltese fleet

EU Malta targets three main ICCAT regulated species in The Mediterranean Sea: Eastern bluefin Tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*), swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) and albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*), as well as other species, in particular small tunas bonito (*Sarda sarda*), bullet Tuna (*Auxis rochei*), dolphinfish (*Coryphaena hippurus*), little tunny (*Euthynnus alletteratus*) and skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*). The Maltese fleet use a wide range of fishing gears, such as lampara nets, purse seines, trammel-nets, set gill nets, long-lines, trolling lines and sport fishing gears (Rod and Reel).

The Maltese fleet exploits the Mediterranean stock of bluefin tuna with one purse seiner and a fleet of long liners. The bluefin tuna catches made by the Maltese fleet in 2020 increased by 14.90% compared to catches made in 2019. The Maltese longlines fleet exploit also the Mediterranean swordfish stock and at a low extent Mediterranean albacore. Maltese catches of the Mediterranean swordfish stock decreased in 2020 by around 11.22% and catches of the Mediterranean albacore stock decreased by 83.52% compared to the catches in 2019. The fluctuations in the swordfish and albacore catch amounts have to be further analysed by taking into consideration standardized catch rates (CPUE) and fishing effort values together with other factors and past catches to be able to conclude if these changes are due to a significant trend for these species.

The Maltese fleet catches of the most significant species of small tunas amounted to 368.91 t in 2020. These species are dolphinfish (DOL), Atlantic bonito (BON), bullet tuna (BLT) and little tunny (LTA). These small tuna species are targeted by artisanal fleets.

The most relevant catches of sharks by the Maltese fleet in the ICCAT Convention Area are the blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) by-catches by the swordfish and bluefin tuna longliners. Catches of blue shark by the Maltese fleet increased by 47.44% compared to 2019.

The composition of catches presents some differences compared to previous year. Details of catches by the Maltese fleet and differences compared to previous years are presented in **Annex I**.

Italian fleet

In 2020, the Italian bluefin tuna fleet consisted of 21 purse seine vessels, 36 long liners and 5 traps. None of the 13 farms authorised by Italy to carry out fattening operations were operational in 2020.

Catches by the Italian fleet represented 10,184 t in 2020. As other fleet operating in the Mediterranean, the Italian fleet mainly caught bluefin tuna (4,731.02 t), Mediterranean swordfish (2,249.76 t) and Mediterranean albacore (1,423.12 t). Catches of small tunas represented 1,780 t in 2020.

1.1.3 Croatian fleet

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 the 5 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. For instance, in 2018 Croatian fleet achieved 76 fishing operations (72 with catch and 4 resulting in releases) compared to 2014 when the Croatian fleet achieved 59 fishing operations. As a general trend, the number of fishing operations increased with the increase of the quota.

The total number of vessels authorized for participation in bluefin tuna fishery in 2020 was 29, out of which 17 were purse seiners, and 12 were hook and line vessels. The number of purse seine vessels engaged in bluefin tuna fishing season in 2020 increased compared to 2019 (16) while the number of vessels using hook and line gears remained the same (12). The Croatian handline fleet has been stable over the years counting 12 vessels. They all operate exclusively in the Adriatic Sea, and in most cases on the local area with one-day trips. Majority of their catch is placed into the national or the EU market.

As a specificity, in the Adriatic, bluefin tuna are caught by purse seine vessels targeting juveniles for farming over a two-year cycle. All these purse seine vessels were part of a single JFO (joint fishing operation). The total Croatian bluefin tuna quota for 2020 was 952.53 t with an initial distribution of 833.46 t for purse seiners, 90 t to hand-lines and long-lines fleet, 5 t to the sport fishery, 12.5 t to the recreational fishery, 1 t to scientific research and 10.57 t to bycatch.

The total Croatian catch of bluefin tuna by commercial fisheries was 907.65 t in 2020. Out of this amount, 827.46t (91.1%) was caught using purse seines, 6.77 t by coastal artisanal longline and handline fleet, 6.85 t as by-catch by the longline fishery targeting Mediterranean swordfish, and the small pelagic fishery.

The total catch of bluefin tuna by scientific, sport and recreational fisheries was 7.57 t, and all the sports competitions were cancelled due to a COVID-19 pandemic. The total quota allocated for sport was 3.5 t, where 0.5 t were allocated after the end of the purse seine season.

In 2020, Croatia allocated 12.5 t for big game fishing. A set of strict rules applied to the quota owners and vessels engaged in this specific type of fisheries such as obligatory VMS device on board of vessel, obligation of prior notification of landing and authorisation of landing by the Ministry of agriculture, obligatory m-logbook as well as obligatory document accompanying fish caught.

21 long line vessels and 20 handline vessels were authorised for fishing Mediterranean swordfish in 2020 (remaining stable compared to 2019), and catches amounted to 23.13 t decreasing by 32% compared to 2019 (33.43 t). This drop was caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and difficulties on the regional market.

No major changes in fishing patterns were observed in bluefin tuna and Mediterranean swordfish fishery segments operating in the Adriatic in 2020 compared to 2019 other than those caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. bluefin tuna purse seine fleet did not experience major difficulties in quota utilisation during the 2020, with a consumption of 99% of its quota.

The Croatian fleet does not target Mediterranean Albacore, which is reported as by-catch. A total of 2 purse seine vessels (for small pelagics), 1 longline vessel (also authorised for Mediterranean swordfish).

1.1.4 Additional fleets operating exclusively in the Atlantic

The Portuguese fleet

In 2020, no major changes occurred in ICCAT fisheries. Portugal targets eastern bluefin tuna, skipjack, yellowfin tuna, bigeye, albacore, swordfish, marlins and blue shark. These resources are mainly caught by surface longliners from the mainland and by pole and line vessels from the autonomous regions of Azores and Madeira.

From 2019, a directed fishery for eastern bluefin tuna by bait boats from the outermost regions is in place. In 2020, approximately 100 t were allocated to a sectorial quota involving 68 pole and line vessels. Longliners from the mainland and pole and line vessels from the Autonomous Regions target different species; hence, there is no competition between these segments. On the one hand, surface longliners are focused on swordfish and blue shark, taking also advantage, although opportunistic, from other species, such as the mako shark and bill fish (BUM and WHM), caught as by-catch. On the other hand, pole and line vessels from Azores and Madeira target mainly tropical tuna and the bulk of their catches is bigeye and skipjack, but also bluefin tuna.

The Portuguese longline fleet caught 2,070.35 t of North Atlantic swordfish in 2020. Because the current quota level allocated to this segment is considered scarce to its needs, the segment is increasingly targeting other species. By-catch species, despite being secondary in the surface longline fishery, contribute to bring the fishery economic and socially viable while still ensuring the sustainability of the stocks. In terms of fishing effort, no relevant changes to the current situation are foreseen for this fishery.

In Portugal, bigeye tuna is mainly caught by the pole and line vessels and hand-liners artisanal fleets of the Autonomous Regions of Azores and Madeira, which are responsible for the bulk of the national catches of tropical species. This is a crucial stock for these fleet segments highly dependent of this stock. Catches of bigeye tuna by the Portuguese fleet amounted 3,069.58 t in 2020. No changes in the current fishing pattern for this stock are expected in the upcoming years.

Catches of North-Atlantic albacore by the Portuguese fleet amounted 1,595.32 t in 2020. North-Atlantic albacore is mostly targeted by pole and line vessels. The continuous lack of occurrence of bigeye tuna in the waters around Azores and Madeira in recent years has led to an increasing importance of this stock. The number of vessels operating in this fishery is stable and substantial changes are not expected. However, it is expected there will be a shift of the fleet currently targeting bigeye tuna to North-Atlantic Albacore in the future, due to changes in the spatial distribution of bigeye tuna affected by the use of FADs in the Gulf of Guinea and preventing juveniles from following its regular course.

The southern component of the albacore stock is fished by the Portuguese 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, as approximately nine vessels are “active” during the year in a fishery targeting swordfish and blue shark, but taking advantage of any opportunistic catches of this stock that may occur.

Catches of South-Atlantic albacore and swordfish by the Portuguese fleet amounted 1.595 t and 309.76 t respectively.

In 2020, the bulk of the bluefin tuna quota was allocated to two traps. Portugal has a directed fishery by artisanal/baitboats of the outermost regions of Azores and Madeira under a sectorial quota. All other fishing segments were allowed to catch this species as by-catch within the limits established for accidental catches. Catches of bluefin tuna by the Portuguese fleet amounted 591.98 t in 2020.

Billfish are not targeted by the Portuguese fleet and catches result from by-catch. These opportunistic catches are an important add-on that contributes to bring the longline fishery social and economically viable, while fishing the stock sustainably. In 2020, the Portuguese fleet caught 28.95 t of blue marlin.

Prionace glauca (blue shark) is targeted by longliners as a complement of the swordfish fishery. Hence, we can consider this stock as strategic to the Portuguese longline fleet and its importance as a fishing resource will likely be maintained during the upcoming years. When considering both North and South Atlantic stocks altogether, Portuguese catches in 2020 reached 3,836.28 t.

Unlike blue shark, shortfin mako is not a targeted species, although incidentally catches occur. In the last decade, the Portuguese fleet has drastically reduced catches of shortfin mako, and in 2020, global catches of North and South Atlantic stocks of this species were at 342,14t. In order to operationalize paragraph 3 of Recommendation 17-08, the Portuguese administration has requested an analysis to IPMA (Portuguese Institute for Sea and Atmosphere) to establish a catch threshold per vessel, while considering different elements of the fishery, such as time and area of activity and the different sizes of the fishing vessels. This study considered exclusively data provided by IPMA observers embarked in longliners.

Adjustment measures are in place for several years in order to assure a due balance between fishing opportunities and active fleet, namely by the scrapping of units without their replacement. Measures related with capacity adjustments through the permanent cessation of fishing activities are irreversible as the scrapped units are not replaced. The change that resulted from the kick-off of a directed fishery by the pole and line boats of Azores and Madeira is to be considered also permanent.

Irish fleet

The Irish fishery for tunas and tuna like is restricted to a commercial fishery for northern albacore, north of latitude 5°N. Northern albacore is exclusively targeted with mid–water paired trawls. Since 2016, a bluefin tuna satellite tagging program is ongoing with ICCAT and Stanford University (USA) in the north-western waters of Ireland.

In 2020, 48 vessels were authorised to fish Northern albacore tuna, and 29 of these vessels participated in the fishery, reporting an annual catch of 2,938 t for a total of 115 trips (1250 days at sea), which was about 25% higher than the level of landings the previous year (3,213.17t). Albacore were exclusively targeted with mid–water paired trawls (MWTB). A total of 23.61 t of broadbill swordfish and 15.15 t of bluefin tuna were reported as bycatch in the Irish northern albacore fishery. Irish boats stayed offshore 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 but 4 sampling trips were made at sea by “self-sampling”. Data was also collected from 5 port samples for 5 trips landed into 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 bluefin tuna by authorised angling charter skippers. In 2020, following an application process, 22 experienced charter skippers were authorised to operate a catch, tag and release bluefin charter fishery from the North West, West and South. Further details are provided in **Annex III**.

Scandinavian fleets

Atlantic bluefin tuna have been a rare sight (if not completely absent) from Danish and Swedish waters since the 1960s, until approximately 2014 when infrequent sightings were reported. The number of observations of the species have since been on the rise, and numbered in the hundreds this year.

In 2017, the first Atlantic bluefin tuna were tagged with electronic tags in Denmark and Sweden. This was the first time bluefin tuna were tagged in Scandinavian waters since the late 1950s and early 1960s, when bluefin tuna were tagged with conventional tags in Norwegian waters (Hamre, 1963; Mather et al., 1995).

For the fourth year in a row, tunas have been tagged in Skagerrak, in waters near Denmark and Sweden at the end of August and beginning of September 2020 (project known as Scandinavian bluefin Marathon) under the auspices of the Danish National Institute of Aquatic Resources and the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences. This project relied heavily on the participation and dedication of experienced big game anglers who volunteered their time to safely catch and tag bluefin tunas by rod and reel. The tunas were then tagged and sampled. These tagging experiment has been taken up by ICCAT / GBYP regarding Research Mortality Allowance. More details are shown in **Annex III**

United Kingdom fleet

Due to the withdrawal of the UK from the EU and the end of transition period, 2020 is the last year that the EU will be including in its report the activities of the UK vessels as part of the EU. In 2020, there were no significant changes in fleet distribution and fisheries.

For the year 2020, two UK (European Union at that time) vessels were registered to fish with ICCAT Northern albacore with pair trawl gear.

All ICCAT fish were caught in the North East Atlantic. Overall, 101.3 t were caught in the ICCAT area in 2020. This figure includes 106 kg of bonito, 19.9 t of blue shark, 2.7 t of black scabbardfish, 0.66 t thresher shark and 0.64 t of Garfish. UK (EU) uses logbook information in order to gather statistical data.

The TAC for blue shark applied to EU fleets in 2019 did not allocate individual quota to Member States, whilst the 2020 TAC was allocated to Member States, with the UK not specified. Hence, 2020 UK reported landings of blue shark would have been expected to decrease. Any reduction in the 2020 reported landings of blue shark is considered temporary, as for 2021, a revised quota share for the UK-EU was agreed (see ICCAT Circular 4088/2021).

1.2 Effort

Table 2 summarises the fishing effort in total number of trips and no. of hooks for some fleets engaged in the large pelagic fisheries.

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 18**).

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.

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.

The Cypriot fleet engaged in the large pelagic fisheries realized 1,105 fishing trips with 2,438,100 hooks.

The last day within the 2020 bluefin tuna purse seine fishing season in the Adriatic with registered catch was 2 July. According to Recommendation 19-04, the potential number of fishing days was 51, while in practice the season lasted for 47 days. Out of this number, only 35 days were days with fishing effort and, only 21 days registered catch (60% of “successful days”). The number of fishing days with fishing effort increased in 2020 in comparison to previous years. However, the fleet activity (days with effort and days with catch) has no significant changes in trend. There were 84 individual catches in the 2020 purse seine campaign with an average of 4.9 catches per vessel. The average size of catches in 2020 was 9.85 t, and indicates that the size of individual catches increased compared to 2019, when there were 100 individual catches with an average of 6.25 catches per vessel, and an average size of catch of 7.5t. Catch dynamic and observed catch rates per vessel distinguishes the Adriatic purse seine fishery from Mediterranean in terms of fleet efficiency and catch rates. As for the swordfish fishery in the Adriatic, a set of national rules is in place to ensure monitoring and control of this fleet segment, and establishing the fishing season from 24 May to 31 December, the obligation of VMS for the longline fleet, and a 500-600 hook limitation per vessel

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 197,821 t in 2020. There is a decrease of 21% compared to the previous year. Similar to 2019, some 47 % of these catches correspond to tropical tunas (yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack), 17% to sharks and 14% to albacore.

While catches of bluefin tuna (BFT) and yellowfin tuna (YFT) increased by 11% and 10% respectively, catches of albacore (ALB), bigeye tuna (BET), skipjack (SKJ), Blue marlin (BUM) and blue shark (BSH) and Shortfin mako (SMA) decreased by 14%, 36%, 37%, 3%, 33% and 19% and respectively. Catches of swordfish (SWO) remained at the same level (**Tables 1 and 2**).

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 behaviour of the fish. The composition of the EU fleet targeting bluefin tuna is showed in **Table 4**.

The EU catches of the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean bluefin tuna in 2020 amounted to 19,021 t (**Table 5**). Around 30% corresponds to catches in the North Atlantic Ocean by Portugal, Spain, France and Ireland, while the remaining catches take place in the Mediterranean Sea (Cyprus, Greece, Malta, Croatia, Italy, France and Spain).

The EU catches of bluefin tuna in 2020 increased by 11% 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 15,394 t (**Table 6**). The EU swordfish catches in 2020 remained similar to those in 2019. On a stock by stock basis, EU catches of the Mediterranean stock decreased by 8%, while for the Northern and Southern Atlantic stocks the catches increased by 3% and 5% 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 2020/123¹, 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 2020 is shown in **Table 7**.

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 2020, the total EU catches of the three different stocks (Northern Atlantic, Southern Atlantic and Mediterranean) amounted 27,920 t (**Table 8**), decreasing by 14% compared to 2019.

On a stock by stock basis, EU catches of the Southern Atlantic stock increased by 7%, while for the Northern Atlantic and Mediterranean stocks the catches decreased by 15% and 6% respectively compared to 2019 (**Figure 8**).

2.1.4 Tropical Tunas

Three EU fleets (Spain, France, and 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 2020 is shown in **Table 9**.

In 2020, the catches of these species represented 47% of the EU catches in the ICCAT Convention area. EU catches of Tropical Tuna in the ICCAT Convention Area in 2020 are shown in **Table 10**. On a stock by stock basis, EU catches of the yellowfin and bigeye tuna stocks decreased by 49% and 67% respectively, while for the skipjack stock catches considerably increased by 158% (**Figure 9**) compared to 2019.

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 and white marlin 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 contributes to bring them social and economically viable. EU catches of Blue marlin and White marlin in 2020 are shown in **Table 11**.

As in previous years, EU vessels were not allowed to fish White marlin in 2020, and a quota zero was established for the whole EU in the Regulation (EU) 2020/123. The EU fleets caught 265 t of Blue marlin in 2020.

2.1.6 Small Tunas

Small tuna species play a significant socio-economic role in the Mediterranean Sea, for artisanal fleets, but are also caught by surface and trap fisheries off southern Spain. However, in terms of yields, the purse seine fleet fishing in the eastern tropical Atlantic accounts for the majority of the catches, carried out on an opportunistic basis in specific areas and seasons. Due to their opportunistic nature, the small tuna fisheries are difficult to monitor and only landing estimates exist for the main species.

¹ 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.

The EU catches of the most significant species of small tunas amounted to 8,423 t (**Table 12**) including mainly frigate tuna (FRI), bullet tuna (BLT), Atlantic bonito (BON), dolphinfish (DOL) and little tunny (LTA) (**Figures 11 and 12**).

2.1.7 Sharks

The most important species of shark caught by the EU fleets are blue shark and shortfin mako.

Blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) is mainly caught by the Spanish and Portuguese fleets, and is the second most important stock for the EU fleet. In the case of Portuguese longlines, blue shark is traditionally fished by the fleet targeting North-Atlantic swordfish, being the two most relevant stocks for the Portuguese longline segment. Other fleets catch blue shark occasionally or as by-catch of the pelagic fleet of trawlers targeting Northern Atlantic albacore, or swordfish and bluefin tuna longlines operating in the Mediterranean.

Shortfin mako is not a targeted species, although incidentally catches do occur. In the last decade, the Portuguese and Spanish fleets have drastically reduced its catches of shortfin mako shark. As in 2019, the EU catches declined in 2020, 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 30,973 t for blue shark and 2,012 t for shortfin mako in 2020 (**Table 13**), and represent 17 % of the EU catches in the ICCAT Convention area. Compared to the previous year, there was a decrease of 33% for blue shark and 19% for shortfin mako (**Figure 13**).

2.1.8 Incidental catches

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. In addition, sea turtles are a priority species in the Habitat Directive², as well as the Biodiversity Protocol of the Barcelona Convention.

Incidental catches of 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 (DCF).

Portugal has established mitigation measures to avoid incidental by-catches of sea turtles, including encouraging its industry to:

- use of fish bait instead of squid in areas/seasons with high concentration of marine turtles;
- adopt handling methods as to ensure higher survival rates by reducing post-release mortality, including the use of line cutters and de-hooker sticks;
- use of circle hooks in areas/seasons with high concentration of marine turtles;
- have on board adequate equipment for the disentanglement of turtles and given guidance (manuals and instructions) for a proper use of this equipment and for identification of the various species of sea turtles.

Fishermen fishing in areas where the interaction with seabird is likely to occur are encouraged to set the gear after sun set, reduce light to minimum levels and make use of tori lines. Observers on board provide guidance on how to prepare and set tori lines.

The Portuguese Institute for the Ocean and Atmosphere (IPMA), together with the industry, has developed experimental fishing trials to assess the impact of the use of circle hooks, different ganglion line materials and different types of bait on the catches of by-catch and target species. The results

2.2 Sampling activities

In 2020, the EU undertook sampling activities concerning the main species under the competence of ICCAT targeted by its fleets. **Tables 14 and 15** present the number of individuals of each species sampled in the EU.

² Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna.

2.3 Fisheries research

2.3.1 The EU Data Collection Framework

An EU-wide framework for the collection of fisheries data (DCF) is in place since the early 2000s. Under this Framework, co-financed between the European Commission and the Member States and implemented by the relevant research institutes and ministerial departments in each EU coastal Member State, a complete set of information pertaining to the fleets (catch, effort and economic indicators) is compiled. In the ICCAT Convention area, this information focusses among other on bluefin tuna, yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna, skipjack, albacore, swordfish, Atlantic bonito and a large number of sharks.

In order to ensure a harmonised and coherent collection of the information, scientists of the different EU Member States concerned by ICCAT fisheries hold every year a coordination meeting. 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 2020 an amount of more than 10 million Euros was spent by the EU for the implementation of the GBYP programme, with 1,400,000 € for the phase 9 for improving the scientific knowledge and assessment of Atlantic bluefin tuna. EU Member states research laboratories are particularly active in the context of the GBYP Programme.

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.

2.3.3 EU Research and Technological Development Framework Programme and EU studies

The EU has supported several projects and studies in 2020:

1. EU Research and Technological Development Framework Programme Horizon 2020

The EU Research and Technological Development Framework Programme Horizon 2020 (2014-2020) support a project called Farfish with relevance for ICCAT.

2. Framework Contract for the provision of scientific advice in Fisheries beyond EU Waters (SAFEWATERS 2)

In November 2016, EASME and a Consortium of EU research institutes from France, Portugal, The Netherlands, Spain and United Kingdom, signed a Framework Contract (FWC) for the provision scientific advice for fisheries beyond EU waters in the context of Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMO) and Fisheries Sustainable Partnership Agreements (SFPA) for the period 2016-2018.

These projects and studies are detailed in **Annex II**.

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 III**.

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 E-BFT (purse seiners, long-liners, traps and bail-boats), N-ALB (pelagic trawlers), SWO (long-liners) and tropical tunas (purse seiners). These observers follow appropriate training courses including data validation training.

The information collected concerns all target and not-target species and, where possible, the collection of data is extended to cover turtles, seabirds and marine mammals. The type of data collected refer to catch, discards, by-catch, vessels and fishing gear characteristics as well as biological parameters such as length, weight, sex, maturity and growth.

More details are provided in **Annex V**.

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 III**.

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 IV**.

PART I: REPORTING SUMMARY SCIENTIFIC REQUIREMENTS

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:GEN01	S01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	15/09/2021
S:GEN02	S02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	31/05, 25/06, 02/07, 05/07, 07/07, 16/07, 19/07, 30/07, (30/07/2021*), 18/08/2021 UK : 30/06/2020
S:GEN03	S03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	09/04, 31/05, 02/06, 08/06, 17/06, 25/06, 02/07, 05/07, 07/07, 12/07, 19/07, 22/07, 26/07, 28/07, 29/07, 30/07 (30/07/2021*), 15/08, 18/08/2021 UK: 30/06/2020
S:GEN04	S04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	02/06, 08/06, 25/06, 02/07, 05/07, 07/07, 15/07, 19/07, 22/07, 26/07, 28/07, 29/07, 17/08, 18/08/2021UK: 30/06/2020
S:GEN05	S05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	08/04, 07/05, 04/06, 02/07, 05/07, 07/07, 19/07, 22/07, 18/08, 07/09/2021
S:GEN06	S06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	04/06, 05/07, 07/07, 09/07, 19/07, 22/07, 29/07, 18/08/2021
S:GEN07	S07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	08/06, 07/07/2021
S:GEN08	S08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	08/06/2021
S:GEN09	S09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	08/06, 07/07/2021
S:GEN10	S10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	26/04, 05/07, 07/07, 29/07/2021

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:GEN11	S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	12/08/2021
S:GEN12	S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	N/A
S:GEN13	S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	See M:SWO 05.
S:BFT01	S15	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	05/07, 07/07/2021
S:BFT02	S16	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras (BFT raw data outputs) OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	N/A
S:BFT03	S17	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras (BFT at time of caging summary reports)	07/07/2021
S:BFT04	S18	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	20/11/2020,
S:BFT05	S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	N/A – EU is not involved in the W-BFT fishery.
S:BFT06	S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	N/A – EU is not involved in the W-BFT fishery.
S:BFT07	S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	N/A – EU is not involved in the W-BFT fishery.
S:BFT09	S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	30/03, 28/06, 01/07/2021 UK directly sent to ICCAT on 22/09/2020.
S:TRO01	S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards	(30/07/2021) UK directly sent to ICCAT.
S:TRO02	S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	28/12/2020, 26/01/2021
S:TRO03	S44	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	07/07/2021
S:TRO04	S45	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	07/07/2021
S:TRO05	S46	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No information to report.
S:TRO10	S46b	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No information to report.
S:TRO06	S47	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No information to report.
S:TRO07	S48	Historical FAD set data	29/06/2021, 29/07/2021
S:TRO09	S58	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	N/A – No trials were performed.
S:BIL03	S55	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	No information to report.
S:BIL04	S56	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Detailed in the annual report.

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:BIL05	S57	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	N/A – No trials were performed.
S:SHK01	S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	N/A EU has reported specific shark data.
S:SHK02	S50	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Detailed in the annual report.
S:SHK03	S51	Information on blue shark	Detailed in the annual report.
S:SHK04	S54	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases	02/09/2021
S:BYC01	S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	29/07/2021 UK: Identification and handling guides provided on vessels.
S:BYC02	S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	29/07/2021
S:BYC03	S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	29/07/2021
S:BYC04	S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Detailed in the annual report.
S:BYC05	S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Detailed in the annual report.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

See reporting summary below.

A summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements is included in **Annex I**.

See **Annex II** for more details on single Member States measures taken to implement ICCAT conservation and management measures not included in the Appendix.

PART II – SECTION 3 – REPORTING SUMMARY

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
GENERAL	M:GEN01	GEN0001	Annual Reports	<p>15/09/2021</p> <p>Article 71 of Regulation (EU) 2017/2107 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 November 2017 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Convention area of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), provides that each year EU Member States shall submit to the EU Commission an annual report for the preceding calendar year, comprising information on fisheries, research, statistics, management, inspection and IUU fishing prevention activities and any additional information, as appropriate. Additionally, the annual report shall include information on the steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research in that field.</p> <p>Based on the information received, an EU annual report is submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat.</p>
	M:GEN02	GEN0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	<p>15/09/2021</p> <p>ICCAT Recommendations and corresponding provisions regarding reporting obligations have been transposed in EU law as follows:</p> <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 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) <p>Furthermore, the catch limits adopted for the stocks managed by ICCAT were fixed in EU law through Council Regulation (EU) No 2020/123 of 27 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.</p>

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:GEN03	GEN0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	15/08/2021
	M:GEN04	GEN0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No information to be reported by EU (for chartering CPC only).
	M:GEN05	GEN0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	8 different chartering arrangements in 2020; first one sent on 29/01/2020.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Not applicable – 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:GEN06	GEN0006b	Transshipment reports in - port	12/08/2021
	M:GEN07	GEN0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable – 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	GEN0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	There is no specific date for submitting data under this requirement. Whenever a modification, addition, etc. occurs it is submitted to ICCAT (e.g. on 14/12/2020; 22/12/2020).
	M:GEN09	GEN0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Not applicable. No pelagic long line vessels are permitted to tranship.
	M:GEN10	GEN0010a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	See M:GEN 11.
	M:GEN10	GEN0010b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	See M:GEN 11.
	M:GEN11	GEN0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	13-01-2021; 14-01-2021; 19-01-2021; 25-01-2021; 28-01-2021; 29-01-2021; 01-02-2021; 02-02-2021; 05-02-2021; 09-02-2021; 10-03-2021; 11-03-2021; 23-03-2021; 26-03-2021; 29-03-2021; 13-04-2021; 15-04-2021; 19-05-2021.
	M:GEN12	GEN0012	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	See M:GEN 11.
	M:GEN13	GEN0013	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	N/A – No Denial of Entry reported.
	M:GEN14	GEN0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	27/07/2021; 24/08/2021

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:GEN15	GEN0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	27/07/2021; 24/08/2021
	M:GEN16	GEN0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	27/07/2021; 24/08/2021
	M:GEN17	GEN0017	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No arrangements for inspector exchange in place.
	M:GEN18	GEN0018	Access agreements and changes	11 – sent on 12/09/2021 Additional information in the annual report.
	M:GEN19	GEN0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	See Annex I .
	M:GEN20	GEN0020	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	The list runs until 31/12/2021 and this should be considered as being without a final date. There is no specific date for submitting data under this requirement. Whenever a modification, addition, etc. occurs it is submitted to ICCAT. All data on vessels above 20 m was sent within the CP01 report.
	M:GEN21	GEN0021	Vessels 20 m LOA or greater internal actions report	There is no specific date for submitting data under this requirement. Whenever a modification, addition, etc. occurs it is submitted to ICCAT.
	M:GEN23	GEN0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	As other ICCAT obligations, sport and recreational fisheries are managed by Member States in respect of provisions established by ICCAT. To this extent, such activities are subject to conditions such as: the delivery of permits, the respect of closed seasons, the assignment of a specific quota to such activities, the prohibition of sale of catches deriving from sport and recreational fisheries, the implementation of a catch and release system whenever possible, etc. Recreational fisheries are forbidden by some EU member states. Member States are free to avail of the above instruments or others in order to control such fisheries. In any case, such activities occur within the limit of the quota assigned to the EU and thus its Member States. See Annex II for more details on single Member States.
	M:GEN24	GEN0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Not applicable. This CPC has no information to report on alleged IUU activities at this stage

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:GEN25	GEN0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. This CPC has not received information regarding any presumed IUU activities of its fishing vessels nor has any additional information to report at this stage.
	M:GEN26	GEN0026	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	12/08/2021
	M:GEN27	GEN0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable. This CPC has no information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report at this stage.
	M:GEN28	GEN0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable. This CPC has not received any allegations of non-compliance of ICCAT measures at this stage.
	M:GEN29	GEN0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable, EU has not information to report.
	M:GEN30	GEN0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable, no sightings of EU vessels.
	M:GEN31	GEN0031	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	In 2020, EU has not participated in any pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities. UK: The Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) have lead responsibility for control and enforcement in the UK. This is implemented by agencies of the UK Fisheries Administrations (MMO, Marine Scotland, DAERA, Welsh Government and Departments in Jersey, Guernsey, and the Isle of Man.
	M:GEN32	GEN0032	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	18/12/2019 – No changes to be reported.
	M:GEN33	GEN0033	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	In 2020, EU has not participated in any pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.
	M:GEN34	GEN0034	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	EU has no vessels on the final IUU vessel list.
	M:GEN35	GEN0035	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	22/12/2020, 30/03/2021
	M:GEN36	GEN0036	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No information to report.
	M:GEN37	GEN0037	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No information to report.
	M:GEN38	GEN0038	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No information to report.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:GEN39	GEN0039	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	No information to report.
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	BFT1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	39 farms (16 active, 23 currently inactive but subject to be active in the future).
	M:BFT02	BFT1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	30/08/2021
	M:BFT03	BFT1003	Carry-over of caged fish declaration	08/06/2021
	M:BFT04	BFT1004	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	24 final caging reports were sent in / for 2020.
	M:BFT05	BFT1005	Bluefin tuna traps	04/02/2021
	M:BFT07	BFT1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	08/02, 15/02, 27/05, 24/08/2021
	M:BFT08	BFT1008	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	
	M:BFT09	BFT1009	Modifications to fishing plans	15/02, 27/05, 24/08/2021
	M:BFT10	BFT1010	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02	Not requested by the secretariat this year.
	M:BFT11	BFT1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2020	29/07/2021
	M:BFT12	BFT1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	There is no specific date for submitting data under this requirement. Whenever a modification, addition, etc. occurs it is submitted to ICCAT.
	M:BFT13	BFT1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	There is no specific date for submitting data under this requirement. Whenever a modification, addition, etc. occurs it is submitted to ICCAT.
	M:BFT14	BFT1014	Joint Fishing Operations	20/05/2020
	M:BFT15	BFT1015	VMS messages	VMS messages were transmitted regularly during 2019 and 2020. All failures were investigated and addressed.
	M:BFT16	BFT1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Sent to ICCAT on 2021/02/08 and 2021/02/12.
	M:BFT17	BFT1017	List of inspection vessels	12/12/2021- 196 active inspection vessels.
	M:BFT18	BFT1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	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).
	M:BFT19	BFT1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	15/07 (5 reports), 27/07 (6 reports), 28/07(20 Reports); 24/08/2021 (1 Report).
	M:BFT20	BFT1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	13/01, 14/01, 19/01, 25/01, 28/01, 29/01, 01/02, 02/02, 05/02, 09/02, 09/03, 10/03, 11/03, 23/03, 26/03, 29/03, 13/04, 15/04, 19/05/2021
	M:BFT21	BFT1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	
	M:BFT22	BFT1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	51 reports sent in 2020.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:BFT23	BFT1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable for EU (western Atlantic BFT fishery only).
	M:BFT24	BFT1024	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	EU quota has not been fully utilised in 2020. There is still quota available in 2021.
	M:BFT25	BFT1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Percentage of juvenile catches compared to the global catches of E-BFT is very low as the current model of exploitation of the fleet and traps in most of the EU-MS aims to catch large adult specimens. EU MS promote tagging of released juveniles specimens below the minimum conservation size, and are seeking mechanisms to incentive this practice.
	M:BFT27	BFT1027	BCD Annual Report	25/08, 31/08, 01/09/2021
	M:BFT28	BFT1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Administrator and validator rights are granted through the eBCD system.
	M:BFT29	BFT1029	BCD Contact points	eBCD contacts points for EU MS are regularly updated in the eBCD system.
	M:BFT30	BFT1030	BCD legislation	Currently covered by Regulation (EU) No 640/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 July 2010 establishing a catch documentation programme for bluefin tuna <i>Thunnus thynnus</i> . This Regulation is currently being amended.
	M:BFT31	BFT1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	05/02/2021
	M:BFT32	BFT1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	No information to report.
	M:BFT33	BFT1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	MS of the EU have provided with and regularly update in the eBCD system the necessary information to register all their BFT operators.
	M:BFT34	BFT1034	Report on intra farm transfers and random controls	29/04/2021
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	TRO2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	There is no specific date for submitting data under this requirement. Whenever a modification, addition, etc. occurs it is submitted to ICCAT.
	M:TRO02	TRO2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	02/07/2021
	M:TRO03	TRO2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No IUU activity has been detected.
	M:TRO06	TRO2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	27/03/2020; 15/09/2020; 30/03/2021; 09/04/2021; 03/05/2021; 15/09/2021
	M:TRO07	TRO2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	There is no specific date for submitting data under this requirement. Whenever a modification,

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
				addition, etc. occurs it is submitted to ICCAT (e.g. 21/01/2020).
	M:TRO09	TRO2009	Quarterly catches of tropical tuna	27/03; 30/04; 30/07; 27/10/2020; 28-02-2021;
	M:TRO10	TRO2010	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO:02)	Control and enforcement measures for the FAD are specified in the management plans sent on 28/12/2020, 26/01/2021 (see S:TRO 02).
	M:TRO11	TRO2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans	26/01/2021
	M:TRO13	TRO2013	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	30/04; 29/05; 30/06; 31/07; 27/08; 30/09; 30/10; 30/11; 18/12/2020; 31-01-2021; 31-03-2021; 30-04-2021; 31-05-2021; 30-06-2021; 31-07-2021; 31-08-2021; 30-09-2021; 31-10-2021; 30-11-2021; 31-12-2021
	M:TRO14	TRO2014	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Not applicable in 2020 (80% catch limit not reached).
	M:TRO15	TRO2015	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Not applicable in 2020 (catch limit not reached).
	M:TRO17	TRO2017	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	15/09/2021
	M:TRO18	TRO2018	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	15/09/2021
	M:TRO19	TRO2019	Difference between fishing effort 2018 and fishing effort 2020	No information to report.
	M:TRO20	TRO2020	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	No trials have been performed.
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	SWO3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	27/03/2020; 15/09/2020; 30/03/2021; 09/04/2021; 03/05/2021
	M:SWO02	SWO3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	There is no specific date for submitting data under this requirement. Whenever a modification, addition, etc. occurs it is submitted to ICCAT (e.g. 21/01/2020).
	M:SWO03	SWO3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	20/12/2019; 13/01, 14/01/2020 and subsequent changes.
	M:SWO04	SWO3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	
	M:SWO05	SWO3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic	02/07, 09/07/2021

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
			stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	
	M:SWO06	SWO3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	15/09/2021
	M:SWO07	SWO3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	16/08, 18/08/2021
	M:SWO10	SWO3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	13/01, 14/01, 19/01, 25/01, 28/01, 29/01, 01/02, 02/02, 05/02, 09/02, 09/03, 10/03, 11/03, 23/03, 26/03, 29/03, 13/04, 15/04, 19/05/2021
	M:SWO11	SWO3011	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	29/01, 29/04/2021
	M:SWO12	SWO3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	05/02/2021
	M:SWO13	SWO3013	List of inspection vessels	12/12/2021- 196 active inspection vessels.
	M:SWO14	SWO3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	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)
	M:SWO15	SWO3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	There is no specific date for submitting data under this requirement. Whenever a modification, addition, etc. occurs it is submitted to ICCAT.
	M:SWO16	SWO3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	There is no specific date for submitting data under this requirement. Whenever a modification, addition, etc. occurs it is submitted to ICCAT.
	M:SWO17	SWO3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Depending on the EU-Member state, by-catch limits may differ. Additional details are included in the annual report.
	M:SWO18	SWO3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Depending on the EU-Member state, by-catch limits may differ. Additional details are included in the annual report.
	M:SWO19	SWO3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	15/07 (5 reports), 27/07 (6 reports), 28/07(20 Reports); 24/08/2021 (1 Report)
	M:SWO20	SWO3020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	11/03/2021
ALBACORE				
	M:ALB03	ALB4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	17/12/, 20/12/2019; 27/02, 06/03, 09/03/2020 and subsequent changes.
	M:ALB04	ALB4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	There is no specific date for submitting data under this requirement. Whenever a modification, addition, etc. occurs it is submitted to ICCAT.
	M:ALB05	ALB4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	There is no specific date for submitting data under this requirement. Whenever a modification, addition, etc. occurs it is submitted to ICCAT.
	M:ALB06	ALB4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Depending on the EU-Member state, by-catch limits may differ. Additional details are included in the annual report.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:ALB07	ALB4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Depending on the EU-Member state, by-catch limits may differ. Additional details are included in the annual report.
	M:BIL01	BIL5001	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	16/09/2020
BILLFISH	M:BIL04	BIL5004	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	N/A - EU does not apply such exemption
	M:BIL05	BIL5005	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No trials have been performed
SHARKS	M:SHK05	SHK7005	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Shark sheet submitted on 16/09/2020. Additional details may be found in the annual report.
	M:BYC01	BYC8001	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	Detailed in the annual report
	M:BYC02	BYC8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	29/07, 12/08/2021 Additional details in the annual report
	M:BYC03	BYC8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	29/07, 12/08, 15/09/2021
	M:SDP01	SDP9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	N/A No progress on the implementation of this measure, which is voluntary.
OTHER SPECIES BY-CATCH	M:MIX01	MISC9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	N/A

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures

See **Annex III** 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

No important difficulties were encountered in 2020.

Table 1 : The EU catches (in tons) by EU Member States in 2020

	BFT	SWO	ALB	YFT	BET	SKJ	BUM	WHM	SMALL	BSH	SMA
Cyprus	153	30	646								
Spain	6068	9462	16302	19618	5997	31928	0,32	0	2825	27075	1669
France	5812	200	4777	17108	2106	12824	235	0,1	1574	60	0,36
Greece	354	657	158						1559		
Croatia	908	23	1						0		
Ireland	16	24	2938								
Italy	4731	2250	1423						1780		
Malta	389	361	13						369		
Portugal	592	2380	1597	129	3070	1033	29	0	210	3836	342
Other	0	7	0								
United Kingdom	0	0	65						106	3	0
Total	19021	15394	27920	36856	11173	45785	265	0,1	8423	30973	2012

Table 2 : EU catches in the ICCAT Convention area in 2020

Species	EU catches (t)
Bluefin Tuna	19021
Swordfish	15394
Albacore	27920
Tropical tunas (BET, SKJ, YFT)	93813
Billfish (BUM, WHM, SAI)	265
Small tunas (FRI, BLT, BON, DOL, LTA)	8423
Sharks (BSH, SMA)	32985

Table 3 : EU Catches by fleet segment in 2020

<i>Fleet</i>		<i>Catches in tn</i>													
<i>Nb of Vessels</i>		<i>BFT</i>	<i>SWO</i>	<i>ALB</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>SKY</i>	<i>SAI</i>	<i>BUM</i>	<i>WHM</i>	<i>Small tunas</i>	<i>BSH</i>	<i>SMA</i>	<i>POR</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Purse seine</i>	189	11984	1,42	175	34382	4827	14794	9	23	0	5549	1,32	0,45	0	71745
<i>Long line</i>	1001	2011	15157	2388	1437	438	354	200	288	1,03	1472	38276	2456	0,32	64479
<i>Mid water trawl</i>	369	398	126	7606	0,17	66	19	0	0,05	0	520	19	0,66	0	8756
<i>Traps</i>	78	3163	8	0,31	0	0	1,88	0	0	0	387	3	0	0	3563
<i>Hand line</i>	562	351	7	2556	8	63	6	0,03	3,52	0	32	1,25	0,57	0	3028
<i>Trolling</i>	196	0	0	4677	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4679
<i>Bait boat</i>	381	1040	0,80	10361	1028	5778	7903	0	0,16	0	44	0	0	0	26155
<i>Harpoons</i>	0	1,85	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
<i>Sport Fishing</i>	278	124	0	62	0	0	0	0	0,25	0	0	0	0	0	186
Other	1072	0,61	10	4	0,81	0,25	7	0	0,04	0	166	47	3	0,01	238
<i>Total</i>	4126	19073	15329	27829	36856	11173	23086	209	314,74	1	8172	38347	2460	0,36	182849

Table 4- Composition of the EU fleet targeting bluefin tuna that was active in 2020

<i>Type</i>	<i>EU Fleet (No vessels)</i>
Purse seiner over 40m	28
Purse seiner between 24 and 40m	35
Purse seiners less than 24m	5
Total Purse Seine Fleet	68
Longliner over 40m	0
Longliner between 24 and 40m	1
Longliner less than 24m	138
Total Longline Fleet	139
Baitboat	56
Handline	52
Trawler	49
Trap	13
Small scale	920
Other	61
Total fleet/fishing capacity	1358

Table 5. Provisional EU Catches (in tons) of Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin Tuna in the period 2013-2020

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Cyprus	17	18	22	94	109	134	151	153
Spain	2502	2446	2893	3453	4197	5022	5389	6068
France	2414	2419	2819	3396	4002	4774	5381	5812
Greece	178	161	195	218	235	267	313	354
Croatia	389	387	458	519	635	744	831	908
Ireland	13	19	14	34	16	17	6	16
Italy	1938	1946	2273	2734	3196	3869	4286	4731
Malta	155	156	183	212	261	308	338	389
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	235	243	263	327	429	450	475	592
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,24	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7841	7796	9121	10988	13081	15585	17170	19021

Table 6: Provisional EU Catches (in tons) of Swordfish in 2020

	N-ATL	S-ATL	MED
Cyprus	0	0	30
Spain	3586	4442	1434
France	90	0	110
Greece	0	0	657

Croatia	0	0	23
Ireland	24	0	0
Italy	0	0	2250
Malta	0	0	361
Portugal	2070	310	0
United Kingdom	7	0	0
Total	5776	4752	4866

Table 7: Distribution between the EU Member States of the maximum number of fishing vessels authorised to fish for northern albacore as a target species in 2020

Ireland	Spain	France	United Kingdom	Portugal
50	730	151	12	310

Table 8 - EU Catches (in tons) of Albacore in 2020

	N-ALB	S-ALB	MED
Cyprus	0	0	646
Spain	16205	30	67
France	4753	10	15
Greece	0	0	158
Croatia	0	0	1
Italy	0	0	1423
Malta	0	0	13
Ireland	2938	0	0
Portugal	1595	2	0
United Kingdom	65	0	0
Total	25556	41	2322

Table 9: Maximum number of fishing vessels at least 20 meters length authorised to fish for bigeye tuna in the ICCAT Convention Area in 2020

	Spain	France	Portugal
Maximum number of vessels with purse seines	23	11	-
Maximum number of vessels with longlines	190	-	79

Table 10: EU Catches (in tons) of Tropical Tuna in the ICCAT Convention Area in 2020

	Yellowfin (YFT)	Bigeye (BET)	Skipjack (SKJ)
Spain	19618	5997	31928
France	17108	2106	12824
Portugal	129	3070	1033
Other			
Total	36856	11173	45785

Table 11: EU Catches (in tons) of BUM and WHM in 2020

	BUM	WHM
Spain	0,32	0,0
France	235	0,1
Portugal	29	0,0
Total	265	0

Table 12: EU Catches (in tons) of small tunas in 2020

	FRI	BLT	BON	DOL	LTA	Other³
Malta		7	1,25	358	3	
Spain	926	987	334	22	503	53
France	299		119	890	163	102
Portugal	0,14	29	168	6	3	4
Croatia						
Italy	5		570		1204	
Greece	262		342		955	
United Kingdom						106
TOTAL	1493	1023	1534	1277	2832	265

Table 13: EU Catches of Blue shark and Shortfin mako in 2020

	BSH	SMA
Spain	27075	1669
France	60	
Portugal	3836	342
Total	3	

³ Other includes mainly BLF, BRS, WAH and KGX.

Table 14. Length samples and total number of individuals sampled per species in 2020

	Nb of Trip	Nb of trips sampled	Nb of trips with observers	Length samples and total number of individuals sampled per species (N samples/N ind)											
				BFT	SWO	ALB	YFT	BET	SKJ	SAI	BUM	WHM	BSH	SMA	
<i>Purse seine</i>	525	425	342	<i>No samples</i>	1223	3	79	30183	4796	88308	304	341	1	2	2
				<i>No individuals</i>	2488	4	70	30970	5213	120820	392	390	3	3	2
<i>Long line</i>	24365	1522	291	<i>No samples</i>	750	932	124	1	29	1	0	4	0	77	1
				<i>No individuals</i>	2197	9349	1628	337	224	6	38	7	0	825	1
<i>Mid water trawl</i>	2413	190	4	<i>No samples</i>	4	14	23	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	0
				<i>No individuals</i>	35	43	3016	0	4	0	0	0	0	8	0
<i>Traps</i>	353	168	122	<i>No samples</i>	122	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
				<i>No individuals</i>	1211	0	0	19	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Hand line</i>	1293	401	15	<i>No samples</i>	382	336	337	337	338	336	336	336	336	1	0
				<i>No individuals</i>	1389	0	1	15	14	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Trolling</i>	97	1	1	<i>No samples</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				<i>No individuals</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Bait boat</i>	10177	971	94	<i>No samples</i>	477	472	491	617	822	3512	472	472	472	0	0
				<i>No individuals</i>	7264	0	805	89	1637	700	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Harpoons</i>	0	0	0	<i>No samples</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				<i>No individuals</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Sport Fishing</i>	4	40	4	<i>No samples</i>	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				<i>No individuals</i>	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 15. Number of Length Samples and total number of individuals sampled per species (N samples/N ind)

		ALM	ALN	BAF	BLM	BON+BLT	BRZ	CFW	CGX	CNT	DIY	DKK	DOL	DYL	EHN	FAL	FRI + LTA	GBA	KYS	LGH	LKV	LKY	
Purse seine	<i>No samples</i>	67	26	2	2	0	0	1	1	19507	1	5	1490	0	3	1025	1961	561	298	0	103	0	
	<i>No individuals</i>	67	26	2	2	0	0	1	1	19507	1	5	1490	0	3	1025	1961	561	298	0	103	0	
Long line	<i>No samples</i>												1										
	<i>No individuals</i>												32										
Traps	<i>No samples</i>												1										
	<i>No individuals</i>												2										
Bait boat	<i>No samples</i>																						
	<i>No individuals</i>																						
		LOB	LTA	MOX	MRW	MYS	MZZ	NAU	NXU	OCS	PLS	REO	RHN	RMB	RMM	RMV	RRU	RUB	SPF	SPK	SPL	SPZ	
Purse seine	<i>No samples</i>	740	328	15	6			4		2	36	8			2	36	8	2			3	2	
	<i>No individuals</i>	740	328	15	6			4		2	36	8			2	36	8	2			3	2	
Long line	<i>No samples</i>										1												
	<i>No individuals</i>										7												
Bait boat	<i>No samples</i>		25																				
	<i>No individuals</i>		0																				

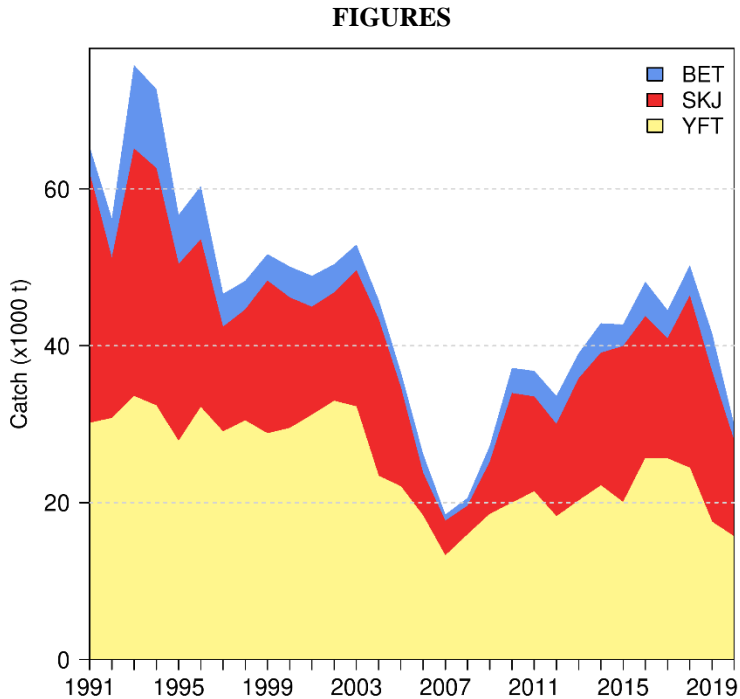


Figure 1. Total fishery production. Landings by species of the French purse seine fishing fleet during 1991-2020

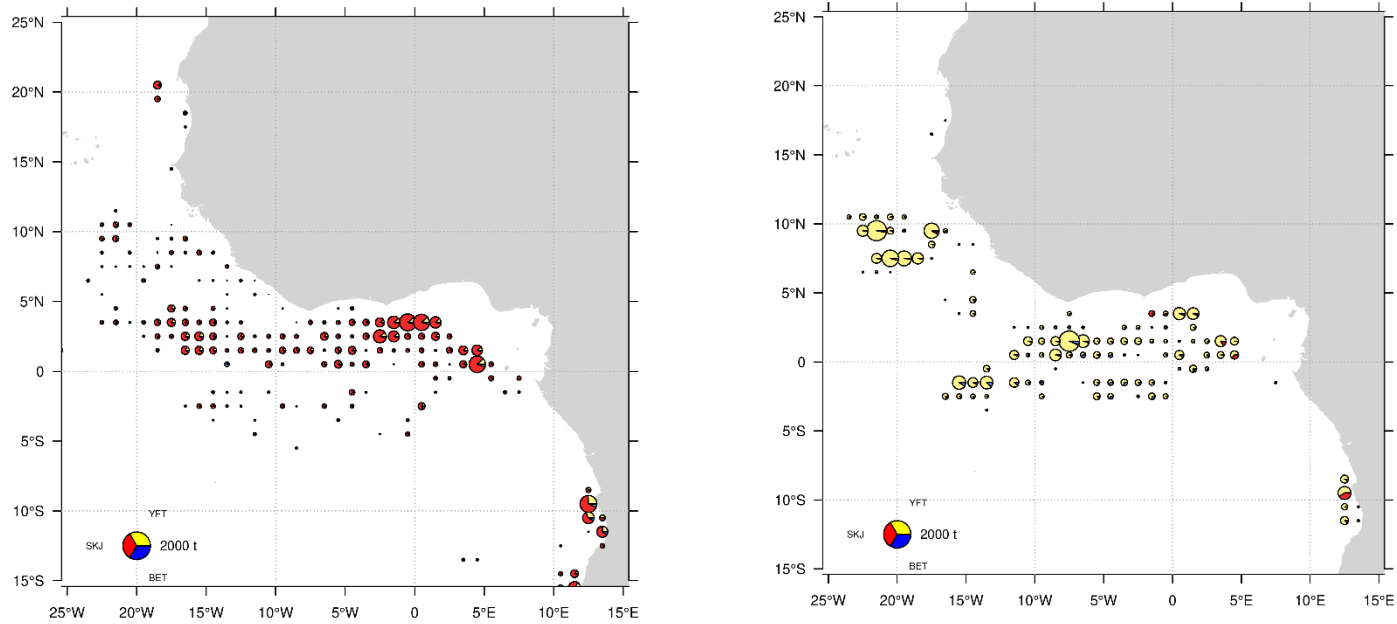


Figure 2 – Geographical distribution of specific catches (species/1° square) per fishing mode (left = FAD, right = free swimming school) for the French purse seine fleet in 2020

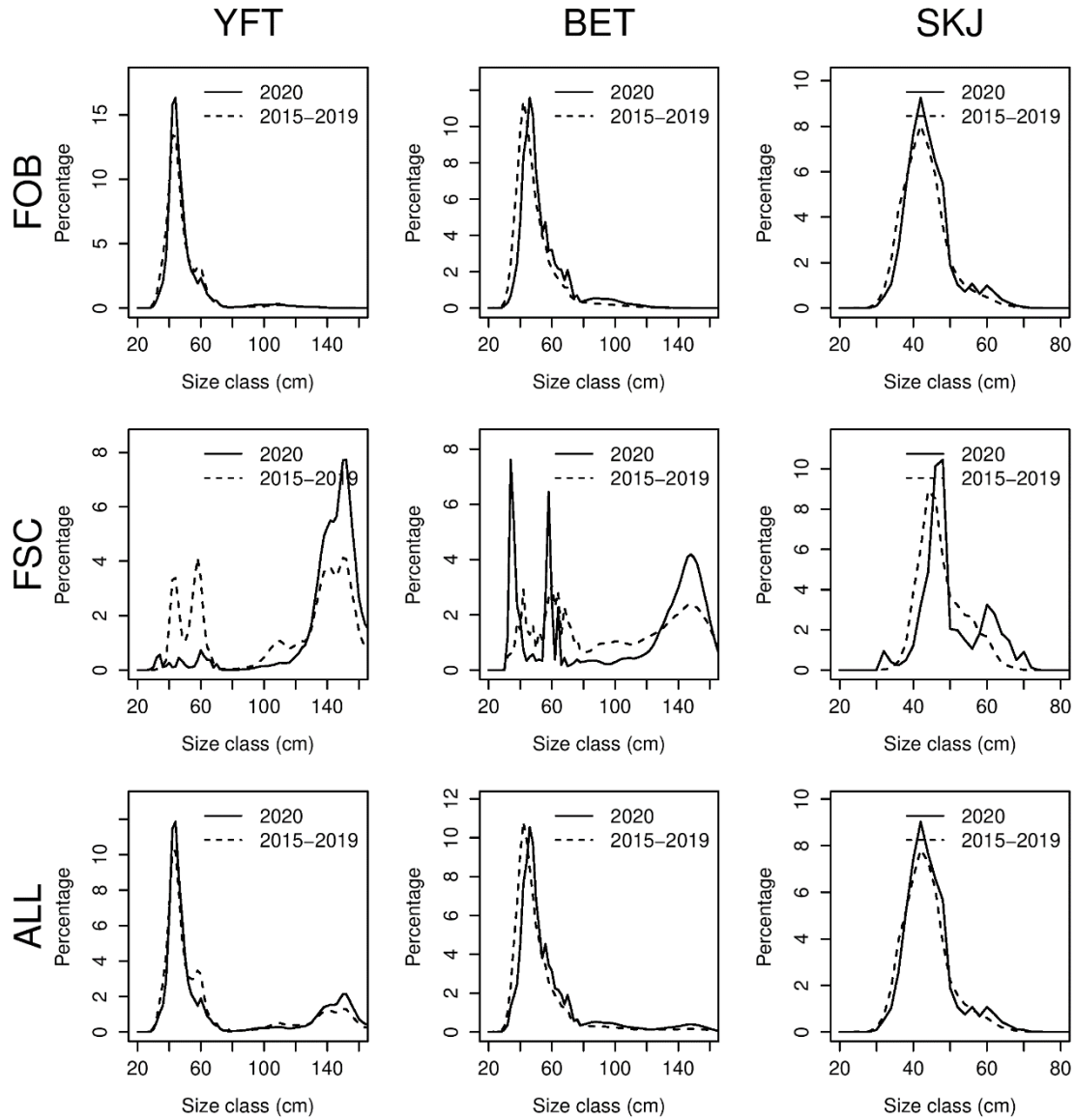


Figure 3. Distribution by size class of the catch (in percentage of the total number of fishes) for the French purse seine fleet in 2020 (solid line) and for an average year representing the period 2015-2019 (dotted line).

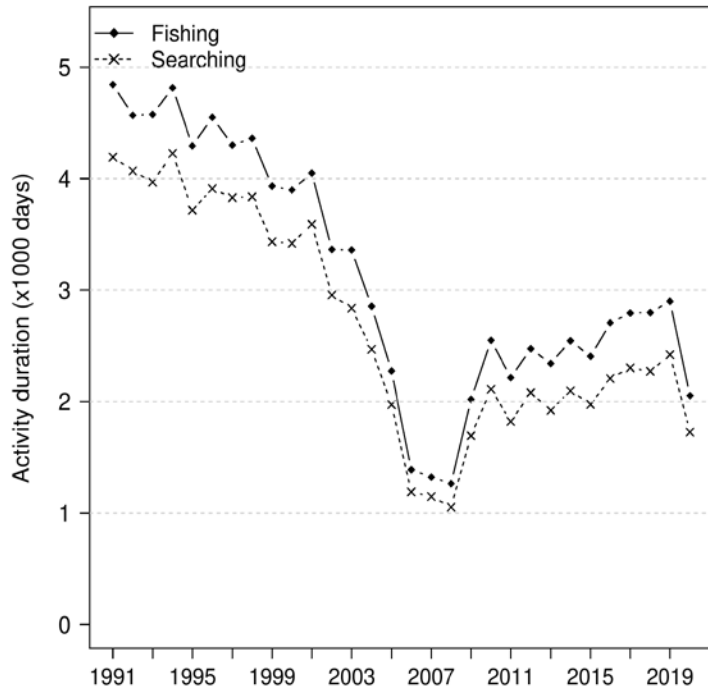


Figure 4 – Temporal series of the annual fishing days and associated searching days for the French purse seine tuna fleet in the Atlantic Ocean.

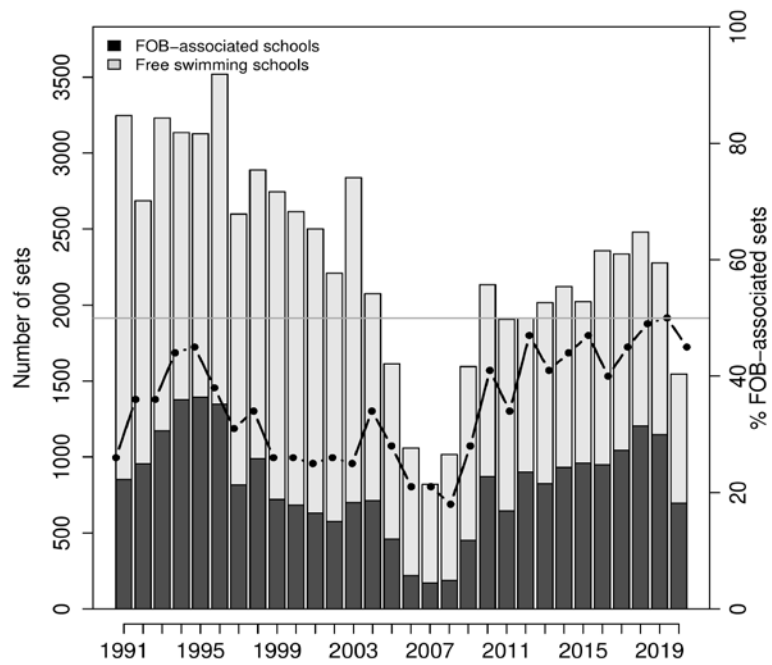


Figure 5 – Temporal series of the total number of fishing sets (positive and null) per year (bars) with the overlap of the percentage of fishing sets operated on floating objects (black line with black dots).

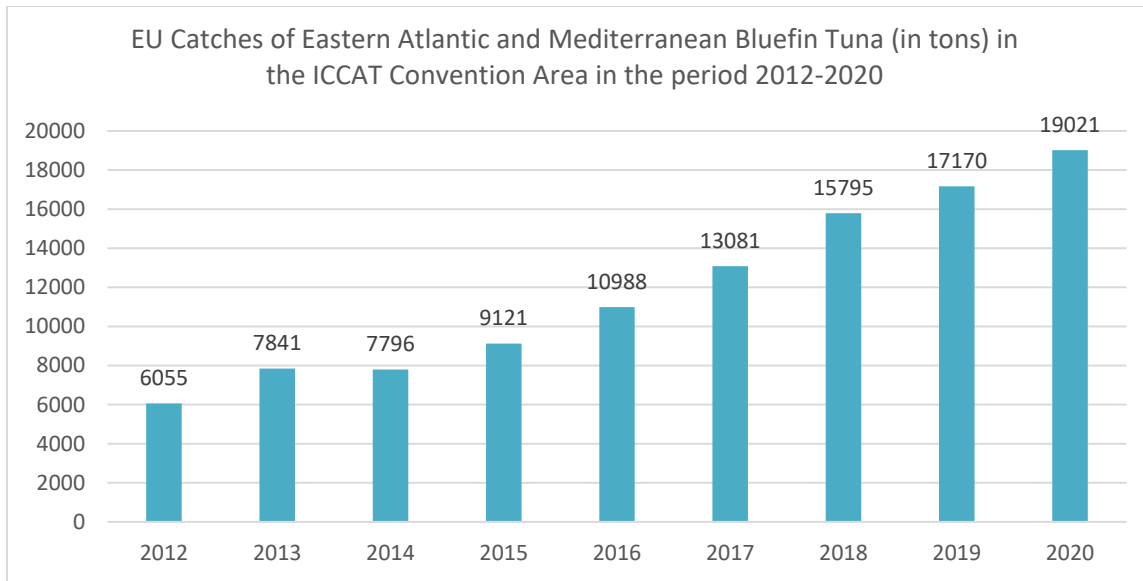


Figure 6. EU Catches of Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin Tuna (in tons) in the ICCAT Convention Area in the period 2012-2020.

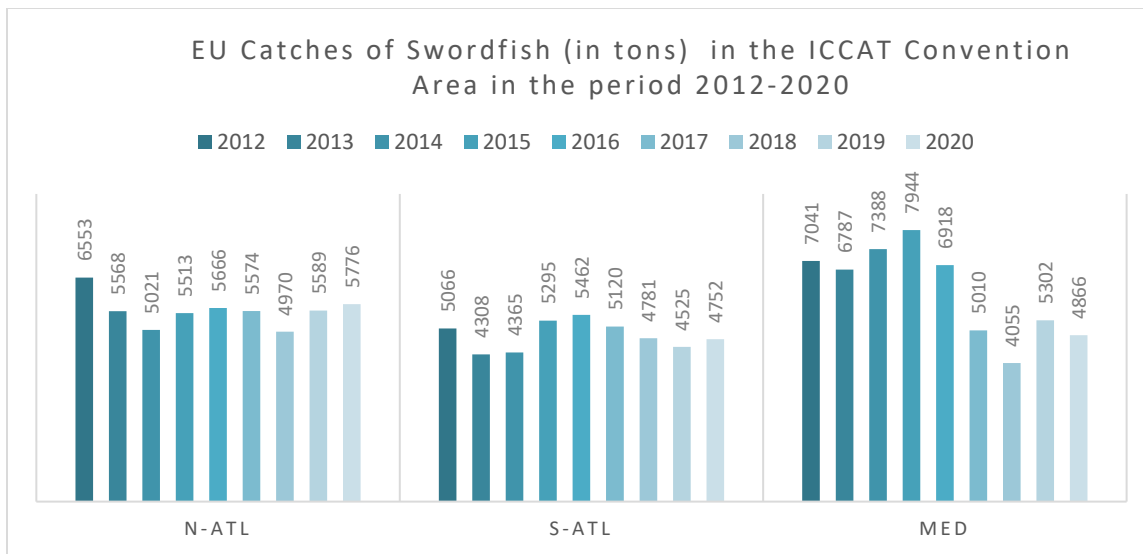


Figure 7. EU Catches of Swordfish (in tons) in the ICCAT Convention Area in the period 2012-2020

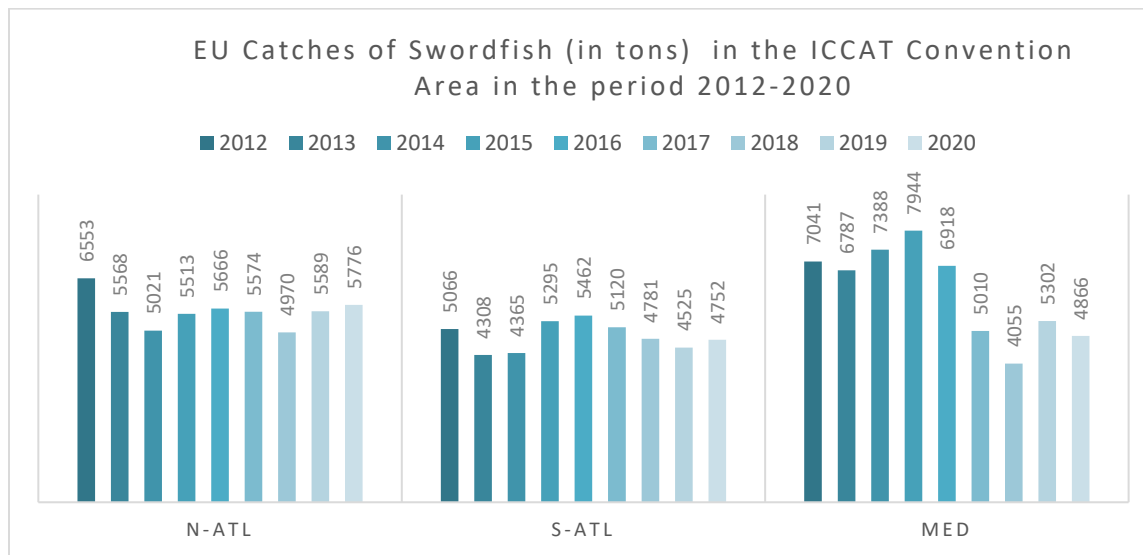


Figure 8. EU Catches of Albacore (in tons) in the ICCAT Convention Area in the period 2012-2020.

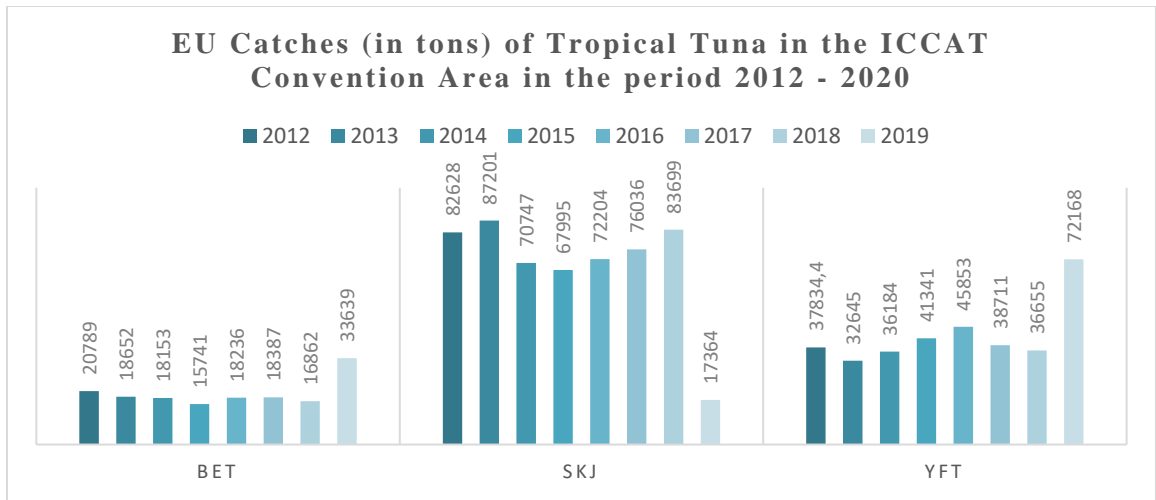


Figure 9. EU Catches (in tons) of Tropical Tuna in the ICCAT Convention Area in the period 2012 – 2020.

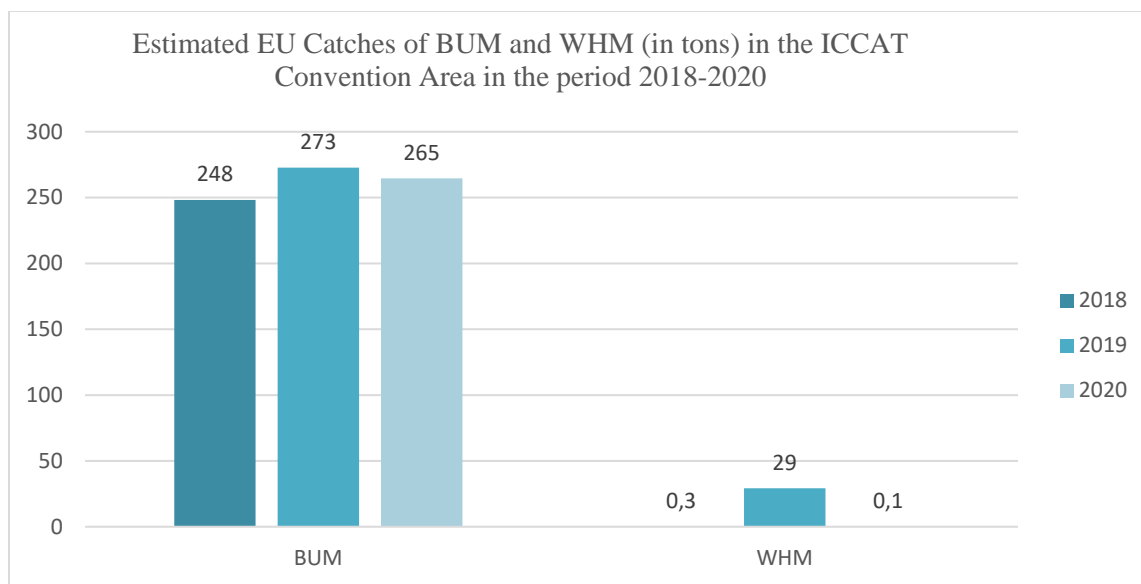


Figure 10: Estimated EU catches of BUM and WHM in the period 2018-2020

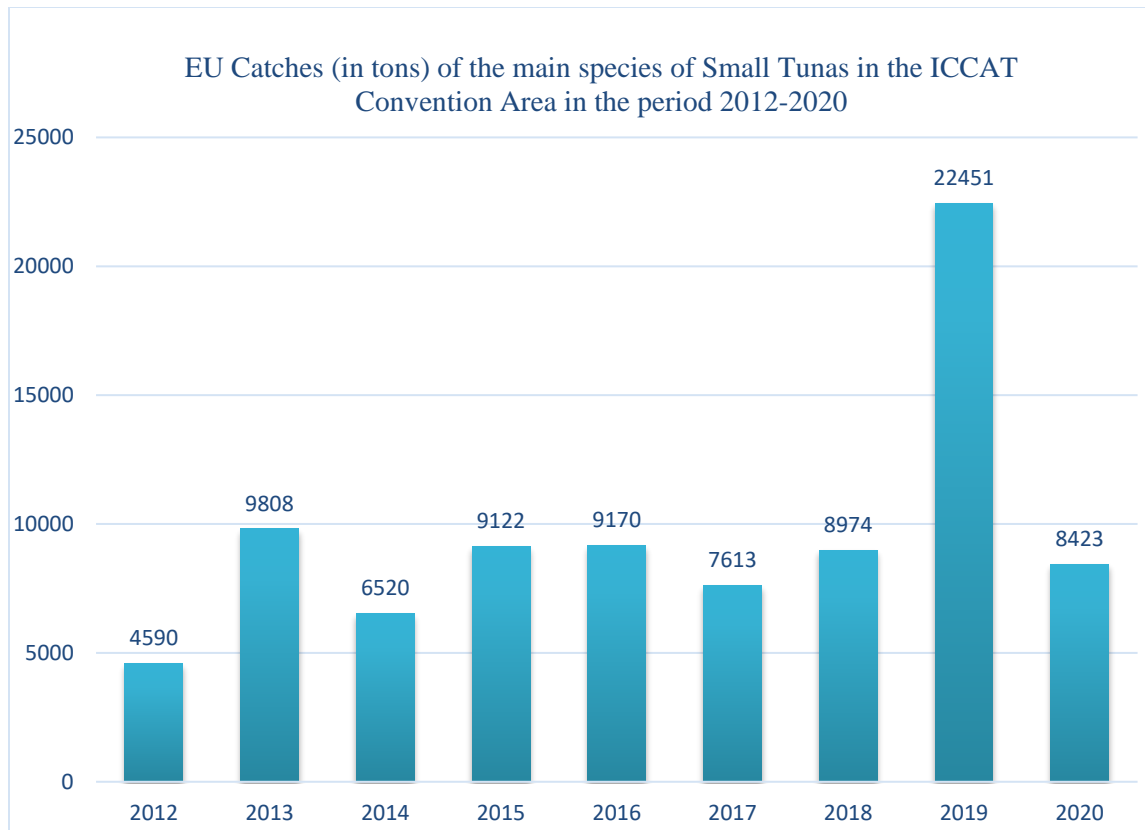


Figure 11. EU Catches (in tons) of the main species of Small Tunas in the ICCAT Convention Area in the period 2012-2020.

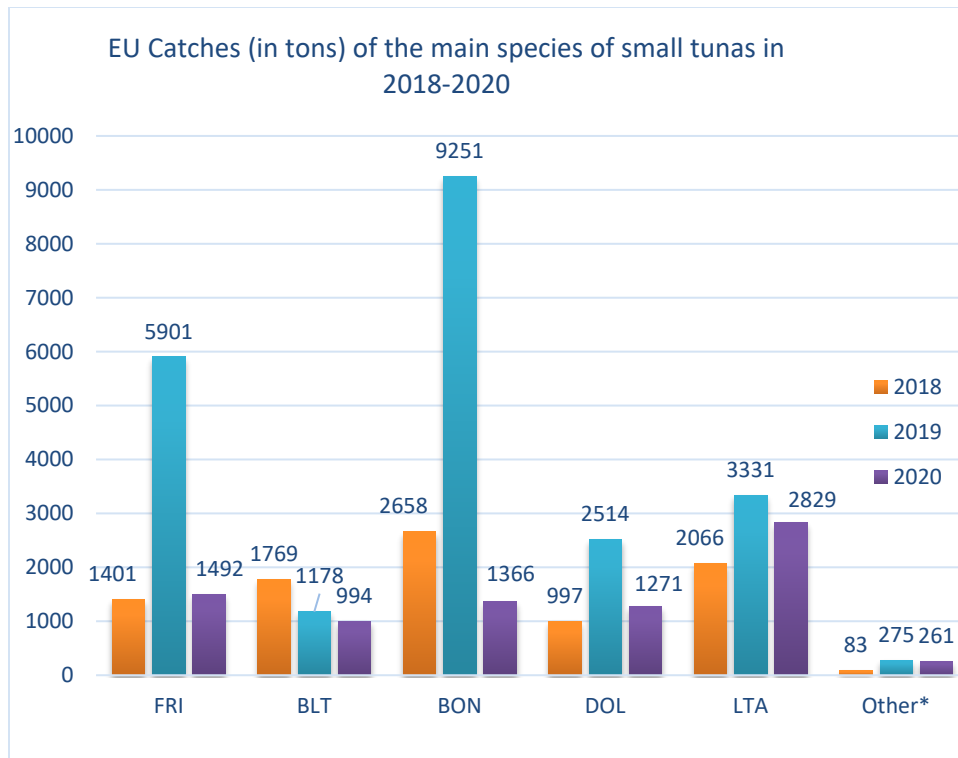


Figure 12: EU Catches (in tons) by species of Small Tunas in the ICCAT Convention Area in the period 2018-2020.

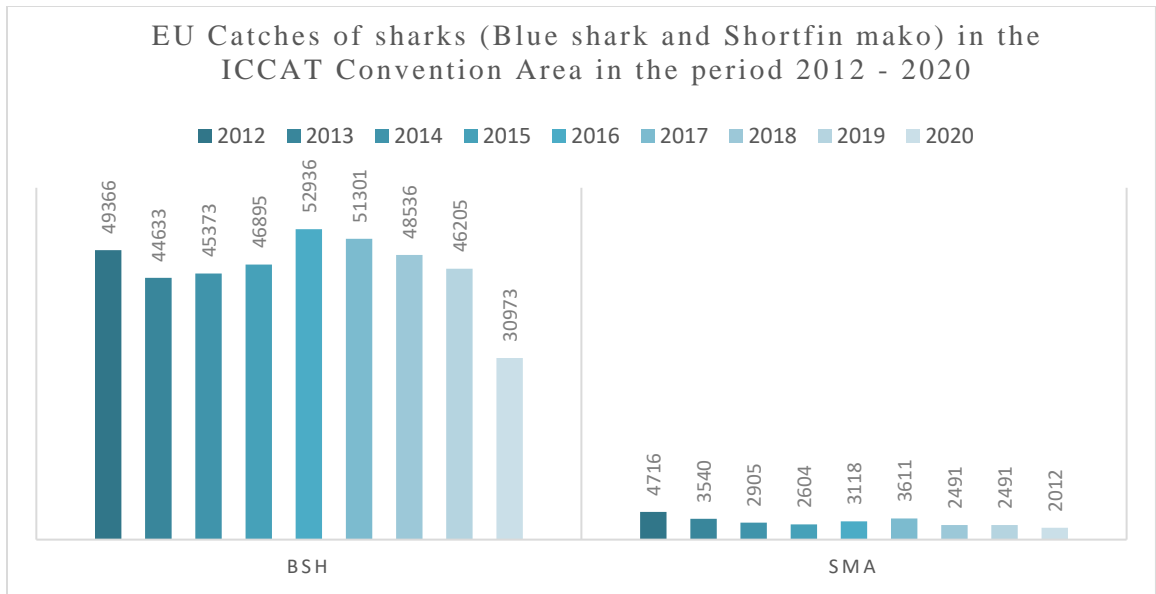


Figure 13. EU catches of sharks (in tons) in the ICCAT Convention Area in the period 2012-2020

**Annexes to Part I
Annex I**

Table 16 – Landings of major and minor tropical tuna species caught by the French tropical tuna fleets (BB and PS) operating in the Atlantic Ocean in 2020

Species	FRI	LTA	BET	SKJ	YFT	Total
BB			79,69	634,36	184,93	898,98
PS	296,00	155,50	1.956,67	12.160,64	15.681,30	30.250,11
Total	296,00	155,5	2036,37	12795,00	15866,22	31149,09
% BB			9%	71%	21%	100%
% PS	1%	1%	6%	40%	52%	100%

Table 17 – Volume of landings and species contribution for the French purse seine tropical tuna fishery in 2020 respectively to the fishing mode, free school (FSC) and floating objects (FOB)

Mod	YFT	SKJ	BET	ALB	OTH	TOTAL
FSC	13404	670	909	7	19	15010
FOB	2277	11490	1048	4	433	15251
% FSC	89,30%	4,46%	6,06%	0,05%	0,13%	100,00%
% FOB	14,93%	75,34%	6,87%	0,03%	2,84%	100,00%

Table 18 – 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 2017 to 2020

Year	50-400	401-600	601-800	801-1200	1201-2000	Nb vessels	CC
2017	1	0	2	6	2	11	9907
2018	1	0	2	6	2	11	9971
2019	1	0	2	6	2	11	9946
2020	1	0	1	6	2	10	9401

Table 19 - French nominal catches for the main species regulated by ICCAT in 2020.

Species group	Species (cod.)	Stocks/Areas	Sub-total (kg)
Major tunas	Thunnus alalunga - ALB	M	14,519.73
		N	4,752,865.95
		S	10,000.00
		M	0
	Thunnus thynnus - BFT	E	5,812,119.00
		W	0
	Thunnus obesus - BET	A	2,106,431.41
	Katsuwonus pelamis- SKJ	E	12,821,842.25
		W	2,239.00
	Thunnus albacares - YFT	E	15,886,079.00
		W	1,222,054.00
	Xiphias gladius - SWO	M	110,245.89
		N	89,584.07
	Makaira nigricans- BUM	A	235,289
Tetrapturus albidus - WHM	A	115.02	
Istiophorus albicans - SAI	E	8,525.00	
	W	1,929.00	
Small tunas	Thunnus atlanticus - BLF	AT-NE	26.90
		AT-NW	15,167.09
	Euthynnus alletteratus - LTA	AT-NE	51,537.98
		AT-SE	105,422.00
		MD	6,523.55
	Sarda sarda - BON	AT-NE	61,746.75
AT-NW		0	

		MD	56,923.65
	Auxis thazard - FRI	AT-NE	52,505.20
		AT-SE	246,338.00
		MD	96.75
	Acanthocybium solandri - WAH	AT-NE	2,725.00
		AT-NW	30,783.00
		AT-SE	26,047.00
	Scomberomorus brasiliensis - BRS	AT-NW	0
	Coryphaena hippurus - DOL	AT-NE	1,576.61
		AT-NW	874,997.97
		AT-SE	10,866.00
		AT-SW	0
		MD	3,032.90
	Scomberomorus spp - KGX	AT-NE	590.60
		AT-NW	26,968.00
		AT-SW	25.71
Tuna (other sp.)	Thunnini - TUN	AT-NE	0
	Istiophoridae - BIL	AT-SE	2,049
Sharks (major sp.)	Isurus oxyrinchus - SMA	AT-NE	102.41
		AT-SE	220.00
		MD	34.42
	Prionace glauca - BSH	AT-NE	57,204.08
		AT-SE	16.00
		MD	2,329.13
Sharks (other sp.)	Cetorhinus maximus - BSK	AT-NW	15.60
	Alopias vulpinus - ALV	AT-NE	196.06
		MD	62,448.23
	Carcharhinus falciformis - FAL	AT-NE	1,722.54

	AT-SE	6,315.00
	AT-SW	48,350.00
Pteroplatytrygon violacea - PLS	AT-NE	0
	AT-SE	38.00
Lamnidae - MSK	AT-NW	81.00
Dasyatidae - STT	AT-NW	284.27
	MD	0
Sphyrna zygaena - SPZ	AT-NE	3,154.00
	AT-SE	0
Sphyrna lewini - SPL	AT-NE	3,535.00
	AT-SE	506.00
Carcharhinus longimanus - OCS	AT-NE	0
	AT-SE	167.00
Sphyrna mokarran - SPK	AT-NE	167.00
	AT-SE	0
Pteroplatytrygon violacea - PLS	AT-NE	0
	AT-SE	0
Manta birostris - RMB	AT-NE	38.00
	AT-SE	81.00
Mobula mobular - RMM	AT-NE	284.27
	AT-SE	0
Mobula tarapacana - RMT	AT-NE	0
	AT-SE	149.00
Mobulidae	AT-SE	5,401.00
TOTAL (kg)		44,857,408.99

France has issued the following number of professional fishing licenses for bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean Sea in 2020:

Table 20- bluefin tuna licenses allocated and used by the French industry in 2020

	Threshold	Licences issued
Trawlers – Atlantic coast	57	49
Bait boats – Atlantic coast	8	5
Handline – Atlantic coast	47	39
Longliners – Atlantic coast	23	14
Other artisans – Exclusive trolling bait-boats – Mediterranean sea	140	46
Other artisans – Non exclusive trolling bait-boats – Mediterranean sea		14
Other artisans – Artisanal longliners – Mediterranean sea		57
Other artisans – Offshore longline vessels – Mediterranean sea		3
Purse seiners – Mediterranean Sea	22	22
Total	297	249

Table 21- EU Malta Catches (T) for the major species in the ICCAT Convention area in 2020

	BFT	SWO	ALB-MED	YFT	BET	SKJ
EU Malta	388.69	361.29	12.723	0	0	0.42

The composition of catches presents some differences compared to the previous year as presented in the table below for the following major ICCAT species:

Table 22. EU Malta Catches (T) for the major species in the ICCAT Convention area in 2018-2020

Species	2018	2019	2020	% Difference* 2019-2020
ALB-MED	103.60	77.22	12.72	-83.52%
BFT	308.16	338.28	388.68	+14.90%
SWO	307.65	406.93	361.29	-11.22%

Table 23. EU Malta Catches (t) for small tunas in the ICCAT Convention area in 2018-2020

Species	2018	2019	2020	Difference 2019-2020
BLT	12,25	12,44	6.86	-44.84%
BON	1,85	0,99	1.24	+24.75%
DOL	413,78	414,06	357.77	-13.59%
LTA	5,73	6,99	3.03	+56.62%

Table 24. EU Malta Catches (t) for sharks in the ICCAT Convention area in 2018-2020

Species	2018	2019	2020	Difference 2019-2020
BSH	2,415	1,585	2.34	+47.44%

Annex II

List of studies ended or started in 2019 concerning large pelagic stocks/fisheries under FWC EASME/EMFF/2016/008 Provision of Scientific Advice from Fisheries Beyond EU Waters

1. **EASME/EMFF/2017/1.3.2.6/SC07 - Testing designs and identify options to mitigate impacts of drifting FADs on the ecosystem (BIOFAD) (09/08/2017 – 09/12/2019)**
2.

The aim of this study is threefold: first, to test the use of specific biodegradable materials and designs for the construction of drifting FADs in natural environmental conditions; second, to identify additional options to mitigate drifting FADs impacts on the ecosystem; and third, to assess the socio-economic viability of the use of BIO FADs in the Purse Seine tropical tuna fishery.
3. **EASME/EMFF/2017/1.3.2.6/SC09 – Catch, effort and ecosystem impacts of tropical tuna fisheries - (CECOFAD II) (24/04/2018 – 24/12/2019)**
4.

This study has three specific objectives:

 1. Estimate the contribution of the new fishing technologies (implemented by the tropical tuna purse seine fisheries) to fishing mortality;
 2. Estimate the accuracy and precision of direct indices of abundance;
 3. Improve the knowledge of the environmental impact of tropical tuna fisheries and develop ecosystem management measures accounting for ecosystem considerations.
5. **EASME/EMFF/2019/1.3.2.2/SC16 - Evaluation of the effects of hooks shape/size on the catchability, yields and mortality of target and by-catch species in the surface longline fisheries of the Atlantic Ocean and adjacent seas (16/10/2019; 16/08/2020)**

6. The main aim of the study is to seek advice in order to clarify whether the use of circle hooks per se is effective in reducing mortalities of unwanted species (i.e. species protected and/or subject to release-alive policy), without negatively affecting the catch rates and yields of the targeted species and/or the economic viability of longline fisheries.
7. **RECOLAPE** project (Strengthening REgional COoperation in the area of LArge PELagic fishery data collection) EU Grant MARE/2016/22 (December 2017-July 2019)
8. RECOLAPE is aimed at strengthening the regional cooperation in the area of biological data collection for highly migratory species whose management is essentially under tuna RFMOs. The geographical scope of the study was the Mediterranean Sea and long-distance fisheries in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans (though the results might be later applied to other areas and tuna RFMOs).

Annex III

EU Member States and United Kingdom research activities at national level on issues related to ICCAT fisheries and voluntary contributions to the scientific work of international organisations

1. SPAIN

Voluntary funding for several studies and research activities was provided during 2020-2021. 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 2020, 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 2020-2021 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 2020, 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 5 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). Data on age, fecundity, length, sex, sexual maturity and weight have been collected for over over 200,000 tuna and tuna-like species specimens from Spanish fleets (Table 25), both target and bycatch within the Data Collection Framework. Several research projects focused on tuna and tuna-like species, as well as on several bycatch species, have continued during the biennial period 2020-2021.

Table 25: Number of fish used for the estimation of different variables from EU-Spain fleets in the ICCAT Convention Area in 2020, by species. Preliminary data.

Species/Variable	age	fecundity	length	sex ratio	Sexual maturity	weight
<i>Auxis rochei</i>	71	11	276	49	23	71
<i>Auxis thazard</i>			42			
<i>Euthynnus alleteratus</i>	70	2	225	29	68	79
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	60	0	334	8	0	61
<i>Prionace glauca</i>			159	150		12
<i>Sarda sarda</i>	32	0	1488	31	21	32
<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	0	0	16765	0	0	1
<i>Thunnus albacares</i>			35	0	0	0
<i>Thunnus obesus</i>			206	0	0	0
<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>	78	3	8593	44	74	70
<i>Xiphias gladius</i>	90	0	6515	127	89	505

2. 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.

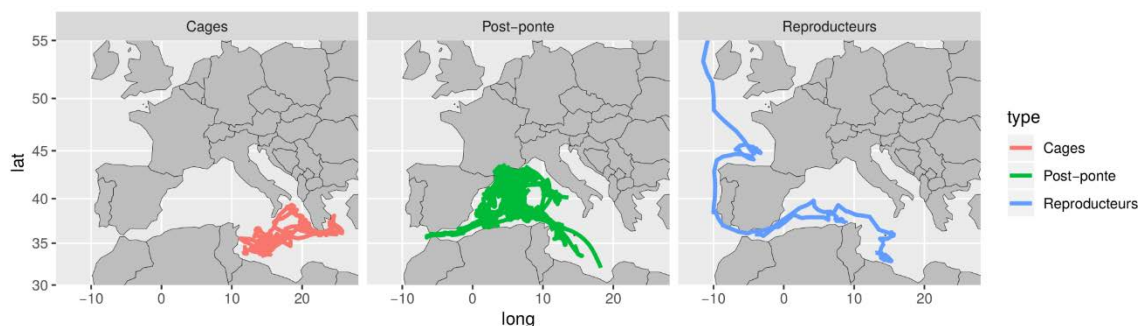
3. *Ifremer research on bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean Sea*

Two main research activities are carried out by Ifremer on bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean Sea.

The first activity is the aerial survey in the Gulf of Lions. This activity has been initiated in 2000 and provides a key fisheries-independent abundance index for young bluefin tuna in the Mediterranean. This is the only index of this kind and it is therefore very valuable to ICCAT for management purpose. The index has been used for the 2017 assessment of the eastern stock. 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.

The second activity, not independent from the first one, focuses on observing migrations of bluefin tuna in relation to its physiology. This is done through the development of a new electronic tag, embarking a sensor aiming at capturing fish growth and indirectly reproduction (POPSTAR project funded by Ifremer). The project aims also at tagging bluefin tuna caught by purse seiners. The Purse seiner fishery has been representing more than 50% of the Eastern BFT catch in the past 10 years, yet hardly any tagging has been done on this segment. A successful tagging operation was carried out from a purse-seiner in June 2018 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).



This project is also applied on Blue Marlin in the Indian Ocean, with a French scientist involved in IOTC. In 2019, the EMFF project (FishNchip) has been funded. This project aims at observing bluefin tuna reproduction events through the sensor developed in the project previously described. In this project deployments of electronic tags from the French purse seiners will be made in 2019 and 2020, to provide clearer information on migrations in and out the Mediterranean Sea. In June 2019, 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.

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.

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.

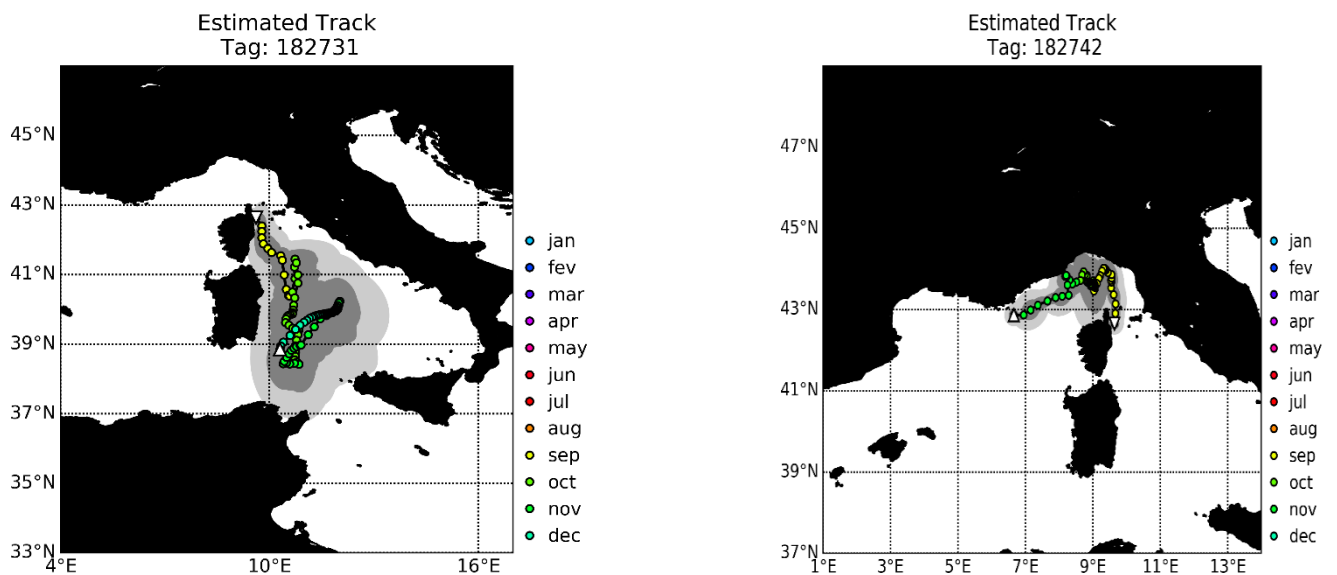
3.1. Ifremer research on Mediterranean swordfish

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 will be assessed using macroscopic gonad characteristics, trends of gonadal indexes and sex ratio for both sexes, oocyte size-frequency distributions, microscopic investigation of oocyte development stages. Environmental DNA techniques will be used to identify potential spawning grounds. The large-scale vertical movements of juveniles and spawners will be investigated using 21 pop-up satellite archival tags (PSAT) while longlines instrumented with cameras and sensors will be used to assist characterizing behaviour of juveniles in the vicinity of the fishing gear.

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 is intended to resume in 2021.



LJFL : 95 cm – Days-at-sea : 68

LJFL : 100 cm - Days at sea : 64

The first results showed that spawning occurred from June to July in the vicinity of Corsica where sex/size ratio fluctuated seasonally. Microscopic investigation of oocyte development stages has been conducted in the frame of the

Swordfish Year Program (SWOYP) of ICCAT is the reproductive biology of the three ICCAT swordfish stocks (Saber et al., 2020).

- *Abascal, F. J., Mejuto, J., Quintans, M., García-Cortés, B., & Ramos-Cartelle, A. (2015). Tracking of the broadbill swordfish, Xiphias gladius, in the central and eastern North Atlantic. Fisheries Research, 162, 20-28. doi:https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fishres.2014.09.011.*
-
- *Musyl, M. K., Domeier, M. L., Nasby-Lucas, N., Brill, R. W., McNaughton, L. M., Swimmer, J. Y., . . . Liddle, J. B. (2011). Performance of pop-up satellite archival tags. Marine Ecology Progress Series, 433, 1-U58. doi:Doi 10.3354/Meps09202.*
- *Saber, S., de Urbina, J. O., Gillespie, K., Poisson, F., Coelho, R., Rosa, D., . . . Macías, D. (2020). A Preliminary analysis of the maturity of ICCAT swordfish stocks. Collective Volume of Scientific Papers, 77(3), 537-551.*

3.2. 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 2020, special attention has been paid 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 analyses of different parameters (shedding rate, reporting rate, etc.) from the AOTTP tagging data.

3.2.1. 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).

3.2.2. Students’ research

Several PhD thesis and Master Science internships are developed on the Atlantic tropical tuna fisheries in IRD (UMR MARBEC). Among others:

- *Baidai Y. (2017-2020) « Dérivation d’un indicateur indépendant de la pêche pour les thons tropicaux à partir de leur comportement agrégatif autour des Dispositifs de Concentration de Poissons » (PhD Université de Montpellier; ED GAIA)*
- *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) “ Modeling 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)*
- *Perez I. (2019-2022) « Entre durabilité de l’exploitation et conservation des écosystèmes hauturiers. Vers un aménagement spatio-temporel de la pêche à la senne du thon tropical dans l’océan Atlantique et dans l’océan Indien », (PhD Université de Montpellier; ED GAIA).*

3.3. Sharks and ray in the Mediterranean sea:

Blue sharks (*Prionace glauca*) and stingray (*Pteroplatytrygon violacea*)

The SELPAL and RéPAST programmes, funded by the fishing sector (France Filère Pêche - FFP) were designed to describe the activity of the domestic longline Blue fin 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 (*Prionace glauca*) is the most abundant large pelagic sharks in the Mediterranean Sea however information on its biology, ecology, and migration behavior 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. We used 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) 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. We found that 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, we provide first insights into seasonal migrations, exchanges between ecoregions and habitat preferences of blue sharks in the studied area. We identified the Gulf of Lions as parturition pupping and and nurse ground. We demonstrated that sharks could use major current to undergo large movements. Our results support the current Mediterranean stock boundary based on conventional tagging programs.

3.4. Research presentations and publications

Ifremer certifies the authenticity of the documents presented or published below:

- 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* IN PRESS . <https://doi.org/10.1111/fog.12532>
- Rouyer Tristan, Bonhommeau Sylvain, Giordano Nicolas, Giordano François, Ellul Saviour, Ellul Giovanni, Deguara Simeon, Wendling Bertrand, Bernard Serge, Kerzerho Vincent (2020). *Tagging Atlantic bluefin tuna from a Mediterranean spawning ground using a purse seiner* . *Fisheries Research* , 226, 105522 (6p.) . *Publisher's official version* : <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fishres.2020.105522> , *Open Access version* : <https://archimer.ifremer.fr/doc/00607/71876/>
- Rouyer T., Kimoto A., Zarrad R., Ortiz M., Palma C., Mayor C., Lauretta M., Gordo A., and Walter J. (2020). *Data and model set-up for the 2020 update stock assessment of the Eastern and Mediterranean Atlantic bluefin tuna stock*. *SCRS/2020/069*. Pp 325-351
- Lauretta M., Kimoto A., Hanke A., Rouyer T., Ortiz M., Palma C., Mayor C., and Walter J. *Western Atlantic bluefin tuna Virtual Population Analysis updated data inputs and model specifications*. *SCRS/2020/070*. 352-375
- Lauretta M., Kimoto A., Hanke A., Rouyer T., Ortiz M., and Walter J. *Western Atlantic bluefin tuna virtual population analysis base model diagnostics and results*. *SCRS/2020/119*. 578-605
- Lauretta M., Kimoto A., Hanke A., Rouyer T., Ortiz M., and Walter J. *Western Atlantic bluefin tuna virtual population analysis stock projections*. *SCRS/2020/120*. 606-615

IRD certifies the authenticity of the documents presented or published below:

4. Reports for specific contracts

- Merino G., Urtizberea A., García D., Santiago J., Murua H., Harford W., Walter Jr. J., Gaertner D. (2020) Final report of the ICCAT short-term contract: Modelling approaches - Support to ICCAT tropical tunas MSE process. *Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT*, 76(6): 997-1009
- Gaertner D., Guéry L., Grande M., Pascual P., Kaplan D., Santiago J., Badai Y., Abascal F., Imzilen T., Deledda G., Diallo A., Marsac F., Orue B., Deslias C., Capello M., Katara I., Deniz S., Ramos Ma-L., Casanas Machin I., Baez J-C., Floch L., Cauquil P., Depetris M., Duparc A., Clavareau L., Merigot B., Uranga J., Merino G., Murua H., Urtizberea A., Dagorn L., Arrizabalaga H. (2019). *Catch, effort and ecosystem impacts of Tropical Tuna fisheries (CECOFAD2). Final Report. European Commission. Specific Contract No. 9 under Framework Contract No. EASME/EMFF/2016/008. pp + Annexes.*

5. Scientific documents produced during expert ICCAT meetings

- Guéry L., Deslias C., Kaplan D., Marsac F., Abascal F., Pascual P., and Gaertner D. (2020) Accounting for fishing days without set in the CPUE standardization of yellowfin tuna in free schools for the EU purse seine fleet operating in the Eastern Atlantic Ocean during the 1991-2018 period. *Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT*, 76(6): 294-320
- Duparc A., Aragno V., Depetris M., Floch L., Cauquil P., Lebranchu J., Gaertner D., and Bach P. (2020) Assessment of the species composition of major tropical tunas in purse seine catches: a new modelling approach for the tropical tuna treatment processing (Case of the French fleet in the Atlantic Ocean. *Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT*, 76(6): 951-982.
- Duparc A., Amandé J., Lesage M., Cauquil P., Gaertner D., Pascual P., and Bach P. (2020) Local market of the tropical purse seine fishery: update and perspective for its assessment in Abidjan. *Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT*, 76(6): 983-991
- Duparc A., Floch L., Cauquil P., Depetris M., Lebranchu J., Yala D. and Bach P. (2020). Statistics of the French Purse seine fishing fleet targeting tropical tunas in the Atlantic Ocean (1991-2019). *Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT*, 77 (8): 73-102.
- Duparc A., Pascual-Alayon P.J., Abascal F. and Floch L. (2020). Spatio-temporal patterns of juveniles in EU purse sein fleet catches targetting tropical tunas over the period 1990-2019. *Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT*, 77 (8): 103-120.
- Baidai Y., Dagorn L., Amandé M.J., Gaertner D., and Capello M. (2020) Aggregation processes of tuna under drifting fish aggregating devices (DFADs) assessed through fisher's echosounder buoy in the Atlantic Ocean. *Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT*, 76(6): 762-776
- Baidai Y., Dagorn L., Amandé M.J., Gaertner D., and Capello M. (2020) Mapping tuna occurrence under drifting fish aggregating devices from fisher's echosounder buoys in the Atlantic Ocean. *Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT*, 76(6): 777-784
- Deledda-Tramoni G., Gaertner D. (2020) Assessing the effectiveness of the current moratorium on dFADs using conventional tagging data from the AOTTP. Preliminary results. *Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT*, 76(6): 126-138
- Gaertner D., Goni N., Amande J., Pascual Alayon P., N'Gom F., Addi E., Conceicao I., da Silva G. B., Alves Bezerra N., Ferreira Muniz R., Niella Y., Wright S., Beare D., Ailloud L. (2020) First estimate of tag-shedding for yellowfin tuna in the Atlantic Ocean from AOTTP data. *Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT*, 76(6): 139-144
- Akia S., Amandé M., Gaertner D. (2020) First estimates of the reporting rate for recaptures of yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack tunas from tag-seeding experiments conducted during the AOTTP program. *Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT*, 76(6): 785-792
- Andonegi E., Juan-Jordá M.J., Murua H., Ruiz J., Ramos M.L., Sabarros P.S., Abascal F., Bach P., and MacKenzie B. (2020) In support of the ICCAT ecosystem report card: advances in monitoring the impacts on and the state of the "foodweb and trophic relationships" ecosystem component. *Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT*, 77(4): 218-229.

6. PORTUGAL

As in previous years, EU-Portugal within the European Data Collection Frame work, collected throughout 2019 fisheries data, which were used by IPMA I.P. (EU.Portugal) to conduct research activities regarding pelagic longline fisheries and the tuna trap fishery. The data collected 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 2019 are specified below:

- IPMA I.P. scientists continued to work on the standardization of catch rates (CPUEs). The main species focused in terms of CPUEs are swordfish, sharks and bluefin tuna, and updates are provided to the SCRS whenever required by the specific stock assessments are scheduled. Specifically, in 2019 IPMA updated the standardized CPUE index for bluefin tuna (jointly with Morocco).
- Within the ICCAT SRDCP Programme, IPMA I.P. scientists continue to lead 2 projects on shortfin mako, specifically a project on age and growth and a project on tagging for habitat use. Additionally, IPMA scientists are involved in the projects of genetics and post-release mortality. Papers providing updates of those works have been provided to the Sharks working group as SCRS papers.
- IPMA I.P. scientists continued to conduct in 2019 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.
- Within the ICCAT GBYP Programme, IPMA, I.P. scientists deployed satellite and conventional tags on bluefin tuna. Additionally, biological samples of bluefin tuna continued to be collected and shared with international SCRS colleagues, including tissues for genetics, spines and otoliths.
- IPMA, I.P., scientists are involved in the ICCAT swordfish project/consortium to collect and analysis biological samples of swordfish. This consortium is lead by DFO-Canada and IPMA is responsible for the age and growth task. Additionally, IPMA also collects and provide samples for the reproduction and population genetics.
- IPMA, I.P. scientists are part of the ICCAT project/consortium on small tunas biology. IPMA is coordinating the age and growth task and provides additional samples for the reproduction and population genetics tasks.
- One IPMA, I.P. scientist has been the Swordfish Species Group Rapporteur since 2015, and was selected vice-Chair of the SCRS since 2018.

7. GREECE

Fisheries and biological data for large pelagic species in Greece are collected through and in accordance to the EU Data Collection Framework. Biological analysis includes reproduction and growth studies.

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”.

8. CYPRUS

In 2020, Cyprus was working in capacity building and preparing for producing a standardized CPUE index for the Cypriot fleet fishing for Mediterranean Albacore.

9. MALTA

As a European Member state, Malta will continue 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. In 2020, Malta undertook sampling activities as part of the EU-wide framework for the collection of fisheries data concerning species under the competence of ICCAT targeted by its fleets. The table below presents the number of individuals of each species sampled.

Table 26. Sampling intensity (No. of individuals measured per species) in EU Malta in 2020

	BFT	SWO	BLT	DOL	LTA	MSP
No. of Individuals	819	46	46	216	32	14

Data was collected in line with Task I and II requirements (including shark species) from the following sources:

- Data collected was based on exhaustive data reported in logbooks for vessels over 10 meters length overall and through a monthly questionnaire for vessels under 10 meters length overall. For bluefin tuna, total catch weights were retrieved from landing inspections carried out at each and every landing of bluefin tuna. bluefin tuna landings were all recorded as GG weight. WH weights were converted from GG weights by the following conversion factor: $GG * 1.13 = WH$.
- A multivariate questionnaire sampling survey was carried out to estimate data on landings and fishing effort relating to the artisanal fishery (< 10 meter fleet). The target population was made up of the vessels under 10 meters length overall registered in the Maltese fishing fleet register that includes full-time commercial vessels (MFA) and part-time commercial vessels (MFB). The sample was randomly selected from the fleet vessel register every quarter, with the sampling unit being the single vessel. Field recorders carried out interviews to vessel owners every week.
- Individual lengths and weights were collected from each bluefin tuna harvesting operation. Length catch composition for bluefin tuna caged into Maltese Farms was collected using Stereoscopic camera deployed at each caging operation.

10. DENMARK AND SEWDEN

For the fourth year in a row, tunas have been tagged in Skagerrak, in waters near Denmark and Sweden at the end of August and beginning of September 2020. In Skagerrak and Kattegat, 171 boats involving experienced Big Game anglers fished for up to 9 days over the period from 23 August to 20 September 2020. All the tunas were caught using rod and reel. In the western English Channel, two vessels were selected based on ability and experience. These vessels fished for 23 days between 23 August and 9 October 2020. All bluefin tuna were brought on-board the tagging boat to be tagged and sampled. All tags were deployed following ICCAT GBYP protocols. All the 171 bluefin tuna were tagged and sampled with a conventional tag from the ICCAT tagging series, and a subset of 25 were electronically tagged. The results of this programme have been transmitted to ICCAT.

11. 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, a scientific research started in 2018 with a goal to investigate relation of tuna recruitment to spontaneous spawning activities of farmed bluefin tuna in the Adriatic Sea was interrupted due to a pandemic. However, it is expected to continue in the following years.

For remainder, it was presumed that tuna farms in Croatia might play a significant role in the egg production and potential recruitment of BFT in the Adriatic Sea, since they are supplied with juvenile fish (8-30 kg) and practice prolonged farming period (18 - 32 months). For this reason, farmed fish were sampled and GSI values for both sexes (females 57%, males 43%) indicated that May is the peak period of maturity followed by onset of spawning in June. Histological analysis of gonads of farmed BFT suggests that at least 60% of individuals (reaching 60 kg BW), that are carried over into the next farming year, may have potential to spawn in captivity. Barcoding of YOY tuna-like samples, incidentally catch during August in the central Adriatic, confirmed the presence of *Thunnus thynnus* individuals with average age of 46 days, suggesting possible tuna spawning in the Adriatic Sea. Results of this study highlight the fact that farmed BFT are capable of completing reproductive cycle in captivity with estimated batch fecundity of 40.5 eggs

gr-1, and that ‘escape through spawning’ phenomenon could have positive effect on recruitment of BFT in the Adriatic Sea. First results of this project were presented on the 2018 SCRS.

12. ITALY

Based on the EU legal framework for data collection and management, Italy settled up an Annual National Program for the collection of biological and economic data related to large pelagic species. The Italian Annual National Program includes also researches that have been financed during previous years by the European Commission. Main parameters collected under the “umbrella” of the aforementioned Program are: fishing effort, all biological data for the target species, the impact of by-catch for species of national interest of competence ICCAT (bluefin tuna, swordfish, albacore and bonito).

13. 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.

13.1. Northern albacore

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.

13.2. Bluefin tuna Angling Catch, Tag and Release fishery

In 2020, following an application process, 22 experienced charter skippers were authorised to operate a catch, tag and release bluefin tuna charter fishery. Anglers were permitted to participate in the fishery as paying customers onboard 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 May 2020 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.

Authorisations were limited to the open season only (1st July - 12th November 2020). Due to government Covid-19 travel restrictions, the season opening was postponed to 13th July 2020. Subsequently skippers in Donegal were restricted from bringing anglers on board from the 15th of October. These restrictions were extended to all counties on the 21st of October. Skippers were still permitted to catch, tag and release bluefin tuna but without anglers on board.

Skippers were provided with standardised equipment including measuring kits, lip hooks and double-barbed tags in 2020. 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.

A total of 302 bluefin tuna fishing trips were undertaken and 685 Atlantic bluefin tuna were tagged during the open season. A further 76 tuna were hooked but not tagged, largely because they were lost before being brought alongside. On 12 occasions, tuna were brought alongside and measured but the fish could not be tagged for technical reasons. No other species were caught as by-catch. Zero mortalities were recorded in 2020. Higher levels of catches were recorded in 2020 compared to 2019. Fishing effort increased by 50% despite the lack of international tourism while the number of bluefin tuna tagged increased by 228%. The Northwest continued to dominate catches with the highest number of fish tagged during the season. The south coast reported the highest rate of change in numbers tagged, from 3 in 2019 to 170 in 2020. Notably, bluefin tuna were found within close proximity of the coast, as has been recorded consistently in Donegal Bay since the programme started. Along the west coast few sightings were reported and in combination with low fishing effort, only three bluefin tuna were tagged in 2020. Reports from skippers at that time suggest that bluefin tuna were transient in the area in 2020, with few observations of large schools remaining in one location for extended periods of time. In 2020, as in 2019, a storm in October affected on fishing effort and on the number of bluefin tuna tagged at that time.

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. Telephone calls were made with all authorised skippers for updates on three separate occasions: during the pilot programme (9th of September and 13th of October) and after the programme (14th of November 2020). 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 published and made publicly available at <https://www.iccat.int/en/accesingdb.html> under the “Tagging” toggle.

In addition, eleven observer days took place during the 2020 Tuna CHART programme and these were focussed on skippers new to the programme.

13.3. Progress on the collaborative bluefin tuna research project in Ireland 2020

Since October 2016, the Marine Institute in collaboration with ICCAT, Stanford University and Irish universities have been involved in a satellite/accelerometer tagging program off the County Donegal coast initially, but extending the tagging programme to the South coast in 2020. This program aims at better understanding the spatial structure of the bluefin tuna stock to provide direct inputs to ICCAT assessments to improve management.

In 2020, the Marine Institute submitted an Expression of Interest to participate in GBYP Phase 10 e-tagging programme in collaboration with Dr. Barbara Block’s team of Stanford University, for Area B of the Atlantic Wide Research programme for bluefin Tuna (GBYP). This EoI was positively evaluated by the GBYP Steering Committee. The Marine Institute were awarded 17 LOTEK satellite tags.

Satellite tagging of Atlantic bluefin tuna was successfully carried out between August and November 2020 with 27 individuals tagged and released with either Wildlife Computers, pop-off satellite archival tags or Lotek PSATGEO pop-off archival tags (in conjunction with number coded floy (spaghetti) tags). All tagging was carried out under a project licence from the Irish Health Products Regulating Authority (HPRA) with licenced and trained personnel. A Research Mortality Allowance (RMA) was obtained from ICCAT who also supplied ICCAT coded floy tags for identification of fish if recaptured at a later stage.

The Irish Sea Fisheries Protection Agency (SFPA) were made aware of the programme and identities of the participating vessels, skippers and scientific personnel and a derogation was obtained for scientific research fishing for a specified area and period. An Invitation to Tender for the Supply of a Commercial Vessel to tag bluefin Tuna off the Coast of Ireland for the Marine Institute was issued in June 2020. ICCAT’s Electronic Tagging Record Table (TG03-EleTReRc_Ireland_BFT_2020) containing all the electronic tagging information for the 2020 tagging campaign was provided previously.

Since 2016, 88 fish have been tagged with electronic satellite tags and 8 with accelerometer tags. More fish will be tagged in 2021 under a similar MOU with ICCAT as in 2020. Migration data from the tags will allow to check for potential spatial stock segregation.

14. UNITED KINGDOM

In recent years, Cefas have conducted research projects on porbeagle shark *Lamna nasus*, including electronic tagging, biological parameters (from dead bycatch) and contaminant levels. Recent publications on this include:

- *Nicolaus, E. E. M., Bendall, V. A., Bolam, T. P. C., Maes, T. and Ellis, J. R. (2016). Concentrations of mercury and other trace elements in porbeagle shark *Lamna nasus*. *Marine Pollution Bulletin*, 112: 399–405.*
- *Bendall, V. A., Barber, J. L., Papachlitzou, A., Bolam, T., Warford, L., Hetherington, S. J., Silva, J. F., McCully, S. R., Losada, S., Maes, T., Ellis, J. R. and Law, R. J. (2014). Organohalogen contaminants and trace metals in North-East Atlantic porbeagle shark (*Lamna nasus*). *Marine Pollution Bulletin*, 85: 280–286.*
- *Biais, G., Coupeau, Y., Séret, B., Calmettes, B., Lopez, R., Hetherington, S. and Righton, D. (2017). Return migration patterns of porbeagle shark (*Lamna nasus*) in the Northeast Atlantic: implications for stock range and structure. *ICES Journal of Marine Science*, 74: 1268–1276.*

Cefas staff have co-authored papers on mitigation measures and reviewed capture and post-release mortality of elasmobranchs:

- *Ellis, J. R., McCully Phillips, S. R. and Poisson, F. (2017). A review of capture and post-release mortality of elasmobranchs. *Journal of Fish Biology*, 90: 653–722.*

- *Poisson, F., Crespo, F. A., Ellis, J. R., Chavance, P., Bach, P., Santos, M. N., Séret, B., Korta, M., Coelho, R., Ariz, J. and Murua, H. (2016). Technical mitigation measures for sharks and rays in tuna and tuna-like fisheries: turning possibility into reality. Aquatic Living Resources, 29 (402): 32 pp.*

Cefas staff contributed to a recently-completed EU project on oceanic sharks

- *Coelho, R., Apostolaki, P., Bach, P., Brunel, T., Davies, T., Díez, G., Ellis, J., Escalle, L., Lopez, J., Merino, G., Mitchell, R., Macias, D., Murua, H., Overzee, H., Poos, J.J., Richardson, H., Rosa, D., Sánchez, S., Santos, C., Séret, B., Urbina, J. O., & Walker, N. (2019). Improving scientific advice for the conservation and management of oceanic sharks and rays. Final Report, Specific Contract No 1, Framework Contract EASME/EMFF/2016/008.*

There are ongoing analyses on electronic tagging data for porbeagle, but this paper has not yet been finalised.

Cefas staff are currently involved with several projects on tuna in the ICCAT area:

Thunnus UK: The University of Exeter and Cefas have been collaborating on the "THUNNUS UK" project since late 2017, supported by the Department for Food, Environment and Rural Affairs (Defra) and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF). The project is in collaboration with the Tuna Research and Conservation Center of Stanford University, to provide a baseline understanding of the ecology and distribution of Atlantic bluefin tuna that migrate to waters of southwest England. In response to a call from ICCAT, Cefas and the University of Exeter agreed to deploy pop-up satellite tags on bluefin tuna on behalf of the GBYP in 2020 and in 2021. Cefas attended the ICCAT GBYP close kin mark recapture workshop in February 2021, and Cefas/Exeter attended the ICCAT GBYP bluefin tuna tagging workshop in May 2021.

This project has supported the publication of the following peer-reviewed papers:

- *Horton, T.W., Block, B.A., Drumm, A., Hawkes, L.A., O’Cuaig, M., O’Maoile’idigh, N., O’Neill, R., Schallert, R.J., Stokesbury, M.J.W., & Witt, M.J. (2020). Tracking Atlantic bluefin tuna from foraging grounds off the west coast of Ireland. ICES Journal of Marine Science (2020), doi:10.1093/icesjms/fsaa090*
- *Horton, T.W., Block, B.A., Davies, R., Hawkes, L.A., Jones, D., Jones, H., Leeves, K., O’Maoile’idigh, N., Righton, D., van der Kooij, J., Wall, D. & 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, <https://doi.org/10.1093/icesjms/fsab039>*

CHART: In 2021, the CHART (CatcH And Release Tagging) pilot programme in England for Atlantic bluefin tuna was designed and implemented. The programme operates in accordance with the provisions in Paragraph 45 of ICCAT regulation 19-04 for tag and release programmes, and in keeping with the UK Bluefin Tuna fishing plan agreed with ICCAT in March 2021. There are 15 vessels licensed to recreationally fish for Atlantic bluefin tuna who have been trained and signed off as competent to assess fish condition and tag with ICCAT dart tags, contributing to the large-scale tagging under the ICCAT GBYP Programme. The vessels also collect data on tuna size, behaviour, sightings and environmental data, feeding into improving our understanding of the distribution, frequency, demographics and movements of the Atlantic bluefin tuna off the south and southwest coast of England. The programme runs from 16th August to 14th November and will be followed by an evaluation phase.

AOTTP: St Helena (UK Overseas Territory) took part in the ICCAT funded Atlantic Ocean Tropical Tuna Tagging Programme (AOTTP). The St Helena component of the AOTTP was a collaboration between St Helena Government and Cefas with an aim to contribute to understanding of the movement, growth and habitat use of pelagic species. A detailed summary of tagging activities by the UKOTs were included in the UKOT annual report.

Annex IV

Participation and contributions to SCRS Working Groups

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.

In 2020, IRD (EU-France) participated in the Species Group meetings and the intersessional meeting for tropical tunas.

In 2020, Dr. Tristan Rouyer attended the Species Group meetings and the intersessional meeting for bluefin tuna and Mediterranean swordfish. Dr. François Poisson participated in the swordfish sampling working group.

During the 2019 SCRS BFT WG, outcomes of the analysis of the PS fleet activity over the period 2015-2019 was presented. The paper was presented under the title Review of the Croatian purse seine bluefin tuna fisheries - catch rates and specificities in the recent years (2015-2019) (SCRS/2019/186).

Majority of vessels of Croatian BFT PS fleet falls in the category PS 24-40m. Juvenile BFT school dispersion of different age groups are the main reason for the uniqueness of Croatian tuna fishing, which is recognized by small individual catches and multitude of fishing operations. This characteristic considerably affects the fleet behaviour which differs from year to year. Adverse weather conditions coupled with accumulation of relatively small catches are the main reason for slow quota uptake. Presented data indicate that past increase of capacity was well balanced with available opportunities, but still highly dependent on aggregation patterns of BFT. These specificities support the need to align the fishing capacity with the fishing opportunities in such a way so as to reflect the realities present in the area.

The analysis demonstrated that catch rates as they currently are, fit the realities of the PS BFT fishery in the Adriatic and no changes with respect to this issue would be justified.

Researchers from EU-Italy contribute to the following meetings and SCRS Working Groups:

- Intersessional Meeting of the Swordfish Species Group - Madrid 25/28 February 2019
 - *SCRS/2019/025 Length-weight relationship, monthly size distributions of length and weight for swordfish (Xiphias gladius L.) caught by longliners in the Tyrrhenian Sea. Pignalosa P., Pappalardo L., Gioacchini G., and Carnevali O.*
 - *SCRS/2019/026 Length-weight relationships and size distributions of Mediterranean swordfish (Xiphias gladius L.) caught by longliners in the Mediterranean Sea. Pignalosa P., Pappalardo L., Gioacchini G., and Carnevali O.*
 - *SCRS/2019/027 Females reproductive biology of Mediterranean swordfish (Xiphias gladius L.): New insights from a multidisciplinary study. Gioacchini G., Pappalardo L., Pignalosa P., and Carnevali O.*
 - Regional Coordination Group Large Pelagics (RCM.LG) 2019 - Madrid 13/14 May 2019
 - ICCAT Meeting - Workshop on Swordfish biology - Faro 18/21 June 2019
 - SCRS Species Group Meeting - Madrid 23/27 September 2019
 - *SCRS/2019/0142 Length-weight relationships and a new length conversion factor for Atlantic bluefin tuna (Thunnus thynnus L.), caught in the Mediterranean Sea. Pignalosa P., Pappalardo L., Gioacchini G., and Carnevali O.*
 - *SCRS/2019/0143 Length-weight relationships and a new conversion factor for Mediterranean swordfish (Xiphias gladius L.) caught by longliners in the Mediterranean Sea. Pignalosa P., Pappalardo L., Gioacchini G., and Carnevali O.*
 - *SCRS/2019/0168 LThe challenge to assign maturity stages: development of a histology-validated macroscopic criteria based on the GSI. Marisaldi, D. Basili, M. Candema, V. Sesani, P. Pignalosa, G. Gioacchini and Carnevali O.*
 - Plenary Meeting of the Standing Committee of Research and Statistics SCRS - Madrid 01/05 October 2019
- Malta participated in the SCRS species group meetings and meeting of the SCRS in 2019.
- Greek fishery scientists, have participated in the Species Group meetings and the ICCAT SCRS Plenary session.
- During 2020, IPMA scientists (EU-Portugal) contributed to the work in the following groups:

IPMA contributes regularly with data and analysis for ongoing analysis prioritized by the Shark Species Group. The following updates and SCRS contributions to the Sharks Species Group have been provided in 2020, with participation from IPMA:

- Cortés, E., Bowlby, H., Carlson, J., Coelho, R., Domingo, A., Forselledo, R., Jagger, C., Mas, F., Parker, D., Santos, C.C., Semba, Y., Taylor, N., Zhang, X. 2020. Preliminary sustainability assessment for fishing effects (SAFE) of pelagic longline fisheries on porbeagle sharks and identification of F based biological reference points. Atlantic porbeagle stock assessment meeting, 15-22 June, Online Meeting. ICCAT-SCRS Document, SCRS/2020/099.
- Nohara, K., Takeshima, H., Noda, S., Yanada, R., Coelho, R., Santos, M.N., Cortés, E., Domingo, A., Urbina J.O., Semba Y. 2020. Genetic population structure of Atlantic Ocean shortfin mako by using mitogenomics and nuclear-genome-wide single-nucleotide polymorphism genotyping. ICCAT-SCRS Document, SCRS/2020/132.
- Santos, C.C., Forselledo, R., Mas, F., Cortés, E., Carlson, J., Bowlby, H., Semba, Y., Kerwath, S., da Silva, C., Parker, D., Jagger, C., Rosa, R., Domingo, A., Coelho, R. 2020. Size distribution of porbeagle shark in the North and South Atlantic using data from observer programs. Atlantic porbeagle stock assessment meeting, 15-22 June, Online Meeting. ICCAT-SCRS Document, SCRS/2020/097. 14pp

IPMA continues to participate in the Small Tunas SMTYP and is responsible for the age and growth component. The following updates with contributions from IPMA have been presented to the Small Tuna Species group during 2020:

- Ollé, J., Hajje, G., Macias, D., Saber, S., Lino, P. G., Muñoz-Lechuga, R., Pascual Alayón, P. J., Angueko, D., Ngom Sow, F., Diaha, N'G. C., Lucena Frédou, F. & Viñas, J. 2020. Deep genetic differentiation in the little tunny from the Mediterranean and East Atlantic. *Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT*, 77(9), 13-19.
- Saber S., Muñoz-Lechuga R., Macias D., Ortiz de Urbina J., Lino P.G., Diaha N'G.C., Pascual P., Ngom Sow, F., Angueko, D., Hajje, G., Baibbat, S.A., Benounnas, K., Quelle P., Medina A., Silva G., Viñas J., Lucena-Frédou F. 2020. Report of the 2020 ICCAT workshop on small tunas biology studies for growth and reproduction. *Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT*, 77(9): 100-111.
- Viñas, J., Ollé, J., Hajje, G., Macias, D., Saber, S., Lino, P. G., Muñoz-Lechuga, R., Baibbat, S. A., Habibe, B. M., Ngom Sow, F., Diaha, N'G. C. & Frédou, F. L. 2020. Population genetic of atlantic bonito in the north east Atlantic and Mediterranean. *Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT*, 77(9), 6-12.
- Viñas, J., Ollé, J., Hajje, G., Macias, D., Saber, S., Pascual-Alayón, P. J., Lino, P. G., Muñoz-Lechuga, R., Baibbat, S. A., Habibe, B. M., Ngom Sow, F., Diaha, N'G. C., Angueko, D., Silva, G. & Frédou, F. L. 2020. Final report of the short-term contract for ICCAT SMTYP for the biological samples collection for growth, maturity and genetics studies-year# 2. *Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT*, 77(9), 20-33.

The following updates have been provided to the Swordfish Species group with contributions from IPMA in 2020:

- Gillespie, K., Hanke, A., Coelho, R., Rosa, D., Carnevali, O., Gioacchini, G., Saber, S. 2020. Final report for phase two of the ICCAT short-term contract: swordfish biological samples collection for growth, reproduction and genetic studies. *Intersessional meeting of the swordfish species group, 16-19 March 2020, Online Meeting. Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT*, 77(3): 136-161.
- Rosa, D., Gillespie, K., Garibaldi, F., Cardoso, L.G., Schirripa, M., Hanke, A., Coelho, R., 2020. Progress of the age and growth component of the swordfish biology project. *Intersessional meeting of the swordfish species group, 16-19 March 2020, Online Meeting. Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT*, 77(3): 122-135.
- Rosa, D., Santos, C.C., Macias, D., Ortiz de Urbina, J., Forselledo, R., Miller, P., Domingo, A., Coelho, R., 2020. Brief update on the satellite tagging of Atlantic swordfish. *Intersessional meeting of the swordfish species group, 16-19 March 2020, Online Meeting. Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT*, 77 (3): 113-121.
- Saber, S., Ortiz de Urbina, J., Gillespie, K., Poisson, F., Coelho, R., Rosa, D., Ángel Puerto, M., Macías, D. A preliminary analysis of the maturity of ICCAT swordfish stocks. *ICCAT species groups meetings (tropical tunas), 31 August, Online Meeting. ICCAT-SCRS Document, SCRS/2020/135. 14pp.*

IPMA coordinates the ageing component and provides samples from genetics of marlins and sailfish under the ICCAT Enhanced Program for Billfish Research - EPBR. All data have been sent to the billfishes Working Group coordinator to contribute to the ongoing studies.

Scientist from Cyprus participated in the following groups:

- ICCAT Intersessional meeting of the swordfish tuna Species group.
- ICCAT Mediterranean swordfish Assessment
- ICCAT Atlantic Albacore Stock Assessment (Session on Mediterranean Albacore)

Scientist from Italy participated in the following groups:

- Intersessional Meeting of the Swordfish Species Group - Online 16/19 March 2020
- Swordfish MSE Technical Meeting – Online 4/5 June 2020
- Regional Coordination Group Large Pelagics (RCM.LG) 2020 - Online 25/26 June 2020

- Regional Coordination Group Long Distance Fisheries (RCM.LDF) 2020 - Online 13/15 July 2020
 - SCRS species Group Meetings (SWO) – Online 31 August 2020
 - SCRS species Group Meetings (BFT) – Online 3 September 2020
 - SCRS species Group Meetings (SC-STATS) – Online 4 September 2020
 - 3rd Intersessional Meeting of the ICCAT bluefin tuna Species Group – Online 1/3 December 2020
- Italy provided the following SCRS contributions:
- *SCRS/2020/xxx Size frequency distribution analysis of Mediterranean Swordfish (Xiphias gladius L.) caught by Italian and Maltese longline fleets operating in the Mediterranean sea. Pappalardo L., Coco O., Firmamento R., Raffa A., Pignalosa P.*
 - *SCRS/2020/xxx Size frequency distribution analysis of Atlantic bluefin tuna (Thunnus thynnus L.) caught by Italian fishing fleets operating in the Mediterranean sea. Pappalardo L., Coco O., Firmamento R., Raffa A., Pignalosa P.*
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. Due to a COVID-19 pandemic there were no contribution from the Croatian experts to the SCRS WG in 2020. Malta will continue to contribute to the Atlantic-Wide Programme for bluefin Tuna (GBYP) through its data collection programmes and the understanding of key biological and ecological processes.

Annex V

Scientific Observers Programmes

1. SPAIN AND FRANCE

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. The on-shore and the at-sea sampling programs coordinated by the IEO were suspended in most of 2020, due notably to administrative problems and to covid-19. This affected all stocks.

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 reaffix 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 UE 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 2020: 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 13.48% of the fishing trips, 16.15 % of the days at sea and 20.75 % of the fishing sets. If we consider the observations collected 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 94.18% of the days at sea and 97.61% of the fishing sets (table 27).

Data collection by the 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.

Table 27 – 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

2020	Trips		Days at sea		Fishing sets	
	Number	Coverage	Number	Coverage	Number	Coverage
Logbook	89		2750		1547	
Observations DCF	12	13,48%	444	16,15%	321	20,75%

Observations Moratoria	18	20,22%	585	21,27%	383	24,76%
Observations Orthongel	47	52,81%	1561	56,76%	806	52,10%
Total Observations	77	86,52%	2590	94,18%	1510	97,61%

Table 28 – 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	ON BOARD		DISCARDS	
	Catch (kg)	N	N discarded	% alive
Billfishes	25248	411	54	0%
Cetaceans	0	0	4	100%
Other bony fishes	255614	217626	126180	53%
Rays	0	0	174	79%
Sharks	106	10	1617	50%
Tunas nei	0	0	25101	0%
Turtles	0	0	129	100%
Whale shark	0	0	2	100%
Total	280968	218047	153261	

In 2020, around 371,300 of individuals in the Atlantic Ocean were recorded as incidental catch for the purse seine fisheries (Table VIII). Some of them were kept on board representing a volume of about 280 t for 218,047 individuals. It must be noticed that for sensitive species like whale shark (2 individuals), sea turtles (129 individuals) and cetaceans (4 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 28).

Length frequency data were regularly collected for several species of sharks and billfishes (Table 29) either kept on board (some billfish) or discarded (mainly sharks). The silky shark (*Carcharhinus falciformis*, FAL) is well represented in this sample for sharks while the Atlantic sailfish (*Istiophorus albicans*, SAI) is well represented in the sample for billfish.

Table 29 – 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
BSH	1	BUM	154
FAL	1025	SAI	181
PLS	36	Total	335
SMA	2		
SPL	3		
SPZ	38		
Total	1105		

2. 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. The program is stratified to sample in the main fishing areas of the Portuguese pelagic longline fleet, namely 1) the temperate 2) NE Atlantic, 3) tropical NE Atlantic and 4) Equatorial regions.

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 re-evaluation in order to meet the current requirements of ICCAT provisions.

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. Still, with the good relations that IPMA maintains with most of the skippers and vessel owners, part of the fleet is willing to collaborate and take observers onboard. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic and restrictions that were put in place for onboard missions, in 2020 the program was very limited. Only one sea mission was possible to be carried out, specifically earlier in the year, before the March 2020 lockdown and restrictions that were put in place for the rest of the year. Due to this, the specific coverage achieved in 2020 was only 0.1%, measured in number of sets of the total fleet effort. The data was fully submitted to the ICCAT secretariat, using the ST-09 forms. Parallel to the scientific observer program described here, IPMA also maintains a self-sampling program where crews are trained to take, record and report biological data of the catch.

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 as marine-turtles, sea-birds and marine-mammals. We also note that many biological samples that have been collected under our program 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, etc. Portugal also regularly deploy satellite tags on sharks and swordfish from the pelagic longliners, also as part of ICCT/SCRS projects. All 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.

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 all the remaining reproductive and genetic samples and data have been provided to the respective task 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 for genetics. All data have been sent to the billfishes Working Group coordinator to contribute to ongoing studies

3. OTHER EU MEMBER STATES

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 2020, due to COVID19 pandemic, scientific observer on-board program for swordfish and albacore deviated from planned operations. As a result, a small number of trips were 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.

Apart from detailed fisheries data (i.e. catch composition by vessel on a daily basis), information on the size composition of bluefin tuna and swordfish catches has been obtained from relevant measurements taken both from landings and on-board commercial vessels.

Scientific observations on board vessels targeting large pelagic fisheries are foreseen in the frame of the EU Data Collection Framework. Throughout the program scientific observers monitored fishing operations of drifting longliners, with special emphasis given to those targeting swordfish. A total of 89 swordfish targeting operations have been monitored in 2020 by scientific observers on board. No incidental catches of sea turtles and/or protected shark species have been recorded.

Maltese scientific observers cover the main fisheries with respect to Eastern bluefin tuna (long-liners) in line with ICCAT Recommendations. In addition, Maltese scientific observers also cover Mediterranean swordfish 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.

Italy carried out a National Observer Program in line with the current EU and ICCAT provisions, setting not only its specific scope but also scientific objectives. In particular a Convention was signed with the Polytechnic University of Marche (Ancona) – Department of Science of Life and Environment, including a National Wide Scientific Research Program on the most relevant Pelagic Species (BFT-SWO-ALB).

Annexes to Part II

Annex I

Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements				
Country	Gear	Number of vessels	Related Quota	Remarks
Senegal	Purse seiners	28	BET	
"	Pole-and-liners	8	BET	
Côte d'Ivoire	Longlines	8	BET	
"	Purse seiners	28	BET	
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	Dormant since June 2001
Gabon	Purse seiners	27	BET	
"	Pole-and-liners	6	"	
"	Support vessels	4	"	
Gambia	Purse seiners	28	BET	
"	Pole-and-liners	10	BET	
Guinea Bissau	Purse seiners & longlines	28	BET	
"	Pole-and-liners	13	BET	
Liberia	-	-	BET	Dormant since December 2020 when last protocol expired
"	-	-	BET	"
Mauritania	Pole-and-line & longlines	15	BET	New protocol and Agreement renegotiated in July 2021. Waiting for signature and entry into provisional application
"	Purse seiners	25	BET	"
Morocco	Pole-and-liners	27	BET	
Cape Verde	Purse seiners	28	BET	
	Pole-and-liners	14	"	
	longliners	27	"	
Sao Tome and Principe	Purse seiners	16	BET	
"	Longlines	5	"	

Annex II

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 III (“Especies sometidas a medidas de protección diferenciada en la pesca marítima de recreo”): Código FAO Atún rojo (*Thunnus thynnus*) 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 ejemplares muertos en la actividad recreativa.

Por su parte, la Resolución de 12 de mayo de 2020, de la Secretaría General de Pesca, por la que se establecen las disposiciones de aplicación del plan de recuperación del atún rojo en el Atlántico Oriental y el Mediterráneo para 2020, 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.

Más detalles en anexo III.

1.2. France

L’arrêté du 18 mars 2021 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 2021, 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 2020, Croatia allocated a total of 12.5t for big game recreational fishing and 5t for sport fishing.

In general, quota of recreational fishing is distributed equally among subjects who meet 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).

Due to the COVID pandemic, no competitions took place in 2020.

1.4. Malta

In 2020, 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 I and Task II data.

No recreational vessels were licensed to participate in the Mediterranean swordfish sport and recreational fisheries in 2020.

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 infractors. 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. No permits have been granted by the competent authorities in 2020.

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.

In 2020, the Autonomous Region of Azores continued to put in place a set of initiatives aiming the improvement of data collection of recreational fisheries, namely:

- The implementation of an inquiry as a requirement for licensing this activity;
- On-line logbook for recreational fishery
- Phone inquiries
- Development of the Interrea Plasmar Project + - In July 2019 this project was approved, it aims to establish a system to allow fishermen to introduce catch and effort information, including the localization of the fishery while informing about the legal framework for the exercise of the activity, including information concerning forbidden or restricted fishing areas.
- On field studies in 5 islands of the Azorean Archipelago (São Miguel, Terceira, Faial, Pico e Flores), to be included in the national DCP 2020-2021, based on access point surveys to allow for the collection of robust data on the composition of catches, additionally this work will improve significantly information about fishing effort and other relevant parameters.

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 almadrabas 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 31 January 2020 establishing the modalities for allocating the quota of Bluefin tuna granted to France for the year 2020.

3. M:BFT 31 - BCD TAGGING SUMMARY, SAMPLE TAG

3.1. Malta

Bluefin tuna landed is tagged with Government tags for internal purposes. Tags complement and do not substitute BCDs. No change to the tagging system was made in 2020 and 2021. No electronic tagging and release programme is undertaken by Malta

4. M:TRO 17 & 18: MAXIMUM ON BOARD BY-CATCH LIMIT FOR TROPICAL TUNAS AND MEASURES TAKEN TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH M:TRO 17

1.1. Spain

Durante 2020 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.

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.

1.2. 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.

1. M:SWO 07: DEVELOPMENT OR FISHING/MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR NORTH SWORDFISH

4.1. Spain

Los datos de capacidad para el pez espada en el Atlántico Norte en 2020 fue de 102 palangreros y la capacidad total de captura 6.509,07 t. En 2021, dicha capacidad fue de 101 palangreros y 6.470,23 t.

2. M:SWO 17. MAXIMUM ONBOARD BY-CATCH LIMIT OF N. SWO

4.2. Spain

España no permite capturas accesorias de pez espada a su flota.

4.3. **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.

3. M:SWO 18. MAXIMUM ONBOARD BY-CATCH LIMIT OF S. SWO.

4.4. **Spain**

España no permite capturas accesorias de pez espada a su flota.

4. M:ALB 06. MAXIMUM ONBOARD BY-CATCH LIMIT OF NORTHERN ALBACORE

1.3. **Spain**

España no permite capturas accesorias de atún blanco a su flota en el Atlántico Norte.

5. M:ALB 07. MAXIMUM ONBOARD BY-CATCH LIMIT OF S. ALB.

1.1. **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.

6. M:BIL01 : REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF 19-05 AND 16-11

1.2. **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 2020). España no se acoge a exención del cumplimiento del punto 4 de la Recomendación 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. En 2020 no se emitieron autorizaciones específicas para Blue y White Marlins.

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.

1.3. **Portugal**

As for the recreational fishery, Portugal has adopted domestic legislation (Portaria 14/2014).

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.

In 2020, Portugal had no White Marlin quota, and its quota for Blue Marlin amounted 46,44t. This quota is not allocated by vessel, being a global quota to accommodate eventual incidental catches. For 2021, the Blue Marlin

Portuguese quota is 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.

All fish caught by commercial vessels is subject to a first sale in auction (DL 81/2005). Blue Marlin is not a targeted species and is only caught as by-catch. However, these opportunistic catches are an important element that contributes to bring the longline fishery social and economically viable.

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.

7. M :SHK 05 : DETAILS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF AND COMPLIANCE WITH SHARK CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

1.4. 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 Eusphyra), 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 tinterera 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 anexo III.

1.5. 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.

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 was preliminary planned for 2021 and IPMA was preparing standardized CPUE indices, but the stock assessment has been postponed by ICCAT. 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.

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.

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.

1.6. Croatia

No reported quantities of shark species in ICCAT related fisheries in Croatia. The ICCAT Croatian fishery is highly selective, and there is no commercial interest for sharks on local or regional market. Most of the ICCAT regulated shark species appear only rarely in the Adriatic Sea.

Porbeagle (*Lamna nasus*), species *Sphyrna zigaena* and North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) are by their natural geographical distribution considered rare species in the Adriatic Sea. However, they are included in the catalogue of species, which can be reported in fishing logbooks, and are categorized as strictly protected under the nature protection legislation.

Bigeye thresher (*Alopias superciliosus*), Oceanic whitetip and Silky (*Carcharinus falciformis*) sharks do not inhabit Adriatic Sea.

Hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae are very rare in the Adriatic Sea. Only the species *Sphyrna zygaena* rarely appears in the southern Adriatic, however, the Croatian fleet does not operate in this area.

Data collection framework covers also scientific observer coverage on ICCAT regulated fisheries. Data on shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) if caught incidentally, would be analysed by the observer.

8. M:BYC 01, 02 & 03 : 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,

1.1. Spain

En cuanto a la implementación de la Recomendación ICCAT 10-09, durante el año 2020, 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.

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. Estas fichas contienen información sobre los mecanismos de liberación de especies, como desanzuelador, elevador, cortador pernos, etc.

1.2. Malta

Any potential by-catches of sea turtle are returned to the sea unharmed to the extent possible. Information on such by-catches is collected and reported through respective ICCAT forms.

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*, *Chelonia mydas*.

The national legislative framework governing fisheries management is established under Chapter 425 of the Laws of 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.

1.1. France

The vessels fishing in water likely to encounter sea turtles or fishing with drifting FADs are putting live entangled turtles at sea.

Incidental catches of sea turtles and seabirds are recorded in the observed fisheries, and reported as part of the observer reports. These incidental catches are regularly declared by France in the context of Task I/II.

1.2. Greece

Data collection regarding dead or injured individuals of sea turtles are recorded by the relevant authorities of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Insular Policy but no connection to large pelagic fisheries is concluded so far. A relevant circular has been sent to all regional authorities, to collect data regarding incidental catches of sea turtles, as reported by fishermen. It is an obligation for all fishermen engaged in large pelagic fisheries to record and submit data for incidental catches of protected species through ERS (Electronic Reporting System). Moreover, authorities continuously inform fishermen for the need of protection of protected species and the importance of preserving their populations.

9. M:SDP 01: DESCRIPTION OF PILOT ELECTRONIC STATISTICAL DOCUMENT SYSTEMS.

No se han dado avances en la implementación de esta medida, que no es obligatoria.

Annex III

SECCIÓN 4: IMPLEMENTATION OF OTHER ICCAT CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

4. Spain

La pieza angular del sistema de seguimiento de pesca es el diario electrónico de a bordo, que sistematiza la recepción de datos de capturas, desembarques y transbordos. En las instrucciones específicas dadas a la flota en el momento de la emisión de la autorización de pesca (Permiso Temporal de Pesca, o PTP) se recuerda la obligación de comunicar las capturas, desembarques o transbordos realizados a nivel de especie. Para facilitar esta tarea se entrega un listado con los códigos de las especies más comúnmente capturadas y una guía de identificación. No obstante, dentro de algunas familias sigue siendo difícil la identificación individual de la especie por lo que el desglose final es realizado por los expertos del IEO (Instituto Español de Oceanografía) en función de los datos recogidos por los observadores y en los muestreos en puerto.

4.1. 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 2020.

4.1.1. *Túnidos tropicales (PANEL I):*

Durante 2020 un total de 11 buques cerqueros congeladores y 7 buques cañeros llevaron a cabo actividad pesquera en aguas del Océano Atlántico dirigidos a la captura de túnidos tropicales. Además, también se han registrado capturas de estas especies 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.

4.1.2. *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 2020:

Antes del inicio de la campaña de pesca de 2020, 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 2020, 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 2020, recoge todas y cada una de las obligaciones en materia de pesca y control de atún rojo al objeto de asegurar el estricto respeto de la cuota asignada, incluyendo el establecimiento de un fondo de maniobra de cuota no asignada para evitar sobrepasamientos de la cuota total asignada a España.

4.1.3. *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 Recursos Pesqueros, partes mensuales sobre los días de actividad por zona de esfuerzo así como capturas por especies y zonas de pesca. También, se han de remitir las Declaraciones de Desembarque cada vez que éste se produzca, en la que, constarán las cantidades de túnidos desembarcadas, diferenciadas por especies, formas de presentación y áreas de captura.

En el año 2020, se concedió autorización a 611 buques.

4.1.4. *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.

4.1.5. *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:

Zona1: 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 2020 para el Atlántico, excluyendo el Mediterráneo, fue de 131 palangreros.

4.1.5.1. *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 2020 para la zona Mediterráneo fue de: 51 buques.

4.1.5.2. 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 (*Prionace Glauca*), Marrajo dientuso (*Ixurus oxyrinchus*) y cualquier otro tiburón pelágico, incluida la captura accesoria 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 30.210,302 t de la especie *Prionace Glauca* (Tiburón azul) y 1.976,246 t de *Isurus Oxyrinchus* (marrajo dientuso).

4.1.6. 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 Recursos Pesqueros de la Secretaría General del Pesca.

España sólo permite la captura y suelta de ejemplares vivos de atún rojo. Las embarcaciones autorizadas para esta actividad deben adoptar las medidas necesarias para evitar la muerte de ejemplares. En caso de muerte accidental, las capturas son contabilizadas y se detraen 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 2020 la cuota consumida por muerte accidental de ejemplares de atún rojo capturados por parte de la flota deportiva y recreativa ascendió a 34.041,00 kg

4.1.7. Aplicación del programa de documento estadístico ICCAT para Pez espada y Patudo 2020.

Las importaciones en territorio nacional de las especies de Patudo y Pez Espada durante el año 2020, se han registrado las siguientes cantidades:

Importaciones de Pez Espada: 1.8432 t. Siendo Marruecos el principal origen de estas importaciones.

Importaciones de Patudo: 8.638 t de patudo congelado. Siendo Guatemala el principal origen de las importaciones.

4.2. Actividades y Esquemas de Inspección

4.2.1. Medios de inspección utilizados

4.2.1.1. 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 2020, se han contado con los siguientes medios materiales y humanos para las labores de inspección, control y vigilancia:

a) Medios marítimos:

a. Colaboración Secretaría General de Pesca (SGP)-ARMADA- Donde se acuerda el Plan Parcial de Vigilancia e Inspección de los siguientes puntos:

- Zona de vigilancia: mar territorial del Mediterráneo, y ZPP del mar Mediterráneo.
- Control de la pesquería de túnidos y especies afines, principalmente atún rojo y pez espada, objeto del programa específico de control e inspección del Mediterráneo.
- Inspección y vigilancia de las actividades de pesqueros en general, con independencia de su pabellón, para verificar el debido cumplimiento de la normativa vigente.
- Controlar permanentemente la actividad de las artes o redes no reglamentarias, en especial atención a las redes de enmalle a la deriva.
- Impedir la actividad pesquera de buques de terceros países.

Para lograr estos objetivos, se establece la operatividad del patrullero de altura “ALBORAN” 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 2020 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, ejerce labores de apoyo e inspección en el área de actuación el patrullero ligero “SA COSTERA” mediante embarque de un inspector español.

- b. 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 almadraba y actuaciones en el Estrecho de Gibraltar.

Relativo a la veda del pez espada (SWO) y del bonito del norte 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.

Se detectó una presunta infracción relacionada con la captura de un ejemplar de SWO durante la época de veda.

- 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 2020, 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.

4.2.1.2. Campaña de la costera del bonito 2020:

En el desarrollo de la Campaña del 2020 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.

- a) Medios marítimos:

Se realizó embarque en el patrullero de altura ARNOMENDI, con un inspector de pesca español en el periodo durante 19 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.

- b) Observaciones

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 2020 el número de inspecciones y controles de captura enmarcadas en el ámbito de ICCAT, asciende a más de 1200 inspecciones entre misiones terrestres y marítimas, complementadas con más de 100 avistamientos tanto a través de misiones aéreas como marítimas así como desde misiones de vigilancia desde tierra.
- A lo largo del 2020, 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.
- Se registran en torno a 120 inspecciones con infracciones, detectándose en un tercio de dichas actuaciones más de una infracción.
- Debido a la crisis sanitaria global acontecida por el COVID-19 cabe destacar que durante algunos periodos del año se redujo la actividad de flota.

5. Malta

5.1. Bluefin tuna fishery

5.1.1. Quota management:

During 2020, the Maltese bluefin tuna fishery was authorised in accordance with provisions as set through ICCAT Rec.18-02. 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 2020. 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 2020. This purse seine vessel used up its allocated quota on 19 June 2020. For long line vessels, the established fishing season for 2020 was set from 15 April to 31 December 2020 or until quota exhaustion. In the case of the long line fishery, the fishing season for operational artisanal vessels below 12m was set from 1 May to 19 June 2020 or until quota was exhausted. In 2020, 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.

5.1.2. **Control and enforcement:**

5.1.2.1. 2020 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.

5.1.2.2. 2020 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.

5.1.2.3. 2020 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.

5.1.2.4. 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.

5.1.2.5. 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.

5.1.2.6. Monitoring of caging operations

In 2020, all caging operations of Bluefin tuna were monitored by the use of the stereoscopic camera which allowed for accurate estimations on the total number and total biomass of live fish caged. All carried over live bluefin tuna were transferred to other cages using the stereoscopic camera. A traceability system in farms was also acquired by video recording all farm internal transfers. Random control measures were also undertaken in farm cages between the completion of caging operations and the first caging of the following year. An ICCAT regional observer was deployed on the only operative Maltese purse seiner. ICCAT Regional Observers were also deployed to cover 100% of caging and harvest operations in accordance with EU and ICCAT provisions.

5.2. Mediterranean Swordfish fishery

In 2020, 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.

The fishery was closed during January, February and March. Vessels were only allowed to operate a maximum of 2,500 hooks of a minimum size of 7 cm, and minimum fish size limitations were imposed in line with ICCAT Recommendation 16-05 for management measures for Mediterranean swordfish.

6. Italy

The actions taken in 2020 by the Italian Administration in order to implement the ICCAT Bluefin tuna measures are listed below:

- D.M. 20/04/2020 n. 7398 – “Campagna di pesca del tonno rosso – Anno 2020 – Disposizioni urgenti e specifiche per i settori circuizione (PS) e palangaro (LL)”
- D.M. 08/05/2020 n. 8120 – “Campagna di pesca del tonno rosso – Anno 2020”
- D.M. 18/07/2020 n. 9010663 “Campagna di pesca del tonno rosso - Anno 2020 - Ulteriori disposizioni

Italy continued to provide the full implementation of the Regulation (EU) 2016/1627 of the European Parliament and of the Council, which had set a multi-annual recovery plan for bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean.

Inspection Schemes and Activities in Italy

In 2020, Italy performed all the Bluefin tuna 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”.

During 2020, 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 EU Member States and the European Fisheries Control Agency (EFCA).

**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

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 2020. Il convient de noter que l'année 2020, comme les années 2019 et 2018, a été marquée par des problèmes internes à l'armement ayant empêché le déroulement de la campagne de pêche aux thonidés ; les prises de thonidés pour l'année 2020 ont donc été nulles. Les possibilités de pêche attribuées à la France (au titre de SPM) ne permettant à un armement local d'exploiter qu'une unité, les captures françaises de thonidés et espèces apparentées sont réalisées par un navire de pêche de type palangrier de 28 mètres. Ce navire, acquis par un armement de Saint-Pierre, navigue sous pavillon français depuis le 9 mars 2011 pour exploiter les quotas français de thonidés (espadon et germon du Nord, thon rouge de l'Ouest). Cet armement a énormément de difficultés à structurer son activité dans le temps et donc à assurer son suivi administratif. La pêche est réglementée par le biais de l'attribution d'autorisations de pêche par le représentant de l'État sur l'archipel. Les navires sont soumis à obligation de déclaration des captures et peuvent également embarquer ponctuellement un observateur des pêches. Tous les débarquements font l'objet d'un contrôle, de même que la totalité des produits exportés. La France (au titre de SPM) dispose de moyens de contrôle de plusieurs administrations (affaires maritimes, gendarmerie, marine nationale, etc.). Des campagnes de contrôle des pêches, tant en mer qu'à terre, sont régulièrement effectuées. Aucune infraction n'a été relevée en 2020 dans le cadre de ces pêcheries.

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 2020. Il convient de noter que l'année 2020, comme les années 2019 et 2018, a été marquée par des problèmes internes à l'armement ayant empêché le déroulement de la campagne de pêche aux thonidés ; les prises de thonidés pour l'année 2020 ont donc été nulles. Les possibilités de pêche attribuées à la France (au titre de SPM) ne permettant à un armement local d'exploiter qu'une unité, les captures françaises de thonidés et espèces apparentées sont réalisées par un navire de pêche de type palangrier de 28 mètres. Ce navire, acquis par un armement de Saint-Pierre, navigue sous pavillon français depuis le 9 mars 2011 pour exploiter les quotas français de thonidés (espadon et germon du Nord, thon rouge de l'Ouest). Cet armement a énormément de difficultés à structurer son activité dans le temps et donc à assurer son suivi administratif. La pêche est réglementée par le biais de l'attribution d'autorisations de pêche par le représentant de l'État sur l'archipel. Les navires sont soumis à obligation de déclaration des captures et peuvent également embarquer ponctuellement un observateur des pêches. Tous les débarquements font l'objet d'un contrôle, de même que la totalité des produits exportés. La France (au titre de SPM) dispose de moyens de contrôle de plusieurs administrations (affaires maritimes, gendarmerie, marine nationale, etc.). Des campagnes de contrôle des pêches, tant en mer qu'à terre, sont régulièrement effectuées. Aucune infraction n'a été relevée en 2020 dans le cadre de ces pêcheries.

RESUMEN

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 2020. Il convient de noter que l'année 2020, comme les années 2019 et 2018, a été marquée par des problèmes internes à l'armement ayant empêché le déroulement de la campagne de pêche aux thonidés ; les prises de thonidés pour l'année 2020 ont donc été nulles. Les possibilités de pêche attribuées à la France (au titre de SPM) ne permettant à un armement local d'exploiter qu'une unité, les captures françaises de thonidés et espèces apparentées sont réalisées par un navire de pêche de type palangrier de 28 mètres. Ce navire, acquis par un armement de Saint-Pierre, navigue sous pavillon français depuis le 9 mars 2011 pour exploiter les quotas français de thonidés (espadon et germon du Nord, thon rouge de l'Ouest). Cet armement a énormément de difficultés à structurer son activité dans le temps et donc à assurer son suivi

administratif. La pêche est réglementée par le biais de l'attribution d'autorisations de pêche par le représentant de l'État sur l'archipel. Les navires sont soumis à obligation de déclaration des captures et peuvent également embarquer ponctuellement un observateur des pêches. Tous les débarquements font l'objet d'un contrôle, de même que la totalité des produits exportés. La France (au titre de SPM) dispose de moyens de contrôle de plusieurs administrations (affaires maritimes, gendarmerie, marine nationale, etc.). Des campagnes de contrôle des pêches, tant en mer qu'à terre, sont régulièrement effectuées. Aucune infraction n'a été relevée en 2020 dans le cadre de ces pêcheries.

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

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

Tout d'abord, il convient de souligner que l'année 2020, comme l'année 2019, a été marquée par des problèmes internes à l'armement ayant entravé le déroulement de la campagne de pêche aux thonidés et espèces apparentées ; ainsi les captures de ces espèces pour l'année 2020 ont été nulles.

Pour mémoire, les captures totales de thonidés et espèces apparentées pour la France (au titre de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon) avaient été de : nulles en 2019, 2018, 2017, 2016 ; 9,34 t en 2015 ; 3,41 t en 2014 ; 18,74 t en 2013 ; nulles en 2012 ; 1,03 t en 2011 ; 100,5 t en 2010 (nb : aucune activité en 2012 et en 2016).

En 2009, une société de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon (SPM) a acquis un palangrier en vue notamment d'exploiter les quotas de thonidés de la France (au titre de SPM). Ce navire, l'ATLANTIC ODYSSEY, antérieurement sous pavillon canadien et affrété par la France, est passé sous pavillon français le 9 mars 2011 et s'est vu attribuer en 2020 la totalité des quotas détenus par la France (au titre de SPM), dans le cadre de la CICTA, soit :

- thon rouge de l'Ouest: 5,31 t,
- espadon du Nord : 108,75 t
- germon du Nord : 215 t.

Cet armement a énormément de difficultés à structurer son activité dans le temps et donc à assurer son suivi administratif. Une incertitude persiste quant à la viabilité de l'entreprise dans les années à venir.

Pour mémoire, les autorisations de pêche attribuées à des navires de la flottille artisanale mentionnaient la possibilité de prises de thon rouge (à imputer sur le quota disponible de la France (au titre de SPM)), mais uniquement pour couvrir des captures accidentelles. Dans les faits, en 2020, comme durant les 8 années précédentes, les navires artisanaux de moins de 12 mètres n'ont pêché aucun poisson relevant des stocks gérés dans le cadre de la CICTA.

Des campagnes d'information et de sensibilisation ont eu lieu auprès des armateurs en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires 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 2020, dont une partie fait l'objet d'un transfert entre 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 2020. Cette limite de captures permet au navire de réaliser des captures accessoires, généralement faibles : elles ont été nulles en 2019 (pour mémoire : nulles en 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 2020 (pour mémoire : nulles en 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 2019 (pour mémoire : nulles en 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 métropole.

Ière PARTIE : RÉSUMÉ DE LA DÉCLARATION DES EXIGENCES SCIENTIFIQUES

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° d'exigence antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
S:GEN01	S01	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Rapport Annuel Sept 2021.
S:GEN02	S02	Caractéristiques des flottilles (T1FC)	13/08/2021
S:GEN03	S03	Estimation de la prise nominale de la tâche 1 (T1NC)	15/09/2021
S:GEN04	S04	Prise et effort de la tâche 2 (T2CE)	15/09/2021
S:GEN05	S05	Échantillons de taille de la tâche 2 (T2SZ)	15/09/2021
S:GEN06	S06	Estimations de la prise par taille de la tâche 2 (T2CS)	15/09/2021
S:GEN07	S07	Campagnes de marquage scientifique (inventaires)	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas eu de campagne d'observation ICCAT à bord de ses navires en 2019.
S:GEN08	S08	Déclaration de marquage conventionnel (appositions/récupérations)	15/09/2021
S:GEN09	S09	Déclaration de marquage électronique (appositions/récupérations)	15/09/2021
S:GEN10	S10	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas eu de campagne d'observation ICCAT à bord de ses navires en 2019.
S:GEN11	S11	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 16-14	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas eu de campagne d'observation ICCAT à bord de ses navires en 2019.
S:GEN12	S12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	Non applicable : absence d'opérations de pêche en 2020 et FRSPM n'est pas concerné le Sargassum pélagique.
S:GEN13	S13	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 applicable. FRSPM opère en atlantique nord.
S:BFT01	S15	Tâche 2 : Échantillons de taille de spécimens mis à mort dans les fermes (BFT)	Non applicable. FRSPM ne dispose d'aucune ferme.
S:BFT02	S16	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 applicable. FRSPM ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'élevage de thon rouge et les pêches effectuées par FRSPM ne sont pas destinées à des fermes.

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° d'exigence antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
S:BFT03	S17	Tâche 2 : Échantillons de taille provenant de caméras stéréoscopiques (rapports récapitulatifs au moment de la mise en cage du thon rouge)	Non applicable. FRSPM ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'élevage de thon rouge et les pêches effectuées par FRSPM ne sont pas destinées à des fermes.
S:BFT04	S18	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux (BFT)	Non applicable. FRSPM ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'élevage de thon rouge et les pêches effectuées par FRSPM ne sont pas destinées à des fermes.
S:BFT05	S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non applicable. FRSPM ne participe pas à des travaux de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest.
S:BFT06	S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non applicable. FRSPM ne participe pas à des travaux de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest.
S:BFT07	S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités renforcées d'échantillonnage biologique	Non applicable. FRSPM ne dispose pas d'informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP.
S:BFT09	S53	Déclaration des activités scientifiques réalisées par les navires opérant dans le contexte d'un projet scientifique d'un institut de recherche intégré dans un programme de recherche scientifique	Non applicable : de telles activités scientifiques n'ont pas eu lieu en 2020.
S:TRO01	S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/listao, rejets compris	Non applicable, FRSPM n'est pas concernée par cette pêcherie.
S:TRO02	S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact écologique)	Non applicable. FRSPM n'est pas concernée par cette pêcherie.
S:TRO03	S44	Tâche 3 : Informations sur les DCP (tropicaux) (mois, carrés 1x1, type de DCP, etc.)	FRSPM n'est pas concernée par cette pêcherie.
S:TRO04	S45	Tâche 3 : Données sur les navires de support dans les pêcheries tropicales (BB/PS)	Non applicable. FRSPM n'est pas concernée par cette pêcherie.
S:TRO05	S46	Tâche 3 : Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (tropicaux)	Non applicable. FRSPM n'est pas concernée par cette pêcherie.
S:TRO10	S46b	Information sur les systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Non applicable. FRSPM n'est pas concernée par cette pêcherie.
S:TRO06	S47	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'échantillonnage portuaire (tropicaux)	FRSPM n'est pas concernée par cette pêcherie.
S:TRO07	S48	Données historiques d'opérations sous DCP	Non applicable. FRSPM n'est pas concernée par cette pêcherie.
S:TRO09	S58	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique	FRSPM n'est pas concernée par cette pêcherie.
S:BIL03	S55	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et vivants de makaires/de makaires épée	Non applicable. Absence d'opérations de pêche en 2020.
S:BIL04	S56	Informations sur les programmes de collecte de données de la pêcherie artisanale et/ou de petits métiers.	Non applicable. Absence d'opérations de pêche en 2020.

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° d'exigence antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
S:BIL05	S57	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique concernant BIL	Non applicable. Absence d'opérations de pêche en 2020.
S:SHK01	S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	FRSPM n'a pas pêché de requins en 2020. Les armateurs ont été informés et sensibilisés.
S:SHK02	S50	Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taube bleu et de l'échantillonnage biologique de cette espèce	Non applicable. FRSPM ne réalise pas de recherche sur le requin-taube bleu.
S:SHK03	S51	Informations sur le requin peau bleue	Non applicable. FRSPM ne réalise pas de recherche sur le requin peau bleue.
S:SHK04	S54	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	15/09/2021
S:BYC01	S37	Fournir les guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	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	S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Les armateurs FRSPM ont été informés et sensibilisés aux interactions de la flottille avec les tortues marines (changement d'hameçons).
S:BYC03	S39	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	Il n'y a pas eu de prises accessoires d'oiseaux par FRSPM mais une campagne d'information et de sensibilisation a eu lieu auprès des armateurs.
S:BYC04	S41	Notification des mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales par le biais de moyens alternatifs	Rapport Annuel Sept/2021.
S:BYC05	S42	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	Rapport Annuel Sept/2021.

IIe partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

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

RAPPORT ANNUEL, IIe PARTIE, CHAPÎTRE 3

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
GÉNÉRAL	M:GEN01	GEN0001	Rapports annuels	Rapport annuel Sept/2021.
	M:GEN02	GEN0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Le Livre IX du code rural et de la pêche maritime applicable à FRSPM dispose que toutes les captures, rejets et débarquements doivent être déclarés au journal de pêche.
	M:GEN03	GEN0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	20/08/21
	M:GEN04	GEN0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas participé à des accords d'affrètement en 2021.
	M:GEN05	GEN0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas participé à des accords d'affrètement en 2021.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006a	Rapports sur les transbordements en mer	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas réalisé de transbordement en 2021.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006b	Rapports sur les transbordements au port	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas réalisé de transbordement en 2021
	M:GEN07	GEN0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas réalisé de transbordement en 2019.
	M:GEN08	GEN0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port.	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas autorisé ses navires à recevoir des transbordements en 2019.
	M:GEN09	GEN0009	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique (et modifications ultérieures).	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas autorisé ses navires à transborder en 2019.
	M:GEN10	GEN0010a	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	Capitainerie du port : (508) 41 09 74 or (508) 55 13 21 capitainerie.samp.dtam-975@equipement-agriculture.gouv.fr
M:GEN10	GEN0010b	Points de contact pour la réception des copies des rapports d'inspection au port	uam.samp.dtam-975@equipement-agriculture.gouv.fr	
M:GEN11	GEN0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.	Port de Saint-Pierre	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
	M:GEN12	GEN0012	Délai de notification préalable requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	48H
	M:GEN13	GEN0013	Rapport de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port	0 rapport en 2020.
	M:GEN14	GEN0014	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port contenant des constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente (et autres lorsque cela est possible)	0 rapport d'inspection en 2020.
	M:GEN15	GEN0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas d'informations actualisées à déclarer pour 2020.
	M:GEN16	GEN0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas réalisé d'inspection au port en 2020.
	M:GEN17	GEN0017	Informations des accords/arrangements bilatéraux ou multilatéraux qui autorisent un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas conclu d'accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port en 2020
	M:GEN18	GEN0018	Accords d'accès et modification	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas conclu d'accords d'accès en 2020
	M:GEN19	GEN0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas participé à des accords d'accès en 2020
	M:GEN20	GEN0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus de longueur hors tout	20/07/18
	M:GEN21	GEN0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus de longueur hors tout	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas d'informations actualisées à déclarer pour 2020
	M:GEN23	GEN0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Non applicable. FRSPM ne réalise pas de captures sportives et récréatives d'espèces relevant de l'ICCAT
	M:GEN24	GEN0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas d'informations sur des cas présumés d'activités de pêche IUU et n'a pas observé de pêche IUU en 2020
	M:GEN25	GEN0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas de navires ayant fait l'objet d'allégations d'activités IUU

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
	M:GEN26	GEN0026	Mesures commerciales ; soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas d'informations pertinentes à déclarer en la matière
	M:GEN27	GEN0027	Données sur la non-application	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas d'informations pertinentes à déclarer en la matière
	M:GEN28	GEN0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas d'informations pertinentes à déclarer en la matière
	M:GEN29	GEN0029	Observations de navires	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas d'informations pertinentes à déclarer en la matière
	M:GEN30	GEN0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas eu de navire observé en 2020
	M:GEN31	GEN0031	Autorité nationale responsable de l'inspection en mer et autres agences maritimes d'appui, selon le cas et/ou autorité nationale responsable de la madrague et des activités d'élevage de thon rouge	Affaires Maritimes, Gendarmerie, Marine Nationale.
	M:GEN32	GEN0032	Point(s) de contact désigné(s) (POC) au sein de l'autorité responsable de la mise en oeuvre du programme	Unité affaires maritimes : uam.samp.dtam-975@equipement-agriculture.gouv.fr
	M:GEN33	GEN0033	Rapport sur toute activité menée dans le cadre du programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection	0 rapport.
	M:GEN34	GEN0034	Demande de radiation du navire de liste de navires IUU finale	0 demande
	M:GEN35	GEN0035	Plan d'action d'urgence (EAP) pour le sauvetage de l'observateur	Plan des secours en mer
	M:GEN36	GEN0036	Rapports sur les incidents impliquant les observateurs qui ont déclenché l'EAP, y compris toute action corrective prise	0 rapport.
	M:GEN37	GEN0037	Rapport concernant la récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	0 rapport.
	M:GEN38	GEN0038	Rapport concernant la non-récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	0 rapport.
	M:GEN39	GEN0039	Points de contact afin de faciliter la coopération concernant l'observation de navires (facultatif)	uam.samp.dtam-75@equipement-agriculture.gouv.fr

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
THON ROUGE	M:BFT01	BFT1001	Fermes de thon rouge	Non applicable. FRSPM ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'élevage de thon rouge et les pêches effectuées par FRSPM ne sont pas destinées à des fermes.
	M:BFT02	BFT1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	Non applicable. FRSPM ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'élevage de thon rouge et les pêches effectuées par FRSPM ne sont pas destinées à des fermes.
	M:BFT03	BFT1003	Déclaration de report du poisson resté en cages	Non applicable. FRSPM ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'élevage de thon rouge et les pêches effectuées par FRSPM ne sont pas destinées à des fermes.
	M:BFT04	BFT1004	Rapport/déclaration de mise en cages du thon rouge	Non applicable. FRSPM ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'élevage de thon rouge et les pêches effectuées par FRSPM ne sont pas destinées à des fermes.
	M:BFT05	BFT1005	Madragues de thon rouge	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique Est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest
	M:BFT07	BFT1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de capacité	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas de permis de pêche de thon rouge de l'Est
	M:BFT08	BFT1008	Plan de la capacité d'élevage et révisions, le cas échéant	Non applicable. FRSPM ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'élevage de thon rouge et les pêches effectuées par FRSPM ne sont pas destinées à des fermes
	M:BFT09	BFT1009	Modifications des plans de pêche	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique Est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest
	M:BFT10	BFT1010	Informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 18-02	Non applicable à SPM. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique Est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest
	M:BFT11	BFT1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2020	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique Est mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest
	M:BFT12	BFT1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique Est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest
	M:BFT13	BFT1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	Non applicable. FRSPM ne pêche pas, ne se livre pas à des activités d'élevage et ne transporte pas de thon rouge dans l'Atlantique Est ni en Méditerranée

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
	M:BFT14	BFT1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes (JFO)	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas participé à des opérations de pêche conjointes en 2020
	M:BFT15	BFT1015	Messages VMS	Ces données sont disponibles en France, auprès du Centre National de Surveillance des Pêches (CNSP)
	M:BFT16	BFT1016	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Non applicable. FRSPM ne ICCAT d'inspection internationale participe pas au programme conjointe
	M:BFT17	BFT1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non applicable. FRSPM ne participe pas au programme ICCAT d'inspection internationale conjointe
	M:BFT18	BFT1018	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non applicable. FRSPM ne participe pas au programme ICCAT d'inspection internationale conjointe
	M:BFT19	BFT1019	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Non applicable. FRSPM ne participe pas au programme ICCAT d'inspection internationale conjointe
	M:BFT20	BFT1020	Ports de transbordement de thon rouge	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique Est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest
	M:BFT21	BFT1021	Ports de débarquement de thon rouge	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique Est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest
	M:BFT22	BFT1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique Est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest
	M:BFT23	BFT1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	12
	M:BFT24	BFT1024	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon rouge a été utilisée	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique Est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest
	M:BFT25	BFT1025	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm.	Il n'y a pas eu de prises de poissons de moins de 30 kg/115cm par FRSPM en 2019 ; une campagne de sensibilisation a eu lieu auprès des pêcheurs concernant le marquage et la remise à l'eau
	M:BFT27	BFT1027	Rapport annuel sur le BCD	2020/10/20
	M:BFT28	BFT1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	2020/09/23
	M:BFT29	BFT1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	2020/09/23
	M:BFT30	BFT1030	Législation relative au BCD	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas de changement à sa législation relative au BCD

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
	M:BFT31	BFT1031	Résumé de marquage, échantillon de marque des BCD	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas de changement concernant le programme d'apposition de marques sur la queue
	M:BFT32	BFT1032	Navires ne figurant pas comme navires de pêche de BFT mais dont on sait ou qui sont présumés avoir pêché du E-BFT	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas d'informations indiquant que des navires ne figurant pas sur le Registre ICCAT des navires de capture du thon rouge ont capturé du thon rouge
	M:BFT33	BFT1033	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	20/07/21
	M:BFT34	BFT1034	Rapport sur les transferts à l'intérieur des fermes et contrôles aléatoires	0 rapport
ESPÈCES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	TRO2001	Liste des navires de BET/YFT/SKJ et modification ultérieure	20/07/21
	M:TRO02	TRO2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas pêché de thon obèse, d'albacore ou de listao en 2020
	M:TRO03	TRO2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de BET/YFT/SKJ	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas de navire ayant prétendument réalisé des activités IUU en 2020
	M:TRO06	TRO2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas importé de thon obèse congelé en 2020
	M:TRO07	TRO2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas exporté de thon obèse congelé ni d'espardon en 2020
	M:TRO09	TRO2009	Prises trimestrielles de thonidés tropicaux	0
	M:TRO10	TRO2010	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (inclure dans le plan de gestion des DCP - cf. aussi exigence S25)	Non applicable. FRSPM n'utilise pas de Dispositif de Concentration de Poissons mais des palangres.
	M:TRO11	TRO2011	Plans de gestion de la capacité/de pêche de thonidés tropicaux	0 déclaration.
	M:TRO13	TRO2013	Prises mensuelles de thonidés tropicaux (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Néant
	M:TRO14	TRO2014	Prises hebdomadaires de thon obèse	Néant
	M:TRO15	TRO2015	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité de la limite de capture de thon obèse a été utilisée	Néant

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
	M:TRO17	TRO2017	Limite maximale de prise accessoire de thonidés tropicaux à bord	La limite maximale est à 0
	M:TRO18	TRO2018	Mesures prises pour garantir l'application de l'exigence TRO 2017	Non concerné à FRSPM ces espèces ne sont pas observées
	M:TRO19	TRO2019	Différence entre l'effort de pêche de 2018 et l'effort de pêche de 2020	Non requis avant 2021
	M:TRO20	TRO2020	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique	Non requis avant 2021
ESPADON	M:SWO01	SWO3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas importé d'espadon en 2020
	M:SWO02	SWO3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas exporté de thon obèse congelé ni d'espadon en 2020
	M:SWO03	SWO3003	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries d'espadon en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest
	M:SWO04	SWO3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable. FRSPM ne réalise pas de captures sportives et récréatives d'espèces relevant de l'ICCAT
	M:SWO05	SWO3005	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrants pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest
	M:SWO06	SWO3006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries d'espadon en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest
	M:SWO07	SWO3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	20/07/21
	M:SWO10	SWO3010	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries d'espadon en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest
	M:SWO11	SWO3011	Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO.	20/07/21
	M:SWO12	SWO3012	Résumé de la mise en œuvre du programme de marquage	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries d'espadon en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest
	M:SWO13	SWO3013	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries d'espadon en Méditerranée

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
	M:SWO14	SWO3014	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries d'espadon en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest
	M:SWO15	SWO3015	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Pas de changement à la liste actuelle
	M:SWO16	SWO3016	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non applicable. FRSPM n'autorise pas ses navires à pêcher l'espadon en Atlantique Sud mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest
	M:SWO17	SWO3017	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Rapport Annuel Sept/2020
	M:SWO18	SWO3018	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non applicable. FRSPM n'autorise pas ses navires à pêcher l'espadon en Atlantique Sud mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest
	M:SWO19	SWO3019	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Non applicable. FRSPM ne participe pas au programme ICCAT d'inspection internationale conjointe
	M:SWO20	SWO3020	Plan de pêche pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries d'espadon en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest
GERMON	M:ALB03	ALB4003	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée.	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries du germon en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest
	M:ALB04	ALB4004	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le N-ALB pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	20/07/21
	M:ALB05	ALB4005	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le S-ALB pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries du germon en Atlantique Sud mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest
	M:ALB06	ALB4006	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Rapport annuel Sept/ 2021
	M:ALB07	ALB4007	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries du germon en Atlantique Sud mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest
ISTIOPHO RIDÉS	M:BIL01	BIL5001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 19-05 et 16-11	0 rapport.
	M:BIL04	BIL5004	Demande de dérogation de remise à l'eau de spécimens vivants de BUM/WHM/SPF et mesures prises pour limiter l'application de cette dérogation à ces pêcheries	0 Demande

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
	M:BIL05	BIL5005	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique concernant BIL	Non applicable. Pas d'essais
REQUINS	M:SHK05	SHK7005	Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins	Pas mis en œuvre à FRSPM
AUTRES ESPÈCES PRISES ACCESSOIRES	M:BYC01	BYC8001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-09, paragr. 1, 2 et 7, amendée par la Rec. 13-11, et mesures pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO.	Il n'y a pas eu de captures accidentelles de tortues marines par FRSPM en 2020 ; chaque année, les armateurs sont sensibilisés aux interactions de la flottille avec les tortues marines et ont procédé à un changement d'hameçons
	M:BYC02	BYC8002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Il n'y a pas eu de captures accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par FRSPM en 2020 ; chaque année, les armateurs sont sensibilisés aux interactions de la flottille avec les oiseaux de mer et ont modifié leur gréement
	M:BYC03	BYC8003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine.	Il n'y a pas eu de prises accessoires ou de rejets par FRSPM en 2020 ; 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	SDP9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas mis en œuvre de programme pilote de document statistique électronique (autre que le BCD de l'ICCAT)
	M:MIX01	MISC9002	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas soulevé d'objection à l'égard d'une recommandation adoptée conformément aux procédures fixées dans la Convention

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

Comme indiqué plus haut, l'activité de pêche des thonidés sur les droits ouverts à l'archipel dans les eaux internationales est habituellement réalisée par le navire ATLANTIC ODYSSEY, antérieurement sous pavillon canadien et affrété par la France, puis passé sous pavillon français depuis le 9 mars 2011. L'armement de ce navire ayant énormément de difficultés à structurer son activité dans le temps et donc à assurer son suivi administratif, le navire est désarmé depuis 2018.

Les autorités françaises (préfecture de SPM) n'ont donc pas émis d'autorisation de pêche permettant à ce navire d'effectuer une pêche dirigée d'espadon, de thon rouge, de thon germon, avec possibilité de capture accessoire de thon obèse / patudo.

Il convient de rappeler que l'ATLANTIC ODYSSEY est équipé d'une balise VMS ainsi que d'un journal de pêche électronique et est soumis à obligation de déclaration des captures.

Par ailleurs, aucune activité de pêche INN n'a été signalée (cf. Rec. 11-18, para. 3).

Pour rappel, le représentant de l'État sur l'archipel (Préfet) attribue des autorisations de pêche aux navires de pêche qui en font la demande. L'attribution des autorisations de pêche est faite sur la base des textes français et internationaux suivants :

- livre IX du code rural et de la pêche maritime, relatif à la pêche maritime et l'aquaculture marine ;
- loi 76-655 du 16 juillet 1976 relative à la zone économique et à la zone de protection écologique au large des côtes du territoire de la République ;
- accord relatif aux relations réciproques entre la France et le Canada en matière de pêche, signé le 27 mars 1972 ;
- arrêté du 20 mars 1987 fixant certaines mesures de gestion et de conservation des ressources halieutiques et arrêté du 24 mars 2015 fixant certaines mesures techniques et tailles de captures pour la pêche professionnelle dans les eaux territoriales et la zone économique française au large des côtes de Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon ;
- décret n° 2010-1582 du 17 décembre 2010 relatif à l'organisation et aux missions des services de l'État dans les départements et les régions d'outre-mer, à Mayotte et à Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon.

Les services de la Préfecture (Service des affaires maritimes) de SPM veillent à la mise en œuvre des dispositions de l'ICCAT applicables aux pêcheries de l'archipel, tel que récapitulé dans le tableau compilant les obligations déclaratives pertinentes.

Les captures doivent être débarquées à SPM, dans le port de St Pierre, avec possibilité de dérogation pour débarquer dans un port autre que français si le traitement du poisson sur place n'est pas possible.

Trois administrations sont présentes à SPM (affaires maritimes, gendarmerie nationale et marine nationale), disposant de moyens de contrôle pouvant être affectés à des opérations de contrôle des pêches, tant en mer qu'à terre.

Un accent est particulièrement mis sur le débarquement des thonidés sur le port de Saint-Pierre. Tous les débarquements font ainsi l'objet d'un contrôle, de même que la totalité des produits exportés.

Un contrôleur peut également être embarqué, de façon ponctuelle, sur l'ATLANTIC ODYSSEY.

Mise en œuvre de mesures particulières :

- *Concernant l'application du paragraphe 7 de la recommandation 11-08, des paragraphes 2 et 7 de la Recommandation 12-04, du paragraphe 1 de la Recommandation 12-05, du paragraphe 2 de la Recommandation 14-06, des paragraphes 2 et 8 de la Recommandation 15-05, du paragraphe 6 de la Recommandation 16-12, du paragraphe 1 de la Recommandation 16-13 et du paragraphe 8 de la recommandation 17-08* : le Service des Affaires Maritimes veille au respect des obligations déclaratives qui incombent à la France (au titre de SPM), concernant notamment les données de tâches I et II. Il convient de noter qu'aucun makaire ou requin n'a été capturé en 2019 ; 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, l'ATLANTIC ODYSSEY a modifié son gréement pour le rendre plus sélectif (taille d'hameçon plus grande).
- *Concernant l'application du paragraphe 11 de la Recommandation 16-08 et du paragraphe 11 de la Recommandation 17-06* : il n'y a pas eu de prise de poissons de moins de 30kg/115cm en 2018 ; les pêcheurs sont sensibilisés au marquage et à la remise à l'eau.
- *Concernant l'application du paragraphe 14 de la Recommandation 16-03, du paragraphe 11 de la Recommandation 16-06 et du paragraphe 14 de la Recommandation 17-02* : Le navire ATLANTIC ODYSSEY ne capture pas l'espadon et le germon de l'Atlantique Nord comme prises accessoires mais comme espèces visées.

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

Il n'y a pas eu de difficultés rencontrées dans la mise en œuvre ni dans le respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT pour Saint-Pierre et Miquelon en 2020.

En raison de problèmes internes à l'armement, le navire ATLANTIC ODYSSEY n'a pas opéré de pêcheries aux thonidés et espèces apparentées en 2020.

Il n'y a eu aucun débarquement de thonidés à SPM en 2020.

Aucune infraction à la réglementation n'a été constatée en 2020.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF GABON
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU GABON
INFORME ANUAL DE GABÓN**

SUMMARY

Les thonidés sont capturés de façon accessoire par la pêcherie nationale. Par ailleurs, dans le but de tirer profit de cette ressource, l'administration des pêches a octroyé au cours de l'année 2020, des licences à des senneurs étrangers. Ces senneurs ont ciblé essentiellement l'albacore (Thunnus albacores), le thon obèse (Thunnus obesus) et le listao (Katsuwonus pelamis). Au cours de cette année, l'administration a poursuivi la collecte des données historique de pêche nationale. De plus, la saison de pêche a été impactée par la pandémie de la COVID-19, limitant ainsi l'action de l'administration et des activités de pêche.

RÉSUMÉ

Les thonidés sont capturés de façon accessoire par la pêcherie nationale. Par ailleurs, dans le but de tirer profit de cette ressource, l'administration des pêches a octroyé au cours de l'année 2020, des licences à des senneurs étrangers. Ces senneurs ont ciblé essentiellement l'albacore (Thunnus albacores), le thon obèse (Thunnus obesus) et le listao (Katsuwonus pelamis). Au cours de cette année, l'administration a poursuivi la collecte des données historique de pêche nationale. De plus, la saison de pêche a été impactée par la pandémie de la COVID-19, limitant ainsi l'action de l'administration et des activités de pêche.

RESUMEN

Les thonidés sont capturés de façon accessoire par la pêcherie nationale. Par ailleurs, dans le but de tirer profit de cette ressource, l'administration des pêches a octroyé au cours de l'année 2020, des licences à des senneurs étrangers. Ces senneurs ont ciblé essentiellement l'albacore (Thunnus albacores), le thon obèse (Thunnus obesus) et le listao (Katsuwonus pelamis). Au cours de cette année, l'administration a poursuivi la collecte des données historique de pêche nationale. De plus, la saison de pêche a été impactée par la pandémie de la COVID-19, limitant ainsi l'action de l'administration et des activités de pêche.

1ère Partie (Informations sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques)

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

Les activités de la pêche nationale en 2020 ont été impactées par la pandémie de la COVID-19. Par contre la saison de pêche pour les navires étrangers s'est déroulée normalement. 13 senneurs ont exploité les thons tropicaux dans la ZEE gabonaise entre avril et septembre 2020. Les captures globales ont été estimées à 21 540t.

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

Pas de nouvelles informations pour ce chapitre.

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

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° d'exigence antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
S:GEN01	S01	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Pas d'action en matière de recherche pour cette année.
S:GEN02	S02	Caractéristiques des flottilles (T1FC)	Pas de flottille thonière.
S:GEN03	S03	Estimation de la prise nominale de la tâche 1 (T1NC)	En cours de traitement, retard occasionné par la pandémie de la COVID-19.
S:GEN04	S04	Prise et effort de la tâche 2 (T2CE)	Pas d'estimation.
S:GEN05	S05	Échantillons de taille de la tâche 2 (T2SZ)	Pas de données.
S:GEN06	S06	Estimations de la prise par taille de la tâche 2 (T2CS)	
S:GEN07	S07	Campagnes de marquage scientifique (inventaires)	
S:GEN08	S08	Déclaration de marquage conventionnel (appositions/récupérations)	
S:GEN09	S09	Déclaration de marquage électronique (appositions/récupérations)	
S:GEN10	S10	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux	
S:GEN11	S11	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 16-14	
S:GEN12	S12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	NA
S:GEN13	S13	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	
S:BFT01	S15	Tâche 2 : Échantillons de taille de spécimens mis à mort dans les fermes (BFT)	
S:BFT02	S16	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	
S:BFT03	S17	Tâche 2 : Échantillons de taille provenant de caméras stéréoscopiques (rapports récapitulatifs au moment de la mise en cage du thon rouge)	
S:BFT04	S18	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux (BFT)	
S:BFT05	S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	
S:BFT06	S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	
S:BFT07	S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités renforcées d'échantillonnage biologique	

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° d'exigence antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
S:BFT09	S53	Déclaration des activités scientifiques réalisées par les navires opérant dans le contexte d'un projet scientifique d'un institut de recherche intégré dans un programme de recherche scientifique	
S:TRO01	S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/listao, rejets compris	
S:TRO02	S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact écologique)	
S:TRO03	S44	Tâche 3 : Informations sur les DCP (tropicaux) (mois, carrés 1x1, type de DCP, etc.)	
S:TRO04	S45	Tâche 3 : Données sur les navires de support dans les pêcheries tropicales (BB/PS)	
S:TRO05	S46	Tâche 3 : Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (tropicaux)	
S:TRO10	S46b	Information sur les systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	
S:TRO06	S47	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'échantillonnage portuaire (tropicaux)	
S:TRO07	S48	Données historiques d'opérations sous DCP	
S:TRO09	S58	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique	
S:BIL03	S55	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et vivants de makaires/de makaires épée	
S:BIL04	S56	Informations sur les programmes de collecte de données de la pêche artisanale et/ou de petits métiers.	
S:BIL05	S57	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique concernant BIL	
S:SHK01	S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	
S:SHK02	S50	Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taube bleu et de l'échantillonnage biologique de cette espèce	
S:SHK03	S51	Informations sur le requin peau bleue	
S:SHK04	S54	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	
S:BYC01	S37	Fournir les guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° d'exigence antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
S:BYC02	S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	
S:BYC03	S39	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	
S:BYC04	S41	Notification des mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales par le biais de moyens alternatifs	
S:BYC05	S42	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	

IIe Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

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

RAPPORT ANNUEL, II^e PARTIE, CHAPÎTRE 3

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
GÉNÉRAL	M:GEN01	GEN0001	Rapports annuels	29 septembre 2021
	M:GEN02	GEN0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	cf. ci-dessus.
	M:GEN03	GEN0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	29 septembre 2021
	M:GEN04	GEN0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Non applicable, pas d'affrètement en 2020.
	M:GEN05	GEN0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Non applicable, pas d'affrètement en 2020.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006a	Rapports sur les transbordements en mer	Non applicable, pas de transbordement réalisé en 2020.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006b	Rapports sur les transbordements au port	Non applicable, pas de transbordement réalisé en 2020.
	M:GEN07	GEN0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non applicable, pas de transbordement réalisé en 2020.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
	M:GEN08	GEN0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port.	Non applicable, pas de transbordement réalisé en 2020.
	M:GEN09	GEN0009	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique (et modifications ultérieures).	Non applicable, pas d'autorisation pour transbordement en 2020.
	M:GEN10	GEN0010a	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	N/A pas de contact pour cette année.
	M:GEN10	GEN0010b	Points de contact pour la réception des copies des rapports d'inspection au port	N/A pas de contact.
	M:GEN11	GEN0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.	
	M:GEN12	GEN0012	Délai de notification préalable requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	
	M:GEN13	GEN0013	Rapport de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port	N/A pas de rapport.
	M:GEN14	GEN0014	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port contenant des constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente (et autres lorsque cela est possible)	N/A pas d'inspection réalisée.
	M:GEN15	GEN0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	N/A pas de mesure.
	M:GEN16	GEN0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	N/A
	M:GEN17	GEN0017	Informations des accords/arrangements bilatéraux ou multilatéraux qui autorisent un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération	Pas d'accord en 2020.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
	M:GEN18	GEN0018	Accords d'accès et modification	Pas de nouvelles informations pour 2020.
	M:GEN19	GEN0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Résumé indiqué dans le rapport annuel.
	M:GEN20	GEN0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus de longueur hors tout	N/A pas de navire de cette catégorie.
	M:GEN21	GEN0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus de longueur hors tout	N/A pas de navire de cette catégorie.
	M:GEN23	GEN0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Pas de pêche sportive en 2020 suite à la pandémie de la COVID-19.
	M:GEN24	GEN0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	N/A pas d'activité IUU enregistrée.
	M:GEN25	GEN0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	
	M:GEN26	GEN0026	Mesures commerciales ; soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	N/A pas d'activité IUU enregistrée.
	M:GEN27	GEN0027	Données sur la non-application	N/A pas de données.
	M:GEN28	GEN0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	N/A pas d'activité IUU enregistrée.
	M:GEN29	GEN0029	Observations de navires	N/A pas d'observations enregistrée en 2020.
	M:GEN30	GEN0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	N/A pas d'observations enregistrée en 2020.
	M:GEN31	GEN0031	Autorité nationale responsable de l'inspection en mer et autres agences maritimes d'appui, selon le cas et/ou autorité nationale responsable de la madrague et des activités d'élevage de thon rouge	N/A
	M:GEN32	GEN0032	Point(s) de contact désigné(s) (POC) au sein de l'autorité responsable de la mise en oeuvre du programme	NA
	M:GEN33	GEN0033	Rapport sur toute activité menée dans le cadre du programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection	N/A pas d'activités réalisées dans ce cadre en 2020.
	M:GEN34	GEN0034	Demande de radiation du navire de liste de navires IUU finale	N/A pas d'informations.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
	M:GEN35	GEN0035	Plan d'action d'urgence (EAP) pour le sauvetage de l'observateur	Pas d'EAP.
	M:GEN36	GEN0036	Rapports sur les incidents impliquant les observateurs qui ont déclenché l'EAP, y compris toute action corrective prise	Pas de rapports, pas d'activité.
	M:GEN37	GEN0037	Rapport concernant la récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Pas de rapports, pas d'activité.
	M:GEN38	GEN0038	Rapport concernant la non-récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Pas de rapports, pas d'activité.
	M:GEN39	GEN0039	Points de contact afin de faciliter la coopération concernant l'observation de navires (facultatif)	Pas de rapports, pas d'activité.
THON ROUGE	M:BFT01	BFT1001	Fermes de thon rouge	N/A pas de pêche ciblant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT02	BFT1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	
	M:BFT03	BFT1003	Déclaration de report du poisson resté en cages	N/A pas de pêche ciblant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT04	BFT1004	Rapport/déclaration de mise en cages du thon rouge	N/A pas de pêche ciblant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT05	BFT1005	Madragues de thon rouge	N/A pas de pêche ciblant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT07	BFT1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de capacité	N/A pas de pêche ciblant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT08	BFT1008	Plan de la capacité d'élevage et révisions, le cas échéant	N/A pas de pêche ciblant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT09	BFT1009	Modifications des plans de pêche	N/A pas de pêche ciblant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT10	BFT1010	Informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 18-02	N/A pas de pêche ciblant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT11	BFT1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2020	N/A pas de pêche ciblant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT12	BFT1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	N/A pas de pêche ciblant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT13	BFT1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	N/A pas de pêche ciblant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT14	BFT1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes (JFO)	N/A pas de pêche ciblant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT15	BFT1015	Messages VMS	N/A pas de pêche ciblant le thon rouge.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
	M:BFT16	BFT1016	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	N/A pas de pêche ciblant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT17	BFT1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	N/A pas de pêche ciblant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT18	BFT1018	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	N/A pas de pêche ciblant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT19	BFT1019	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	N/A pas de pêche ciblant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT20	BFT1020	Ports de transbordement de thon rouge	N/A pas de pêche ciblant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT21	BFT1021	Ports de débarquement de thon rouge	N/A pas de pêche ciblant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT22	BFT1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	N/A pas de pêche ciblant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT23	BFT1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	N/A pas de pêche ciblant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT24	BFT1024	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon rouge a été utilisée	N/A pas de pêche ciblant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT25	BFT1025	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.	N/A pas de pêche ciblant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT27	BFT1027	Rapport annuel sur le BCD	N/A pas de pêche ciblant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT28	BFT1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	N/A pas de pêche ciblant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT29	BFT1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	N/A pas de pêche ciblant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT30	BFT1030	Législation relative au BCD	N/A pas de pêche ciblant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT31	BFT1031	Résumé de marquage, échantillon de marque des BCD	N/A pas de pêche ciblant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT32	BFT1032	Navires ne figurant pas comme navires de pêche de BFT mais dont on sait ou qui sont présumés avoir pêché du E-BFT	N/A pas de pêche ciblant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT33	BFT1033	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	N/A pas de pêche ciblant le thon rouge.
	M:BFT34	BFT1034	Rapport sur les transferts à l'intérieur des fermes et contrôles aléatoires	N/A pas de pêche ciblant le thon rouge.
ESPÈCES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	TRO2001	Liste des navires de BET/YFT/SKJ et modification ultérieure	Pas de navire ciblant spécifiquement ces espèces.
	M:TRO02	TRO2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année	N/A pas de pêche ciblant le thon rouge.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
			antérieure	
	M:TRO03	TRO2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de BET/YFT/SKJ	N/A pas de pêche ciblant le thon rouge.
	M:TRO06	TRO2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	N/A pas de pêche ciblant le thon rouge.
	M:TRO07	TRO2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	N/A pas de pêche ciblant le thon rouge.
	M:TRO09	TRO2009	Prises trimestrielles de thonidés tropicaux	N/A pas de prise réalisée en 2020.
	M:TRO10	TRO2010	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (inclure dans le plan de gestion des DCP - cf. aussi exigence S25)	Réduction du nombre de DCP à 100 DCP par navire. Cela pour les navires étrangers pêchant sous accord. Rappel nous n'avons pas de navire utilisant les DCP.
	M:TRO11	TRO2011	Plans de gestion de la capacité/de pêche de thonidés tropicaux	Pas de thoniers.
	M:TRO13	TRO2013	Prises mensuelles de thonidés tropicaux (BET; SKJ; YFT)	N/A pas de prise réalisée en 2020.
	M:TRO14	TRO2014	Prises hebdomadaires de thon obèse	N/A pas de prise réalisée en 2020.
	M:TRO15	TRO2015	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité de la limite de capture de thon obèse a été utilisée	N/A pas de prise réalisée en 2020.
	M:TRO17	TRO2017	Limite maximale de prise accessoire de thonidés tropicaux à bord	N/A pas de limite en 2020.
	M:TRO18	TRO2018	Mesures prises pour garantir l'application de l'exigence TRO 2017	N/A pas de mesures.
	M:TRO19	TRO2019	Différence entre l'effort de pêche de 2018 et l'effort de pêche de 2020	NA Pas de différence.
	M:TRO20	TRO2020	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique	N/A pas d'activité réalisée dans ce sens.
ESPADON	M:SWO01	SWO3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	NA pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce.
	M:SWO02	SWO3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	NA pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce.
	M:SWO03	SWO3003	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	NA pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce.
	M:SWO04	SWO3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	NA pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
	M:SWO05	SWO3005	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	NA pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce.
	M:SWO06	SWO3006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	NA pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce.
	M:SWO07	SWO3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	NA pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce.
	M:SWO10	SWO3010	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	NA pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce.
	M:SWO11	SWO3011	Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO.	NA pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce.
	M:SWO12	SWO3012	Résumé de la mise en œuvre du programme de marquage	NA pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce.
	M:SWO13	SWO3013	Liste des navires d'inspection	NA pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce.
	M:SWO14	SWO3014	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	NA pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce.
	M:SWO15	SWO3015	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	NA pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce.
	M:SWO16	SWO3016	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	NA pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce.
	M:SWO17	SWO3017	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	NA pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce.
	M:SWO18	SWO3018	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	NA pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce.
	M:SWO19	SWO3019	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	NA pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce.
	M:SWO20	SWO3020	Plan de pêche pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée	NA pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce.
GERMON				
	M:ALB03	ALB4003	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée.	NA pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce.
	M:ALB04	ALB4004	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le N-ALB pour les	NA pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
			navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	
	M:ALB05	ALB4005	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le S-ALB pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	NA pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce.
	M:ALB06	ALB4006	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	NA pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce.
	M:ALB07	ALB4007	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	NA pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce.
ISTIOPHORIDÉS	M:BIL01	BIL5001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 19-05 et 16-11	NA pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce.
	M:BIL04	BIL5004	Demande de dérogation de remise à l'eau de spécimens vivants de BUM/WHM/SPF et mesures prises pour limiter l'application de cette dérogation à ces pêcheries	NA pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce.
	M:BIL05	BIL5005	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique concernant BIL	NA pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce.
REQUINS				
	M:SHK05	SHK7005	Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins	NA pas de pêche ciblant ces espèces.
AUTRES ESPÈCES PRISES ACCESSOIRES	M:BYC01	BYC8001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-09, paragr. 1, 2 et 7, amendée par la Rec. 13-11, et mesures pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO.	Pas de rapport.
	M:BYC02	BYC8002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Pas de rapport, pas de pêche ayant des interactions avec les oiseaux.
	M:BYC03	BYC8003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine.	Pas de rapport, en 2020 nous n'avons pas eu d'activité dans ce sens.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
DIVERS	M:SDP01	SDP9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	NA nous ne sommes pas impliqués dans ce programme.
	M:MIX01	MISC9002	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	NA 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 2020. 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 2020 a été marquée par la pandémie de la COVID-19 dans le secteur de la pêche en générale. Les activités de pêche ont été suspendues pendant trois mois. Par ailleurs, les observations en mer ont été suspendues pendant toute l'année, idem pour le suivi physique des débarquements en l'absence de protocole garantissant la sécurité des acteurs impliqués dans ces activités.

**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 the Black skipjack (Euthynnus alletaratus). A total of 90,253.50mt of tuna was landed in 2020. Purse seine and Baitboat fleet accounted for 88% and 12% of total catch respectively. Skipjack was the most dominant (66%) followed by Yellowfin (28%) and Bigeye (3%). Other tuna-like species amounted to (3%) of the total catch. More than 90% fishing of both fleets were on FADs. Moratorium on fishing on FADs was observed during the months of January and February. 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 is incorporated in the 2020 AVDTH database. Beach sampling of the Billfishes continued off the western coastline of Ghana from artisanal drift gill net operators with catches of Sailfish decreased while Blue marlin slightly increased compared to 2019 landings. There were no White marlin and Swordfish were landed in 2020. 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

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 the Black skipjack (Euthynnus alletaratus). A total of 90,253.50mt of tuna was landed in 2020. Purse seine and Baitboat fleet accounted for 88% and 12% of total catch respectively. Skipjack was the most dominant (66%) followed by Yellowfin (28%) and Bigeye (3%). Other tuna-like species amounted to (3%) of the total catch. More than 90% fishing of both fleets were on FADs. Moratorium on fishing on FADs was observed during the months of January and February. 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 is incorporated in the 2020 AVDTH database. Beach sampling of the Billfishes continued off the western coastline of Ghana from artisanal drift gill net operators with catches of Sailfish decreased while Blue marlin slightly increased compared to 2019 landings. There were no White marlin and Swordfish were landed in 2020. 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.

RESUMEN

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 the Black skipjack (Euthynnus alletaratus). A total of 90,253.50mt of tuna was landed in 2020. Purse seine and Baitboat fleet accounted for 88% and 12% of total catch respectively. Skipjack was the most dominant (66%) followed by Yellowfin (28%) and Bigeye (3%). Other tuna-like species amounted to (3%) of the total catch. More than 90% fishing of both fleets were on FADs. Moratorium on fishing on FADs was observed during the months of January and February. 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 is incorporated in the 2020 AVDTH database. Beach sampling of the Billfishes continued off the western coastline of Ghana from artisanal drift gill net operators with catches of Sailfish decreased while Blue marlin slightly increased compared to 2019 landings. There were no White marlin and Swordfish were landed in 2020. 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.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

The 2020 reporting year had 35 vessels consisting of 18 Baitboat and 17 Purse Seiners with 2 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 90,253.50mt (**Table 1**) of tuna was landed for the reporting year of 2020 as against 90,310.60mt reported for the year 2019 (**Table 2 and 3**).

Purse seine fleet landed 79,205.50 mt accounting for 88% of total catch whilst baitboat catch was 11,048 mt (12%) of total landings. Skipjack was the most dominant of 59,909mt (66%) of landings. Yellowfin was 25,063mt (28%), Bigeye followed with 2,932.50mt (3%) and other tuna-like species amounted to 2,349mt (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 by 26 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 I and II and other required statistical information have been forwarded to ICCAT Secretariat including the 2020 AVDTH database for analysis as per ICCAT/IRD/FSSD protocols to streamline our species composition data.

Observer coverage for 2020 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 2020 was submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat. Total catches of billfishes in 2020 was 121.1mt with a total effort of 182,520 trips. The Atlantic sailfish and Blue marlin recorded a total 68mt and 53.10mt respectively. There was no catch of Swordfish and White marlins within the recording period (**Table 4**).

Total billfish catches of 2020 was approximately as equal to landings in 2019. From **Table 5**, catches for the Sailfish and Blue marline and declined by 11% and 20% respectively in 2020 comparing with the previous year. No catches were observed for the swordfish and White marlín for the years under consideration.

Approximately 1,041.76 mt of sharks were harvested in 2020 by the artisanal and tuna fleet (Table 6) 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 I and II).

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 swordfish and White marlin for 2020.

Transshipment Reports in-Port (GEN 0006b)

Transshipment is carried out in port. Data for transshipment at port for 2020 have also been submitted to ICCAT Secretariat.

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

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:GEN01	S01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	2021/07/30
S:GEN02	S02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	2021/4/13
S:GEN03	S03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	2021/4/13 and 2021/7/30
S:GEN04	S04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	2021/4/13 and 2021/7/30
S:GEN05	S05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	2021/4/13 Attached in AVDTH Format
S:GEN06	S06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	2021/4/13 Attached in AVDTH Format
S:GEN07	S07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	AOTTP Program 2016
S:GEN08	S08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	AOTTP Program 2016
S:GEN09	S09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	AOTTP Program 2016
S:GEN10	S10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	2021/7/30
S:GEN11	S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	2021/7/30 Annual Report
S:GEN12	S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	There were no pelagic sargassum found inhabiting our waters.
S:GEN13	S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	N/A because GHA does not operate longline fishery.
S:BFT01	S15	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:BFT02	S16	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras (BFT raw data outputs) OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery
S:BFT03	S17	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras (BFT at time of caging summary reports)	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery
S:BFT04	S18	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery
S:BFT05	S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery
S:BFT06	S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery
S:BFT07	S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities.	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery
S:BFT09	S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery
S:TRO01	S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards	2021/07/30 Attached in AVDTH database
S:TRO02	S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	2021/1/29
S:TRO03	S44	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	2021/07/30 Monitored/embedded in national observer program
S:TRO04	S45	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	N/A because no support vessel operated
S:TRO09	S46	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	2021/07/30 ST09-DomObPrg
S:TRO10	S46b	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	2021/07/30 ABNJ ended in 2019. Modalities and steps are being taken to roll it into 2021 due to logistical challenges.
S:TRO06	S47	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	2021/07/30 Attached in AVDTH format
S:TRO07	S48	Historical FAD set data	No specific programme done on data mining. Technical assistance needed with respect to data mining.
S:TRO09	S58	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	No results officially documents.
S:BIL03	S55	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	N/A Ghana has no discards of marlins
S:BIL04	S56	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Ghana is currently using the FAO ARTFISH Open Data Kits (ODK) to analyse data from stratified sampling sites along the coast.
S:BIL05	S57	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No electronic monitoring of BIL
S:SHK01	S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	2021/07/30 Annual Report
S:SHK02	S50	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	First of its kind in progress by an NGO (Hen Mpoanu). Collaborating with the NGO to consolidate studies.

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:SHK03	S51	Information on blue shark	2021/07/30 Annual Report
S:SHK04	S54	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases	N/A Species does not inhabit Ghanaian waters.
S:BYC01	S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Skippers workshop organized by ISSF 2014, 2015,2016, 2017, 2018. IRD guide use 2017-2019
S:BYC02	S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Information embedded in national observer reports where they are released as per ISSF and IRD guide.
S:BYC03	S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	No seabirds have been incidentally caught
S:BYC04	S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No Bycatch and discards in artisanal fishery, therefore no alternative measures
S:BYC05	S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Observers trained under the ABNJ program are collaborating with crew to release live endangered species (by-catch). An ongoing project by ISSF/AZTI initiative to help Ghana to construct biodegradable FADs.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
GENERAL	M:GEN01	GEN0001	Annual Reports	2021/07/30
	M:GEN02	GEN0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	2021/7/30 Annual report
	M:GEN03	GEN0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	2021/07/30
	M:GEN04	GEN0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	N/A because no vessel chartering done
	M:GEN05	GEN0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	N/A because no vessel chartering done
	M:GEN06	GEN0006a	Transshipment reports - at sea	N/A because all transshipment done in port
	M:GEN06	GEN0006b	Transshipment reports in - port	2021/07/30
	M:GEN07	GEN0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	N/A because all transshipment done in port

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:GEN08	GEN0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	2020/1/14
	M:GEN09	GEN0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	N/A because no authorized LSPLVs
	M:GEN10	GEN0010a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	2015/7/30 (No change in details)
	M:GEN10	GEN0010b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	2015/7/30 (No change in details)
	M:GEN11	GEN0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	2015/7/30 (No change in details)
	M:GEN12	GEN0012	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	2015/7/30 (No change in details)
	M:GEN13	GEN0013	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	2015/7/30 (No change in details)
	M:GEN14	GEN0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No infringements
	M:GEN15	GEN0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No action taken since there were no infringements
	M:GEN16	GEN0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No infringements
	M:GEN17	GEN0017	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	N/A because no current arrangements
	M:GEN18	GEN0018	Access agreements and changes	One (1) agreement. Three (3) Belize vessels No changes from previous year.
	M:GEN19	GEN0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Foreign flagged vessels land YFT, BET and SKJ occasionally. Catches are reported.
	M:GEN20	GEN0020	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	2021/7/13
	M:GEN21	GEN0021	Vessels 20 m LOA or greater internal actions report	2021/7/30 No changes
	M:GEN23	GEN0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No sport and recreational fishery
	M:GEN24	GEN0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	No IUU vessels were reported

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:GEN25	GEN0025	Comments on IUU allegations	No IUU allegations were reported
	M:GEN26	GEN0026	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Information is on re-export
	M:GEN27	GEN0027	Data on non-compliance	All vessels complied
	M:GEN28	GEN0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No findings applicable
	M:GEN29	GEN0029	Vessels sightings	No sighting observed
	M:GEN30	GEN0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No action taken as no vessel was sighted.
	M:GEN31	GEN0031	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	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery
	M:GEN32	GEN0032	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Heads of Fisheries Commission and Ghana Navy.
	M:GEN33	GEN0033	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No exchange of inspection personnel.
	M:GEN34	GEN0034	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	N/A because no vessel on IUU list
	M:GEN35	GEN0035	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Ghana is taking steps in line with the trawler sector of the fishing industry to develop an EAP by 2021.
	M:GEN36	GEN0036	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No incidence Ghana is taking steps in line with the trawler sector of the fishing industry to develop an EAP by 2021.
	M:GEN37	GEN0037	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	None so far.
	M:GEN38	GEN0038	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No fishing gear lost.
	M:GEN39	GEN0039	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Fisheries Commission (MCS/Fisheries Enforcement Unit) and Ghana Navy.
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	BFT1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery
	M:BFT02	BFT1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery
	M:BFT03	BFT1003	Carry over of caged fish declaration	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery
	M:BFT04	BFT1004	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery
	M:BFT05	BFT1005	Bluefin tuna traps	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery
	M:BFT07	BFT1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:BFT08	BFT1008	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery
	M:BFT09	BFT1009	Modifications to fishing plans	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery
	M:BFT10	BFT1010	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery
	M:BFT11	BFT1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2020	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery
	M:BFT12	BFT1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery
	M:BFT13	BFT1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery
	M:BFT14	BFT1014	Joint Fishing Operations	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery
	M:BFT15	BFT1015	VMS messages	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery
	M:BFT16	BFT1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery
	M:BFT17	BFT1017	List of inspection vessels	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery
	M:BFT18	BFT1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery
	M:BFT19	BFT1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery
	M:BFT20	BFT1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery
	M:BFT21	BFT1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery
	M:BFT22	BFT1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery
	M:BFT23	BFT1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery
	M:BFT24	BFT1024	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery
	M:BFT25	BFT1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery
	M:BFT27	BFT1027	BCD Annual Report	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery
	M:BFT28	BFT1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery
	M:BFT29	BFT1029	BCD Contact points	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery
	M:BFT30	BFT1030	BCD legislation	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery
	M:BFT31	BFT1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery
	M:BFT32	BFT1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery
	M:BFT33	BFT1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:BFT34	BFT1034	Report on intra farm transfers and random controls	N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	TRO2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Number of vessels with change of name: 1 2020/01/29
	M:TRO02	TRO2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Authorized vessels are renewed at the beginning of every year.
	M:TRO03	TRO2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No IUU activity
	M:TRO06	TRO2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	2021/3/30 No re-export for second semester
	M:TRO07	TRO2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	2017/12/18 No changes
	M:TRO09	TRO2009	Quarterly catches of tropical tuna	2021/07/30
	M:TRO10	TRO2010	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	2020/1/29 FAD Management Plan
	M:TRO11	TRO2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans	2020/1/29
	M:TRO13	TRO2013	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	1
	M:TRO14	TRO2014	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Ghana is not using electronic real-time data transmission system, hence it is difficult to obtain data on weekly basis.
	M:TRO15	TRO2015	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Not entirely utilized.
	M:TRO17	TRO2017	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	15% of GRT of vessel
	M:TRO18	TRO2018	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	Using observer coverage to monitor by-catch levels.
	M:TRO19	TRO2019	Difference between fishing effort 2018 and fishing effort 2020	In capacity plan (-190) 2021/1/26
M:TRO20	TRO2020	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	No trials.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	SWO3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No re-exported SWO
	M:SWO02	SWO3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	2017/12/18 No changes
	M:SWO03	SWO3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	N/A because GHA operates in the East Atlantic
	M:SWO04	SWO3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	N/A because GHA operates in the East Atlantic
	M:SWO05	SWO3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	N/A because GHA operates in the East Atlantic

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:SWO06	SWO3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	N/A because GHA operates in the East Atlantic
	M:SWO07	SWO3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	N/A because GHA operates in the East Atlantic
	M:SWO10	SWO3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	N/A because GHA operates in the East Atlantic
	M:SWO11	SWO3011	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	N/A because GHA operates in the East Atlantic
	M:SWO12	SWO3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	N/A because GHA operates in the East Atlantic
	M:SWO13	SWO3013	List of inspection vessels	N/A because GHA operates in the East Atlantic
	M:SWO14	SWO3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	N/A because GHA operates in the East Atlantic
	M:SWO15	SWO3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	N/A because GHA operates in the East Atlantic. Catches are from artisanal vessels less than 20m
	M:SWO16	SWO3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	N/A because GHA operates in the East Atlantic. Catches are from artisanal vessels less than 20m
	M:SWO17	SWO3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	N/A because GHA operates in the East Atlantic.
	M:SWO18	SWO3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	N/A because GHA operates in the East Atlantic.
	M:SWO19	SWO3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	N/A because GHA operates in the East Atlantic.
	M:SWO20	SWO3020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	N/A because GHA operates in the East Atlantic.
ALBACORE				
	M:ALB03	ALB4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	N/A- because GHA does not operate ALB fishery.
	M:ALB04	ALB4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	N/A- because GHA does not operate ALB fishery.
	M:ALB05	ALB4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	N/A- because GHA does not operate ALB fishery.
	M:ALB06	ALB4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	N/A- because GHA does not operate ALB fishery.
	M:ALB07	ALB4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	N/A- because GHA does not operate ALB fishery.
BILLFISH				
	M:BIL01	BIL5001	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	2019/7/30 Update as and when needed from ICCAT
	M:BIL04	BIL5004	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Ghana is on the view that every live endangered species should be released.
	M:BIL05	BIL5005	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No trials carried out.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
SHARKS				
	M:SHK05	SHK7005	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	2019/7/30 Update as and when needed from ICCAT
OTHER SPECIES BY-CATCH	M:BYC01	BYC8001	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	2021/07/30 Annual report
	M:BYC02	BYC8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No NPOA for seabirds
	M:BYC03	BYC8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Initiative from ISSF/AZTI (Skippers Workshop) are being practiced as to release endangered species and incorporated in our national observer reports.
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	SDP9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	2021/07/30 Annual report Steps are being taken to roll over ABNJ-FAO and WWF EMS.
	M:MIX01	MISC9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	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 2020 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 2020 consists of 17 Purse seiners, 18 Bait-boats and 2 Carriers. The Monitoring, Surveillance and Control Division (MCSD) of the Commission regularly inspect vessels before they embark on fishing expeditions ensuring that their licenses, equipment etc. are in conformity to national and international laws (Port state measures). The 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 2020. 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 2020 closed area have been submitted to the secretariat of ICCAT as part of the database incorporated into the 2020 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 2020 reports submitted for details in formats attached).

Education of crew onboard have been ongoing since 2012 with seminars and training workshops being held by ISSF/AZTI officials in Ghana code named “Skippers workshops”. Methods and types of FADs to use and release strategies for endangered species have been shown and illustrated to the industry. Skippers and crew are well aware of steps to reduce the entanglement and destruction of species which are endangered and becoming extinct. This initiative from ISSF will continue in subsequent years. Biodegradable FADs have been introduced and being constructed with funds from the ISSF.

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 licensing policy in the review of our fisheries law in 2021/2022.

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 deservinate 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 2020.

Gear	Yellowfin	Bigeye	Skipjack	Others	Total
Baitboat	3,951.00	213.5	6,798.50	85	11,048.00
Purse Seine	21,112.00	2,719.00	53,110.50	2,264.00	79,205.50
Total	25,063.00	2,932.50	59,909.00	2,349.00	90,253.50

Table 2. Landings by gear in 2019 and 2020.

Year	Purse Seiner	Baitboat	Total
2019	77,137.10	13,173.50	90,310.60
2020	79,205.50	11,048.00	90,253.50

Table 3. Landings by species and percentage changes in total catch from 2019 to 2020.

Year	Yellowfin	%	Bigeye	%	Skipjack	%	Others	%
2019	24,863.50	27.53	2,864.5	3.17	60,178.90	66.64	2403.7	2.66
2020	25,063.00	27.77	2,932.50	3.25	59,909.00	66.34	2,349.00	2.60

Table 4. Catch and Effort in trips for Billfishes in 2020.

Month/ Species	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Atlantic sailfish	4.1	0.3	0	0.1	0	0.6	0	17.1	2.9	33.3	8.4	1.2	68
Blue Marlin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.1	5.5	28.5	0	10	53.1
Swordfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White marlin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Catch	4.1	0.3	0	0.1	0	0.6	0	26.2	8.4	61.8	8.4	11.2	121.1
Effort in Trips	3344	3501	1721	2508	891	926	3301	5016	5261	5611	3434	3344	182520

Table 5. Percentage difference in Catch (mt) for Billfishes in 2020.

Month/ Species	2019	2020	% Difference
Atlantic sailfish	77.59	68.00	11
Blue Marlin	44.40	53.10	20
Swordfish	0	0	0
White marlin	0	0	0
Total Catch	121.99	121.10	0.09

Table 6. Landings of shark from the artisanal and tuna fleet for 2020.

Fleet type	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Tuna fleet	6	6.5	33	21.5	23	15.55	21.63	38.55	44.05	31.75	17.7	22
Artisanal Fleet	32.06	23.25	38.93	53.38	67.56	66.45	77.94	83.51	91.46	110.55	82.65	32.79
Total	38.06	29.75	71.93	74.88	90.56	82	99.57	122.06	135.51	142.3	100.35	54.79

**ANNUAL REPORT OF GUATEMALA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU GUATEMALA
INFORME ANUAL DE GUATEMALA**

SUMMARY

El Estado de Guatemala es parte de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún del Atlántico -CICAA- y ratifica su compromiso en el cumplimiento y participación según cada una de sus responsabilidades en la pesquería y comisiones a la que pertenece. Trabajando junto con la Industria dándole las herramientas necesarias revisadas, conciliadas y aprobadas en la Comisión. En Guatemala, el principal recurso hidrobiológico en el comercio internacional son las pesquerías de atún, una pesquería sofisticada, tecnológica y con un seguimiento nacional e internacional; por lo que es importante gestionar estas pesquerías para la conservación y ordenación adoptando las Resoluciones y Recomendaciones de forma responsable, manteniendo un compromiso en realizar los esfuerzos necesarios para lograr la mejor provisión de datos e información. Así también se ha logrado el acercamiento con otros países partes de la Comisión, Guatemala por su lado está consciente de sus obligaciones y derechos en la misma participando en las reuniones, proveyendo la información al comité científico y manteniendo una comunicación abierta. Dando las medidas de ordenación para la pesca atún tropical y especies afines tanto a la zona del convenio, como a las embarcaciones que enarbolan la bandera guatemalteca.

RÉSUMÉ

El Estado de Guatemala es parte de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún del Atlántico -CICAA- y ratifica su compromiso en el cumplimiento y participación según cada una de sus responsabilidades en la pesquería y comisiones a la que pertenece. Trabajando junto con la Industria dándole las herramientas necesarias revisadas, conciliadas y aprobadas en la Comisión. En Guatemala, el principal recurso hidrobiológico en el comercio internacional son las pesquerías de atún, una pesquería sofisticada, tecnológica y con un seguimiento nacional e internacional; por lo que es importante gestionar estas pesquerías para la conservación y ordenación adoptando las Resoluciones y Recomendaciones de forma responsable, manteniendo un compromiso en realizar los esfuerzos necesarios para lograr la mejor provisión de datos e información. Así también se ha logrado el acercamiento con otros países partes de la Comisión, Guatemala por su lado está consciente de sus obligaciones y derechos en la misma participando en las reuniones, proveyendo la información al comité científico y manteniendo una comunicación abierta. Dando las medidas de ordenación para la pesca atún tropical y especies afines tanto a la zona del convenio, como a las embarcaciones que enarbolan la bandera guatemalteca.

RESUMEN

El Estado de Guatemala es parte de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún del Atlántico -CICAA- y ratifica su compromiso en el cumplimiento y participación según cada una de sus responsabilidades en la pesquería y comisiones a la que pertenece. Trabajando junto con la Industria dándole las herramientas necesarias revisadas, conciliadas y aprobadas en la Comisión. En Guatemala, el principal recurso hidrobiológico en el comercio internacional son las pesquerías de atún, una pesquería sofisticada, tecnológica y con un seguimiento nacional e internacional; por lo que es importante gestionar estas pesquerías para la conservación y ordenación adoptando las Resoluciones y Recomendaciones de forma responsable, manteniendo un compromiso en realizar los esfuerzos necesarios para lograr la mejor provisión de datos e información. Así también se ha logrado el acercamiento con otros países partes de la Comisión, Guatemala por su lado está consciente de sus obligaciones y derechos en la misma participando en las reuniones, proveyendo la información al comité científico y manteniendo una comunicación abierta. Dando las medidas de ordenación para la pesca atún tropical y especies afines tanto a la zona del convenio, como a las embarcaciones que enarbolan la bandera guatemalteca.

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 2020:

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 2020 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*.

Resultados:

A continuación se presenta una comparación de los desembarques realizados en los años 2019 y 2020, para las especies de Atún Aleta Amarilla (YFT), Atún Listado (SKJ) y Atún Patudo (BET) para la flota Atunera guatemalteca.

Para el año 2020, el mayor porcentaje de presencia de especies capturadas fue el Atún listado, *Katsuwonus pelamis*. Con un 51% del total de lo capturado. Seguido por el Atún Aleta Amarilla, *Thunnus albacares*; con un 31% y por último el Atún Patudo, *Thunnus obesus* con un 18%.

1.2 Implementación de medidas de ordenación

Guatemala ha realizado 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.

Es por esto que la actividad pesquera en Guatemala se ha diversificado e incrementado debido a la creciente demanda de los precios de los productos pesqueros en el mercado nacional e internacional, motivando de esta manera a inversiones de fuertes montos de capital en las pesquerías de camarón y mas recientemente en las de dorado y tiburón. La falta de una política definida sobre el ordenamiento pesquero para la capacidad de pesca ha provocado un incremento desproporcionado del esfuerzo de captura con respecto a los recursos hidrobiológicos, principalmente a nivel de las pesquerías de tipo artesanal considerada hoy en día un tipo de pesquería no regulada. Aún así se ha buscado la implementación de áreas de reserva marina a través de distintos tipos de métodos, las restricciones temporales sobre acceso al recurso por vedas.

Asimismo, entra en tema de discusión el establecimiento de cánones sobre el uso del recurso pesquero, los cuales son a través de una cuota fija por la oportunidad de “uso” o explotación del recurso en base a su capacidad de captura. Además, se busca promover algún tipo de incentivo iniciando actividades diversas como la acuicultura costera y ecoturismo para la pesca artesanal se presentan como otras opciones.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

Los registros de desembarque de las pesquerías de la flota nacional e internacional se regulan a través de protocolos y directrices establecidos, entre las principales pesquerías de especies de objetivo comercial tenemos: camarón, túnidos y otras especies hidrobiológicas. Estos protocolos son específicos para los desembarques en puertos nacionales. 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 el caso de pesquerías distantes como la realizada por las embarcaciones en la zona del Convenio, se establecieron otros mecanismos de verificación y seguimiento, como: el apoyo de un programa de observadores independiente, esta colaboración ha permitido mejorar los registros de información de capturas.

ANEXO 1 A LA PARTE I DEL INFORME ANUAL (INFORME CIENTÍFICO)

Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº req. anterior]	Requisito	Respuesta
S: GEN01	S01	Informes anuales (científico)	2021/09/14
S: GEN02	S02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	2021/07/22
S: GEN03	S03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	2021/07/22
S: GEN04	S04	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CE)	2021/07/22
S: GEN05	S05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	2021/07/22
S: GEN06	S06	Estimaciones de captura por talla de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	2021/07/22
S: GEN07	S07	Prospecciones de marcado científico (inventarios)	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza marcados.
S: GEN08	S08	Declaración de marcado convencional (marcado/recuperación)	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza marcados.
S: GEN09	S09	Declaración de marcado electrónico (marcado/recuperación)	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza marcados.
S: GEN10	S10	Datos del programa de observadores nacionales de Tarea 3	Guatemala no tiene Programa Nacional de Observadores, pero los buques reciben este servicio prestado por una empresa.
S: GEN11	S11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene barcos pequeños y no tiene programa de observadores científicos.
S: GEN12	S12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información que compartir.
S: GEN13	S13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene pesquería autorizada y registrada de palangre en el Mediterráneo.
S: BFT01	S15	Muestras de talla de sacrificio en las granjas de Tarea 2 (BFT)	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S: BFT02	S16	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 de las cámaras estereoscópicas (salidas de datos brutos de BFT) O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S: BFT03	S17	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 de las cámaras estereoscópicas (informes resumidos en el momento de la de introducción en jaulas)	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S: BFT04	S18	Datos del programa de observadores nacionales de Tarea 3 (BFT)	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.

N° req. (IOMS)	[N° req. anterior]	Requisito	Respuesta
S: BFT05	S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del oeste que se van a emprender	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S: BFT06	S22	Actualizaciones de índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S: BFT07	S23	Información procedente de la investigación del ICCAT GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S: BFT09	S53	Informe sobre las actividades científicas realizadas por los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S: TRO01	S24	Información de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT/SKJ, incluidos descartes	Véase Sección 5.
S: TRO02	S25	Planes de ordenación para el uso de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye medidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico)	Ya se envió un plan el pasado 2020/01/30, y se encuentra en revisión.
S: TRO03	S44	Información sobre los DCP de Tarea 3 (tropicales) (mes, cuadrículas 1x1, tipo de DCP, etc.)	2021/07/22
S: TRO04	S45	Datos de los barcos auxiliares de Tarea 3 sobre las pesquerías tropicales (BB/PS)	Véase la Sección 5.
S: TRO05	S46	Datos del programa de observadores nacionales de Tarea 3 (tropicales)	2021/07/22
S: TRO10	S46b	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene seguimiento electrónico implementado.
S: TRO06	S47	Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto de Tarea 3 (tropicales)	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene programa de muestreos en puerto.
S: TRO07	S48	Datos históricos de lances en DPC	2021/07/22
S: TRO09	S58	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico	2021/07/22
S: BIL03	S55	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza ésta pesquería.
S: BIL04	S56	Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza ésta pesquería.
S: BIL05	S57	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza ésta pesquería.
S: SHK01	S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de tiburones.
S: SHK02	S50	Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso	No aplicable. No hay investigaciones.
S: SHK03	S51	Información sobre tintorera	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de tiburones.
S: SHK04	S54	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 aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquerías en el área del norte.
S: BYC01	S37	Facilitar guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene guías elaboradas que compartir.

N° req. (IOMS)	[N° req. anterior]	Requisito	Respuesta
S: BYC02	S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	No aplicable. Los barcos de bandera no tuvieron interacción con tortugas marinas.
S: BYC03	S39	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10- 10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	No aplicable. Los barcos cerqueros de bandera no tuvieron interacción con aves marinas y no hay buques de palangre.
S: BYC04	S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene pesquerías artesanales de pesca de atún.
S: BYC05	S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente	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

PARTE II DEL INFORME ANUAL, SECCIÓN 3 (INFORME CIENTÍFICO)

Grupo	N° req. (IOMS)	[N° de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
GENERAL	M:GEN01	GEN0001	Informes anuales	2021/09/14
	M:GEN02	GEN0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Véase arriba.
	M:GEN03	GEN0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	2021/08/20
	M:GEN04	GEN0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en acuerdos de fletamento.
	M:GEN05	GEN0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en acuerdos de fletamento.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006a	Informes de transbordo en el mar	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene comunicación de transbordos.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006b	Informes de transbordo en puerto	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene comunicación de transbordos.
	M:GEN07	GEN0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene comunicación de transbordos.
	M:GEN08	GEN0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene buques de transporte para transbordos.
M:GEN09	GEN0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene grandes pelágicos ni transbordos.	

Grupo	Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
			transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente)	
	M:GEN10	GEN0010a	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene puertos registrados.
	M:GEN10	GEN0010b	Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene puertos registrados.
	M:GEN11	GEN0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros pueden solicitar entrada	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene puertos registrados.
	M:GEN12	GEN0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No aplicable. Guatemala hasta el momento no ha definido ésta situación.
	M:GEN13	GEN0013	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	No aplicable. Guatemala hasta el momento no ha definido ésta situación.
	M:GEN14	GEN0014	Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable)	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha concedido accesos.
	M:GEN15	GEN0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha concedido accesos.
	M:GEN16	GEN0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha concedido accesos.
	M:GEN17	GEN0017	Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación.	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha realizado acuerdos bilaterales para inspección en puerto.
	M:GEN18	GEN0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha concedido accesos.
	M:GEN19	GEN0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha realizado acuerdos de accesos.
	M:GEN20	GEN0020	Lista de buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha realizado cambios.
	M:GEN21	GEN0021	Informe de acciones internas para buques con eslora total de 20 m o superior	No aplicable. Guatemala no hay acciones en marcha.

Grupo	Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:GEN23	GEN0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene pesquería deportiva y de recreo.
	M:GEN24	GEN0024	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha realizado pesca ilegal.
	M:GEN25	GEN0025	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha realizado pesca ilegal.
	M:GEN26	GEN0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.
	M:GEN27	GEN0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.
	M:GEN28	GEN0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.
	M:GEN29	GEN0029	Avistamientos de buques	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.
	M:GEN30	GEN0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.
	M:GEN31	GEN0031	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 aplicable. Guatemala no participa en este programa.
	M:GEN32	GEN0032	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en este programa.
	M:GEN33	GEN0033	Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en este programa.
	M:GEN34	GEN0034	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en este programa.
	M:GEN35	GEN0035	Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para la recuperación de observadores	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene observadores ni ha considerado esta situación.
	M:GEN36	GEN0036	Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha considerado este tema.
	M:GEN37	GEN0037	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha registrado este tipo de incidentes.
	M:GEN38	GEN0038	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha registrado este tipo de incidentes.

Grupo	Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:GEN39	GEN0039	Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional)	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha registrado este tipo de incidentes.
ATÚN ROJO	M:BFT01	BFT1001	Granjas de atún rojo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:BFT02	BFT1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	
	M:BFT03	BFT1003	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:BFT04	BFT1004	Declaración/informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:BFT05	BFT1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:BFT07	BFT1007	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:BFT08	BFT1008	Plan de capacidad de cría (y revisiones si procede)	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:BFT09	BFT1009	Modificaciones al plan de pesca	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:BFT10	BFT1010	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 18-02	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:BFT11	BFT1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2020	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:BFT12	BFT1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:BFT13	BFT1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:BFT14	BFT1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:BFT15	BFT1015	Mensajes VMS	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:BFT16	BFT1016	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:BFT17	BFT1017	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:BFT18	BFT1018	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:BFT19	BFT1019	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:BFT20	BFT1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:BFT21	BFT1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:BFT22	BFT1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:BFT23	BFT1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.

Grupo	N° req. (IOMS)	[N° de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:BFT24	BFT1024	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:BFT25	BFT1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:BFT27	BFT1027	Informe anual BCD	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:BFT28	BFT1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:BFT29	BFT1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:BFT30	BFT1030	Legislación para el BCD	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:BFT31	BFT1031	Resumen de mercado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:BFT32	BFT1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo, pero que se sabe o que se supone que han capturado atún rojo del este	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:BFT33	BFT1033	Datos necesarios para registrarse en el Sistema eBCD	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:BFT34	BFT1034	Informes de transferencias dentro de las granjas y controles aleatorios	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
ESPECIES TROPICAL ES	M:TRO01	TRO2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	No aplicable. Guatemala ha realizado cambios en buques registrados.
	M:TRO02	TRO2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	2021/07/22
	M:TRO03	TRO2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha realizado pesca ilegal.
	M:TRO06	TRO2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplicable. Guatemala no importa este atún.
	M:TRO07	TRO2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha realizado cambios.
	M:TRO09	TRO2009	Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	Véase Sección 5.
	M:TRO10	TRO2010	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S25).	Ya se envió un plan el pasado 2020/01/30, y se encuentra en revisión.

Grupo	Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:TRO11	TRO2011	Plan de pesca/ capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	Ya se envió un plan el pasado 2020/01/30, y se encuentra en revisión.
	M:TRO13	TRO2013	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Véase Sección 5.
	M:TRO14	TRO2014	Capturas semanales de patudo	Véase Sección 5.
	M:TRO15	TRO2015	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de los límites de captura de patudo	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha llegado a su límite.
	M:TRO17	TRO2017	Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales	No aplicable. No hay otras embarcaciones que realicen capturas fortuitas sobre atunes.
	M:TRO18	TRO2018	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la TRO 2017	No aplicable. No hay otras embarcaciones que realicen capturas fortuitas sobre atunes.
	M:TRO19	TRO2019	Diferencia entre el esfuerzo pesquero de 2018 y el de 2020	2021/09/17 Véase Sección 5.
	M:TRO20	TRO2020	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico	No aplicable. Guatemala no posee pesca de palangre registrada en ICCAT.
PEZ ESPADA	M:SWO01	SWO3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:SWO02	SWO3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:SWO03	SWO3003	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:SWO04	SWO3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:SWO05	SWO3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:SWO06	SWO3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:SWO07	SWO3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:SWO10	SWO3010	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:SWO11	SWO3011	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:SWO12	SWO3012	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.

Grupo	Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:SWO13	SWO3013	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:SWO14	SWO3014	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:SWO15	SWO3015	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora total de 20m o superior para pez espada del norte	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:SWO16	SWO3016	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora total de 20m o superior para pez espada del sur	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:SWO17	SWO3017	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:SWO18	SWO3018	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:SWO19	SWO3019	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:SWO20	SWO3020	Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
ATÚN BLANCO				
	M:ALB03	ALB4003	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:ALB04	ALB4004	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:ALB05	ALB4005	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:ALB06	ALB4006	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:ALB07	ALB4007	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
ISTIOFÓRIDOS				
	M:BIL01	BIL5001	Informe sobre la Implementación de las Recs 19-05 y 16- 11.	2021/09/17
	M:BIL04	BIL5004	Solicitud de exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
	M:BIL05	BIL5005	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha implementado seguimientos electrónicos.
Tiburones				
	M:SHK05	SHK7005	Información detallada sobre la implementación y	2021/09/14

Grupo	Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
			cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	
OTRAS ESPECIES DE CAPTURA FORTUITA	M:BYC01	BYC8001	Información 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 la FAO	Los armadores están informados sobre las Directrices de FAO, para su cumplimiento durante sus operaciones pesqueras.
	M:BYC02	BYC8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene reportes de captura incidental de aves.
	M:BYC03	BYC8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	Véase Sección 5.
MISCELÁNEA	M:SDP01	SDP9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene sistema implementado.
	M:MIX01	MISC9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.

Sección 4: Implementación de otras medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

4.1 Captura Fortuita de Tortugas Marinas

Guatemala como Estado miembro de FAO, 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.

Se ha realizado el trabajo de conservar, proteger y recuperar las tortugas marinas que pudieran interactuar durante las faenas de pesca en las embarcaciones de menos de 24 m. de eslora que pescan en la zona económica de Guatemala para que usen el equipo necesario (por ejemplo: desenganchadores, cortacabos y salabardos); haciendo énfasis en la importancia de aplicar los lineamientos de FAO sobre tortugas marinas durante sus faenas de pesca, para lograr el cumplimiento a lo establecido en la Resolución C 07-03, con los armadores. Así mismo se ha trabajado con pescadores de la flota camaronera de arrastre, para dar cumplimiento a la normativa vigente nacional (Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura Decreto 80-2002 y su Reglamento, Acuerdo Gubernativo 223-2005); e internacional; sobre el uso de los Dispositivos Excluidores de Tortugas Marinas -DET-; y se realizan verificaciones con cada armador poseedor de licencia de pesca comercial de camarones costeros, sobre la instalación y uso de DETS; para evitar la reducción de la captura incidental, lesión y mortalidad de tortugas marinas.

Se han trabajado actividades de remodelación de las instalaciones de distintos tortugarios y se han llevado a cabo proyectos liderados por DIPESCA; para recuperar otros viveros que requieren adecuación y que junto con la capacitación de los pobladores locales en buenas prácticas de manejo de los viveros es un aporte a la conservación de huevos de tortugas marinas amenazados por el saqueo ilegal. De igual manera, se han realizado los esfuerzos para que pescadores artesanales que utilizan palangre, utilicen la combinación adecuada de anzuelos circulares, carnada, profundidad, artes de pesca, prácticas de pesca y otras medidas para reducir la captura incidental, lesión y mortalidad de tortugas marinas.

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 CICAA

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.

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 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.

Por otro lado, es innegable los efectos que la pandemia por COVID -19 causó a nivel mundial, siendo el sector pesquero parte de las estadísticas de las industrias afectadas. Las restricciones provocadas por el confinamiento no dieron la oportunidad a un control o vigilancia de las medidas de conservación y ordenación efectiva, dejando una brecha en la pesca, alternado la producción, interrumpiendo las cadenas de suministro y reduciendo el gasto de los consumidores debido a las diversas medidas de aislamiento y aunque los alimentos en sí mismos no causan la transmisión del COVID-19 a los humanos, todas las fases de la cadena de suministro de la pesca pueden interrumpirse o detenerse debido a las restricciones que provoca el mismo. Al mismo tiempo, también debe considerarse el impacto que provoca la COVID-19 en las mujeres, de por sí vulnerables como productoras, procesadoras y vendedoras de alimentos, considerando la posibilidad de que reciban apoyo gubernamental a lo largo de toda la cadena de producción, dejando a un lado la trazabilidad de los recursos, afectando la facilidad con la que se ejecutaban las tareas de cumplimiento de ordenación anteriormente a la pandemia.

Así mismo, es necesario recalcar el desequilibrio que muchas veces las instituciones sufren por la renovación del personal técnico, la cual se ha visto como una debilidad pues se pierde la experiencia y seguimiento para el cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación.

Situación que en alguna oportunidad produce que existan espacios vacíos de información respecto al cumplimiento de algunas normas. Sin embargo, como país parte de la Comisión, busca capacitar de forma constante 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, resgistrada en certificados de captura de cumplimiento del reglamento 1005/2008 de la Unión Europea -UE-.

Mes	Días de Pesca	YFT	SKJ	BET
Enero	48	223	138	61
Febrero	31	284	-	28
Marzo	44	215	71	42
Abril	78	465	844	495
Mayo	39	295	203	120
Junio	63	251	987	309
Julio	29	350	227	24
Agosto	48	22	557	6
Septiembre	87	269	414	127
Noviembre	90	417	1,063	389
Total general	557	2,790	4,503	1,602

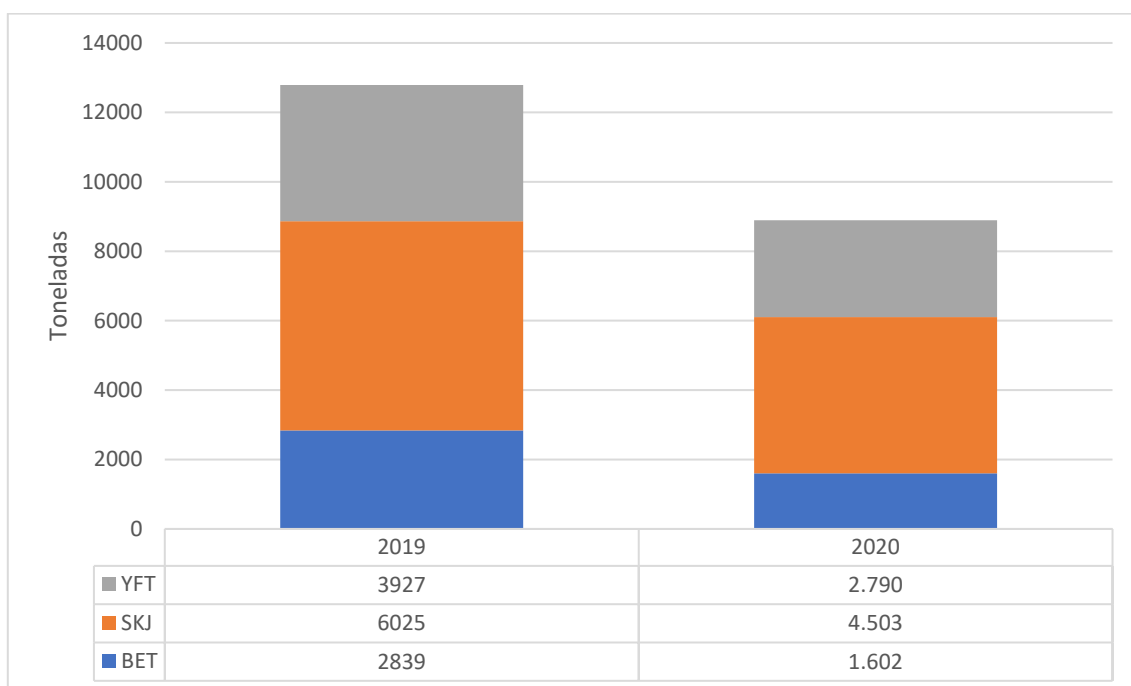


Figura 1. Comparación de los desembarques realizados en los años 2019 y 2020, para las especies de Atún Aleta Amarilla (YFT), Atún Listado (SKJ) y Atún Patudo (BET) para la flota Atunera guatemalteca.

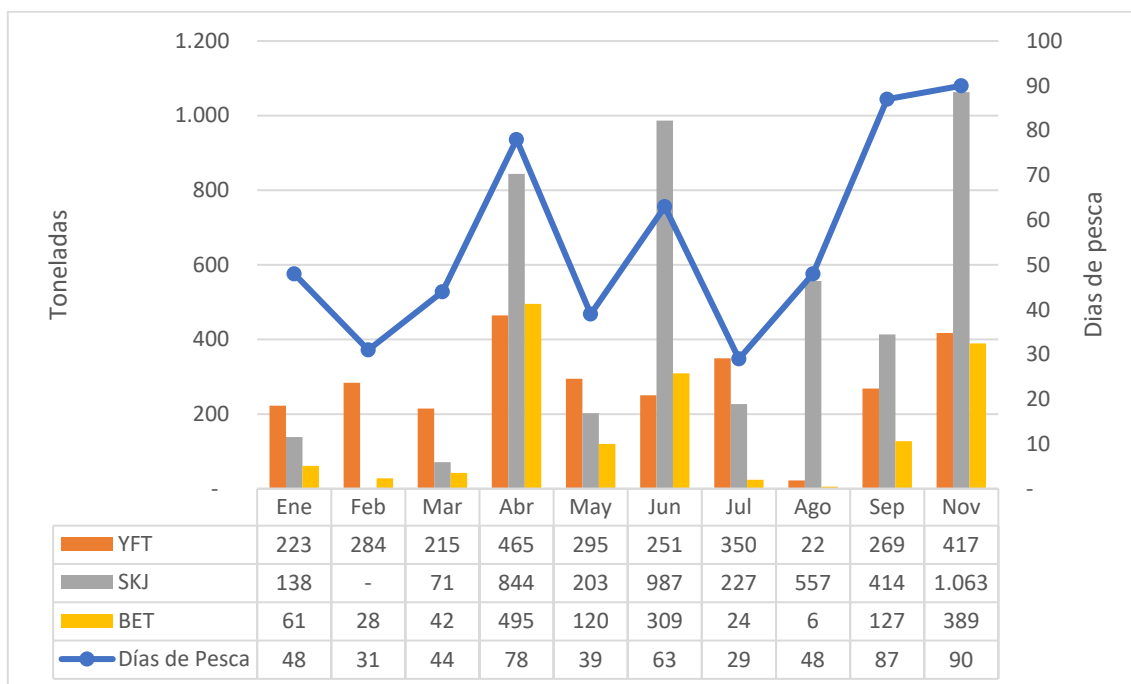


Figura 2. Desembarques de Atún Aleta Amarilla (YFT), Atún Listado (SKJ) y Atún Patudo (BET) en el año 2020, realizados en el Océano Atlántico.

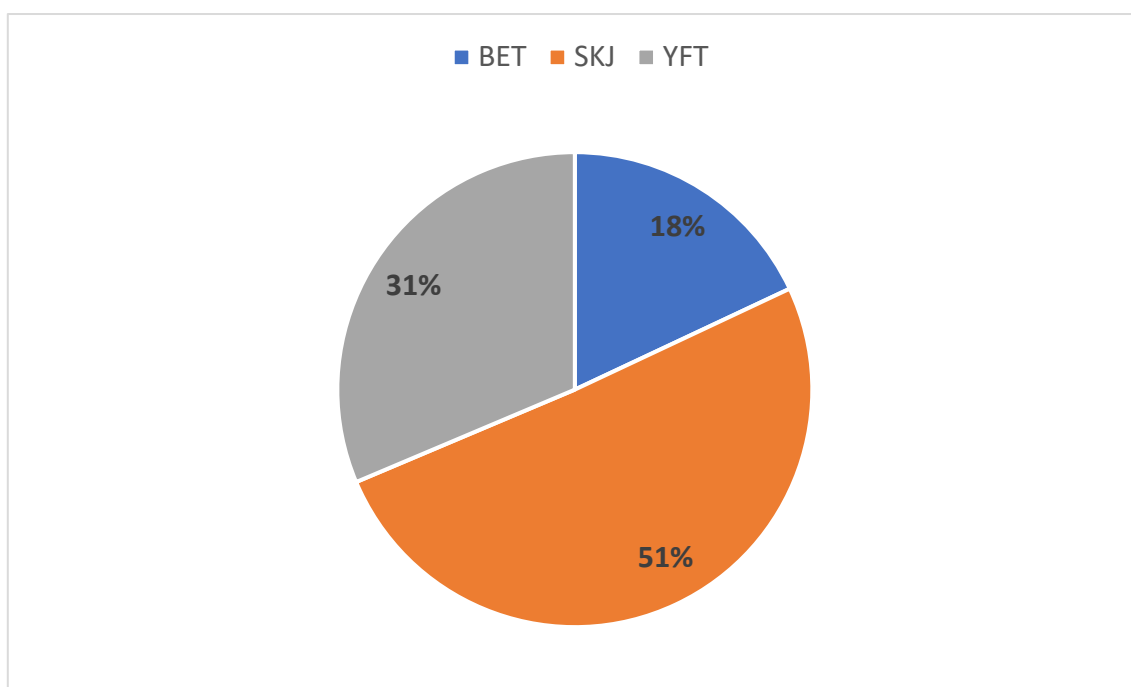


Figura 3. Composición de los desembarques durante el año 2,020.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF HONDURAS
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU HONDURAS
INFORME ANUAL DE HONDURAS**

SUMMARY

La República de Honduras actualmente no cuenta con una flota pesquera abanderada y autorizada sobre especies en la ICCAT, por esta razón no posee información relativa a investigaciones, sistemas de recopilación de datos, estadísticas o capturas de estas especies, en este sentido se reporta una captura por unidad de esfuerzo de cero.

RÉSUMÉ

La República de Honduras actualmente no cuenta con una flota pesquera abanderada y autorizada sobre especies en la ICCAT, por esta razón no posee información relativa a investigaciones, sistemas de recopilación de datos, estadísticas o capturas de estas especies, en este sentido se reporta una captura por unidad de esfuerzo de cero.

RESUMEN

La República de Honduras actualmente no cuenta con una flota pesquera abanderada y autorizada sobre especies en la ICCAT, por esta razón no posee información relativa a investigaciones, sistemas de recopilación de datos, estadísticas o capturas de estas especies, en este sentido se reporta una captura por unidad de esfuerzo de cero.

Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)

Actualmente Honduras no cuenta con una flota pesquera abanderada y autorizada sobre especies en la ICCAT; por este motivo no se incluye información relativa a investigaciones, estadísticas o capturas de estas especies.

Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías

Actualmente Honduras no cuenta con una flota pesquera abanderada y autorizada sobre especies en la ICCAT, por lo cual la información relativa a la captura por unidad de esfuerzo (CPUE) es cero.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

Actualmente Honduras no cuenta con una flota pesquera abanderada y autorizada sobre especies en la ICCAT, por esa razón no se han aplicado sistemas de recopilación de datos estadísticos sobre capturas de tónidos.

ANEXO 1 A LA PARTE I DEL INFORME ANUAL (INFORME CIENTÍFICO)

N° req. (IOMS)	[N° req. anterior]	Requisito	Respuesta
S: GEN01	S01	Informes anuales (científico)	2021/09/22
S: GEN02	S02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S: GEN03	S03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S: GEN04	S04	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CE)	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S: GEN05	S05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.

N° req. (IOMS)	[N° req. anterior]	Requisito	Respuesta
S: GEN06	S06	Estimaciones de captura por talla de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S: GEN07	S07	Prospecciones de marcado científico (inventarios)	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S: GEN08	S08	Declaración de marcado convencional (marcado/recuperación)	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S: GEN09	S09	Declaración de marcado electrónico (marcado/recuperación)	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S: GEN10	S10	Datos del programa de observadores nacionales de Tarea 3	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S: GEN11	S11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S: GEN12	S12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S: GEN13	S13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S: BFT01	S15	Muestras de talla de sacrificio en las granjas de Tarea 2 (BFT)	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S: BFT02	S16	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 de las cámaras estereoscópicas (salidas de datos brutos de BFT) O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S: BFT03	S17	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 de las cámaras estereoscópicas (informes resumidos en el momento de la de introducción en jaulas)	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S: BFT04	S18	Datos del programa de observadores nacionales de Tarea 3 (BFT)	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S: BFT05	S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del oeste que se van a emprender	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S: BFT06	S22	Actualizaciones de índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S: BFT07	S23	Información procedente de la investigación del ICCAT GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S: BFT09	S53	Informe sobre las actividades científicas realizadas por los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico en un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S: TRO01	S24	Información de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT/SKJ, incluidos descartes	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.

N° req. (IOMS)	[N° req. anterior]	Requisito	Respuesta
S: TRO02	S25	Planes de ordenación para el uso de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye medidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico)	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S: TRO03	S44	Información sobre los DCP de Tarea 3 (tropicales) (mes, cuadrículas 1x1, tipo de DCP, etc.)	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S: TRO04	S45	Datos de los barcos auxiliares de Tarea 3 sobre las pesquerías tropicales (BB/PS)	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S: TRO05	S46	Datos del programa de observadores nacionales de Tarea 3 (tropicales)	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S: TRO10	S46b	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S: TRO06	S47	Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto de Tarea 3 (tropicales)	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S: TRO07	S48	Datos históricos de lances en DPC	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S: TRO09	S58	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S: BIL03	S55	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S: BIL04	S56	Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S: BIL05	S57	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S: SHK01	S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S: SHK02	S50	Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S: SHK03	S51	Información sobre tintorera	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S: SHK04	S54	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 aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S: BYC01	S37	Facilitar guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S: BYC02	S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.

N° req. (IOMS)	[N° req. anterior]	Requisito	Respuesta
S: BYC03	S39	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10- 10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S: BYC04	S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
S: BYC05	S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.

Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación)

Sección 3: Cumplimiento de los requisitos de comunicación en el marco de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

PARTE II DEL INFORME ANUAL, SECCIÓN 3 (INFORME CIENTÍFICO)

Grupo	N° req. (IOMS)	[N° de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
GENERAL	M:GEN01	GEN0001	Informes anuales	2021/09/22
	M:GEN02	GEN0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:GEN03	GEN0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT, por lo cual no se generan transmisiones.
	M:GEN04	GEN0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:GEN05	GEN0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006a	Informes de transbordo en el mar	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006b	Informes de transbordo en puerto	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.

Grupo	N° req. (IOMS)	[N° de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:GEN07	GEN0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:GEN08	GEN0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de tñidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:GEN09	GEN0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente)	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:GEN10	GEN0010a	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:GEN10	GEN0010b	Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:GEN11	GEN0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros pueden solicitar entrada	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:GEN12	GEN0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:GEN13	GEN0013	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:GEN14	GEN0014	Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable)	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:GEN15	GEN0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:GEN16	GEN0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:GEN17	GEN0017	Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:GEN18	GEN0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques

Grupo	N° req. (IOMS)	[N° de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
				pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:GEN19	GEN0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:GEN20	GEN0020	Lista de buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:GEN21	GEN0021	Informe de acciones internas para buques con eslora total de 20 m o superior	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:GEN23	GEN0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:GEN24	GEN0024	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:GEN25	GEN0025	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:GEN26	GEN0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:GEN27	GEN0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:GEN28	GEN0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:GEN29	GEN0029	Avistamientos de buques	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:GEN30	GEN0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:GEN31	GEN0031	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 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	GEN0032	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques

Grupo	N° req. (IOMS)	[N° de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
			autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT; por lo cual no hay puntos de contactos sobre programas.
	M:GEN33	GEN0033	Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:GEN34	GEN0034	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:GEN35	GEN0035	Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para la recuperación de observadores	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:GEN36	GEN0036	Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:GEN37	GEN0037	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:GEN38	GEN0038	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:GEN39	GEN0039	Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional)	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
ATÚN ROJO	M:BFT01	BFT1001	Granjas de atún rojo	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no opera con granjas de atún rojo.
	M:BFT02	BFT1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no opera con granjas de atún rojo.
	M:BFT03	BFT1003	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no opera con jaulas de atún rojo.
	M:BFT04	BFT1004	Declaración/informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no opera con jaulas de atún rojo.
	M:BFT05	BFT1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con almadrabas de atún rojo.
	M:BFT07	BFT1007	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT, por lo cual no posee planes de pesca, inspección y de capacidad.
	M:BFT08	BFT1008	Plan de capacidad de cría (y revisiones si procede)	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en

Grupo	N° req. (IOMS)	[N° de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
				la ICCAT, por lo cual no posee plan de capacidad de cria.
	M:BFT09	BFT1009	Modificaciones al plan de pesca	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	BFT1010	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 18-02	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies de atún rojo.
	M:BFT11	BFT1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2020	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies de atún rojo.
	M:BFT12	BFT1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies de atún rojo.
	M:BFT13	BFT1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies de atún rojo.
	M:BFT14	BFT1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:BFT15	BFT1015	Mensajes VMS	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:BFT16	BFT1016	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:BFT17	BFT1017	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:BFT18	BFT1018	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:BFT19	BFT1019	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:BFT20	BFT1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:BFT21	BFT1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.

Grupo	N° req. (IOMS)	[N° de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:BFT22	BFT1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:BFT23	BFT1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies de atún rojo.
	M:BFT24	BFT1024	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies de atún rojo.
	M:BFT25	BFT1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies de atún rojo.
	M:BFT27	BFT1027	Informe anual BCD	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:BFT28	BFT1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:BFT29	BFT1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:BFT30	BFT1030	Legislación para el BCD	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:BFT31	BFT1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:BFT32	BFT1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo, pero que se sabe o que se supone que han capturado atún rojo del este	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT, incluido el atún rojo.
	M:BFT33	BFT1033	Datos necesarios para registrarse en el Sistema eBCD	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:BFT34	BFT1034	Informes de transferencias dentro de las granjas y controles aleatorios	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no opera con granjas sobre especies de la ICCAT.
ESPECIES TROPICAL ES	M:TRO01	TRO2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.

Grupo	N° req. (IOMS)	[N° de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:TRO02	TRO2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:TRO03	TRO2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:TRO06	TRO2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:TRO07	TRO2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:TRO09	TRO2009	Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies de túnidos tropicales.
	M:TRO10	TRO2010	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S25).	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:TRO11	TRO2011	Plan de pesca/ capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies de túnidos tropicales.
	M:TRO13	TRO2013	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies de túnidos tropicales.
	M:TRO14	TRO2014	Capturas semanales de patudo	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados para capturas de patudo.
	M:TRO15	TRO2015	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de los límites de captura de patudo	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados para capturas de patudo.
	M:TRO17	TRO2017	Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:TRO18	TRO2018	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la TRO 2017	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:TRO19	TRO2019	Diferencia entre el esfuerzo pesquero de 2018 y el de 2020	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.

Grupo	N° req. (IOMS)	[N° de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:TRO20	TRO2020	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
PEZ ESPADA	M:SWO01	SWO3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:SWO02	SWO3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:SWO03	SWO3003	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies de pez espada en el Mediterráneo.
	M:SWO04	SWO3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies de pez espada en el Mediterráneo.
	M:SWO05	SWO3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT en el Mediterráneo.
	M:SWO06	SWO3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies de pez espada en el Mediterráneo.
	M:SWO07	SWO3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:SWO10	SWO3010	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:SWO11	SWO3011	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies de pez espada en el Mediterráneo.
	M:SWO12	SWO3012	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:SWO13	SWO3013	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:SWO14	SWO3014	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.

Grupo	N° req. (IOMS)	[N° de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:SWO15	SWO3015	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora total de 20m o superior para pez espada del norte	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:SWO16	SWO3016	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora total de 20m o superior para pez espada del sur	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:SWO17	SWO3017	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:SWO18	SWO3018	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:SWO19	SWO3019	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	Insertar fecha de envío a ICCAT (año/mes/ día)
	M:SWO20	SWO3020	Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
ATÚN BLANCO	M:ALB03	ALB4003	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:ALB04	ALB4004	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:ALB05	ALB4005	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:ALB06	ALB4006	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:ALB07	ALB4007	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	Insertar fecha de envío a ICCAT (año/mes/ día) o insertar el límite aquí
	ISTIOFÓRIDOS	M:BIL01	BIL5001	Informe sobre la Implementación de las Recs 19-05 y 16- 11.
M:BIL04		BIL5004	Solicitud de exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
M:BIL05		BIL5005	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.

Grupo	N° req. (IOMS)	[N° de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
TIBURONES				
	M:SHK05	SHK7005	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
OTRAS ESPECIES DE CAPTURA FORTUITA	M:BYC01	BYC8001	Información 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 la FAO	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:BYC02	BYC8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:BYC03	BYC8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
MISCELÁNEA	M:SDP01	SDP9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.
	M:MIX01	MISC9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT y no se han presentado objeciones sobre las recomendaciones de la Comisión.

Sección 4: Implementación de otras medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

Actualmente Honduras no cuenta con una flota pesquera abanderada y autorizada sobre especies en la ICCAT, por esa razón no se informan sobre medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT no incluidas en la sección 3 anterior.

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

Actualmente Honduras no cuenta con una flota pesquera abanderada y autorizada sobre especies en la ICCAT por lo cual no se tienen activas las medidas de conservación y ordenación en el aprovechamiento de las especies reguladas por la ICCAT.

Igualmente se hace mención al retraso en remitir el presente informe anual, debido a un cambio de autoridades en el 2020 y las limitaciones del personal por las medidas de bioseguridad para evitar contagios por COVID-19, lo cual incurrió en los atrasos de la fecha de entrega y el manejo de los formularios 2021; por lo cual solicito muy respetuosamente a la Comisión la comprensión que pueda brindar a lo antes expuesto.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF ICELAND
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE L'ISLANDE
INFORME ANNUAL DE ISLANDIA**

SUMMARY

There were no directed fisheries in 2020 for Eastern bluefin tuna or other ICCAT regulated species by Icelandic fishing vessels. in 2020, due to unforeseen circumstances related to the pandemic. A revised fishing plan was submitted in August 2020 in this regard. Bycatches of E-BFT by other Icelandic vessels targeting small pelagics were under 1 tonnes in 2020. One swordfish came as bycatch by an Icelandic fishing vessel in 2020. 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. There will be no directed fisheries for EBFT by Icelandic vessels in 2021, mainly due to circumstances related to the pandemic.

RÉSUMÉ

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RESUMEN

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Part I (Information on Fisheries, Research and Statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

2020

The EA-bluefin tuna quota of Iceland for the year 2020 was 180 tonnes, according to Rec 18-02 para 5 Iceland was catch beyond the quota amount each year by 25% while its total catch for 2018, 2019 and 2020 combined was not to exceed 411 t (84+147+180). The Icelandic quota was therefore revised accordingly up to 25% of 180 tonnes. The quota was allocated to two longline vessels, 85 tonnes each and 10 tonnes reserved for incidental bycatches by other Icelandic fishing vessels. No recreational fisheries were allowed in 2020. Due to unforeseen circumstance related to the pandemic no directed fisheries for bluefin tuna was conducted in 2020. A revised fishing plan was submitted in August 2020 by Iceland in that regard.

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Preliminary information for 2021

There will be no directed fisheries for EBFT by Icelandic vessels in 2021, mainly due to circumstances related to the pandemic. In September 2021 recorded bycatches of E-BFT for the year 2021 were 0.5 tonnes.

Section 2: Research and statistics

As there has been no directed fishing for BFT by Icelandic vessels in 2020 (and 2021) 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 an electronic logbook 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 amount of bycatches in 2020 and 2021, there is 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 MFRI has sampled vertebrates, genetic material, otoliths and stomach content of BFT in directed fisheries. From bycatches stomach content analysis was conducted when possible. In 2017 the length and weight of tunas caught as bycatch was recorded. As there was no directed fishing in 2020 (or 2021) there is information to report in this regard.

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

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:GEN01	S01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	
S:GEN02	S02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	2021/07/13
S:GEN03	S03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	2021/07/13

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:GEN04	S04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	2021/07/13
S:GEN05	S05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	2021/07/13
S:GEN06	S06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	2021/07/13
S:GEN07	S07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	N.a. no scientific tagging surveys.
S:GEN08	S08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No releases or recoveries.
S:GEN09	S09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No releases or recoveries.
S:GEN10	S10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	2021/07/13
S:GEN11	S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Included in Annual fishing Plan and This Annual Report.
S:GEN12	S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	N.A. no data to report.
S:GEN13	S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	N.A. Iceland does not have such vessels.
S:BFT01	S15	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	N.A. No farming in Iceland.
S:BFT02	S16	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras (BFT raw data outputs) OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	N.A. No farming in Iceland.
S:BFT03	S17	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras (BFT at time of caging summary reports)	N.A. No farming in Iceland.
S:BFT04	S18	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No directed E-BFT fisheries in 2020, no data to report.
S:BFT05	S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	N.A. No cooperative research programme.
S:BFT06	S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	N.A. no information to report, no directed fishing.
S:BFT07	S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	N.A. no information to report.
S:BFT09	S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	N.A. no data to report.
S:TRO01	S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards	N.A. no BET/YFT/SKJ fisheries or bycatches.
S:TRO02	S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	N.a. no FADs.
S:TRO03	S44	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	N.a. no FADs.
S:TRO04	S45	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	N.a. no such vessels.
S:TRO05	S46	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	N.a. no TRO fisheries.
S:TRO10	S46b	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	N.a. no TRO fisheries.

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:TRO06	S47	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	N.a. no TRO fisheries.
S:TRO07	S48	Historical FAD set data	N.a. no FADs.
S:TRO09	S58	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	N.a. no TRO fisheries.
S:BIL03	S55	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	N.a. no such fisheries.
S:BIL04	S56	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	N.a. no such vessels/fisheries.
S:BIL05	S57	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	N.a. no BIL fisheries.
S:SHK01	S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	N.a. data collection already in place.
S:SHK02	S50	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	N.a. no shortfin mako catches.
S:SHK03	S51	Information on blue shark	N.a. no information to submit.
S:SHK04	S54	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases	N.a. no NA shortfin Mako fisheries/bycatch.
S:BYC01	S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	N.a. generally guided by the Icelandic Marine and Freshwater Marine Institute if needed.
S:BYC02	S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	2021/07/13 Zero report.
S:BYC03	S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	2021/07/13 Zero report.
S:BYC04	S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	N.a. no artisanal fisheries.
S:BYC05	S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No directed fisheries. Discards of commercial species banned, bycatch of non-commercial species to be recorded in logbooks.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
GENERAL	M:GEN01	GEN0001	Annual Reports	Annual report sent 2021/09/15 – both Scientific and Management part and additional information highlighted in yellow.
	M:GEN02	GEN0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	With Annual Report 2021/09/15.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:GEN03	GEN0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	2021/07/13 Revision 2021/09/03.
	M:GEN04	GEN0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	N.a. no chartering.
	M:GEN05	GEN0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	N.a. no chartering.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006a	Transshipment reports - at sea	N.a. transshipments at sea banned.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006b	Transshipment reports in - port	N.a. no transshipments in port.
	M:GEN07	GEN0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	N.a. transshipments at sea banned.
	M:GEN08	GEN0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	N.a. no such vessels by Iceland.
	M:GEN09	GEN0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	N.a. Transshipments at sea banned.
	M:GEN10	GEN0010a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	2021/02/08 (included in CP24-AuthPorts).
	M:GEN10	GEN0010b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	N.a. No changes to information of contact points.
	M:GEN11	GEN0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	2021/02/08
	M:GEN12	GEN0012	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	2021/02/08
	M:GEN13	GEN0013	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	N.a. no denials.
	M:GEN14	GEN0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	0 – no landings/transshipments in port.
	M:GEN15	GEN0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	0 – no landings/transshipments in port.
	M:GEN16	GEN0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	N.a. no apparent infringements.
	M:GEN17	GEN0017	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	N.a. nothing to report.
	M:GEN18	GEN0018	Access agreements and changes	N.a. no access agreements.
	M:GEN19	GEN0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	N.a. no access agreements.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:GEN20	GEN0020	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	N.a. no directed fishing in 2021.
	M:GEN21	GEN0021	Vessels 20 m LOA or greater internal actions report	N.a. no directed fishing in 2021.
	M:GEN23	GEN0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	N.a. no sports/recreational fisheries.
	M:GEN24	GEN0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	No reports.
	M:GEN25	GEN0025	Comments on IUU allegations	No reports.
	M:GEN26	GEN0026	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	N.a. no imports/landings to report.
	M:GEN27	GEN0027	Data on non-compliance	N.a. no data to report.
	M:GEN28	GEN0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	N.a. no data to report.
	M:GEN29	GEN0029	Vessels sightings	N.a. no vessel sightings.
	M:GEN30	GEN0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	N.a. no vessel sightings.
	M:GEN31	GEN0031	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	N.a. not taking part in voluntary scheme.
	M:GEN32	GEN0032	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	N.a. not part of voluntary scheme.
	M:GEN33	GEN0033	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	N.a. not part of voluntary scheme.
	M:GEN34	GEN0034	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	N.a. no requests.
	M:GEN35	GEN0035	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	N.a. no regional observers.
	M:GEN36	GEN0036	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	N.a. no regional observers.
	M:GEN37	GEN0037	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	N.a. no incidents.
	M:GEN38	GEN0038	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	N.a. Nothing to report.
	M:GEN39	GEN0039	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	N.a. general point of contact for fishing/vessel sightings in Iceland is the Coast Guard.
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	BFT1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	N.a. no FBT farming.
	M:BFT02	BFT1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	N.a. no FBT farming.
	M:BFT03	BFT1003	Carry over of caged fish declaration	N.a. no FBT farming.
	M:BFT04	BFT1004	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	N.a. no FBT farming.
	M:BFT05	BFT1005	Bluefin tuna traps	N.a. no FBT farming.
	M:BFT07	BFT1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	2021/02/08

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:BFT08	BFT1008	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	N.a. no FBT farming.
	M:BFT09	BFT1009	Modifications to fishing plans	2021/02/26
	M:BFT10	BFT1010	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02	N.a. no change to the information sent 2020/09/14 – no change as no directed fisheries.
	M:BFT11	BFT1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2020	2021/07/13
	M:BFT12	BFT1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No directed fishing in 2020 – no data to report.
	M:BFT13	BFT1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	N.a. no other BFT vessels – no data to report.
	M:BFT14	BFT1014	Joint Fishing Operations	N.a. no JFO – no data to report.
	M:BFT15	BFT1015	VMS messages	N.a. no directed fishing no VMS messages sent.
	M:BFT16	BFT1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	N.a. not part of scheme of joint international inspection.
	M:BFT17	BFT1017	List of inspection vessels	N.a. not part of scheme of joint international inspection.
	M:BFT18	BFT1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	N.a. not part of scheme of joint international inspection.
	M:BFT19	BFT1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	N.a. not part of scheme of joint international inspection.
	M:BFT20	BFT1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	2021/02/08
	M:BFT21	BFT1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	2021/02/08
	M:BFT22	BFT1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	N.a. no directed fishing, info on bycatch sent when available.
	M:BFT23	BFT1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	N.a. no directed fishing, info on bycatch sent when available.
	M:BFT24	BFT1024	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	N.a. quota not fully utilized in 2020, but revised fishing plan sent with no directed fishing.
	M:BFT25	BFT1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	N.a. for 2020 no directed fishing.
	M:BFT27	BFT1027	BCD Annual Report	With this Annual Report.
	M:BFT28	BFT1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	N.a. no change.
	M:BFT29	BFT1029	BCD Contact points	N.a. no change.
	M:BFT30	BFT1030	BCD legislation	N.a. no change.
	M:BFT31	BFT1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	N.a. no change.
	M:BFT32	BFT1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	2021/07/13
	M:BFT33	BFT1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Data entered directly.
	M:BFT34	BFT1034	Report on intra farm transfers and random controls	N.a. no BFT farming.
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	TRO2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	N.a. no such vessels.
	M:TRO02	TRO2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or	N.a. no such vessels.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
			yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	
	M:TRO03	TRO2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	N.a. no IUU investigations for such vessels.
	M:TRO06	TRO2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	N.a. no data to report.
	M:TRO07	TRO2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	N.a. no SDPs.
	M:TRO09	TRO2009	Quarterly catches of tropical tuna	N.a. no such catches.
	M:TRO10	TRO2010	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	N.a. no FADs.
	M:TRO11	TRO2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans	N.a. no Tropical tuna fishing or vessels.
	M:TRO13	TRO2013	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	N.a. no Tropical tuna fishing or vessels.
	M:TRO14	TRO2014	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	N.a. no catches to report.
	M:TRO15	TRO2015	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	N.a. no bygeye catches.
	M:TRO17	TRO2017	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	N.a. no Tropical tuna fishing or vessels.
	M:TRO18	TRO2018	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	N.a. no Tropical tuna fishing or vessels.
	M:TRO19	TRO2019	Difference between fishing effort 2018 and fishing effort 2020	N.a. no Tropical tuna fishing or vessels.
	M:TRO20	TRO2020	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	N.a. no Tropical tuna fishing or vessels.
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	SWO3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	N.a. no data to report.
	M:SWO02	SWO3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	N.a. no SDPs.
	M:SWO03	SWO3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	N.a. no vessels targeting Med-SWO.
	M:SWO04	SWO3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	N.a. no such vessels.
	M:SWO05	SWO3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	N.a. no such vessels.
	M:SWO06	SWO3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	N.a. no MED-SWO vessels.
	M:SWO07	SWO3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	N.a. no vessels targeting North swordfish by Iceland. Bycatch of one fish (0,037t) reported by Iceland.
	M:SWO10	SWO3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	N.a. no authorised ports.
	M:SWO11	SWO3011	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	N.a. no Med-SWO catches.
	M:SWO12	SWO3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	N.a. no tagging porgramme.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:SWO13	SWO3013	List of inspection vessels	N.a. no directed fishing.
	M:SWO14	SWO3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	N.a. no directed fishing.
	M:SWO15	SWO3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	N.a. no directed fishing.
	M:SWO16	SWO3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	N.a. no directed fishing.
	M:SWO17	SWO3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	N.a. no directed fishing.
	M:SWO18	SWO3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	N.a. no directed fishing.
	M:SWO19	SWO3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	N.a. no JIS
	M:SWO20	SWO3020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	N.a. no directed fishing.
ALBACORE				
	M:ALB03	ALB4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	N.a. no directed fishing.
	M:ALB04	ALB4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Indicate number of vessels.
	M:ALB05	ALB4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	N.a. no directed fishing.
	M:ALB06	ALB4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	N.a. no directed fishing.
	M:ALB07	ALB4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	N.a. no directed fishing.
BILLFISH				
	M:BIL01	BIL5001	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	N.a. no directed fishing.
	M:BIL04	BIL5004	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	N.a. no exemption/no such fisheries.
	M:BIL05	BIL5005	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	N.a. no trials/no directed fishing.
SHARKS				
	M:SHK05	SHK7005	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	2020/09/14 With Annual Report (last year).
OTHER SPECIES BY-CATCH				
	M:BYC01	BYC8001	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	See text in this annual report (submitted 2021/09/15).
	M:BYC02	BYC8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	N.a. No directed fishing.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:BYC03	BYC8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	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.
MISCELLAN-EOUS	M:SDP01	SDP9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	N.a. no pilot system.
	M:MIX01	MISC9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	N.a. No objections raised by Iceland to ICCAT Recs.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures

No additional information on implementation of ICCAT CMM.

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

Due to a discard ban onboard Icelandic fishing vessels, ICCAT CMM provision that ban retention or landing of certain commercial fish species cannot be implemented as such. In yearly BFT regulations for directed fishing provisions are made that require such species (mostly shark species not present in Icelandic waters) to be released alive if possible. If dead the catch shall be landed, registered and submitted to the Marine and Freshwater Research Institute for scientific purposes only.

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 2020 is estimated to be 83%. In 2020, the number of fishing days was 12,000, which was 76% of past ten years' average. The catch of tunas and tuna-like fishes (excluding sharks) in 2020 is estimated to be about 20,000 t, which is about 81 % of past ten years' average. In 2020, the most dominant species was bigeye tuna, representing 48% of the total tuna and tuna-like fish catch in weight. The second dominant species was bluefin tuna occupying 16% and third one was yellowfin tuna (15%). A total of 707 fishing days were monitored by observers in 2020 covering 5.7% of the entire operations.

RÉSUMÉ

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 2020 is estimated to be 83%. In 2020, the number of fishing days was 12,000, which was 76% of past ten years' average. The catch of tunas and tuna-like fishes (excluding sharks) in 2020 is estimated to be about 20,000 t, which is about 81 % of past ten years' average. In 2020, the most dominant species was bigeye tuna, representing 48% of the total tuna and tuna-like fish catch in weight. The second dominant species was bluefin tuna occupying 16% and third one was yellowfin tuna (15%). A total of 707 fishing days were monitored by observers in 2020 covering 5.7% of the entire operations.

RESUMEN

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 2020 is estimated to be 83%. In 2020, the number of fishing days was 12,000, which was 76% of past ten years' average. The catch of tunas and tuna-like fishes (excluding sharks) in 2020 is estimated to be about 20,000 t, which is about 81 % of past ten years' average. In 2020, the most dominant species was bigeye tuna, representing 48% of the total tuna and tuna-like fish catch in weight. The second dominant species was bluefin tuna occupying 16% and third one was yellowfin tuna (15%). A total of 707 fishing days were monitored by observers in 2020 covering 5.7% of the entire operations.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1.1 Type of fisheries

Longline is the only tuna-fishing gear deployed by Japan at present in the Atlantic Ocean. Other two types of fishery, baitboat and purse seine fisheries, stopped fishing in the Atlantic in 1984 and 1992, respectively. Therefore, the following sections only discuss the longline fishery.

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 2020 was estimated to be 83%, when analysis was conducted. This is lower than usual, which is due to delay of data compilation by the effect of COVID-19.

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² Fisheries Resources Institute, 2-12-4, Fukuura, Kanazawa-ku, Yokohama-shi, 236-8648, Japan.

³ Fisheries Agency of Japan, 1-2-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8907, Japan.

1.3 Trend of fishing effort

The number of vessels and fishing days of the Japanese longliners, which operated in the Atlantic in 2020 of calendar year, were 87 vessels and 12,000 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 3,600 thousand hooks in 2020 (preliminary), which is 43% 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. 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 2019 and 2020 (**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 2020 (calendar year) by the Japanese fishery is estimated to be about 20,000 t (**Table 2**). While the total fishing days in 2020 was 76% (**Table 1**) of past ten years' average (2010 – 2019), the total catches excluding discards and sharks in 2020 were about 81% 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 2020 was bigeye, representing 48% in weight of the total tuna and tuna-like fish catch. The second dominant species was bluefin which occupied 16% and the third one was yellowfin (15%). The catches of bigeye, bluefin and yellowfin in 2020 represented 78%, 168% and 74% 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 (1,355t) has been applied to Japan from the 2014 fishing year. The catch drastically increased in 2018, which is probably because of increase in catch rate, 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 (2019-2020). 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. 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 2020 catch and effort and size frequency data (Task I, II and biological sampling) of the longline fishery to the ICCAT Secretariat (some data are preliminary and subject to change). In accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendations, 18 observer trips on longline boats in the Atlantic were conducted in 2020. A total of 707 fishing days were monitored (preliminary). This covers 5.7% of entire operations in the Atlantic Ocean in 2020 (calendar year), 22.5% of the vessels for eastern bluefin tuna in 2020 fishing year (between August 2020 and July 2021) and 5.5 % of the operations for tropical tuna in 2020 (calendar year). Also, observer activities in the 2021 fishing year have been significantly limited by COVID.

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; Intersessional Meeting of the Billfish Species Group (Webinar – March 8 to 12, 2021), Intersessional Meeting of the Bluefin Tuna Species Group (including W-BFT Data Preparatory) (Webinar – April 5 to 13, 2021), Bigeye Tuna Data Preparatory Meeting (Webinar – April 22 to 30, 2021), Intersessional Meeting of the Sub-Committee on Ecosystems (Webinar – May 5 to 10, 2021), Intersessional Meeting of the Swordfish Species Group (including MSE) (Webinar – May 31 to June 7, 2021), Intersessional Meeting of the Albacore Species Group (including MED assessment) (Webinar – June 21 to 30, 2021), Intersessional Meeting of Bluefin Tuna MSE Technical Group (Webinar – July 5 to 10, 2021), Bigeye Tuna Stock Assessment Meeting (Webinar – July 19 to 29, 2021), West Bluefin Tuna Stock Assessment Meeting (Webinar,– August 30 to September 1, 2021) and 2nd Intersessional Meeting of the Bluefin Tuna Species Group (Webinar – September 2 to 9, 2021).

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

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:GEN01	S01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	15/9/2021
S:GEN02	S02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	30/7/2021
S:GEN03	S03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	30/7/2021
S:GEN04	S04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	30/7/2021
S:GEN05	S05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	30/7/2021
S:GEN06	S06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	30/7/2021
S:GEN07	S07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	N/A. Japan has no tagging data related to sharks, tuna and tuna like species.
S:GEN08	S08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	N/A. Japan has no tagging data related to sharks, tuna and tuna like species.
S:GEN09	S09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	N/A. Japan has no tagging data related to sharks, tuna and tuna like species.
S:GEN10	S10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	27/7/2021
S:GEN11	S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	N/A. No Japanese small scale vessel operates in the ICCAT Convention area.

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:GEN12	S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	N/A. Japan has no available information.
S:GEN13	S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	N/A. No Japanese pelagic longline vessel has operated in the Mediterranean since 2010
S:BFT01	S15	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	N/A. Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities in the Convention area.
S:BFT02	S16	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras (BFT raw data outputs) OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	N/A. Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities in the Convention area.
S:BFT03	S17	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras (BFT at time of caging summary reports)	N/A. Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities in the Convention area.
S:BFT04	S18	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	27/7/21
S:BFT05	S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	N/A. Japan is not involved in cooperative research programs on W-BFT.
S:BFT06	S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	N/A. Japan did not update indicators this year.
S:BFT07	S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Japan collaborates on the GBYP biological sampling program. Results are available in the GBYP report.
S:BFT09	S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	N/A. Japan does not conduct the scientific activities by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project.
S:TRO01	S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards	30/7/2021
S:TRO02	S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	N/A. Japan does not operate FAD fisheries in the Convention area.
S:TRO03	S44	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	N/A. Japan does not operate FAD fisheries in the Convention area.
S:TRO04	S45	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	N/A. Japan does not operate FAD fisheries in the Convention area.
S:TRO05	S46	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	27/7/21
S:TRO10	S46b	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Several LSTLVs will install electronic monitoring systems on a trial basis and the results will be reported in due course.
S:TRO06	S47	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	N/A.
S:TRO07	S48	Historical FAD set data	N/A. Japan does not operate FAD fisheries in the Convention area.

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:TRO09	S58	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Several LSTLVs will install electronic monitoring systems on a trial basis and the results will be reported in due course.
S:BIL03	S55	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	30/7/2021
S:BIL04	S56	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	N/A Japan does not operate artisanal and small-scale fisheries in the Convention area.
S:BIL05	S57	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Several LSTLVs will install electronic monitoring systems on a trial basis and the results will be reported in due course.
S:SHK01	S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	N/A. Japan is already reporting species-specific shark data.
S:SHK02	S50	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	N/A. Japan does not undertake research on shortfin mako.
S:SHK03	S51	Information on blue shark	N/A. Japan does not undertake research on blue shark.
S:SHK04	S54	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases	3/6/2021
S:BYC01	S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	22/10/2020
S:BYC02	S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	27/7/21
S:BYC03	S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	27/7/21
S:BYC04	S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	N/A. Japan does not operate artisanal fisheries in the Convention area.
S:BYC05	S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	See annual report PART II, section 5

Part II (Management Implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
GENERAL	M:GEN01	GEN0001	Annual Reports	15/9/2021 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 over-all (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	GEN0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	See above.
	M:GEN03	GEN0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	6/8/2021
	M:GEN04	GEN0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	N/A. Japan does not charter any vessels.
	M:GEN05	GEN0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	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: 31/12/2021 FUKUSEKI MARU No. 1 From:4/2/2021 To: 31/12/2021 WAKASHIO MARU No. 8 From:22/06/2020 To:14/10/2020

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
				WAKASHIO MARU No. 68 From:12/6/2020 To:11/10/2020 WAKASHIO MARU No. 108 From:24/6/2020 To:19/10/2020 FUKUSEKI MARU No. 31 From: 23/3/2020 To: 8/12/2020 MATSUFUKU MARU No. 28 From: 18/3/2021 To: 2/7/2021
	M:GEN06	GEN0006a	Transhipment reports - at sea	9/9/2021
	M:GEN06	GEN0006b	Transhipment reports in - port	9/9/2021
	M:GEN07	GEN0007	Transhipment declaration (at sea)	Yes. We understand that the masters of Japanese carrier vessels have transmitted the ICCAT transhipment declarations to the ICCAT Secretariat directly.
	M:GEN08	GEN0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	13/5/2021 19/7/2021
	M:GEN09	GEN0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	6/7/2021 10/8/2021
	M:GEN10	GEN0010a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	17/6/2020
	M:GEN10	GEN0010b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	17/6/2020
	M:GEN11	GEN0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	14/5/2020
	M:GEN12	GEN0012	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	168 hours in advance (7 days).
	M:GEN13	GEN0013	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	There has been no such case.
	M:GEN14	GEN0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	N/A No foreign fishing vessels with ICCAT-regulated species on board entered Japanese ports in 2020.
	M:GEN15	GEN0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	N/A No foreign fishing vessels with ICCAT-regulated species on board entered Japanese ports in 2020.
	M:GEN16	GEN0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	N/A No foreign fishing vessels with ICCAT-regulated species on board entered Japanese ports in 2020.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:GEN17	GEN0017	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	N/A Japan has no such bilateral agreements/arrangements.
	M:GEN18	GEN0018	Access agreements and changes	N/A. Japan has no access agreement.
	M:GEN19	GEN0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	N/A. Japan has no access agreement.
	M:GEN20	GEN0020	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	31/08/2020
	M:GEN21	GEN0021	Vessels 20 m LOA or greater internal actions report	There has been no change since 2012.
	M:GEN23	GEN0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	N/A. Japan has no sport and recreational fishing vessels in the Convention area.
	M:GEN24	GEN0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	N/A. Japan has no information regarding vessels involved in IUU fishing.
	M:GEN25	GEN0025	Comments on IUU allegations	N/A. Japan has no comment regarding IUU allegations.
	M:GEN26	GEN0026	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	15/9/2021
	M:GEN27	GEN0027	Data on non-compliance	N/A. Japan has no information regarding non-compliance.
	M:GEN28	GEN0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	N/A. Japan has no case to report.
	M:GEN29	GEN0029	Vessels sightings	N/A. No case to report on vessel sighting
	M:GEN30	GEN0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	N/A. No case to report on vessel sighting
	M:GEN31	GEN0031	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	N/A
	M:GEN32	GEN0032	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	N/A
	M:GEN33	GEN0033	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	N/A
	M:GEN34	GEN0034	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	N/A
	M:GEN35	GEN0035	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	26/6/2020

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:GEN36	GEN0036	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	N/A
	M:GEN37	GEN0037	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	N/A
	M:GEN38	GEN0038	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	N/A
	M:GEN39	GEN0039	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	N/A
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	BFT1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	N/A. Japan has no BFT farming facilities in the Convention area.
	M:BFT02	BFT1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	N/A. Japan has no BFT farming facilities in the Convention area.
	M:BFT03	BFT1003	Carry over of caged fish declaration	N/A. Japan has no BFT farming facilities in the Convention area.
	M:BFT04	BFT1004	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	N/A. Japan has no BFT farming facilities in the Convention area.
	M:BFT05	BFT1005	Bluefin tuna traps	N/A. Japan has no BFT traps in the Convention area.
	M:BFT07	BFT1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	14/7/2021
	M:BFT08	BFT1008	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	N/A Japan has no BFT farming facilities in the Convention area.
	M:BFT09	BFT1009	Modifications to fishing plans	Japan modified and submitted the annual fishing plan and the individual quotas allocated for catching vessels on 3 September 2021.
	M:BFT10	BFT1010	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02	9/9/2020
	M:BFT11	BFT1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2020	15/7/2021
	M:BFT12	BFT1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	14/7/2021
	M:BFT13	BFT1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	14/7/2021
	M:BFT14	BFT1014	Joint Fishing Operations	N/A. No Japanese fishing vessel is engaged in JFO
	M:BFT15	BFT1015	VMS messages	Yes
	M:BFT16	BFT1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	N/A. Japan is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
	M:BFT17	BFT1017	List of inspection vessels	N/A. Japan is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
	M:BFT18	BFT1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	N/A. Japan is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:BFT19	BFT1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	N/A. Japan is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
	M:BFT20	BFT1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	15/7/2021
	M:BFT21	BFT1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	15/7/2021
	M:BFT22	BFT1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	2020 fishing year: 12
	M:BFT23	BFT1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	2020 fishing year: 3
	M:BFT24	BFT1024	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	2020 fishing year: 24/12/2020
	M:BFT25	BFT1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2.
	M:BFT27	BFT1027	BCD Annual Report	15/9/2021
	M:BFT28	BFT1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	1/7/2021
	M:BFT29	BFT1029	BCD Contact points	1/7/2021
	M:BFT30	BFT1030	BCD legislation	Last update 14/7/2014
	M:BFT31	BFT1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	27/8/2021
	M:BFT32	BFT1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	N/A. Japan has no information indicating that vessels not on the ICCAT Record of BFT catching vessels have caught BFT.
	M:BFT33	BFT1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	N/A.
	M:BFT34	BFT1034	Report on intra farm transfers and random controls	N/A. Japan has no BFT farming facilities in the Convention area.
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	TRO2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Last update 12/8/2020
	M:TRO02	TRO2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	29/7/2021
	M:TRO03	TRO2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	N/A. No data to report on investigation of IUU activities by TROP vessels.
	M:TRO06	TRO2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	25/3/2021 15/9/2021
	M:TRO07	TRO2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	1/7/2021
	M:TRO09	TRO2009	Quarterly catches of tropical tuna	2020 fishing year: 4
	M:TRO10	TRO2010	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	N/A Japan does not operate FAD fisheries in the Convention area.
	M:TRO11	TRO2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans	28/1/2021
	M:TRO13	TRO2013	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	2020 fishing year: 12

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:TRO14	TRO2014	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	N/A Japan's catch has not reached 80% of its TAC yet
	M:TRO15	TRO2015	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	N/A Japan did not fully utilize its catch limit.
	M:TRO17	TRO2017	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part II.
	M:TRO18	TRO2018	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part II.
	M:TRO19	TRO2019	Difference between fishing effort 2018 and fishing effort 2020	N/A Japan does not operate purse seine fishing vessels in the Convention area.
	M:TRO20	TRO2020	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Several LSTLVs will install electronic monitoring system on a trial basis and the results will be reported in due course.
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	SWO3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	25/3/2021 15/9/2021
	M:SWO02	SWO3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	1/7/2021
	M:SWO03	SWO3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	N/A. Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.
	M:SWO04	SWO3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	N/A. Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.
	M:SWO05	SWO3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	N/A. Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.
	M:SWO06	SWO3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	N/A. Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.
	M:SWO07	SWO3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	25/8/2020
	M:SWO10	SWO3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	N/A. Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.
	M:SWO11	SWO3011	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	N/A. Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.
	M:SWO12	SWO3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	N/A. Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.
	M:SWO13	SWO3013	List of inspection vessels	N/A. Japan has no inspection vessel operating in the Convention area.
	M:SWO14	SWO3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	N/A. Japan has no inspection vessel operating in the Convention area.
	M:SWO15	SWO3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	31/8/2021
	M:SWO16	SWO3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	31/8/2021

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:SWO17	SWO3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	N/A All Japanese vessels authorized to operate in the Convention area are authorized to catch and retain N.SWO.
	M:SWO18	SWO3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	N/A All Japanese vessels authorized to operate in the Convention area are authorized to catch and retain S.SWO.
	M:SWO19	SWO3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	N/A. Japan is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
	M:SWO20	SWO3020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	N/A. Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.
ALBACORE				
	M:ALB03	ALB4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	N/A. Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.
	M:ALB04	ALB4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	31/8/2021
	M:ALB05	ALB4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	31/8/2021
	M:ALB06	ALB4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	N/A Japanese vessels authorized to operate in the Convention area are authorized to catch N.ALB.
	M:ALB07	ALB4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	N/A Japanese vessels authorized to operate in the Convention area are authorized to catch and retain N.ALB.
BILLFISH				
	M:BIL01	BIL5001	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	30/8/2021
	M:BIL04	BIL5004	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	N/A Japan does not claim any exemption.
	M:BIL05	BIL5005	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Several LSTLVs will install electronic monitoring system on a trial basis and the results will be reported in due course.
SHARKS				
	M:SHK05	SHK7005	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	30/8/2021
OTHER SPECIES BY-CATCH				
	M:BYC01	BYC8001	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	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2.
	M:BYC02	BYC8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:BYC03	BYC8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2.
MISCEL LAN-EOUS	M:SDP01	SDP9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	N/A. Japan is not engaged in any pilot electronic statistical document system.
	M:MIX01	MISC9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	N/A. Japan has nothing to report on this issue.

Section 4: Implementation of ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures

4.1 Catch report

FAJ requires all tuna vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean to submit logbook information every ten-day period (early-, middle- and late-period of a month) to FAJ. In addition, the Ministerial Order requires all tuna vessels fishing for Atlantic bluefin tuna to report 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. 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 2020 quotas for these tunas were applied to the 2020 Fishing Year which started on August 1, 2020 and ended on July 31, 2021.

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 2020 fishing year were 40 and 17,702, 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 North Atlantic. For 2020, the national observer program covered 22.5% of the total number of fishing vessels for bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic Ocean (fishing year) and 5.5% for tropical tunas in the entire Atlantic Ocean. For the entire Atlantic Ocean (calendar year), the program covered 5.7% (provisional figure) of the total number of fishing days, which was above 5% required by the Recommendation 16-14.

4.8 Prohibition of import of Atlantic bigeye tuna

Japan prohibited the import of Atlantic bigeye tuna and its products in any form from Bolivia and Georgia since July 10, 2003 and July 28, 2004, respectively, in accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendations. In 2012, those import prohibitions were lifted in accordance with the Recommendation 11-09.

4.9 Implementation of the ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document (BTSD) Program and Catch Document Scheme (CDS)

On September 1, 1993, the Japanese government started collecting BTSDs for frozen product in accordance with Recommendation 92-01. In addition, from June 1, 1994, it started collecting BTSDs for fresh product in accordance with Recommendation 93-03.

On July 28, 2004, it started collecting information on farmed bluefin tuna product in accordance with Recommendation 03-19.

On June 4, 2008, it started collecting Bluefin Tuna Catch Documents (BCDs) for all bluefin tuna products in accordance with Recommendation 07-10.

FAJ has annually reported the data collected under the BCD program to the ICCAT Secretariat.

4.10 Implementation of the ICCAT Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document (BETSD) Program

On July 1, 2002, the Japanese government started collecting BETSDs for frozen products in accordance with Recommendation 01-21.

FAJ has bi-annually reported the data collected under the program to the ICCAT Secretariat.

4.11 Implementation of the ICCAT Swordfish Statistical Document (SWOSD) Program

On January 1, 2003, the Japanese government started collecting SWOSDs for fresh and frozen products in accordance with Recommendation 01-22.

FAJ has bi-annually reported the data collected under the program to the ICCAT Secretariat.

4.12 Implementation of the Positive Listing Measure

Based on the 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

N/A.

Table 1. Annual number of Japanese tuna boats operated in the Atlantic and Mediterranean, 1981-2020.

Year	Longline			Purse seine	Pole-and-line
	Number of boats	Fishing days (sets in 100)	Fishing days per boat	Number of boats	Number of boats
1981	320	297	93	-	10
1982	269	307	114	1	7
1983	182	175	96	1	4
1984	212	252	119	1	2
1985	205	279	136	2	-
1986	190	208	109	2	-
1987	146	172	118	2	-
1988	183	260	142	2	-
1989	239	345	144	1	-
1990	235	359	153	1	-
1991	242	339	140	2	-
1992	248	292	118	2	-
1993	307	399	130	-	-
1994	232	380	164	-	-
1995	253	385	152	-	-
1996	291	471	162	-	-
1997	276	414	150	-	-
1998	250	403	161	-	-
1999	229	339	148	-	-
2000	208	355	171	-	-
2001	199	276	139	-	-
2002	185	240	130	-	-
2003	198	319	161	-	-
2004	199	323	163	-	-
2005	193	290	150	-	-
2006	173	252	145	-	-
2007	127	254	200	-	-
2008	154	283	184	-	-
2009	123	222	180	-	-
2010	111	220	198	-	-
2011	103	186	180	-	-
2012	101	187	186	-	-
2013	102	157	153	-	-
2014	89	151	170	-	-
2015	73	134	183	-	-
2016	77	128	166	-	-
2017	83	143	172	-	-
2018	87	150	172	-	-
2019	81	124	154	-	-
2020*	87	120	138	-	-
average (2010 - 2019)	91	158	173		
2020 / average	96%	76%	80%		

* values are preliminary

Table 2. Catches (t) of tuna and tuna-like fishes taken by the Japanese longline fishery, 1981-2020. Grand total includes sharks but excludes discards.

Year	Bluefin	Southern bluefin	Albacore	Bigeeye	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	2,920	1,504	1,840	9,327	4,050	1,002	11	357	3	80	2	857	21,953	6,144	28,097
2020	3,180	947	1,168	9,579	2,897	964	7	301	3	78	4	673	19,801	3,967	23,767
average (2010 - 2019)	1,895	1,153	2,258	12,283	3,921	1,388	19	370	2	92	41	976	24,397	6,230	30,627
2020*3 / average	168%	82%	52%	78%	74%	69%	40%	81%	182%	85%	9%	69%	81%	64%	78%

*1 Blue marlin and black marlin were not separated until 1993. *2 Sailfish and spearfish were not separated until 1993.

*3 2020 values are preliminary. *4 Sharks include porbeagle, blue shark, shortfin mako and other sharks

Table 3. Stock or management unit area breakdown of Task I catches (t) taken by the Japanese longline fishery for 2019 and 2020. Discards are not included.

2019											
SPECIES	WEST	EAST	NORT	SOUTH	NE	NW	SE	SW	MEDI	ALL	TO-TAL ^{*2}
bluefin	406	2,514							0		2,920
southern blue-fin					0	0	1,516	0			1,516
albacore			350	1,527							1,877
bigeye										9,477	9,477
yellowfin	931	3,187									4,119
swordfish			362	658							1,020
white marlin			6	5							11
blue marlin			245	117							362
back marlin					0	0	3	0			3
sailfish	18	63									81
spearfish	0	2									2
skipjack	0	5									5
porbeagle					0	0	0	0			0
blue shark					3,755	47	2,322	54			6,178
shortfin mako					4	0	53	1			57

2020 ^{*1}											
SPECIES	WEST	EAST	NORT	SOUTH	NE	NW	SE	SW	MEDI	ALL	TO-TAL ^{*2}
bluefin	407	2,773							0		3,180
southern blue-fin					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

*1 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	Blue-fin	Alba-core	Big-eye	Yel-lowfin	Blue-marlin	White-marlin	Spear-fish	Sail-fish	Sword-fish	Blue-shark	Short-fin mako
2017	5.26										
2018	8.52		26.12	6.18	5.49	1.53	11.75				
2019	9.47	36.87	13.35	4.55	7.96	1.07	9.05	0.04	7.51	284.16	31.23
2020	8.39	10.15	17.27	4.53	16.53	1.41	6.90	0.00	5.91	464.33	31.84

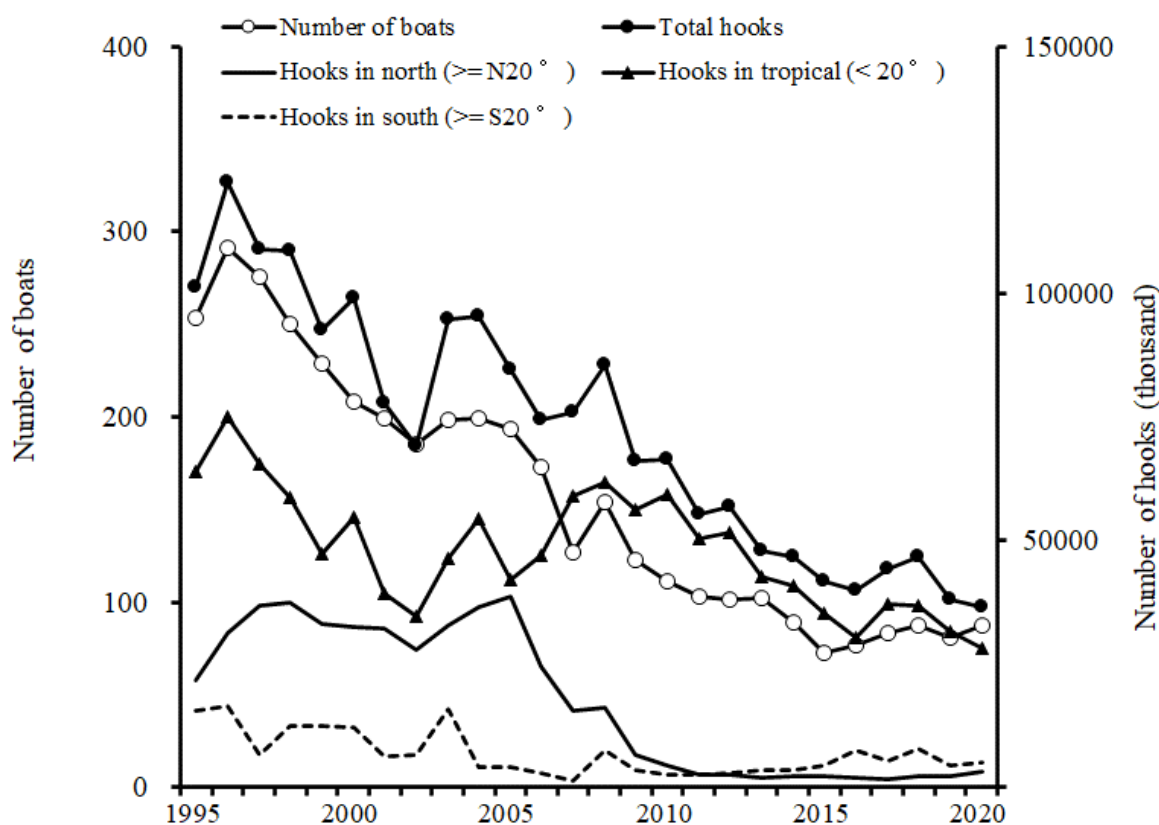


Figure 1. Trends in fishing effort (number of boats operated and number of hooks used) exerted by the Japanese longline fishery, 1995-2020. Number of hooks are also presented by area (north ($\geq 20^{\circ}N$), tropical ($20^{\circ}N$ - equatorial - $20^{\circ}S$) and south ($\geq 20^{\circ}S$)). 2020 values are preliminary.

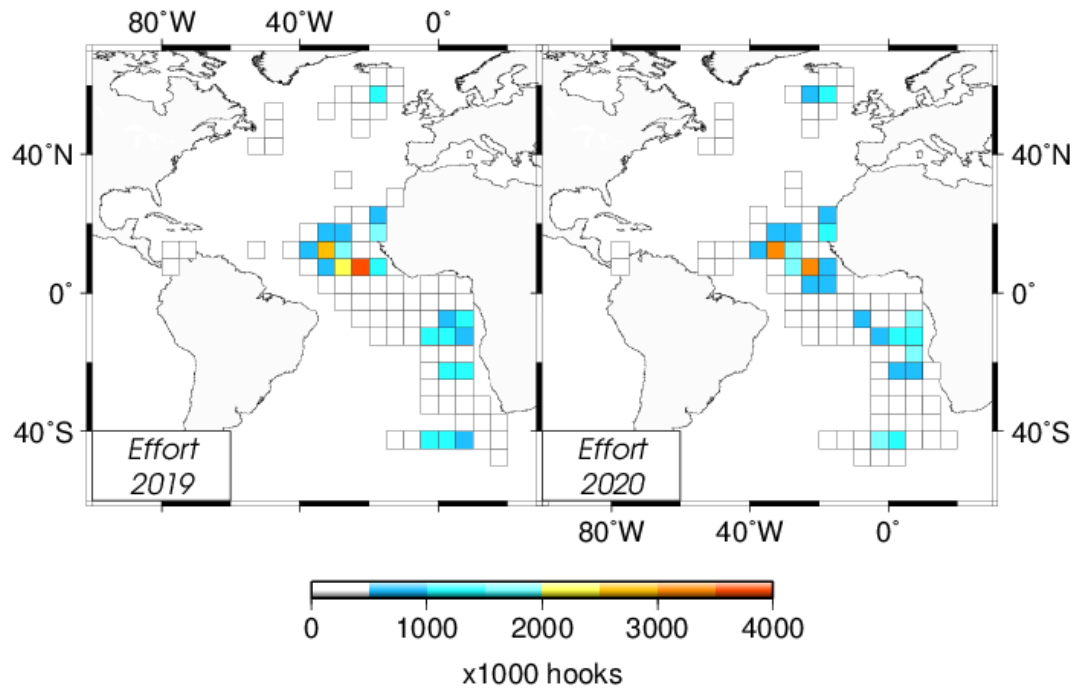


Figure 2. Geographic distribution of the Japanese longline effort (number of hooks) in the Atlantic, for 2019 (left) and 2020 (right).

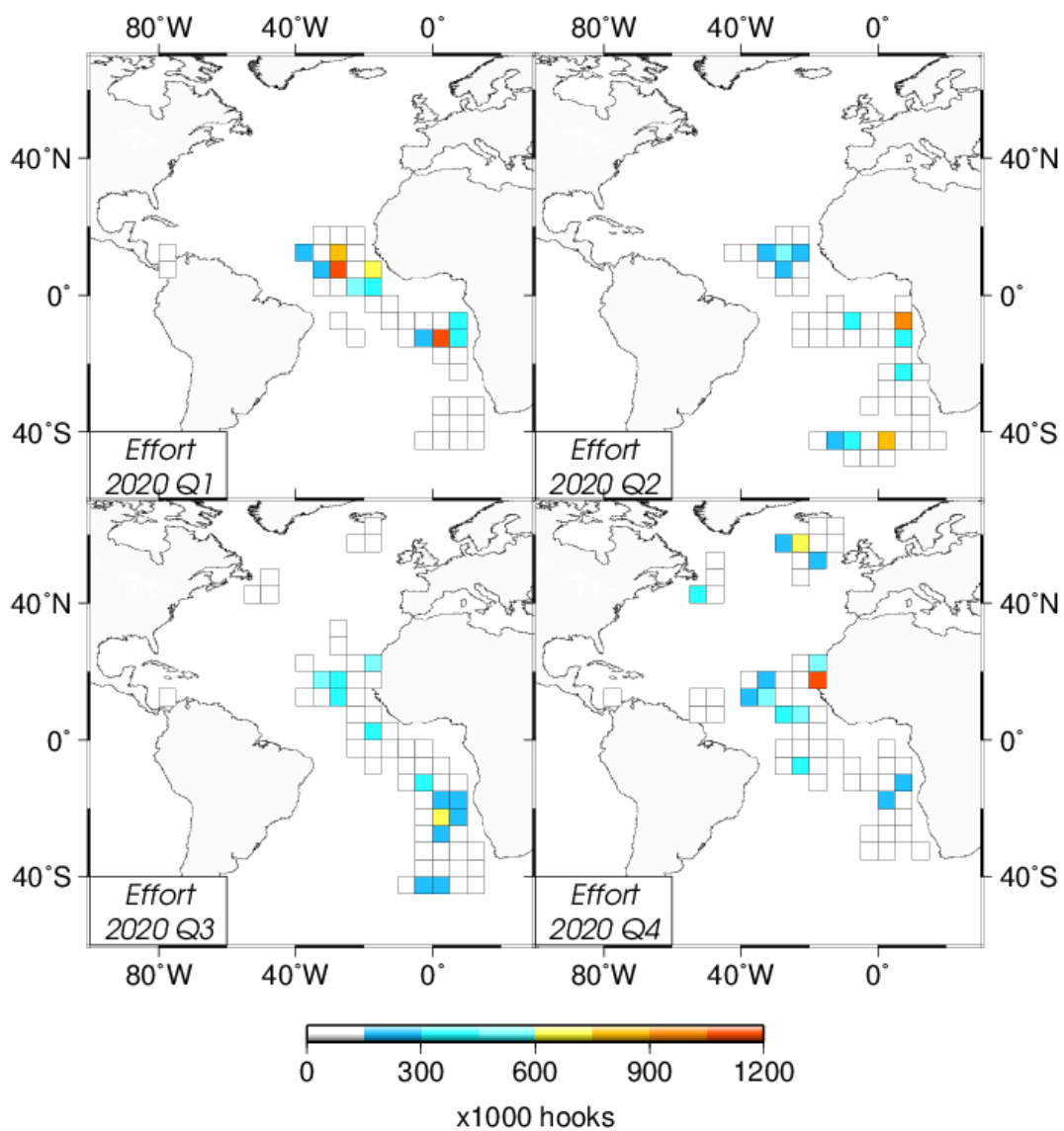


Figure 3. Quarterly distribution of the Japanese longline effort (number of hooks) in the Atlantic for 2020.

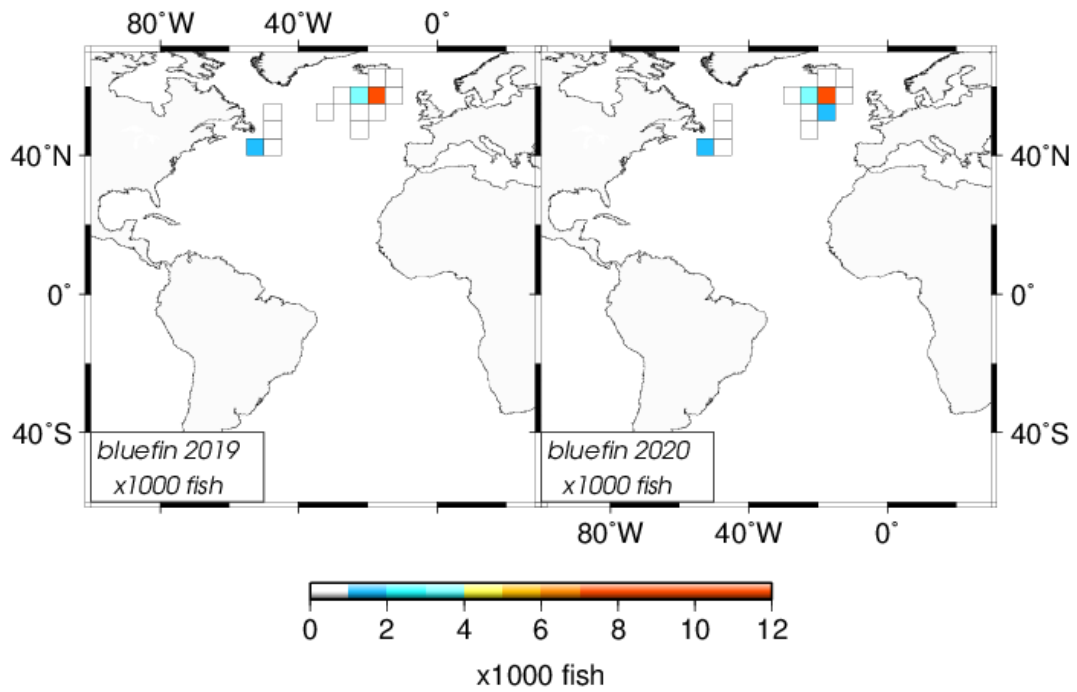


Figure 4. Geographic distribution of **bluefin tuna** catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2019 (left) and 2020 (right).

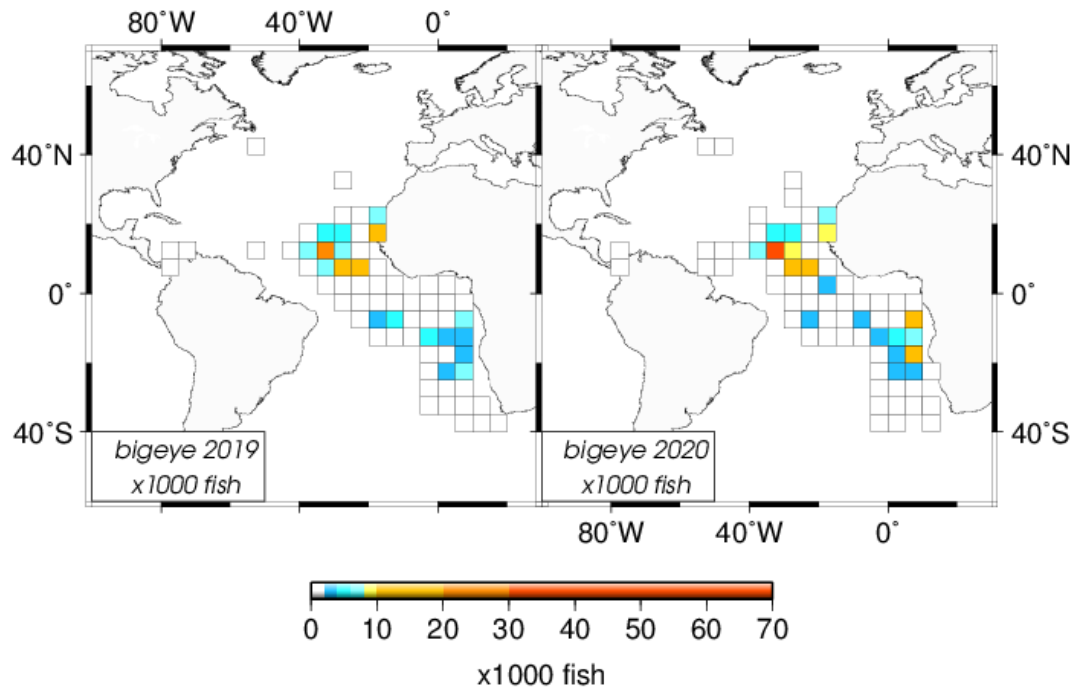


Figure 5. Geographic distribution of **bigeye tuna** catch in number in the Atlantic for 2019 (left) and 2020 (right).

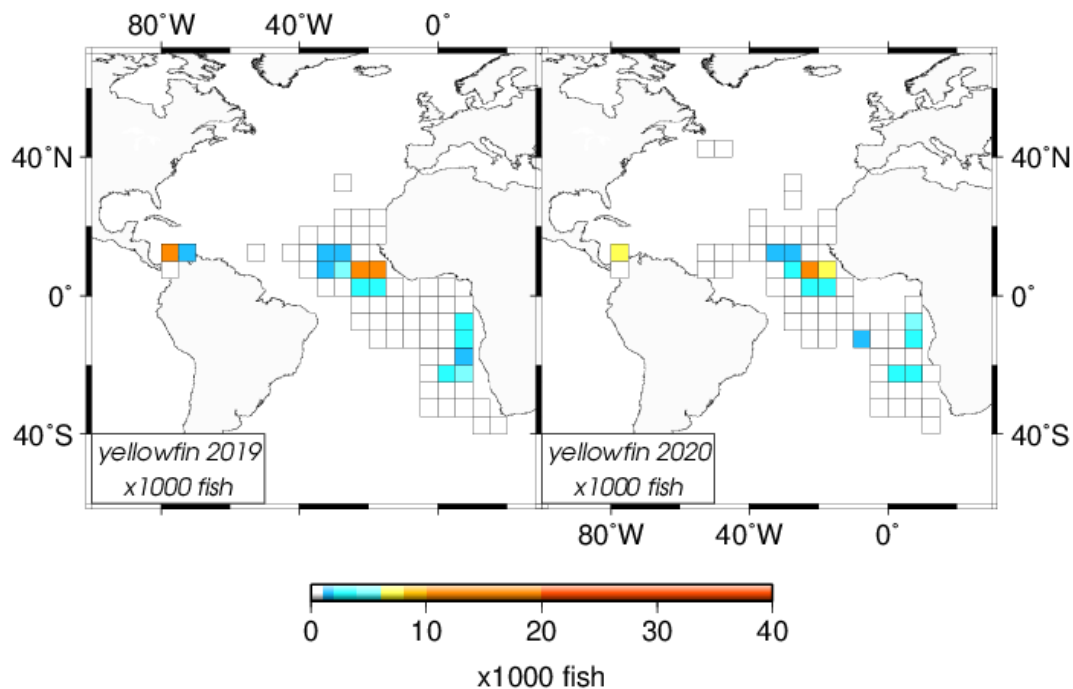


Figure 6. Geographic distribution of **yellowfin tuna** catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2019 (left) and 2020 (right).

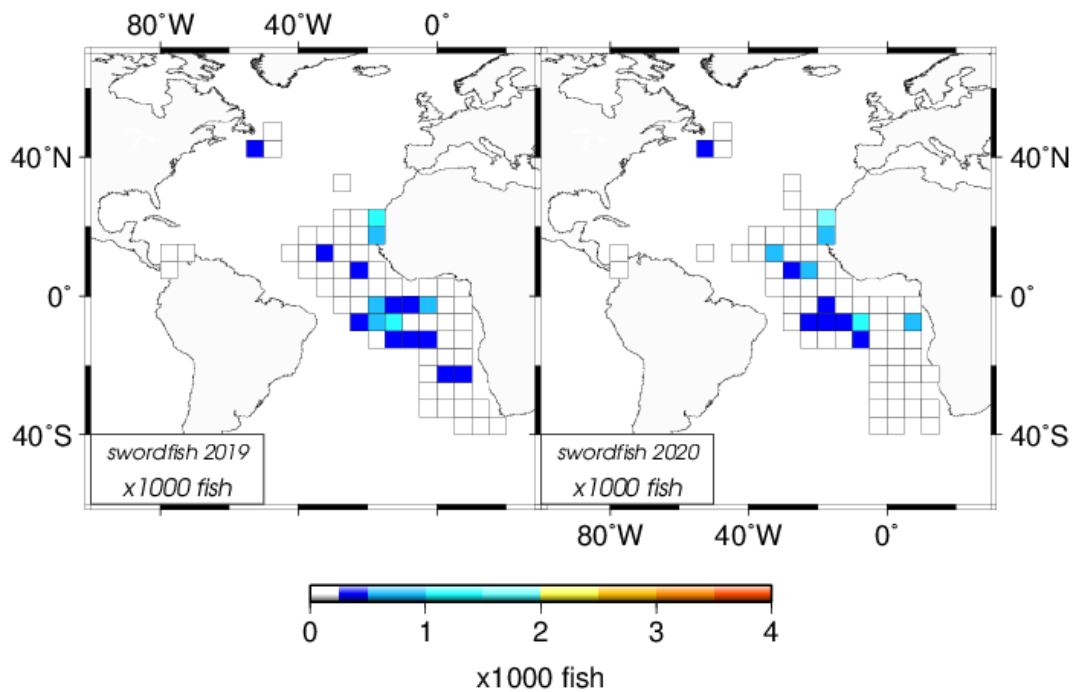


Figure 7. Geographic distribution of **swordfish** catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2019 (left) and 2020 (right).

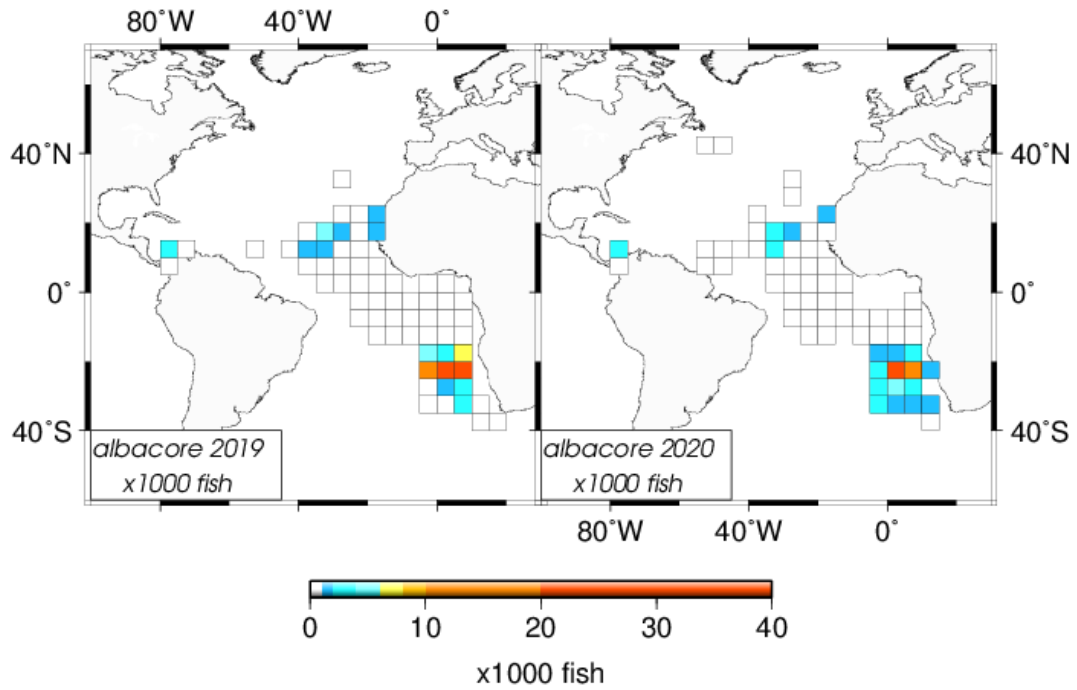


Figure 8. Geographic distribution of **albacore** catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2019 (left) and 2020 (right).

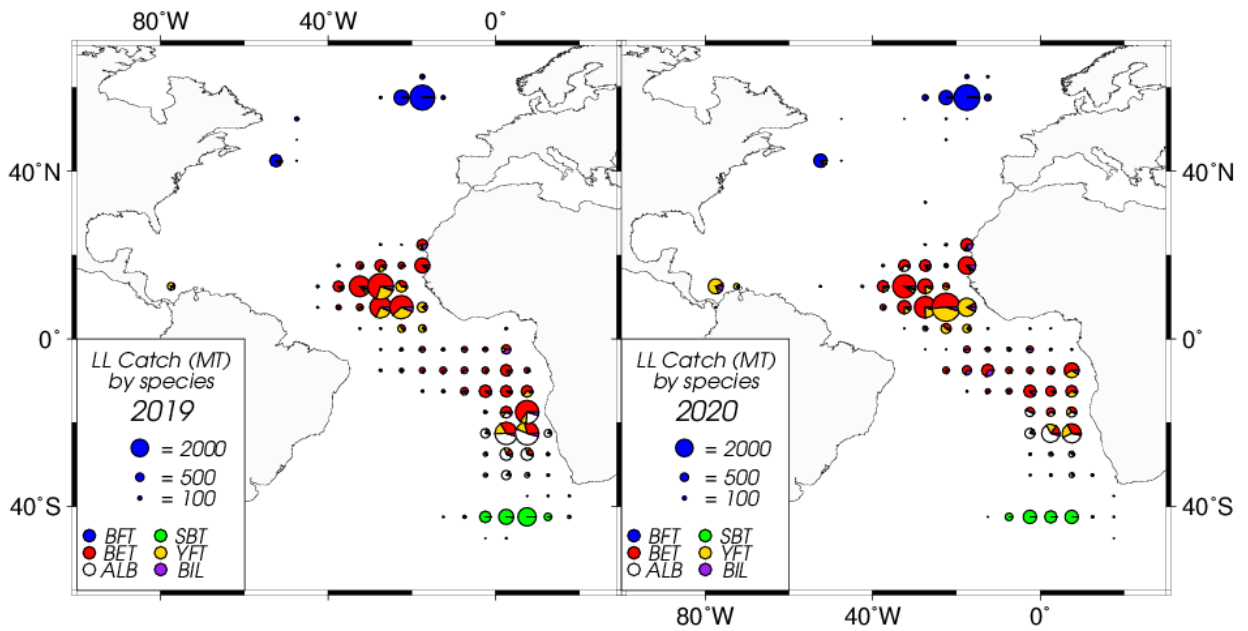


Figure 9. Species composition in the Japanese longline catch in weight for 2019 (left) and 2020 (right). Species are categorized into six groups: BFT (bluefin tuna), SBT (southern bluefin tuna), BET (bigeye tuna), YFT (yellowfin tuna), ALB (albacore) and BIL (swordfish and all billfishes).

Appendices

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 2020 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 19-02.

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 ANNUEL DE COREA**

SUMMARY

In 2020, Korea has only 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 fishing effort (No. of days fished) was 1,238 days, which is decreased by 25% compared to 2019. The total catch was 2,283 t, which is also decreased by 28% compared to 2019. The catches of Atlantic bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna and yellowfin tuna were 247 t (11%), 587 t (26%) and 579 t (25%), respectively. All Atlantic bluefin tuna was caught within 20°-30°W in the north of 55°N. Except for fishing operations targeting Atlantic and southern bluefin tunas, most of fishing efforts were focused on the areas of 15°-40°W of 0°-20°N and 0°-10°E of 5°-30°S. In 2020, no scientific observer was not deployed onboard due to COVID-19 pandemic.

RÉSUMÉ

In 2020, Korea has only 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 fishing effort (No. of days fished) was 1,238 days, which is decreased by 25% compared to 2019. The total catch was 2,283 t, which is also decreased by 28% compared to 2019. The catches of Atlantic bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna and yellowfin tuna were 247 t (11%), 587 t (26%) and 579 t (25%), respectively. All Atlantic bluefin tuna was caught within 20°-30°W in the north of 55°N. Except for fishing operations targeting Atlantic and southern bluefin tunas, most of fishing efforts were focused on the areas of 15°-40°W of 0°-20°N and 0°-10°E of 5°-30°S. In 2020, no scientific observer was not deployed onboard due to COVID-19 pandemic.

RESUMEN

In 2020, Korea has only 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 fishing effort (No. of days fished) was 1,238 days, which is decreased by 25% compared to 2019. The total catch was 2,283 t, which is also decreased by 28% compared to 2019. The catches of Atlantic bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna and yellowfin tuna were 247 t (11%), 587 t (26%) and 579 t (25%), respectively. All Atlantic bluefin tuna was caught within 20°-30°W in the north of 55°N. Except for fishing operations targeting Atlantic and southern bluefin tunas, most of fishing efforts were focused on the areas of 15°-40°W of 0°-20°N and 0°-10°E of 5°-30°S. In 2020, no scientific observer was not deployed onboard due to COVID-19 pandemic.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1.1 Total catch

In 2020, 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 2020 was 2,283 t, which was decreased by 28% compared to the last year (3,175 t) and was also lower than 2,765 t, which is the average of the last 5 years (2015-2019). The dominant species in 2020, except for southern bluefin tuna, were bigeye tuna, accounting for 26% (587 t), and followed by yellowfin tuna (25%, 579 t) and Atlantic bluefin tuna (11%, 247 t) as same as usual. In billfishes, 29 t of swordfish, 20 t of blue marlin and 10 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 2020, only blue shark was caught and released/discarded by Korean tuna longline fishery.

The catch distributions of major species by Korean tuna longline fishery in 2019 and 2020 were shown in **Figure 1** (total catch), **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, its catch distribution was excluded. All Atlantic bluefin tuna was caught within 20°-30°W in the north of 55°N.

1.2 Fishing effort

There were 10 longline vessels operated in the Atlantic Ocean in 2020, which was lesser one vessel than 2019. The number of days fished and hooks in 2020 were 1,238 and 3,729 thousand hooks, respectively, and both of them were decreased by about 25% compared to 2019, respectively (**Table 4**).

The distribution of fishing effort by the Korean longline fishery in 2019 and 2020 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 2019 and 2020. It showed relatively higher CPUE in the areas of north of 55°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 172 cm to 245 cm (mean FL 200.1 cm), bigeye tuna from 96 cm to 195 cm (mean FL 143.6 cm) and yellowfin tuna from 100 cm to 180 cm (mean FL 140.9 cm), respectively (**Figure 11**).

1.5 Bycatches

In 2020, 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 1st September 2015, the Act on Fisheries Information and Data Reporting has obliged fishermen 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 the all tRFMOs regarding information on ecologically important species (sharks, seabirds, sea turtles, marine mammals, etc.) and discard/release by species. The data coverage in 2020 was 100%.

2.2 GBYP tagging activity

Since it was unable to dispatch scientific observer onboard in 2020 due to COVID-19 pandemic, there was no tagging campaign on the Korean longline vessels.

2.3 Observer program

Same as the reason above section, no observer was deployed on the Korean tuna longline vessels in 2020.

2.4 Improving data collection for sharks and other species

The 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, species identification including ecologically important species, guideline for safe releasing for ecologically important species. They are strongly encouraged to report accurate and detailed data of not only main target species but also other bycatch species with discard and release information and size data. All those data are submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat as part of Task I and II in an annual basis.

2.5 Results of scientific programs for billfishes

Since Korean tuna longline fishery has a little catches of billfishes, no scientific program related to billfishes was conducted in 2020.

2.6 Research for bycatch mitigation and discards reduction

Through the regular training programs for captains and observers, the NIFS encourages them to thoroughly implement bycatch mitigation measures and delivers detailed information on relevant conservation measures. In case of seabird, Korean tuna longline vessels implement tori lines and line weighting in the area where have to take seabird mitigation measures. Also, NIFS provides how to safely release bycatch species including marine mammals to be easily taken actions onboard. The contents of those parts are updated according to the newest relative conservation measures from all tRFMOs in a regular manner.

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

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:GEN01	S01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	2021/09/15
S:GEN02	S02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	2021/01/28
S:GEN03	S03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	2021/07/29
S:GEN04	S04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	2021/07/29
S:GEN05	S05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	2021/07/29
S:GEN06	S06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	2021/07/29
S:GEN07	S07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Since there was no observer dispatched due to COVID19 pandemic, there was no tagging survey in 2020.
S:GEN08	S08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	There was no tagging survey conducted and no information related to conventional tagging recovered in 2020.
S:GEN09	S09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Since there was no observer dispatched due to COVID19 pandemic, there was no tagging survey in 2020.
S:GEN10	S10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	In 2020, there was no observer dispatched due to COVID-19 pandemic.
S:GEN11	S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	In 2020, there was no observer dispatched due to COVID-19 pandemic.
S:GEN12	S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not applicable
S:GEN13	S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable / No Korean tuna longline fleets operated in the Mediterranean in 2020.
S:BFT01	S15	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	Not applicable / Korea has no farming for BFT.
S:BFT02	S16	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras (BFT raw data outputs) OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Not applicable / Korea has no farming for BFT.
S:BFT03	S17	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras (BFT at time of caging summary reports)	Not applicable / Korea has no farming for BFT.
S:BFT04	S18	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	In 2020, there was no observer dispatched due to COVID-19 pandemic.
S:BFT05	S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable / Korean tuna longline fleets for BFT only operated in the Eastern area(E-BFT) in 2020.

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:BFT06	S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No
S:BFT07	S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Since there was no observer dispatched due to COVID19 pandemic, there was no GBYP related research conducted in 2020.
S:BFT09	S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	No
S:TRO01	S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards	2021/07/29
S:TRO02	S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Not applicable / Korea had no purse seine fishery in the Atlantic Ocean.
S:TRO03	S44	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	Not applicable / Korea had no purse seine fishery in the Atlantic Ocean.
S:TRO04	S45	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Not applicable / Korea had no support vessel operated in the Atlantic Ocean.
S:TRO05	S46	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	In 2020, there was no observer dispatched due to COVID-19 pandemic.
S:TRO10	S46b	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No
S:TRO06	S47	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No
S:TRO07	S48	Historical FAD set data	Not applicable / Korea had no purse seine fishery in the Atlantic Ocean.
S:TRO09	S58	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	No
S:BIL03	S55	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Korea collected all information related to dead and live discards of marlins/roundscale spearfish through electronic reporting system with 100% coverage. So it does not need to estimate their total amount of discards.
S:BIL04	S56	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Not applicable / Korea has no artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries in the Atlantic Ocean.
S:BIL05	S57	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No
S:SHK01	S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	2021/09/15 (See Section 2.4)
S:SHK02	S50	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No
S:SHK03	S51	Information on blue shark	2021/07/29
S:SHK04	S54	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases	2021/09/15 (See Section 1, Table 3) There was no catch and discard on SMA by Korean longline fishery in 2020.
S:BYC01	S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	2021/09/15
S:BYC02	S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	2021/09/15 (See Section 1.5) No sea turtle was caught by (interacted with) Korean tuna longline fleets in 2020.

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:BYC03	S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	2021/09/15 (See Section 1.5) In 2020, there was no observer dispatched due to COVID-19 pandemic.
S:BYC04	S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable / Korea has no artisanal fisheries in the Atlantic Ocean.
S:BYC05	S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	2021/09/15 (See Section 2.6)

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
GENERAL	M:GEN01	GEN0001	Annual Reports	21/09/15
	M:GEN02	GEN0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Please see Part I and relevant part of Section 3 of Part II
	M:GEN03	GEN0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	21/08/14
	M:GEN04	GEN0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable because no vessel chartering by Korea took place in 2020.
	M:GEN05	GEN0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable because no vessel chartering by Korea took place in 2020.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006a	Transshipment reports - at sea	We will submit the report as soon as possible and no later than 21/09/30.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006b	Transshipment reports in - port	We will submit the report as soon as possible and no later than 21/09/30.
	M:GEN07	GEN0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	N/A(0)
	M:GEN08	GEN0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	21/07/27 20/08/19
	M:GEN09	GEN0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	21/07/15 21/02/10 20/12/05
	M:GEN10	GEN0010a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	17/October/2013 and there were no subsequent modifications.
	M:GEN10	GEN0010b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	17/October/2013 and there were no subsequent modifications.
M:GEN11	GEN0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	17/October/2013 and there were no subsequent modifications.	
M:GEN12	GEN0012	Advance notification period	17/October/2013 and there were no	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
			required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	subsequent modifications.
	M:GEN13	GEN0013	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Not applicable because there were no cases of denial of entry or denial of use of port.
	M:GEN14	GEN0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	6 * None of these reports contained findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement
	M:GEN15	GEN0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable since there was no apparent infringement.
	M:GEN16	GEN0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable since there was no apparent infringement.
	M:GEN17	GEN0017	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Not applicable. Korea does not have bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection.
	M:GEN18	GEN0018	Access agreements and changes	Not applicable because Korea has no Access agreements.
	M:GEN19	GEN0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable because Korea has no Access agreements.
	M:GEN20	GEN0020	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	21/02/02
	M:GEN21	GEN0021	Vessels 20 m LOA or greater internal actions report	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.
	M:GEN23	GEN0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable because Korea doesn't have any sport or recreational fisheries.
	M:GEN24	GEN0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Not applicable because there were no Korean vessels involved in IUU fishing..
	M:GEN25	GEN0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable because there were no IUU allegations related to Korean vessels.
	M:GEN26	GEN0026	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	21/09/14
	M:GEN27	GEN0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable because there were no cases of non-compliance.
	M:GEN28	GEN0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable because there were no allegations of non-compliance.
	M:GEN29	GEN0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable because there were no vessel sightings.
	M:GEN30	GEN0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable because there were no vessel sightings.
	M:GEN31	GEN0031	National authority responsible	Not applicable because Korea does not

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
			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	participate in the bluefin tuna trap or farming activities.
	M:GEN32	GEN0032	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Not applicable because Korea does not participate in the program currently.
	M:GEN33	GEN0033	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Not applicable because Korea does not participate in the program currently.
	M:GEN34	GEN0034	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Not applicable because Korea didn't/doesn't have any vessels on IUU vessel list.
	M:GEN35	GEN0035	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	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	GEN0036	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Not applicable because there were no reported incidents triggering provisions of the EAP in 2020.
	M:GEN37	GEN0037	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Not applicable because there were no reported retrieval of lost fishing gears.
	M:GEN38	GEN0038	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Not applicable because there were no reported losses of fishing gears.
	M:GEN39	GEN0039	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Not applicable because Korea has not designated points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting yet.
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	BFT1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable because Korea does not farm bluefin tuna.
	M:BFT02	BFT1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable because Korea does not farm bluefin tuna.
	M:BFT03	BFT1003	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Not applicable because Korea does not farm bluefin tuna.
	M:BFT04	BFT1004	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Not applicable because Korea does not farm bluefin tuna.
	M:BFT05	BFT1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable because Korea does not have bluefin tuna trap fisheries.
	M:BFT07	BFT1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	21/02/08
	M:BFT08	BFT1008	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	Not applicable because Korea does not farm bluefin tuna.
	M:BFT09	BFT1009	Modifications to fishing plans	21/02/25 21/03/02
	M:BFT10	BFT1010	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02	19/09/11 Rec. 18-02 did not change significantly from the previous Recommendation. Nevertheless, the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries notifies fishing companies/vessel operators of the new requirement, with translations as appropriate. National Institute of

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
				Fisheries Science, on behalf of the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries of Korea, trains the Captains of fishing vessels on the ICCAT. Korea's Distant Water Fisheries Development Act requires that all fishing vessels operating in waters outside Korea's jurisdiction comply with relevant measures adopted by RFMOs.
	M:BFT11	BFT1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2020	21/07/09
	M:BFT12	BFT1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	21/07/12
	M:BFT13	BFT1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable because Korea does not have any other bluefin tuna vessels.
	M:BFT14	BFT1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable because Korea does not have any JFO.
	M:BFT15	BFT1015	VMS messages	Yes
	M:BFT16	BFT1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable because Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
	M:BFT17	BFT1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable because Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
	M:BFT18	BFT1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable because Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
	M:BFT19	BFT1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable because Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
	M:BFT20	BFT1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	21/02/05
	M:BFT21	BFT1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	21/02/05
	M:BFT22	BFT1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	7
	M:BFT23	BFT1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable because Korea did not participate in the W-BFT fisheries.
	M:BFT24	BFT1024	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Not applicable because Korea didn't utilize its quota of bluefin tuna entirely.
	M:BFT25	BFT1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Whenever any binding measure is adopted by ICCAT, the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries notifies fishing companies/vessel operators of the new requirement, with translations as appropriate. National Institute of Fisheries Science, on behalf of the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries of Korea, trains the Captains of fishing vessels on the ICCAT Recommendations prior to their departure from Korea. Korea's Distant Water Fisheries Development Act requires that all fishing vessels operating in waters outside Korea's jurisdiction comply with relevant measures adopted by RFMOs.
	M:BFT27	BFT1027	BCD Annual Report	21/09/14
	M:BFT28	BFT1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	21/03/26 21/09/02
	M:BFT29	BFT1029	BCD Contact points	21/03/26

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
				21/09/02
	M:BFT30	BFT1030	BCD legislation	Korea has not changed its BCD legislation in place but implemented eBCD since 2016.
	M:BFT31	BFT1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable because Korea had no cases to report.
	M:BFT32	BFT1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable because Korea did/does not have such vessels.
	M:BFT33	BFT1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Data has been entered directly through the system.
	M:BFT34	BFT1034	Report on intra farm transfers and random controls	Not applicable because Korea does not farm bluefin tuna.
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	TRO2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	16
	M:TRO02	TRO2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	21/07/20
	M:TRO03	TRO2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable because Korea didn't/doesn't have any BET/YFT/SKJ vessels which engaged in IUU activities.
	M:TRO06	TRO2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	21/02/10 21/09/08
	M:TRO07	TRO2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	21/03/26 21/09/02
	M:TRO09	TRO2009	Quarterly catches of tropical tuna	21/09/08
	M:TRO10	TRO2010	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Not applicable because Korea does not have purse seine fisheries.
	M:TRO11	TRO2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans	21/02/28
	M:TRO13	TRO2013	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	7
	M:TRO14	TRO2014	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Not applicable because Korea's bigeye tuna catch did not reach 80% of the catch limit.
	M:TRO15	TRO2015	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Not applicable because Korea didn't utilize its quota of bigeye tuna entirely.
	M:TRO17	TRO2017	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Not applicable because all Korean vessels on ICCAT record of vessels are authorized to fish for tropical tunas.
	M:TRO18	TRO2018	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	Not applicable because TRO 2016 is not applicable to Korea.
M:TRO19	TRO2019	Difference between fishing effort 2018 and fishing effort 2020	Not applicable because Korea does not have any purse seine fishing vessels.	
M:TRO20	TRO2020	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Trial on EM is still ongoing and the results will be reported at a later stage, as appropriate.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	SWO3001	Data from ICCAT statistical	21/02/10

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
			document programs	21/09/08
	M:SWO02	SWO3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	21/03/26 21/09/02
	M:SWO03	SWO3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Not applicable because Korea does not have vessels targeting MED-SWO.
	M:SWO04	SWO3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable because Korea does not have sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO.
	M:SWO05	SWO3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable because Korea didn't/doesn't have any fishing vessels in the Mediterranean.
	M:SWO06	SWO3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable because Korea didn't/doesn't have any fishing vessels in the Mediterranean.
	M:SWO07	SWO3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	21/09/14
	M:SWO10	SWO3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Not applicable because Korea didn't/doesn't have any fishing vessels in the Mediterranean.
	M:SWO11	SWO3011	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Not applicable because Korea didn't/doesn't have any fishing vessels in the Mediterranean.
	M:SWO12	SWO3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable because Korea doesn't have any tagging programme for SWO.
	M:SWO13	SWO3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable because Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
	M:SWO14	SWO3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable because Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
	M:SWO15	SWO3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	11
	M:SWO16	SWO3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	11
	M:SWO17	SWO3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Not applicable because all active Korean longline vessels in ICCAT area are authorized to fish for N. SWO.
	M:SWO18	SWO3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Not applicable because all active Korean longline vessels in ICCAT area are authorized to fish for N. SWO.
	M:SWO19	SWO3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable because Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
	M:SWO20	SWO3020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Not applicable because Korea didn't/doesn't have any fishing vessels in the Mediterranean.
ALBACORE				
	M:ALB03	ALB4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Not applicable because Korea didn't/doesn't have any fishing vessels in the Mediterranean.
	M:ALB04	ALB4004	Specific authorisation for	11

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
			vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	
	M:ALB05	ALB4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	11
	M:ALB06	ALB4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Not applicable because all active Korean longline vessels in ICCAT area are authorized to fish for N. ALB.
	M:ALB07	ALB4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Not applicable because all active Korean longline vessels in ICCAT area are authorized to fish for N. ALB.
BILLFISH	M:BIL01	BIL5001	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	21/09/15
	M:BIL04	BIL5004	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Not applicable because Korea didn't request such an exemption.
	M:BIL05	BIL5005	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Not applicable because Korea didn't conduct any trials on electronic monitoring for billfish.
SHARKS				
	M:SHK05	SHK7005	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	21/09/15
OTHER SPECIES BY-CATCH	M:BYC01	BYC8001	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	28/September/2018 and there were no subsequent updates.
	M:BYC02	BYC8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	We submitted the report on 21/09/14.
	M:BYC03	BYC8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	28/September/2018 and there were no subsequent updates.
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	SDP9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable because Korea doesn't have any pilot electronic statistical document systems.
	M:MIX01	MISC9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Not applicable because Korea has not lodged any objections to ICCAT Recs.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

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 tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2011-2020

Year												unit: t
	BFT	BET	YFT	ALB	SKJ	SWO	BUM	WHM	SAI	SBT	OTH	Total
2011	-	3,100	491	130	-	317	78	-	5	28	649	4,798
2012	-	2,138	566	289	-	228	72	-	14	281	662	4,250
2013	-	1,151	212	218	-	123	24	-	7	454	510	2,699
2014	80	1,039	116	66	-	91	10	<1	10	658	376	2,446
2015	-	675	47	8	<1	6	3	-	2	789	308	1,838
2016	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

* BFT: Atlantic bluefin tuna, BET: Bigeye tuna, YFT: Yellowfin tuna, ALB: Albacore tuna, SKJ: Skipjack tuna, SWO: Swordfish, BUM: Blue marlin, WHM: White marlin, SAI: Sailfish, SBT: Southern bluefin tuna, OTH: Others

Table 2. Catches and discards of ICCAT quota allocated species of the Korean tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2016-2020
unit: R (t), A and D (no. of individuals)

	BFT			BET			ALB-N			ALB-S		
	R	A	D	R	A	D	R	A	D	R	A	D
2016	162	4	-	562	197	-	13	-	-	48	-	-
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	-	-

	SWO-N			SWO-S			BUM		
	R	A	D	R	A	D	R	A	D
2016	9	-	-	20	-	-	26	-	-
2017	19	-	-	11	-	-	25	-	-
2018	9	-	-	18	-	-	25	-	-
2019	9	-	-	9	-	-	13	-	-
2020	14	-	-	15	-	-	20	-	-

* 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 tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2016- 2020
unit: R (t), A and D (no. of individuals)

	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* 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

Table 4. Annual fishing efforts of Korean tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2011-2020

	No. of vessels	No. of days fished	No. of hooks (x1,000)
2011	19	4,570	11,900

2012	22	3,779	10,100
2013	17	1,973	5,454
2014	12	1,536	4,437
2015	9	1,004	3,168
2016	11	1,731	5,602
2017	12	1,751	5,439
2018	11	1,892	5,766
2019	11	1,641	4,996
2020	10	1,238	3,729

Table 5. Information on incidental bycatch of seabirds by Korean tuna longline fishery, 2020

Species	No. of individuals	Wing length (cm)
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* No seabird bycaught was observed in 2020.

Table 6. Information of tagging activities related to ICCAT GBYP program conducted by Korean scientific observer program, 2020

Species	Tagging 1		Tagging 2		Release Information			
	Code	Type	Code	Type	Date	Lat	Long	Length (cm)

* No tagging activities conducted in 2020 due to COVID-19 pandemic.

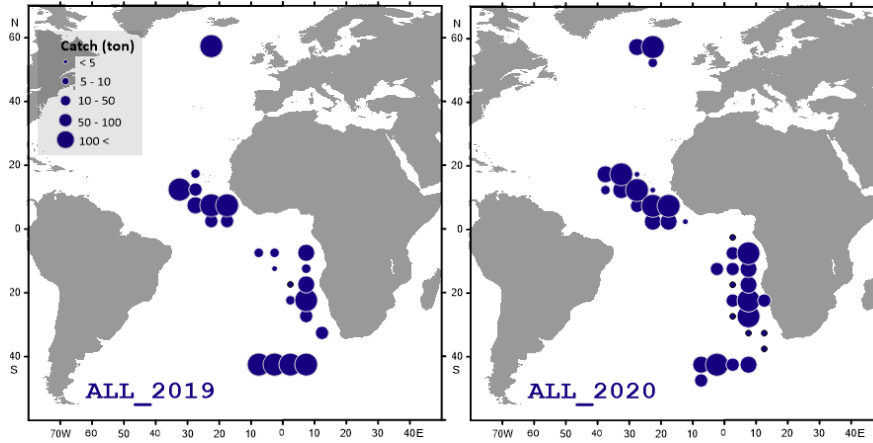


Figure 1. Geographic distribution of total catch by the Korean tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2019 (left) and 2020 (right).

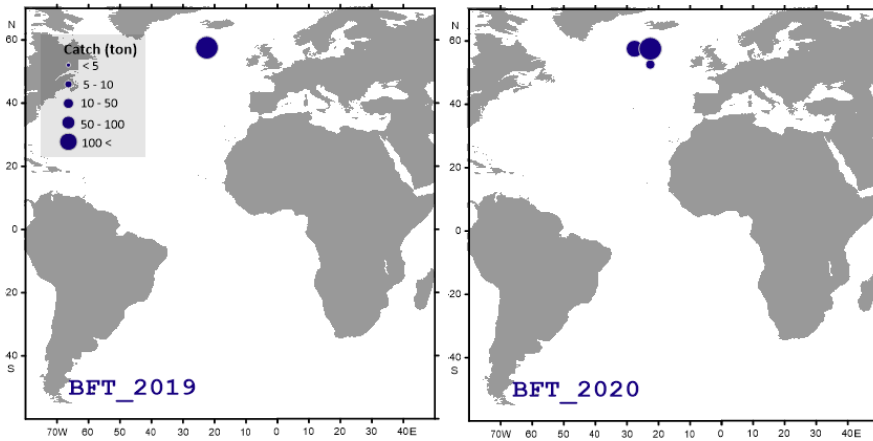


Figure 2. Geographic distribution of Atlantic bluefin tuna catch by the Korean tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2019 (left) and 2020 (right).

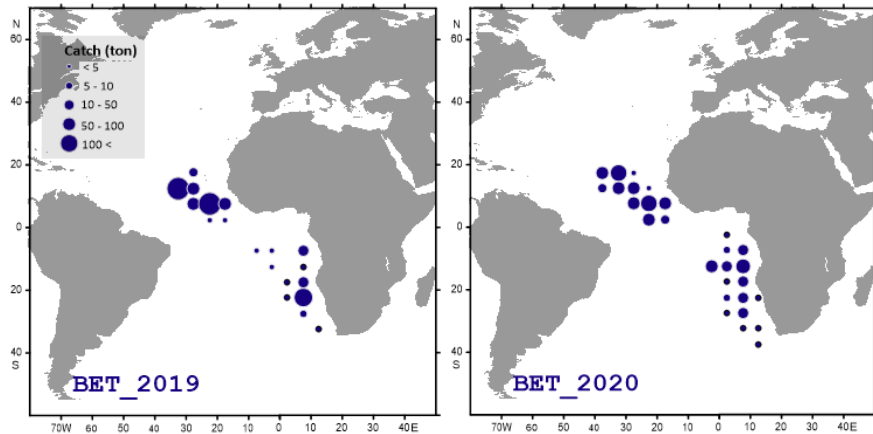


Figure 3. Geographic distribution of bigeye tuna catch by the Korean tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2019 (left) and 2020 (right).

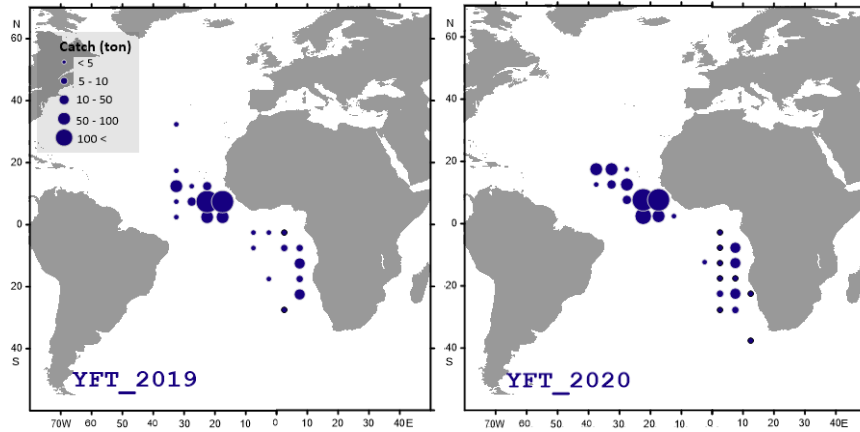


Figure 4. Geographic distribution of yellowfin tuna catch by the Korean tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2019 (left) and 2020 (right).

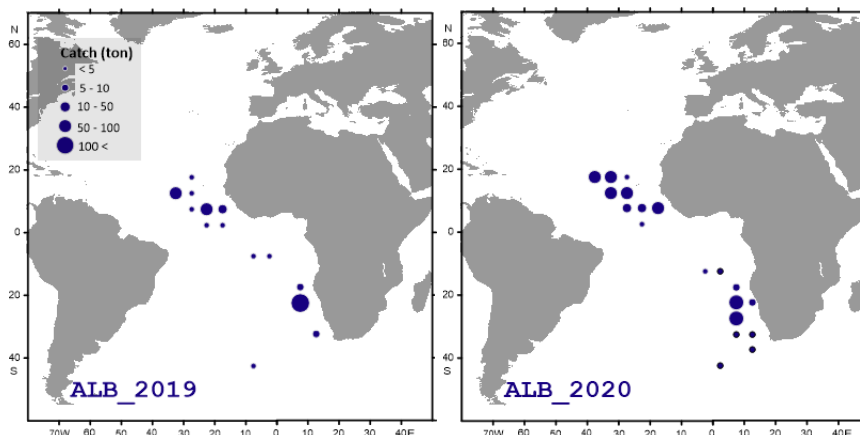


Figure 5. Geographic distribution of albacore tuna catch by the Korean tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2019 (left) and 2020 (right).

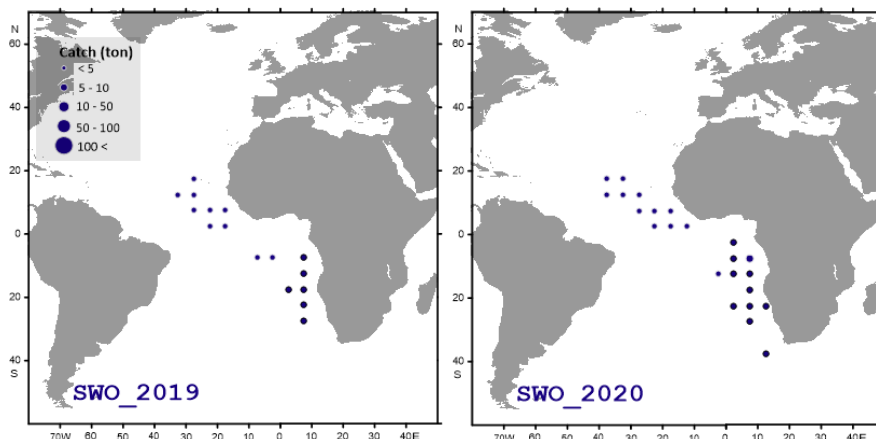


Figure 6. Geographic distribution of swordfish catch by the Korean tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2019 (left) and 2020 (right).

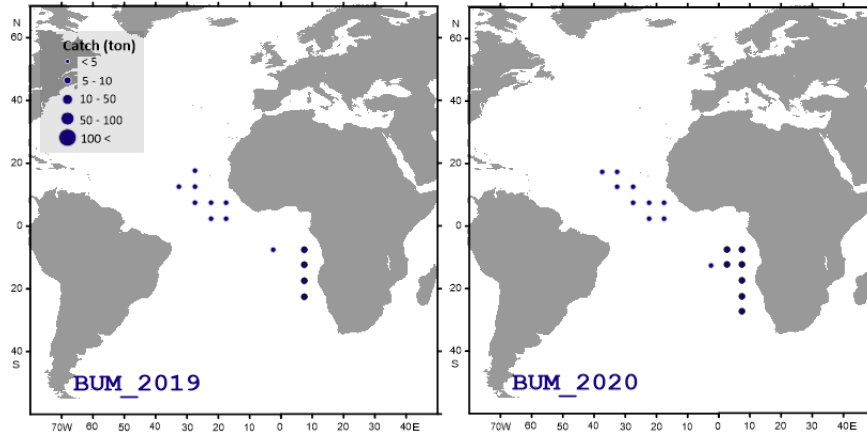


Figure 7. Geographic distribution of blue marlin catch by the Korean tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2019 (left) and 2020 (right).

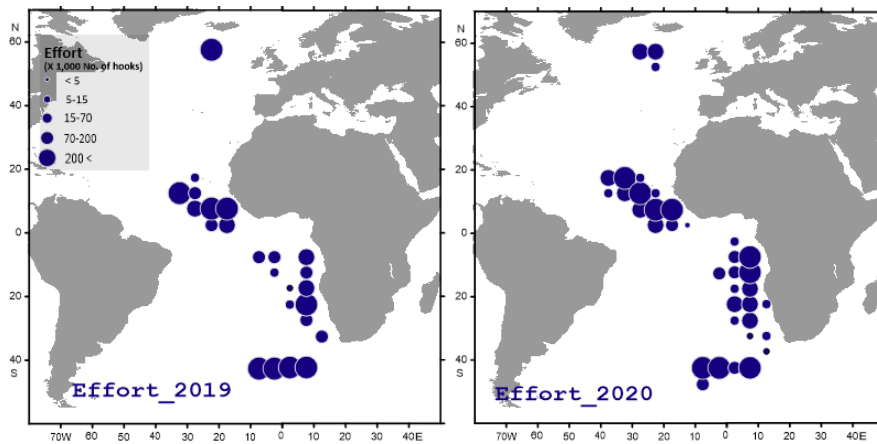


Figure 8. Geographic distribution of fishing effort (No. of hooks) by Korean tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2019 (left) and 2020 (right).

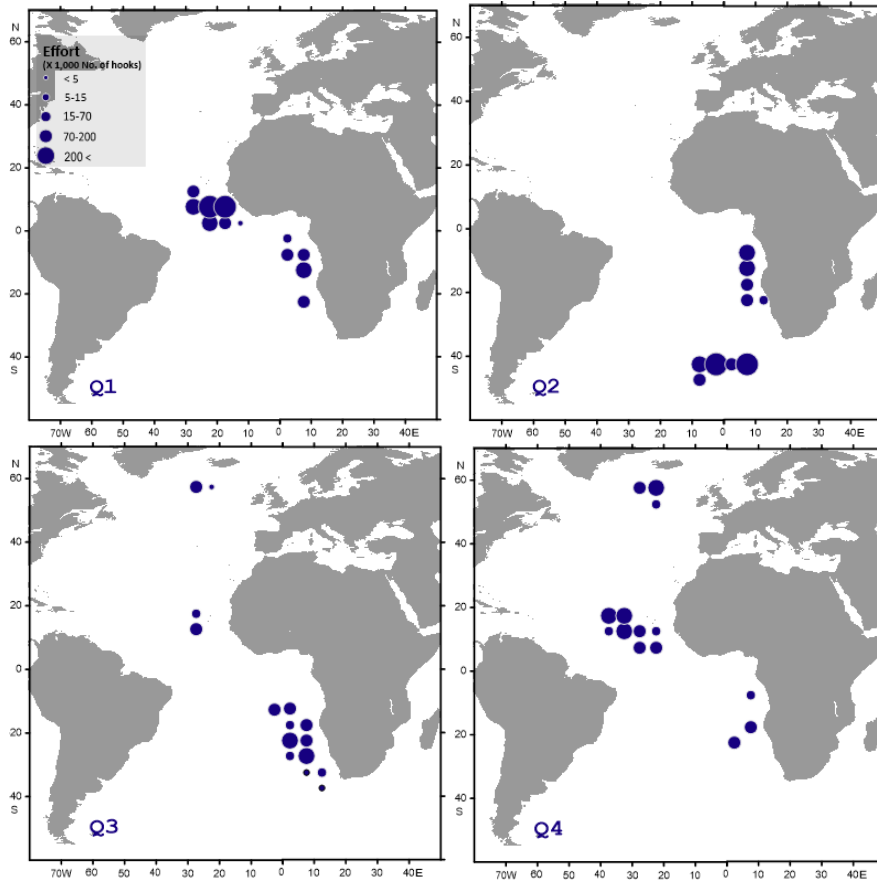


Figure 9. Quarterly distributions of fishing effort (No. of hooks) by Korean tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean for 2020.

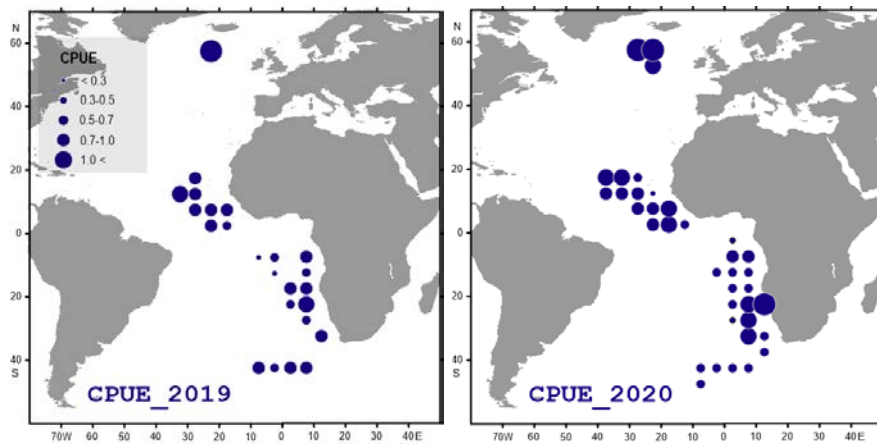


Figure 10. Geographic distribution of the Korean tuna longline nominal CPUE (catch/No. of hooks) in the Atlantic Ocean, 2019 (left) and 2020 (right).

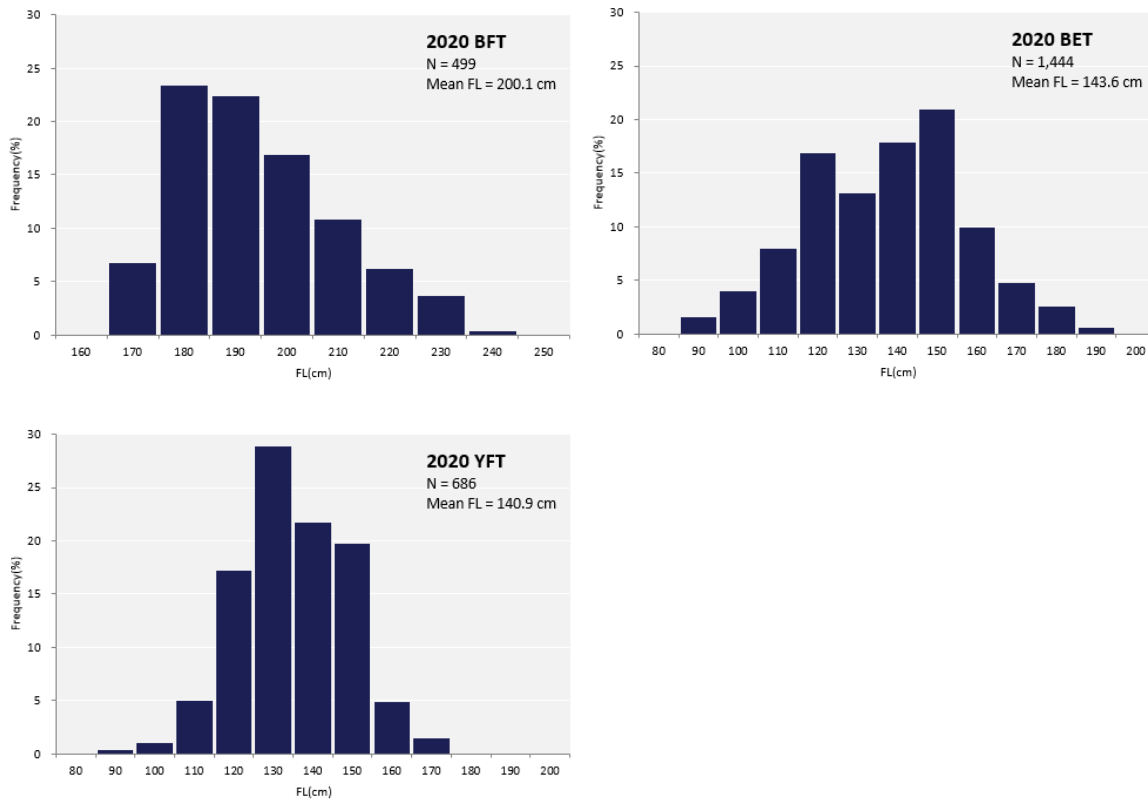


Figure 11. Length frequency of major species of tunas caught by the Korean tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2020.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF LIBERIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU LIBÉRIE
INFORME ANNUAL DE LIBERIA**

SUMMARY

This report covers the period of one year (from January 1st to December 31, 2020) and is divided into two parts; namely, Part I (Information on Fisheries, Research and Statistics) and Part II (General Management Information). Nominal catches were reported for the period under review to ICCAT on August 31, 2021. 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 fleet, 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 vessel to NaFAA through the Research and Statistics Division.

RÉSUMÉ

This report covers the period of one year (from January 1st to December 31, 2020) and is divided into two parts; namely, Part I (Information on Fisheries, Research and Statistics) and Part II (General Management Information). Nominal catches were reported for the period under review to ICCAT on August 31, 2021. 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 fleet, 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 vessel to NaFAA through the Research and Statistics Division.

RESUMEN

This report covers the period of one year (from January 1st to December 31, 2020) and is divided into two parts; namely, Part I (Information on Fisheries, Research and Statistics) and Part II (General Management Information). Nominal catches were reported for the period under review to ICCAT on August 31, 2021. 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 fleet, 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 vessel to NaFAA through the Research and Statistics Division.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

The exploitation of tuna and tuna-like species has become a major component of the revenue generating sources of Liberia. Gains have been made in the sector; Liberia has flagged two purse seine tuna vessels. Liberia has signed access agreements with private tuna companies to conduct tuna fishing activities in its EEZ. These agreements have been transmitted to ICCAT Secretariat. There are approximately 650 canoes targeting tuna and tuna like species throughout the 114 fish landing sites along the nine coastal counties of Liberia. The catch from these artisanal vessels are caught by set bottom gillnets, hook and line and are landed locally. These artisanal boats commonly called “fanti canoes” ranges in size of 20-40 meters long with outboard motors of 9-40 horse power.

Liberia is endowed with tropical tuna and tuna-like species (mainly Bigeye, Yellowfin, Skipjack, Albacore and many tuna-like species such as the billfishes, small tunas, etc.). Liberia as a flag state is cognizant of its responsibilities and is making every effort to ensure proper management and conservation measures of tuna and tuna-like species in fulfilling its obligations as a CPC of ICCAT.

Section 2: Research and statistics

The Research and Statistics Division of the National Fisheries & Aquaculture Authority (NaFAA) collect all data and information about the marine fisheries, including aquaculture and inland fisheries. Fisheries observers, inspectors and fisheries enumerators have been trained to collect 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.

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

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:GEN01	S01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	2021/09/14
S:GEN02	S02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	2021/08/31
S:GEN03	S03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	2021/08/31
S:GEN04	S04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	2021/08/31
S:GEN05	S05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	2021/08/31
S:GEN06	S06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	2021/08/31
S:GEN07	S07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	N/A. No scientific tagging surveys were conducted.
S:GEN08	S08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	N/A. There was no tag release or recover during the period under review.
S:GEN09	S09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	N/A. no information was collected.
S:GEN10	S10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	The observer program data is still been process for submission to ICCAT.
S:GEN11	S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Liberia has established a domestic observer program and the observers are currently deployed on the two flagged vessels of Liberia. The Fisheries Law of Liberia required 100% observer coverage.
S:GEN12	S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	N/A. No information was collected.
S:GEN13	S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	No vessel was authorized or licensed issued to carryout pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons.
S:BFT01	S15	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	N/A. No ICCAT species are culture or farm in Liberia.
S:BFT02	S16	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras (BFT raw data outputs) OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	N/A. there is no Bluefin tuna fishery in Liberia.
S:BFT03	S17	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras (BFT at time of caging summary reports)	N/A. there is no Bluefin tuna fishery in Liberia.
S:BFT04	S18	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	N/A. there is no Bluefin tuna fishery in Liberia.

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:BFT05	S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	N/A. there is no Bluefin tuna fishery in Liberia.
S:BFT06	S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	N/A. there is no Bluefin tuna fishery in Liberia.
S:BFT07	S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	N/A. there is no Bluefin tuna fishery in Liberia.
S:BFT09	S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	N/A. No scientific research activities were conducted during the period under review.
S:TRO01	S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards	2021/08/31
S:TRO02	S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	The Fisheries and Aquaculture Management and Development Law of 2019 provides that vessels wishing to deploy FADs in Liberia waters must submit to the Director General the characteristics of the FADs with a management plan which is approve by the Director General.
S:TRO03	S44	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	Liberian flag vessels fishing on free school.
S:TRO04	S45	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	N/A. Liberia does not have flagged support vessels.
S:TRO05	S46	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	2021/08/31
S:TRO10	S46b	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	N/A. Liberia has no electronic monitoring program in place.
S:TRO06	S47	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	N/A. Liberia does not have the infrastructures for tuna vessels to dock.
S:TRO07	S48	Historical FAD set data	N/A. No historical data on FADs are available in Liberia
S:TRO09	S58	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	N/A. No electronic monitoring trials were conducted.
S:BIL03	S55	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Roundscale spearfish are only caught in the artisanal fishery and landed dead.
S:BIL04	S56	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Liberia has artisanal data program established, the data collectors collect data from selected landing sites throughout the 9 coastal counties of Liberia.
S:BIL05	S57	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	N/A. No trials were conducted.
S:SHK01	S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	The plan was submitted as Annex 1 in the 2018 annual report submitted by Liberia.
S:SHK02	S50	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	N/A. No research was conducted during the reporting period.
S:SHK03	S51	Information on blue shark	2021/08/31
S:SHK04	S54	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases	2021/08/31

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:BYC01	S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	N/A. Liberia is using ICCAT species identification guides.
S:BYC02	S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	N/A. No activity was recorded.
S:BYC03	S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	N/A. No activity was recorded.
S:BYC04	S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	40 fisheries enumerators have trained to collect data on tuna and its related species targeted or bycatch. The issue with discard is still a problem because most of the artisanal fishermen are not school and there is no means by which fisheries enumerators will account for discard in their reportage.
S:BYC05	S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Mitigation measures to be develop.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
GENERAL	M:GEN01	GEN0001	Annual Reports	2021/09/10
	M:GEN02	GEN0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Progress has been made to abide by all ICCAT reporting obligations. Majority of tuna vessels operating in our EEZ during the reporting period are foreign own and Liberia cannot report nominal catch statistics. However, Liberia has two flag vessels for which the statistics reports were submitted on the 31 st of August 2021.
	M:GEN03	GEN0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	2021/09/09
	M:GEN04	GEN0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	N/A. Liberia has no chartered vessel.
	M:GEN05	GEN0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	N/A. Liberia has no chartered vessel.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006a	Transshipment reports - at sea	2021/09/09
	M:GEN06	GEN0006b	Transshipment reports in - port	2021/09/09
	M:GEN07	GEN0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	There were 45 transshipment declaration received during the report period.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:GEN08	GEN0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	12 vessels - 9/7/2021.
	M:GEN09	GEN0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	N/A. LSPLVs were not authorised.
	M:GEN10	GEN0010a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Transshipment@liscr.com ; Transshipment@nafaa.gov.lr
	M:GEN10	GEN0010b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Transshipment@liscr.com ; Transshipment@nafaa.gov.lr .
	M:GEN11	GEN0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	N/A. Liberia maritime authority does not have specific port for said purpose.
	M:GEN12	GEN0012	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	At least 24 hours prior to the estimated time of entry into port as per the 2019 Fisheries and Aquaculture Management and Development Law and the 2020 Fisheries Regulation.
	M:GEN13	GEN0013	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No vessel was denied entry or use of port during the reporting period. .
	M:GEN14	GEN0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No inspection report was sent because during the period under reviewed there were no potential non-compliance or apparent infringement.
	M:GEN15	GEN0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	N/A. No infringement was committed. If an infringement is found, Liberia Maritime Law and Regulations provides for imposition of penalty for violations and or non-compliance.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response																																																																						
	M:GEN16	GEN0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	N/A. No infringement was committed.																																																																						
	M:GEN17	GEN0017	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	N/A. There is no such agreement.																																																																						
	M:GEN18	GEN0018	Access agreements and changes	No new agreement was signed during the reporting period.																																																																						
	M:GEN19	GEN0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	<p>In 2020, daily catch data was sent my vessels with access arrangements and the two flagged Liberia purse seiners (Liberty Grace and Liberty Queen). The vessels movements and other activities were monitored by the Liberia Fisheries Monitoring Centre (FMC).</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Species</th> <th>Tons</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Yellow fin Tuna</td> <td>4,280.82</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Big Eye Tuna</td> <td>988.54</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Skip Jack Tuna</td> <td>9,343.58</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Frigate Tuna</td> <td>92.65</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Marlin</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Species</td> <td>503.77</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ALB</td> <td>4.71</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LTA</td> <td>4.71</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Species	Tons	Yellow fin Tuna	4,280.82	Big Eye Tuna	988.54	Skip Jack Tuna	9,343.58	Frigate Tuna	92.65	Marlin	-	Other Species	503.77	ALB	4.71	LTA	4.71																																																				
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Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response					
				14	Via Euros	France	9017862	FGRS	
				15	Via Mistral	France	9107850	FGRY	
				16	Gueriden	France	8912998	FGQC	
				17	Sterenn	France	952548	FIYL	
				18	Pendruc	France	9741102	FIXF	
				19	Gevred	France	9741097	FIUO	
				20	Cap Bojador	France	8908026	FGPI	
				21	Gueotec	France	8912986	FGPG	
				22	Kurtzio ESP 10037	Spanish	7385461	EAUN	
				23	Mar De Sergio	Spanish	8212075	EHNB	
				24	Zuberoa	Spanish	8906456	EGVV	
				25	Playa De Ris – ESP 27578	Spanish	9684548	EAKV	
				26	Playa De Noja-ESP 20232	Spanish	8806955	EFAO	
				27	Playa De Bakio ESP	Spanish	9010345	EGWJ	
				28	Alboniga/ESP-15591	Spanish	8613267	EDKU	
				29	Egaluze-ESP 8227	Spanish	8109620	EFHD	
				30	Albacora Quince	Spanish	8206296	EDUS	
				31	Txori Berri	Belize	9006033	V3U09	
				32	Albacan 22090 ESP	Spanish	8906468	EACO	
				33	Montemaior	Spanish	7817323	EHTT	
				34	XIXILI	Senegal	7413828	6WMG	
				35	Granada	Senegal	8102907	6WLH	
				36	Western Kim	Senegal	8003242	6WLN	
				37	Montefrisa Neuve	El Salvador	7409176	YSC 3216	
				38	Oriental Kim	Senegal	7827495	6WNE	
				39	PONT SAINT LOUIS	Senegal	8222422	6WLC	
				40	SEA DEFENDER	Senegal	8996190	6WNF	
				41	PANOFI DISCOVERER	Ghana	9565352	9GIL	
				42	PANOFI PATH FINDER	Ghana	9568861	9GIK	
				43	PANOFI FORE RUNNER	Ghana	9568859	9GIJ	
				44	PANOFI FRONTIER	Ghana	8988806	9GIF	
				45	PANOFI VOLUNTEER	Ghana	8988818	9GIG	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response				
				46	PANOFI MASTER	Ghana	8976815	9GIH
				47	AFRICA STAR	Ghana	8010386	9GNP
				48	SIEMPRE JUAN LUIS	Spanish	8733407	EA3663
				49	GALERNA LAU	Panama	9861495	3EWW4
				50	Cap Atlantic	Senegal	9083653	6W04
				51	LIBERTY GRACE	Liberia	9517276	6ZAA8
				52	LIBERTY QUEEN	Liberia	9097329	6ZAA7
				53	ALEMAR PRIMERO	Spanish	9266748	ECBE
				54	SYDNEY SOFIA	Panama	9857030	6426
				55	Panofi Commander	Ghana	9097379	9GCY2
				56	RAMATOULAYE	Senegal	7110414	6WH2
				57	ATLANTIC QUEEN	Ghana	9223227	9GHE
				58	HARMONIA 1	Belize	7360318	V3UA5
				58	Solevant	Senegal	8104204	6WLG
				59	DICHA UNO	Belize	8029026	V3GL
M:GEN21	GEN0021		Vessels 20 m LOA or greater internal actions report	See above.				
M:GEN23	GEN0023		Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	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 manage its sport and recreational fisheries through licensing. None of the 22 recreational and sport vessels were licensed during the period under review.				
M:GEN24	GEN0024		Vessels involved in IUU fishing	N/A. No tuna vessels were involved in IUU fishing				
M:GEN25	GEN0025		Comments on IUU allegations	N/A. No tuna vessels were involved in IUU fishing				
M:GEN26	GEN0026		Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Liberia did not import any tuna species during the reporting period.				
M:GEN27	GEN0027		Data on non-compliance	N/A. there were no non-compliance activities for the period under reviewed.				
M:GEN28	GEN0028		Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	N/A. there were no non-compliance issues for the period under reviewed.				
M:GEN29	GEN0029		Vessels sightings	No vessel was sighted during the reporting period.				

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:GEN30	GEN0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No vessel was sighted during the reporting period.
	M:GEN31	GEN0031	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	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	GEN0032	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	fmc@nafaa.gov.lr
	M:GEN33	GEN0033	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No activities were carryout.
	M:GEN34	GEN0034	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	N/A, no request was sent to ICCAT.
	M:GEN35	GEN0035	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	2020/09/16
	M:GEN36	GEN0036	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	There was no incident.
	M:GEN37	GEN0037	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No incident was report.
	M:GEN38	GEN0038	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No incident was report.
	M:GEN39	GEN0039	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	fmc@nafaa.gov.lr
BLUEFIN	M:BFT01	BFT1001	Bluefin tuna	N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
TUNA			farming facilities	
	M:BFT02	BFT1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming.
	M:BFT03	BFT1003	Carry over of caged fish declaration	N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming.
	M:BFT04	BFT1004	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming.
	M:BFT05	BFT1005	Bluefin tuna traps	N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming.
	M:BFT07	BFT1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming.
	M:BFT08	BFT1008	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming.
	M:BFT09	BFT1009	Modifications to fishing plans	N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming.
	M:BFT10	BFT1010	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02	N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming.
	M:BFT11	BFT1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2020	N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming.
	M:BFT12	BFT1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming.
	M:BFT13	BFT1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming.
	M:BFT14	BFT1014	Joint Fishing Operations	N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming.
	M:BFT15	BFT1015	VMS messages	N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming.
	M:BFT16	BFT1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming.
	M:BFT17	BFT1017	List of inspection vessels	N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming.
	M:BFT18	BFT1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming.
	M:BFT19	BFT1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming.
	M:BFT20	BFT1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming.
	M:BFT21	BFT1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming.
	M:BFT22	BFT1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming.
	M:BFT23	BFT1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming.
	M:BFT24	BFT1024	Dates when entire	N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
			quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	
	M:BFT25	BFT1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming.
	M:BFT27	BFT1027	BCD Annual Report	N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming.
	M:BFT28	BFT1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming.
	M:BFT29	BFT1029	BCD Contact points	N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming.
	M:BFT30	BFT1030	BCD legislation	N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming.
	M:BFT31	BFT1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming.
	M:BFT32	BFT1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming.
	M:BFT33	BFT1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming.
	M:BFT34	BFT1034	Report on intra farm transfers and random controls	N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming.
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	TRO2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	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.
	M:TRO02	TRO2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	No vessel was authorized.
	M:TRO03	TRO2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No IUU activities for vessels targeting tuna was reported during this period.
	M:TRO06	TRO2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	2021/08/31
	M:TRO07	TRO2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	SDPs were not validated nor signed.
	M:TRO09	TRO2009	Quarterly catches of tropical tuna	During the reporting period, Liberia flagged two PS vessels but was unable to send the catches because we just started operating

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
				industrial tuna fishery.
	M:TRO10	TRO2010	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	The use of Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs), including deployment and retrieval, while in the Liberian fisheries waters may be conducted, as long as the required written regulatory permission of the Director General is obtained on an annual basis in accordance with 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 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	TRO2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans	Liberia is developing its tuna fishing/ capacity plan to be submitted to ICCAT secretariat.
	M:TRO13	TRO2013	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No report was submitted.
	M:TRO14	TRO2014	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No report was submitted.
	M:TRO15	TRO2015	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Liberia has not reached its bigeye tuna catch limit.
	M:TRO17	TRO2017	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Liberia did not exceed the bycatch limit for tropical tunas
	M:TRO18	TRO2018	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	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:TRO19	TRO2019	Difference between fishing effort 2018 and fishing effort 2020	There has been no fishing vessel flagged to Liberia before 2020.
	M:TRO20	TRO2020	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	N/A. Liberia did not conduct any trials.
SWORFI SH	M:SWO01	SWO3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	N/A. Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO.
	M:SWO02	SWO3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	N/A. Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO.
	M:SWO03	SWO3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	N/A. Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO.
	M:SWO04	SWO3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized	N/A. Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
			to catch Med-SWO	
	M:SWO05	SWO3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	N/A. Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO.
	M:SWO06	SWO3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	N/A. Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO
	M:SWO07	SWO3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	N/A. Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO.
	M:SWO10	SWO3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	N/A. Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO.
	M:SWO11	SWO3011	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	N/A. Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO.
	M:SWO12	SWO3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	N/A. Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO.
	M:SWO13	SWO3013	List of inspection vessels	N/A. Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO.
	M:SWO14	SWO3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	N/A. Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO.
	M:SWO15	SWO3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	N/A. Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO.
	M:SWO16	SWO3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	N/A. Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO.
	M:SWO17	SWO3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	N/A. Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO.
	M:SWO18	SWO3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	N/A. Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO.
	M:SWO19	SWO3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	N/A. Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO.
	M:SWO20	SWO3020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	N/A. Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	ALB4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	N/A. Liberia does not have flag vessels targeting Albacore or as bycatch.
	M:ALB04	ALB4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	N/A. Liberia does not have flag vessels targeting Albacore or as bycatch.
	M:ALB05	ALB4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	N/A. Liberia does not have flag vessels targeting Albacore or as bycatch.
	M:ALB06	ALB4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	N/A. Liberia does not have flag vessels targeting Albacore or as bycatch.
	M:ALB07	ALB4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	N/A. Liberia does not have flag vessels targeting Albacore or as bycatch.
	BILLFISH	M:BIL01	BIL5001	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11
M:BIL04		BIL5004	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	N/A. No claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF has been made to ICCAT.
M:BIL05		BIL5005	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No trials were conducted
SHARKS	M:SHK05	SHK7005	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	2019/08/08
	OTHER SPECIES BY-CATCH	M:BYC01	BYC8001	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

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:BYC02	BYC8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	N/A. Liberia don't have flag vessels targeting tuna and tuna like species or other ICCAT species to even include bycatch.
	M:BYC03	BYC8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	N/A. Liberia don't have flag vessels targeting tuna and tuna like species or other ICCAT species to even include bycatch.
MISCELLAN-EOUS	M:SDP01	SDP9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Liberia has transitioned to an electronic data collection system using ODK and mobile phones.
	M:MIX01	MISC9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Nothing had been done in this regard. Liberia is just beginning to understand the working of ICCAT and will need more training.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

Not applicable. Liberia does not have flag tuna fishing vessels. Tuna species are target or bycatch of Artisanal and semi-industrial canoes/ boats.

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

Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures is a priority to the fisheries management of Liberia; as such Liberia is making every effort to comply with all ICCAT conservation and management measures. In 2020, there were 48 licensed tuna fishing vessels through Access Agreement to fish in the EEZ of Liberia. Liberia in an effort to ensure that it tracks the implementation of ICCAT's conservation and management measures, has staff delegated with specific responsibilities to the execution of adopted recommendations of ICCAT.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF LIBYA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA LIBYE
INFORME ANUAL DE LIBIA**

SUMMARY

Total catch of Bluefin tuna during the year 2020 was (2235. ton), Bluefin tuna was targeted and caught by using 15 Libyan purse seiners the individual quota for chosen vessels distributed on basis of national criteria. The Fishing operations for BFT took place in Libyan territorial waters and F.A.O. fishing areas 2.2 and 3.2 in the Mediterranean Sea. All ICCAT measures of conservation relative to BFT -E were respected, VMS data and fishing reports were transmitted regularly to ICCAT. Regional observers were appointed on catching vessels for monitoring and controlling the fishing activities, all caught fishes exported to the reported farms (EU Mata, Turkey and Tunisia) where eBCD system was activated. No traps or farms were operated. No incident catch of (sea turtle, seabird and sharks) was recorded.

RÉSUMÉ

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RESUMEN

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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 2020 season was 15 purse seiners as indicated in the Fishing plan presented to Panel 2 in March 2020. 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 2020 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 **Table 1**.

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 2020 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 2020 was 80 ton decreasing from the 65 ton of 2019 as a result of the decrease of artisanal fishery activity due to the unstable conditions in the country.

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 2020 was 112 ton indicating a heavy drop from the previous year (26 ton) due to the decreased 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 2020 was 35 ton (**Figure 1**).

Section 2: Research and statistics

The Libyan fleet exploits the BFT Mediterranean stock only with purse seiners. During the 2020 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 2020 was 2085.601, 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 18-04.

Some fishery data were collected (Task I) from purse seine fishing vessels was sent on 13.09.2020, 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.

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

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:GEN01	S01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	2021/12/27
S:GEN02	S02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	2021/09/13
S:GEN03	S03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	2021/09/13
S:GEN04	S04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	2021/09/7
S:GEN05	S05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Not submitted.
S:GEN06	S06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Not submitted.
S:GEN07	S07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Not Applicable – BFT caught live and transported to other farming CPCs.
S:GEN08	S08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Not Applicable – BFT caught live and transported to other farming CPCs.

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:GEN09	S09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No tagging generated in 2020.
S:GEN10	S10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	Not Applicable – BFT caught live and transported to other farming CPCs.
S:GEN11	S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Not Applicable – BFT caught live and transported to other farming CPCs.
S:GEN12	S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	No Domestic Observer programs in 2020.
S:GEN13	S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Larger purseine vessels embark foreign observers – no observers on the smaller artisanal fishery vessels.
S:BFT01	S15	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	No farms active in Libya 2020.
S:BFT02	S16	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras (BFT raw data outputs) OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	N/A. No farms in Libya 2020.
S:BFT03	S17	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras (BFT at time of caging summary reports)	N/A No farming activity in Libya 2020.
S:BFT04	S18	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No National BFT Observer programme in 2020. –
S:BFT05	S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	N/A. Libya does not have western Atlantic bluefin fisheries.
S:BFT06	S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No data available.
S:BFT07	S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No data to report.
S:BFT09	S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	No such activity in 2020.
S:TRO01	S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards	N/A No tropical fisheries in Libya.
S:TRO02	S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	N/A No tropical fisheries in Libya.
S:TRO03	S44	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	N/A No FADs in Libya.
S:TRO04	S45	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	N/A No tropical fisheries in Libya.
S:TRO09	S46	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	N/A No tropical fisheries in Libya.
S:TRO10	S46b	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	N/A No tropical fisheries in Libya.
S:TRO06	S47	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	N/A No tropical fisheries in Libya.
S:TRO07	S48	Historical FAD set data	N/A No tropical fisheries in Libya.
S:TRO09	S58	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	N/A Not applicable. No electronic monitoring except VMS

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:BIL03	S55	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	This species not fished in Libya.
S:BIL04	S56	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	This species not fished in Libya.
S:BIL05	S57	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	This species not fished in Libya.
S:SHK01	S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No plan presented as yet.
S:SHK02	S50	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No sampling effected.
S:SHK03	S51	Information on blue shark	No reports available.
S:SHK04	S54	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases	No data available.
S:BYC01	S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Identification guide distributed to vessels.
S:BYC02	S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No reports.
S:BYC03	S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	No incidental catches of sea birds reported.
S:BYC04	S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	The data available emanates from fish market reports which do not include discard reporting.
S:BYC05	S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	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.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
GENERAL	M:GEN01	GEN0001	Annual Reports	2021/09/7
	M:GEN02	GEN0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	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.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:GEN03	GEN0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Sent 2020/12/6
	M:GEN04	GEN0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Libya is no involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.
	M:GEN05	GEN0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not Applicable: Libya is not involving in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Not applicable. Not involved in any transshipment (at sea and in-port).
	M:GEN06	GEN0006b	Transshipment reports in - port	Not applicable. No at-sea transshipment is permitted by Libya.
	M:GEN07	GEN0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. No at-sea transshipment is permitted by Libya.
	M:GEN08	GEN0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Not applicable. Libya has no carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments either at-sea or in-port
	M:GEN09	GEN0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Not applicable. No pelagic longline vessels are permitted to tranship.
	M:GEN10	GEN0010a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Not applicable. No pelagic long line vessels are permitted to tranship.
	M:GEN10	GEN0010b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Not applicable.
	M:GEN11	GEN0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not submitted as no such landings envisaged.
	M:GEN12	GEN0012	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	72 hrs.
	M:GEN13	GEN0013	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Not applicable. No such action taken.
	M:GEN14	GEN0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Not applicable. No PNCs issued by Libya.
	M:GEN15	GEN0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. No PNCs issued by Libya.
	M:GEN16	GEN0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. No PNCs issued by Libya.
	M:GEN17	GEN0017	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Not applicable. Libya has not entered into any such bilateral arrangements.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:GEN18	GEN0018	Access agreements and changes	Not applicable. Libya has not entered into any access agreements with other Parties or private companies.
	M:GEN19	GEN0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. Libya has not entered into any access agreements with other Parties or private companies.
	M:GEN20	GEN0020	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Sent to ICCAT on 2020/05/12
	M:GEN21	GEN0021	Vessels 20 m LOA or greater internal actions report	Sent to ICCAT on 2020/05/12.
	M:GEN23	GEN0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable. There are no sport or recreational fisheries carried out by Libya in the ICCAT Convention Area.
	M:GEN24	GEN0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Not applicable. Libya has no information to report on alleged IUU activities.
	M:GEN25	GEN0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. Libya has not received information regarding any presumed IUU activities of its fishing vessels nor has any additional information to report.
	M:GEN26	GEN0026	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Not applicable. Libya has no relevant information to report.
	M:GEN27	GEN0027	Data on non-compliance	Sent to ICCAT on 2020/12/09 (CB-13) COC compliance reporting table.
	M:GEN28	GEN0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No findings reported.
	M:GEN29	GEN0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. Libya has not made any sightings of vessels fishing in contravention of ICCAT conservation and management measures.
	M:GEN30	GEN0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. Libya has not received any reports of its vessels having been sighted engaging in activities which contravene ICCAT conservation and management measures.
	M:GEN31	GEN0031	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	GENERAL AUTHORITY OF MARINE WEALTH.
	M:GEN32	GEN0032	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Not applicable. Libya is currently not participating in any pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.
	M:GEN33	GEN0033	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Not applicable. Libya is currently not participating in ANY pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:GEN34	GEN0034	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Not applicable. Libya did not request for removal of vessels on the final IUU vessel list.
	M:GEN35	GEN0035	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Sent to ICCAT on 2021/01/10.
	M:GEN36	GEN0036	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Not applicable. No incidences reported
	M:GEN37	GEN0037	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Not applicable. No lost fishing gear retrieved
	M:GEN38	GEN0038	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Not applicable. No lost fishing gear reported.
	M:GEN39	GEN0039	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Not applicable. No contact points to report
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	BFT1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	N/A No farms in Libya 2020.
	M:BFT02	BFT1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	N/A No farms in Libya 2020.
	M:BFT03	BFT1003	Carryover of caged fish declaration	N/ A No farms in Libya 2020.
	M:BFT04	BFT1004	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	N/A No farms in Libya 2020.
	M:BFT05	BFT1005	Bluefin tuna traps	N/A No traps in Libya 2020.
	M:BFT07	BFT1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Sent to ICCAT on 2020/02/14.
	M:BFT08	BFT1008	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	Not applicable. No farming activity in Libya.
	M:BFT09	BFT1009	Modifications to fishing plans	N/A no modifications sent.
	M:BFT10	BFT1010	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02/19-04	N/A. No request made in 2021
	M:BFT11	BFT1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2020	Sent to ICCAT 14/07/2019
	M:BFT12	BFT1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Sent to ICCAT on 11/05/2020
	M:BFT13	BFT1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Sent to ICCAT on 11/05/2020
	M:BFT14	BFT1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Sent to ICCAT on 11/05/2020
	M:BFT15	BFT1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. Libya has less than 15 active vessels and does not voluntarily participate in the JIS for BFT-E.
	M:BFT16	BFT1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable. Libya has less than 15 active vessels and does not voluntarily participate in the JIS for BFT-E.
	M:BFT17	BFT1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Libya has less than 15 active vessels and does not voluntarily participate in the JIS for BFT-E.
	M:BFT18	BFT1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Libya has less than 15 active vessels and does not voluntarily participate in the JIS for BFT-E.
	M:BFT19	BFT1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not available. Libya has not authorised any of its ports to allow vessels to carry out transshipment of BFT-E.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:BFT20	BFT1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Sent to ICCAT 2021/09/26.
	M:BFT21	BFT1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Sent to ICCAT 2021/09/26
	M:BFT22	BFT1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Sent for May and June 2020.
	M:BFT23	BFT1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Sent to ICCAT 2020/07/11.
	M:BFT24	BFT1024	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Not applicable. Libya has less than 15 active vessels and does not voluntarily participate in the JIS for BFT-E.
	M:BFT25	BFT1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No report generated.
	M:BFT27	BFT1027	BCD Annual Report	Sent on 2021/09/07
	M:BFT28	BFT1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Sent 2020/05/3
	M:BFT29	BFT1029	BCD Contact points	Sent 2020/05/3
	M:BFT30	BFT1030	BCD legislation	N/A, No changes since last submission march 202
	M:BFT31	BFT1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable, Libya has no tagging programme.
	M:BFT32	BFT1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. Libya has no information to report regarding such vessel.
	M:BFT33	BFT1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Data has been entered directly through the system.
	M:BFT34	BFT1034	Report on intra farm transfers and random controls	Not applicable. No farming activity in Libya.
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	TRO2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable. Libya does not authorise fishing for tropical species.
	M:TRO02	TRO2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Not applicable. Libya does not authorise fishing for tropical species.
	M:TRO03	TRO2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable. Libya does not authorise fishing for tropical species.
	M:TRO06	TRO2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. Libya does not authorise fishing for tropical species.
	M:TRO07	TRO2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. Libya does not authorise fishing for tropical species.
	M:TRO09	TRO2009	Quarterly catches of tropical tuna	Not applicable. Libya does not authorise fishing for tropical species.
	M:TRO10	TRO2010	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Not applicable. Libya does not authorise fishing for tropical species.
	M:TRO11	TRO2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans	N/A No tropical fisheries in Libya.
	M:TRO13	TRO2013	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	N/A No tropical fisheries in Libya.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:TRO14	TRO2014	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	N/A No tropical fisheries in Libya.
	M:TRO15	TRO2015	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	N/A No tropical fisheries in Libya.
	M:TRO17	TRO2017	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	N/A No tropical fisheries in Libya.
	M:TRO18	TRO2018	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	N/A No tropical fisheries in Libya.
	M:TRO19	TRO2019	Difference between fishing effort 2018 and fishing effort 2020	N/A No tropical fisheries in Libya.
	M:TRO20	TRO2020	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	N/A No tropical fisheries in Libya.
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	SWO3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. Libya does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-N.
	M:SWO02	SWO3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. Libya does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-S.
	M:SWO03	SWO3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Not applicable. Libya does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-N.
	M:SWO04	SWO3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable.. Libya does not authorise any sport/recreational vessels to catch SWO
	M:SWO05	SWO3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. Libya does not authorize any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-N.
	M:SWO06	SWO3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. Libya does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-N.
	M:SWO07	SWO3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Not applicable. Libya does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-S.
	M:SWO10	SWO3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Not applicable. Libya does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-N.
	M:SWO11	SWO3011	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Not applicable. Libya does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-S.
	M:SWO12	SWO3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable. Libya does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-N.
	M:SWO13	SWO3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Libya does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-S.
	M:SWO14	SWO3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Libya does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-N.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:SWO15	SWO3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Not applicable. Libya does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-S.
	M:SWO16	SWO3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Not applicable. Libya does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-N.
	M:SWO17	SWO3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Not applicable. Libya does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-S.
	M:SWO18	SWO3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Not applicable. Libya does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-N.
	M:SWO19	SWO3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable. Libya does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-S.
	M:SWO20	SWO3020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Not applicable. Libya does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-N.
ALBACORE				
	M:ALB03	ALB4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	N/A. No Mediterranean albacore fishery is carried out.
	M:ALB04	ALB4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	N/A. No North albacore fishery is carried out.
	M:ALB05	ALB4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	N/A. No Mediterranean albacore fishery is carried out.
	M:ALB06	ALB4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	N/A. No Mediterranean albacore fishery is carried out
	M:ALB07	ALB4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	N/A. No Mediterranean albacore fishery is carried out.
BILLFISH				
	M:BIL01	BIL5001	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Sent 2021-09-13.
	M:BIL04	BIL5004	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	N/A No fisheries in Libya.
	M:BIL05	BIL5005	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	N/A No fisheries in Libya
SHARKS				
	M:SHK05	SHK7005	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Sent 2021/09/13.
OTHER SPECIES BY-CATCH				
	M:BYC01	BYC8001	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	Catching of sea turtles is not permitted in Libya – application of sanctions is contemplated in the new regulations which are in elaboration stage.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:BYC02	BYC8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Not applicable. No longline fisheries
	M:BYC03	BYC8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Not applicable. There were no by-catches in the Libyan purse seine fishery for BFT in 2020.
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	SDP9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. No pilot systems were implemented
	M:MIX01	MISC9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Not applicable. No objections lodged.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

Bluefin tuna is the only species targeted by Libyan purse seine fishing vessels in 2020. In order to ensure a sustainable fishing activity for Bluefin tuna, the Minister of Agriculture, live stocks and Marine Wealth issued Decree #33/2019, & decree 49/2019 as updating of the previous decrees #61/2010Í/2013& which regulates licensing, monitoring, control and inspection of bluefin tuna fishing activity in Libyan waters and transposed the control measures adopted by ICCAT (Recs.08-05 ,09-06) and lately Recc. 14-04&17-07 which modified by Recc.18-02 concerning the multiannual recovery plan for BFT were fully observed and applied in the 2020 fishing season. Furthermore, law14/89 for fisheries which in process amendments to include Iccat conservation and management measures.

Catch Information and activities were regularly reported to ICCAT Secretariat in required time.

4.1 Closed season and catch limits

The authorized fishing period for BFT by the purse seiners has been set from 26.5.2020 until 11.7.2020. opening and closing of season announced by the Authority due to the officials (close season on 11/07/2020) 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 Libyan fishing plan for 2020 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 para 105, Rec.18-02.

4.5 Licensing and Fishing Method

Following to the ICCAT measures and domestic local regulation such as decrees no 33&49/2019 which regulates the tuna fishery in Libya ,It is Mandatory for BFT fishing vessels and Bft towing vessels to obtain a bluefin tuna fishing license and BFT towing vessels license from the related Provisional (The General Authority For Marine wealth/Libya) in addition to these ,vessels which tow BFT cage(s) for farming purposes are obliged to have BFT transfer license and to notify the General Authority of Marine wealth about their location, ,final destination ,planned arrival time, and the amount of product in the cage(s).

Every vessel licenced 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

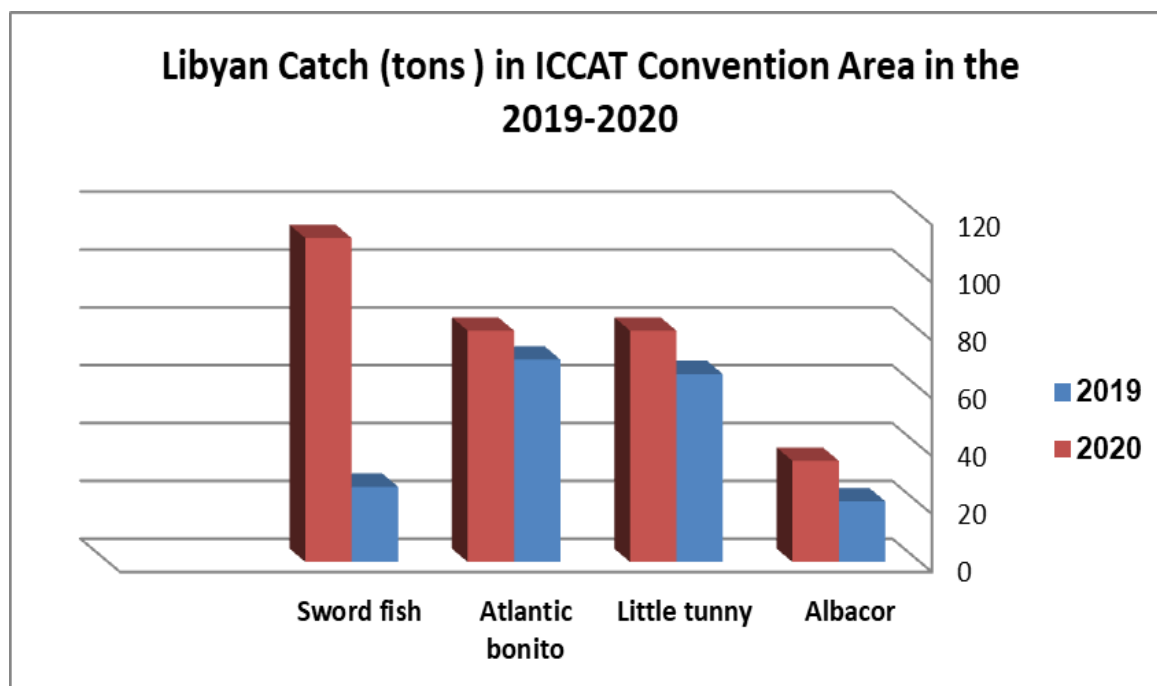
Libya did not participated in inspection scheme with other regional inspectors for bluefin tuna in Mediterranean.

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

Due to 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

Figure 1.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF MAURITANIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA MAURITANIE
INFORME ANUAL DE MAURITANIA**

SUMMARY

*En Mauritanie, les espèces de thons hauturiers sont ciblées uniquement par des flottilles étrangères travaillant dans le cadre des accords bilatéraux et opérant sous le régime de licence libre. Les flottilles de ces parties contractantes qui ont atteint en 2018 environ 47 thoniers débarquent leur production dans des ports étrangers. Les espèces de thons côtiers sont pêchées accessoirement par les unités hauturières de petits pélagiques. Les statistiques montrent que la capture accessoire du thon hauturier réalisée par la pêche hauturière a atteint, en 2020, 12846 tonnes (soit une augmentation de 46% par rapport à l'année 2019) composée essentiellement de *Sarda sarda* avec une contribution de 58% contre 30% pour *Euthynnus sp* et 12% pour *Auxis thazard*. Les captures débarquées par la pêche artisanale et la pêche côtière ont subi une diminution de 12% en 2020 par rapport à 2019. 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 n'ont pas été couverts par le Système de Suivi de la Pêche Artisanale et Côtière (SSPAC). En fin plusieurs programmes de recherches axés sur l'étude de certaines espèces de thons ont été lancés par l'IMROP en 2016 et 2017 avec l'appui financier de l'ICCAT. Il s'agit en particulier d'un programme visant la collecte des données et les informations disponibles sur la présence des thons rouges dans la zone Mauritanienne en 2016 et un programme de collecte des données biologiques en vue d'étudier les structures des tailles et les paramètres de croissance mais le développement 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.*

RÉSUMÉ

*En Mauritanie, les espèces de thons hauturiers sont ciblées uniquement par des flottilles étrangères travaillant dans le cadre des accords bilatéraux et opérant sous le régime de licence libre. Les flottilles de ces parties contractantes qui ont atteint en 2018 environ 47 thoniers débarquent leur production dans des ports étrangers. Les espèces de thons côtiers sont pêchées accessoirement par les unités hauturières de petits pélagiques. Les statistiques montrent que la capture accessoire du thon hauturier réalisée par la pêche hauturière a atteint, en 2020, 12846 tonnes (soit une augmentation de 46% par rapport à l'année 2019) composée essentiellement de *Sarda sarda* avec une contribution de 58% contre 30% pour *Euthynnus sp* et 12% pour *Auxis thazard*. Les captures débarquées par la pêche artisanale et la pêche côtière ont subi une diminution de 12% en 2020 par rapport à 2019. 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 n'ont pas été couverts par le Système de Suivi de la Pêche Artisanale et Côtière (SSPAC). En fin plusieurs programmes de recherches axés sur l'étude de certaines espèces de thons ont été lancés par l'IMROP en 2016 et 2017 avec l'appui financier de l'ICCAT. Il s'agit en particulier d'un programme visant la collecte des données et les informations disponibles sur la présence des thons rouges dans la zone Mauritanienne en 2016 et un programme de collecte des données biologiques en vue d'étudier les structures des tailles et les paramètres de croissance mais le développement 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 Mauritanie, les espèces de thons hauturiers sont ciblées uniquement par des flottilles étrangères travaillant dans le cadre des accords bilatéraux et opérant sous le régime de licence libre. Les flottilles de ces parties contractantes qui ont atteint en 2018 environ 47 thoniers débarquent leur production dans des ports étrangers. Les espèces de thons côtiers sont pêchées accessoirement par les unités hauturières de petits pélagiques. Les statistiques montrent que la capture accessoire du thon hauturier réalisée par la pêche hauturière a atteint, en 2020, 12846 tonnes (soit une augmentation de 46% par rapport à l'année 2019) 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 sont subies une diminution de 12% en 2020 par rapport à 2019. 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 n'ont pas été couverts par le Système de Suivi de la Pêche Artisanale et Côtière (SSPAC). En fin 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 mais le développement 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.*

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 2020 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.

Les prises de la flottille thonière sont composées majoritairement des trois principales espèces des thons tropicaux : le listao (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) (SKJ) qui domine largement les prises, (94 % des prises de ce groupe en moyenne sur les vingt dernières années) suivi par l'albacore (*Thunnus albacares*) (YFT) et enfin le patudo (*Thunnus obesus*) (BET). Depuis 2019, l'IMROP reçoit la capture journalière des bateaux de l'UE travaillant la zone Mauritanienne dont le service statistique est en train de constituer une base de données pour mieux exploiter ces données.

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

La recherche dans le domaine des pêches est confiée à IMROP qui compte actuellement 259 personnes dont plus de 150 scientifiques (chercheurs, ingénieurs et techniciens) répartis entre les 6 laboratoires et services, implantés dans trois différentes villes. Il regroupe en son sein 17 spécialités différentes nécessaires à la bonne conduite de ses programmes de recherche (évaluation des stocks, biologie et écologie des espèces, océanographie physique et chimique, géologie, sciences sociales, statistique et informatique....).

L'IMROP dispose de deux navires de recherche (un bateau hauturier de 36 m et un Catamaran côtier de 17 m) qui lui permettent de prospecter l'ensemble de la ZEE mauritanienne. Il conduit chaque année quatre campagnes de prospection (2 démersales et 2 pélagiques) en vue de suivre l'état de la ressource halieutique. Ces campagnes se limitent pour le moment aux profondeurs en deçà de 500 mètres. Elles ne couvrent que partiellement la zone de distribution des thons hauturiers.

Il mène également des missions mensuelles de l'évaluation de l'état de l'environnement marin à travers un suivi des paramètres hydro-chimiques.

Du fait que la Mauritanie n'a adhéré à l'ICCAT que récemment, l'IMROP n'a pas développé un programme de recherche spécialisé dans ce domaine dans ses plans quinquennaux antérieurs. En revanche dans son nouveau plan quinquennal 2014-2018, ces ressources font l'objet d'une attention toute particulière notamment par la constitution d'une équipe de modélisateurs et de statisticiens. Plus globalement et pour des besoins scientifiques et conformément à sa mission, l'IMROP met en œuvre un certain nombre de système de collecte de données et de suivi des pêcheries y compris celles des thons.

Les données statistiques sur l'effort et les captures de la pêche hauturière et côtière sont obtenues à l'aide des données consignées dans des journaux de pêche qui sont obligatoires depuis 2015 pour l'ensemble de la flottille pontée. Ces données sont saisies dans une base gérée par les Gardes Côtes Mauritaniennes, structure civile affiliée au Département des Pêches. Elles sont ensuite transmises à l'IMROP qui les intègre à sa base de données puis les compile et en produit les statistiques de l'effort et des captures de la pêche industrielle.

L'IMROP a mis en place à son niveau d'autres systèmes de collecte de données complémentaires. Il est doté d'un corps d'observateurs scientifiques qu'il déploie régulièrement sur les flottilles actives en Mauritanie. Une base de données créée à cet effet est gérée par les services de l'IMROP. Il est à noter que les flottilles 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 1**).

2.1 Programme de recherches sur le suivi des thons en Mauritanie

Un programme de recherches pour améliorer le suivi de collecte des données sur les thons en Mauritanie a été transmis par le chef de la délégation Mauritanienne depuis 2017. La Mauritanie attend jusqu'à présent la réponse définitive de l'ICCAT sur cette proposition.

En outre, l'IMROP a initié en 2016 et 2017 des protocoles d'accord avec l'ICCAT pour récupérer les données historiques et le prélèvement des échantillons biologiques aux fins d'études sur la croissance et la maturité des thonidés mineurs. L'appui financier de l'ICCAT accordé en 2017 a concerné les deux volets affichés dans ce programme de recherche. Le premier volet de ce programme concerne la récupération des séries historiques des données de capture et de l'effort relatives aux thonidés mineurs ainsi que la révision des estimations des données de la pêche hauturière à partir des données observateurs. Les données mobilisées sont analysées et discutées dans un atelier de validation à l'IMROP. Pour l'échantillonnage biologique, il s'agit de récupérer des échantillons biologiques sur ces espèces en vue d'estimer les paramètres de croissance et d'évaluer la maturité (taille/âge à la première maturité, période de reproduction). L'accent a été mis en 2017 sur les deux principales espèces débarquées à savoir : Bonite à dos rayé (*Sarda sarda*) et Auxide (*Auxis thazard*). Un rapport détaillé sur les résultats obtenus sur les deux activités a été soumis à l'ICCAT en janvier 2018. 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 2019 (**Tableau 2**).

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 2019, 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 3**). Une baisse importante est observée en 2014 où les captures des petits pélagiques ciblées par la pêche artisanale et côtière étaient faibles dans la zone nord de la Mauritanie. En 2016, les captures réalisées par la pêche artisanale et côtière ont atteint environ 14500 tonnes constituées principalement de 92% d'*Acanthocybium Solandri*. La présence des autres espèces était marginale. Cette importante quantité du thésard noir observé en 2016 n'a pas été enregistrée en 2017 ni en 2018. Cette espèce représente en 2018 environ 37%.

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

	Information requise	Réponse
	GÉNÉRAL - toutes les espèces	
S1	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	(18/09/2020)
S2	Caractéristiques des flottilles	Pas de flottille nationale.
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (Tâche I)	Seulement les prises accessoires.
S4	Prise & Effort (Tâche II)	Seulement les prises accessoires.
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	Seulement les prises accessoires.
S6	Prise estimée par taille	Seulement les prises accessoires.
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	Pas encore.
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	NON
S11	Approche alternative de suivi scientifique	NON
S12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	NON
S13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries pélagiques à la palangre et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure	Pas concerné.
	THON ROUGE	
S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	NON
S17	Résultats du programme utilisant des systèmes de caméras stéréoscopiques ou des techniques alternatives qui fournissent une précision équivalente au moment de la mise en cage (couvrant 100% de toutes les mises en cages)	Pas concerné.
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	NON
S19	Déclarer la mortalité par pêche de tous les thons rouges de l'Ouest, rejets morts y compris	Non observé.
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	NON
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Pas concerné.
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités d'échantillonnage biologique	Décrit dans le rapport scientifique.
	THONIDÉS TROPICAUX	
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao	Seulement prises accessoires dans le rapport.
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (DCP)	NON, pas concerné.
S44	Nombre de DCP réellement déployés trimestriellement, par type de DCP ; nombre de balises/bouées et nombre moyen suivi et perdu	NON, pas concerné.
S45	Pour chaque navire de support, le nombre de jours passés en mer, par carrés de 1°, mois et Etat de pavillon et associé à des senneurs/canneurs	Pas de flottille.
S46	Informations recueillies par les observateurs	Pas d'embarquement des observateurs nationaux.

S47	Données et informations recueillies par le programme d'échantillonnage en vertu de la Rec. 14-01	Pas d'embarquement des observateurs nationaux.
ISTIOPHORIDÉS		
S27	Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiphoridés	Rien
S28	Faire rapport sur les méthodes d'estimation des rejets vivants et morts de makaire bleu, de makaire blanc et de <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	Rien
REQUINS		
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	Aucun
S48	Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taube bleu	Aucun
AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES		
S37	Fournir les guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Aucun
S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Aucun
S39	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année.	Aucun
S41	Notifier les mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales utilisant des moyens alternatifs	Aucun
S42	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	Aucun

IIe Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

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

En Mauritanie, la surveillance et le contrôle en mer constituent la tâche principale des Gardes Côtes mauritaniennes (GCM) qui veillent au respect de la réglementation (nationale et internationale) en vigueur en Mauritanie par les unités autorisées à opérer dans les eaux sous sa juridiction.

Etant donné que la Mauritanie, n'a pas encore de flotte thonière nationale, l'inspection concerne essentiellement le contrôle des unités de pêche, à travers le dénombrement des espèces de thons dans les cargaisons de ces unités, et la conformité des captures avec les clauses des licences détenues par ces unités et avec les mesures de gestion de l'ICCAT. C'est ainsi que la présence des espèces de thons dans les cargaisons des chalutiers pélagiques est suivie.

Lors la conférence de l'ICCAT tenue à Cape Town (Afrique du Sud), la Mauritanie a obtenu un quota de 100 tonnes d'espadon qui devrait être exploitées par la pêche artisanale côtière. Du fait du retard de la délivrance du certificat de capture par les Gardes de Côtes Mauritaniennes jusqu'à fin 2015, aucune flottille n'a été développée pour exploiter ce quota.

RAPPORT ANNUEL, IIe PARTIE, CHAPÎTRE 3

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0001	Rapports annuels (Commission)	La Mauritanie a délivré en 2016 deux licences, pour expérimenter l'exploitation des thons, à deux navires battant pavillon national. Ces deux navires se sont confrontés à des difficultés lors de leur enregistrement sur la liste de l'ICCAT car ils ne détenaient pas des numéros IMO. De ce fait, ils étaient dans l'obligation d'arrêter leur activité après leur première marée. Cette marée a été échantillonnée lors des débarquements et les données ont été transmises à l'ICCAT. En 2017 et 2018 aucun bateau national n'a pris la Licence thonier.
GEN	0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	La Mauritanie a délivré en 2016 deux licences, pour expérimenter l'exploitation des thons, à deux navires battant pavillon national. Ces deux navires se sont confrontés à des difficultés lors de leur enregistrement sur la liste de l'ICCAT car ils ne détenaient pas des numéros IMO. De ce fait, ils étaient dans l'obligation d'arrêter leur activité après leur première marée. Cette marée a été échantillonnée lors des débarquements et les données ont été transmises à l'ICCAT.
GEN	0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	20/06/2021
GEN	0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Néant : pas de flotte nationale.
GEN	0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Néant : pas de flotte nationale.
GEN	0006	Rapports de transbordement (en mer et au port)	Néant : pas de flotte nationale.
GEN	0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Néant : pas de flotte nationale.
GEN	0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port.	Néant.
GEN	0009	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements à des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures.	Néant.
GEN	0010	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port et points de contact pour la réception des copies des rapports d'inspections au port	La Mauritanie ne détient pas de flotte thonière nationale et pour le moment les navires étrangers qui opèrent dans la zone débarquent en dehors des ports Mauritaniens. Des demandes ont été formulées par certains armateurs thoniers (européens et japonais) pour les autoriser à débarquer à Nouadhibou. L'étude du dossier est en cours et la liste des points focaux sera envoyée à l'ICCAT.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.	La Mauritanie ne détient pas de flotte thonière nationale et pour le moment les navires étrangers qui opèrent dans la zone débarquent en dehors des ports Mauritaniens. Cependant pour le débarquement des thoniers, seuls les deux ports de Nouadhibou et de Nouakchott peuvent être sollicités.
GEN	0012	Délai de notification requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	La Mauritanie ne détient pas de flotte nationale pour la pêche du thon et les thoniers étrangers ne débarquent pas pour le moment en Mauritanie. Les procédures actuellement en vigueur préconisent pour les autres flottilles (nationale et étrangères) un délai de 48 heures pour la notification de débarquement.
GEN	0013	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port	Néant.
GEN	0014	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port faisant état d'infractions apparentes	Néant.
GEN	0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	Néant.
GEN	0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	Néant.
GEN	0017	Information sur les accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port	La Mauritanie membre de la CSRP et de la COMHAFAT adhère à l'accord sur les mesures du ressort de l'état du port.
GEN	0018	Accords d'accès et modification	Néant.
GEN	0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Néant.
GEN	0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Pas de flottille nationale.
GEN	0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus	Pas de flottille nationale.
GEN	0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Pas de pêcheries sportive et récréative en Mauritanie.
GEN	0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	Néant.
GEN	0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Néant.
GEN	0026	Mesures commerciales, soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Pas de flottille nationale.
GEN	0027	Données sur la non-application	Pas concerné.
GEN	0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Pas concerné.
GEN	0029	Observations de navires	Néant.
GEN	0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Néant.
GEN	0031	Autorité nationale responsable de l'inspection en mer et autres agences maritimes d'appui, selon le cas	02/11/2017
GEN	0032	Point(s) de contact désigné(s) (POC) au sein de l'autorité responsable de la mise en oeuvre du programme	02/11/2017
GEN	0033	Rapport sur toute activité menée dans le cadre du programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection	02/11/2017
GEN	0034	Demande de radiation du navire de liste de navires IUU finale	02/11/2017

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
BFT	1001	Fermes de thon rouge	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1003	Report de poissons restés en cages	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1004	Déclaration de mise en cage du thon rouge	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1005	Madragues de thon rouge	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité pour 2017	Néant.
BFT	1008	Ajustements du plan de la capacité d'élevage	Néant.
BFT	1009	Modifications des plans de pêche ou des quotas individuels	Néant.
BFT	1010	Informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 18-02	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2016	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes (JFO)	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1015	Messages VMS	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1016	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1018	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1019	Copies des rapports d'inspection	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1020	Ports de transbordement du thon rouge	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1021	Ports de débarquement du thon rouge	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1024	Fermetures de la pêche de E-BFT	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1025	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm.	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1027	Rapport annuel sur le BCD	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1030	Législation relative au BCD	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1031	Résumé de marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1032	Navires ne figurant pas comme navire de pêche de thon rouge et présumés avoir pêché du thon rouge de l'Est	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1033	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1034	Rapport sur les transferts à l'intérieur des fermes et contrôles aléatoires	Pas de flottille nationale.
TRO	2001	Liste des navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao et modification ultérieure	Pas de flottille nationale.
TRO	2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure	Néant.
TRO	2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao	Pêche IUU non constatée.
TRO	2004	Rapport annuel sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture spatio-temporelle de la pêche de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao	Néant.
TRO	2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Néant.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
TRO	2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Pas de concerné.
TRO	2009	Prises trimestrielles de thon obèse	Soumission (05/05/2020).
TRO	2010	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (cf. aussi exigence S25)	Pas concerné.
TRO	2011	Plan de gestion de la pêche de thonidés tropicaux	Pas de flottille nationale.
SWO	3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Néant.
SWO	3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Pas concerné.
SWO	3003	Liste des navires ciblant l'espardon de la Méditerranée	Pas concerné.
SWO	3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espardon de la Méditerranée	Pas concerné.
SWO	3005	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrants pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Pas concerné.
SWO	3006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espardon de la Méditerranée	Pas concerné.
SWO	3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espardon de l'Atlantique Nord	Pas concerné.
SWO	3008	Liste des navires de moins de 7 m, s'ils n'ont pas déjà été inclus dans SWO 3003	Pas concerné.
SWO	3009	Choix de la fermeture de saison pour le MED-SWO.	Pas concerné.
SWO	3010	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	Pas concerné.
SWO	3011	Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO.	Pas concerné.
SWO	3012	Résumé de la mise en œuvre du programme de marquage	Pas concerné.
SWO	3013	Liste des navires d'inspection	Pas concerné.
SWO	3014	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Néant, pas de liste spécifique aux thons et espèces apparentées.
SWO	3015	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espardon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Pas de flottille nationale.
SWO	3016	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espardon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Pas de flottille nationale.
SWO	3017	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espardon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Néant.
SWO	3018	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espardon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Pas concerné.
SWO	3019	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Pas concerné.
SWO	3020	Plan de pêche pour l'espardon de la Méditerranée	Pas concerné.
ALB	4003	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée.	Pas concerné.
ALB	4004	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Pas de flottille nationale.
ALB	4005	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Pas concerné.
ALB	4006	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Néant.
ALB	4007	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Pas concerné.
ISTIOPH ORIDÉS	5001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 15-05 / 18-04 et 16-11 [billfish check sheet]	Pas de pêche de ces espèces à l'état actuel.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
SHK	7005	Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins	10/08/2018
SHK	7006	Rapport sur les mesures prises au niveau national pour contrôler les prises et conserver et gérer le requin peau bleue	les requins ne sont pêchés qu'accessoirement et ne dosent pas faire Object de ciblage au sens de la réglementation. Toutefois les petits sequins pélagiques cités ou les grands spécimens hauturiers tombent parfois dans les captures de pêche. Le contrôle peut se faire de façon inopinée en zone de pêche par les patrouilleurs de la GCM, lots des débarquement a quai ou encore au niveau des usines de traitement avant l'export.
SHK	7007	Volume de requin-taube bleu capturé et retenu à bord ainsi que rejets morts au cours des six premiers mois de 2018	01/10/2018
BYC	8001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-09, para 1, 2 et 7 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO.	Pas de flottille nationale ciblant les thonidés.
BYC	8002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Néant.
BYC	8003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine.	Néant.
SDP	9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Pas concerné.
MISC	9002	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Néant.

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

Pour les thons hauturiers, la Mauritanie ne dispose d'aucuns moyens de captures propres. Les flottilles qui ciblent ces espèces dans la ZEE mauritanienne battent pavillon de l'Union européenne, du Sénégal et autres nationalités, qui déclarent leurs statistiques de pêche effectuées dans notre zone directement à l'ICCAT. Nous avons présenté ici les captures accessoires réalisées par la flottille artisanale et côtière domestique. Les captures des thons de ce segment, malgré une forte augmentation, enregistrée en 2013, restent assez faibles (environ 1600 tonnes en 2013). L'apparition du thazard noir *Acanthocybium solandri*, de façon timide en 2012, 2014 et 2015 mais exceptionnelle en 2016 est à signaler. Cette espèce est fortement rencontrée dans la zone nord de la Mauritanie où les conditions environnementales sont favorables (upwelling permanent, présence des zones de rétention etc..).

En outre, les prises, déclarées par les flottilles des petits pélagiques hauturières étrangères qui opèrent dans notre zone dans le cadre d'accord bilatéraux, sont passées de presque 16 000 tonnes en 2011 à moins de 8300 tonnes en 2016 avant de connaître une légère augmentation en 2017 (environ 12000 tonnes). Cette légère augmentation pourrait s'expliquer par la présence d'une flottille côtière type RSW travaillant dans la zone en 2017.

Etant donné que ces pêcheries de petits pélagiques ne sont pas couvertes par le mandat de l'ICCAT et par conséquent aucune mesure y compris la déclaration n'est appliquée, nous avons jugé important de procéder à la communication de ces informations en place et lieu des pays pêcheurs pour éviter toute perte d'informations.

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

A partir de 2015, la Mauritanie a élaboré et mis en œuvre une nouvelle réforme de son secteur des pêches ; introduisant ainsi le paradigme du système de gestion par quota. Ce système repose sur les connaissances scientifiques les plus récentes et fiables disponibles, permettant de définir un TAC global, puis par groupes d'espèces ou espèces qui sont ensuite répartis par opérateur.

D'ores et déjà, au niveau de la pêcherie des thons un gap d'information existe quant au suivi du niveau de l'exploitation des différents groupes de la pêcherie thonière aussi bien en termes d'espèces capturées accessoirement par les opérateurs non 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 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 2. Evolution des captures accessoires des thons côtiers réalisées par la pêche hauturière de petits pélagique (ventilées par espèce suivant les données observateurs scientifiques embarqués de l'IMROP).

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<i>Auxis thazard</i>	246	140	377	307	1842	1899	627	97	212	493	950	1337	1163	1050	1478
<i>Euthynnus sp</i>	849	574	1100	1803	2418	0	1656	257	529	1303	2511	3533	3073	2775	3906
<i>Sarda sarda</i>	1139	686	1666	1688	7253	13929	3163	491	1022	2489	4796	6747	5869	5299	7459
Total (Tonnes)	2234	1400	3144	3798	11513	15828	5446	845	1763	4286	8259	11619	10107	9126	12846

Tableau 3. Evolution des captures accessoires des thons côtiers de la pêche artisanale et côtière (ventilées par espèce suivant les données enquêtes de l'IMROP)

.	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<i>Acanthocybium Solandri</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	47,28	1575,3	44	161	13346	268	1987	678	1147
<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
<i>Scomberomorus tritor</i>							122,93	84,77	399	545	498	697	1254	1454	787
<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

Tableau 4. Evolution des captures de la pêche artisanale des principales espèces de requins concernées par le suivi de l'ICCAT de 2006 à 2017 (bases de données de l'IMROP).

Années	<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	<i>Sphyrna makarran</i>	<i>Sphyrna zygaena</i>	Total général
2006	190	0	1	190
2007	266	0	22	288
2008	124	0	1	126
2009	113	23	15	151
2010	350	53	12	415
2011	60	14	1	76
2012	126	23	0	148
2013	53	0	0	53
2014	22	0	0	22
2015	60	0	0	60
2016	65	0	5	70
2017	136	0	104	240
2018	623	0,026	78,18	701
2019	303	4	24	330
2020	45	0.3	32	77

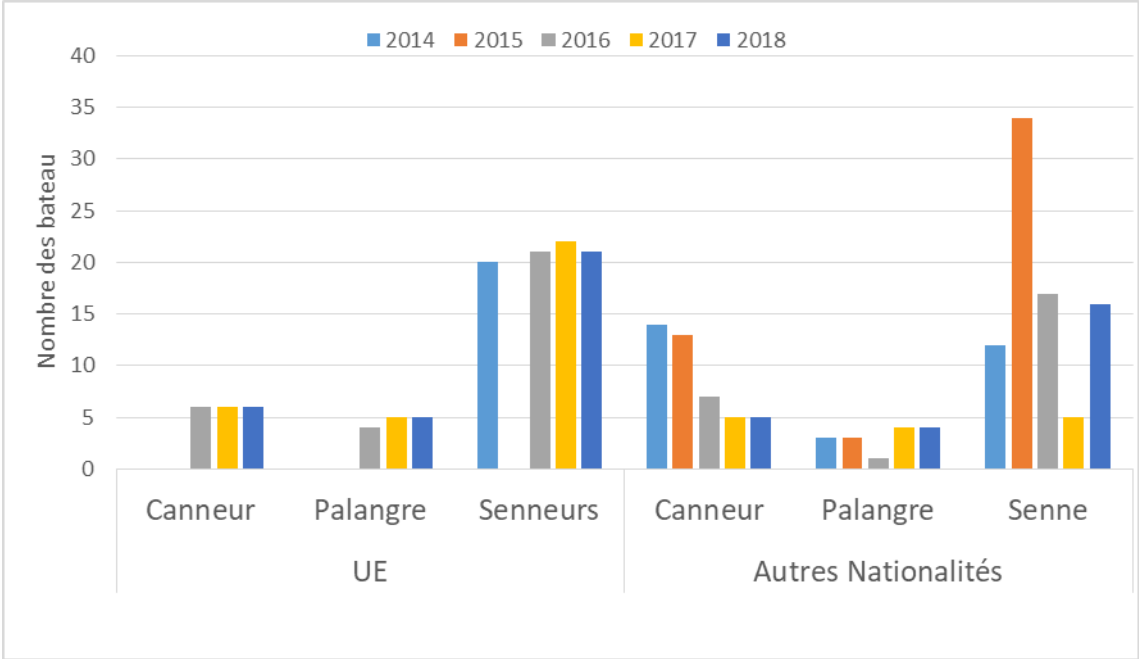


Figure 1. Nombre des thoniers pêchés dans la zone Mauritanienne par type d’engins.

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INFORME ANUAL DE MÉXICO^{1, 2}**

SUMMARY

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 (CICAA). 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 otros. 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 s regulaciones adoptadas por CICAA. 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.

RÉSUMÉ

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 (CICAA). 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 otros. 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 s regulaciones adoptadas por CICAA. 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.

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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 (CICAA). 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 otros. 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 CICAA. 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 General Adjunta de Investigación Pesquera en el Atlántico (DGAIPA) se encarga de la compilación de los informes de viajes de pesca por parte del Programa Nacional de Observadores a bordo con una cobertura del 100% en 2020.

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 2020 registró 23 barcos que realizaron 238 viajes en los que se realizaron 2,683 lances en 5,383 días de pesca con un intervalo de 5 a 35 días, se utilizaron 1,442'055 anzuelos.

El número de viajes por barco fue de 10.35, el número de días por barco fue de 234.04, el número de lances por barco fue de 116.65, el número de anzuelos por barco fue de 62,698.04 el número de anzuelos por lance fue de 537.48, el número de días por viaje fue de 22.62.

La distribución geográfica del esfuerzo ejercido durante 2020 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 346,965 anzuelos (24%) en el segundo trimestre 370,899 anzuelos (26%), en el tercer trimestre 432,842 anzuelos (30%) y en el cuarto trimestre 291,349 anzuelos (20%). En lo que respecta al número de lances en el primer trimestre se registraron 646 lances (24%), el segundo 657 lances (24%), en el tercero 807 lances (30%) y el cuarto 573 lances (21%). Se presentan variaciones espaciales del esfuerzo pesquero entre trimestres, siendo el primero y cuarto los que registran distribución amplia, mientras que el segundo y tercero presentan una distribución más concentrada en la parte suroeste de la ZEE.

1.4 Captura

Durante 2020 se registró una captura embodegada de 817 t de atún aleta amarilla, 39 t de marlín azul, 28 t de atún aleta azul, 20 t pez vela, 21 t de pez espada y 13 t de otras especies de peces en la que se incluye al aceitoso, dorado, barracuda, principalmente (**Tabla 1**).

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

El INAPESCA a través de la DGAIPA mantiene en mejora continua al Sistema de Información de Atún del Golfo de México (SIA), que facilita la integración y el manejo de la información que genera el Programa Nacional de Observadores del Fideicomiso de Investigación para el Desarrollo del Programa Nacional de Aprovechamiento del Atún y Protección de Delfines y otros en torno a Especies Acuáticas Protegidas (FIDEMAR). El SIA ha permitido dar seguimiento al conocimiento biológico-pesquero de las especies que conforman la captura incidental en la pesca dirigida al atún aleta amarilla. El SIA se relaciona a compromisos internacionales ante la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (CICAA) por parte de México como miembro activo desde 2002. Dentro de los compromisos se encuentra el proveer de información estadística relacionada con captura (Tarea I), esfuerzo (Tarea II) y estructura de tallas (Tarea II) y las reuniones 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 2020 se proporcionaron datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de la pesca del atún aleta amarilla con palangre en el Golfo de México a la Secretaría de CICAA. En correspondencia con las recomendaciones de CICAA sobre atún aleta azul o atún del Atlántico, pez espada, patudo, marlín blanco y marlín azul. Asimismo, se continuó con el programa de pelágicos mayores para el periodo 2019-2020, 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 2020 del 31 de agosto al 09 de septiembre de 2020 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) en línea. 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 al párrafo 5 de la Recomendación 16-01: “Para un Programa Plurianual de Conservación y Ordenación para los Túnidos Tropicales”, se mantuvo informando mensualmente las capturas.

Por otra parte, se participó en la Reunión intersesiones del SCRS sobre procedimientos y protocolo, que se llevó a cabo del 20 a 22 de febrero de 2020 en Madrid, España. En el marco de colaboración binacional entre México y Estados Unidos el 07 de agosto de 2020 se participó en la reunión MexUS Golfo 2020, cuyos objetivos de investigación se centraron en los planes de trabajo del SCRS en 2021, particularmente para el atún rojo del Atlántico o atún aleta azul (*Thunnus thynnus*). Asimismo, durante los meses de octubre a diciembre de 2020, se llevó a cabo el trabajo conjunto entre INAPESCA y CONAPESCA sobre los asuntos esenciales de la comisión que se tienen que debatir por correspondencia los trabajos de la 22ª Reunión Extraordinaria de la Comisión. Por otra parte, se participó en la Reunión Técnica sobre la MSE para el pez espada de 2020, que se llevó a cabo en línea del 25-26 de noviembre de 2020. En relación a la investigación científica, el INAPESCA realizó la investigación “Influencia ambiental en el atún aleta amarilla y la captura incidental en la pesca con palangre en el golfo de México”.

ANEXO 1 A LA PARTE I DEL INFORME ANUAL (INFORME CIENTÍFICO)

Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº req. anterior]	Requisito	Respuesta
S: GEN01	S01	Informes anuales (científico)	2021/09/14.
S: GEN02	S02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	2021/06/24.
S: GEN03	S03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	2021/06/24.
S: GEN04	S04	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CE)	2021/06/24.
S: GEN05	S05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	2021/06/24.

N° req. (IOMS)	[N° req. anterior]	Requisito	Respuesta
S: GEN06	S06	Estimaciones de captura por talla de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	2021/06/24.
S: GEN07	S07	Prospecciones de marcado científico (inventarios)	2021/06/24.
S: GEN08	S08	Declaración de marcado convencional (marcado/recuperación)	México no ha llevado a cabo actividades de marcado convencional. No obstante, en 2020 no se registró ninguna recuperación de marca convencional.
S: GEN09	S09	Declaración de marcado electrónico (marcado/recuperación)	México no ha llevado a cabo actividades de marcado electrónico. No obstante, en 2020 no se registró ninguna recuperación de marca electrónica.
S: GEN10	S10	Datos del programa de observadores nacionales de Tarea 3	2021/06/24.
S: GEN11	S11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14	2021/06/24.
S: GEN12	S12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	No aplicable. México no lleva a cabo investigación sobre Sargassum pelágico.
S: GEN13	S13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplicable, dado que México no pesca en el área del Mediterráneo.
S: BFT01	S15	Muestras de talla de sacrificio en las granjas de Tarea 2 (BFT)	No aplicable, dado que México no cuenta con granjas de atún rojo en el Golfo de México.
S: BFT02	S16	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 de las cámaras estereoscópicas (salidas de datos brutos de BFT) O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo	No aplicable. 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.
S: BFT03	S17	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 de las cámaras estereoscópicas (informes resumidos en el momento de la de introducción en jaulas)	No aplicable. 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	S18	Datos del programa de observadores nacionales de Tarea 3 (BFT)	2021/06/24. La información de México se proporcionó a través de la Tarea I y Tarea II. 2021/06/24.
S: BFT05	S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del oeste que se van a emprender	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.

N° req. (IOMS)	[N° req. anterior]	Requisito	Respuesta
S: BFT06	S22	Actualizaciones de índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	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	S23	Información procedente de la investigación del ICCAT GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	México no ha implementado muestreos biológicos durante el 2020, no obstante ha desarrollado protocolos de las técnicas de muestreo biológico en colaboración con expertos de la Comisión.
S: BFT09	S53	Informe sobre las actividades científicas realizadas por los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	2021/06/24.
S: TRO01	S24	Información de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT/SKJ, incluidos descartes	2021/06/24.
S: TRO02	S25	Planes de ordenación para el uso de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye medidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico)	No aplicable. México no emite planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces, dado que la actividad de pesca con palangre no está asociada a esa actividad de pesca en el Golfo de México.
S: TRO03	S44	Información sobre los DCP de Tarea 3 (tropicales) (mes, cuadrículas 1x1, tipo de DCP, etc.)	No aplicable. México no emite el número de DCP plantados por mes y cuadrículas, dado que la actividad de pesca con palangre no está asociada a esa actividad de pesca en el Golfo de México.
S: TRO04	S45	Datos de los barcos auxiliares de Tarea 3 sobre las pesquerías tropicales (BB/PS)	No aplicable. México no emite información sobre buques de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, asociado a PS/BB, dado que la actividad de pesca únicamente utiliza el arte de pesca de palangre la cual no está asociada a la utilización de DCP en el Golfo de México.
S: TRO05	S46	Datos del programa de observadores nacionales de Tarea 3 (tropicales)	2021/06/24.
S: TRO10	S46b	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	2021/06/24.
S: TRO06	S47	Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto de Tarea 3 (tropicales)	2021/06/24.
S: TRO07	S48	Datos históricos de lances en DPC	No aplicable. México no emite el número de DCP plantados por mes y cuadrículas, dado que la actividad de pesca con palangre no está asociada a esa actividad de pesca en el Golfo de México.
S: TRO09	S58	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico	2021/06/24.

N° req. (IOMS)	[N° req. anterior]	Requisito	Respuesta
S: BIL03	S55	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto	2021/06/24.
S: BIL04	S56	Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala	2021/06/24.
S: BIL05	S57	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL	2021/06/24.
S: SHK01	S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	2021/09/14.
S: SHK02	S50	Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso	2021/09/14.
S: SHK03	S51	Información sobre tintorera	2021/09/14.
S: SHK04	S54	Cantidad de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes de peces muertos y las liberaciones de peces vivos.	2021/06/24.
S: BYC01	S37	Facilitar guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	Toda información de identificación se encuentra contenida en los manuales de observadores a bordo.
S: BYC02	S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	2021/02/04.
S: BYC03	S39	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10- 10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	México no obtuvo ningún registro de captura incidental de aves marinas en las actividades de pesca con palangre en el Golfo de México.
S: BYC04	S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	2021/06/24.
S: BYC05	S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente	2021/06/24.

Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación)*Sección 3: Cumplimiento de los requisitos de comunicación en el marco de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT***PARTE II DEL INFORME ANUAL, SECCIÓN 3**

Grupo	Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
GENERAL	M:GEN01	GEN0001	Informes anuales	2021/09/14.
	M:GEN02	GEN0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	2021/09/14.
	M:GEN03	GEN0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	2021/06/24.
	M:GEN04	GEN0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No aplicable. México no realiza ese tipo de actividad.
	M:GEN05	GEN0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No aplicable. México no realiza ese tipo de actividad.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006a	Informes de transbordo en el mar	No aplicable. México no realiza transbordo.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006b	Informes de transbordo en puerto	No aplicable. México no realiza transbordo.
	M:GEN07	GEN0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No aplicable. México no realiza transbordo.
	M:GEN08	GEN0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	No aplicable. México no realiza transbordo.
	M:GEN09	GEN0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente)	No aplicable. México no realiza transbordo.
	M:GEN10	GEN0010a	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	2021/09/06.
	M:GEN10	GEN0010b	Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria	2021/09/06.

Grupo	Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:GEN11	GEN0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros pueden solicitar entrada	2021/09/06.
	M:GEN12	GEN0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No aplicable. No existe ningún convenio internacional para el acceso de buques pesqueros extranjeros en aguas mexicanas.
	M:GEN13	GEN0013	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	No aplicable. No se identificaron denegaciones.
	M:GEN14	GEN0014	Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable)	No aplicable. En México no existen informes de inspección sobre incumplimientos.
	M:GEN15	GEN0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No aplicable. México no ha presentado incumplimientos.
	M:GEN16	GEN0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No aplicable. México no ha presentado incumplimientos.
	M:GEN17	GEN0017	Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación.	No aplicable. México no tiene vigentes acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación.
	M:GEN18	GEN0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No aplicable. México no tiene vigentes acuerdos bilaterales.
	M:GEN19	GEN0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No aplicable. México no tiene vigentes acuerdos bilaterales.

Grupo	Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:GEN20	GEN0020	Lista de buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior	2021/09/03.
	M:GEN21	GEN0021	Informe de acciones internas para buques con eslora total de 20 m o superior	2021/09/03.
	M:GEN23	GEN0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	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/conapesca 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.
	M:GEN24	GEN0024	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU	No aplicable. En México no se tiene buques implicados en la pesca IUU.
	M:GEN25	GEN0025	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	No aplicable. No se tienen comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU.
	M:GEN26	GEN0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No aplicable. No existen registros sobre este tema.
	M:GEN27	GEN0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No aplicable. México no detecto ningún caso de incumplimiento.
	M:GEN28	GEN0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No aplicable. México no detecto ningún caso de incumplimiento.
	M:GEN29	GEN0029	Avistamientos de buques	No aplicable. México no realiza actividades de pesca ilegal.
	M:GEN30	GEN0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No aplicable. México no realiza actividades de pesca ilegal.

Grupo	Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:GEN31	GEN0031	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 aplicable. México no participa en actividades de inspección con otras Partes.
	M:GEN32	GEN0032	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	No aplicable. México no participa en actividades de inspección con otras Partes.
	M:GEN33	GEN0033	Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	No aplicable. México no participa en actividades de inspección con otras Partes.
	M:GEN34	GEN0034	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	No aplicable. En México no se tiene buques implicados en pesca IUU.
	M:GEN35	GEN0035	Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para la recuperación de observadores	No aplicable. No existe un Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para la recuperación de observadores.
	M:GEN36	GEN0036	Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada	No aplicable. No existe un Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para la recuperación de observadores.
	M:GEN37	GEN0037	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados	No aplicable. No se han registrado pérdidas de artes de pesca.
	M:GEN38	GEN0038	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados	No aplicable. No se han registrado pérdidas de artes de pesca.
	M:GEN39	GEN0039	Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional)	No aplicable. México no ha realizado avistamientos de buques.
ATÚN ROJO	M:BFT01	BFT1001	Granjas de atún rojo	No aplicable. 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.

Grupo	Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:BFT02	BFT1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No aplicable. 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	BFT1003	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No aplicable. 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:BFT04	BFT1004	Declaración/informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No aplicable. 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	BFT1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No aplicable. 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	BFT1007	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad	No aplicable. 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	BFT1008	Plan de capacidad de cría (y revisiones si procede)	No aplicable. 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	BFT1009	Modificaciones al plan de pesca	No aplicable. 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	BFT1010	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 18-02	No aplicable. México no realiza la actividad de pesca del atún rojo en el Atlántico Este y Mediterráneo.
	M:BFT11	BFT1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2020	2021/06/24. Fueron reportadas en Tarea I y Tarea II.
	M:BFT12	BFT1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	2021/06/24. Fueron reportadas en Tarea I y Tarea II.
	M:BFT13	BFT1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	No aplicable. México no realiza actividades de pesca dirigida del atún rojo en el Golfo de México.

Grupo	Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:BFT14	BFT1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No aplicable. México no realiza actividades de pesca en esta área.
	M:BFT15	BFT1015	Mensajes VMS	Todas las embarcaciones cuentan con VMS.
	M:BFT16	BFT1016	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	No aplicable. México no participa en el programa conjunto de inspección internacional.
	M:BFT17	BFT1017	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplicable. México no participa en el programa conjunto de inspección internacional.
	M:BFT18	BFT1018	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No aplicable. México no participa en el programa conjunto de inspección internacional.
	M:BFT19	BFT1019	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No aplicable. México no participa en el programa conjunto de inspección internacional.
	M:BFT20	BFT1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No aplicable. En México no se realizan transbordos de atún rojo.
	M:BFT21	BFT1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No aplicable. México no realiza actividades de pesca en esta área.
	M:BFT22	BFT1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	2021/06/24. Se llevan a cabo los registros pero estos se envían a la secretaria en Tareas.
	M:BFT23	BFT1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	Se envió en tiempo y forma un total 12 informes mensuales correspondientes al año 2020.
	M:BFT24	BFT1024	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo	No aplicable. Esta recomendación aplica para el Atlántico Este y Mar Mediterráneo. No obstante México envía la captura incidental anualmente.
	M:BFT25	BFT1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	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	BFT1027	Informe anual BCD	2021/05/27.
	M:BFT28	BFT1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	2021/05/27.
	M:BFT29	BFT1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	2021/05/27.

Grupo	Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:BFT30	BFT1030	Legislación para el BCD	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	BFT1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No aplicable. México no cuenta con programas de marcado con marcas de cola.
	M:BFT32	BFT1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo, pero que se sabe o que se supone que han capturado atún rojo del este	No aplicable. No se cuenta con ningún registro.
	M:BFT33	BFT1033	Datos necesarios para registrarse en el Sistema eBCD	No aplicable. Los datos ya se encuentran registrados en el sistema de CICAA.
	M:BFT34	BFT1034	Informes de transferencias dentro de las granjas y controles aleatorios	No aplicable. No se realizan transferencias.
ESPECIES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	TRO2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	2021/09/03.
	M:TRO02	TRO2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	2021/06/24.
	M:TRO03	TRO2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No aplicable. No se cuenta con registros de actividades de IUU.
	M:TRO06	TRO2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	2021/03/31.
	M:TRO07	TRO2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	2021/05/27.
	M:TRO09	TRO2009	Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	2021/04/29, 2021/08/03.

Grupo	Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:TRO10	TRO2010	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S25).	No aplicable. México no realiza pesca con DCP.
	M:TRO11	TRO2011	Plan de pesca/capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	No aplicable. México no excedió 1000 toneladas durante 2020.
	M:TRO13	TRO2013	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	2021/01/29. Se enviaron a la Secretaria un total de 12 reportes mensuales de 2020 durante 2021.
	M:TRO14	TRO2014	Capturas semanales de patudo	No aplicable. México no rebasó el 80% de la captura anual.
	M:TRO15	TRO2015	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de los límites de captura de patudo	No aplicable. México no rebasó el 80% de la captura anual, así como no realizó utilización de los límites de captura.
	M:TRO17	TRO2017	Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales	2021/09/14.
	M:TRO18	TRO2018	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la TRO 2017	2021/09/14.
	M:TRO19	TRO2019	Diferencia entre el esfuerzo pesquero de 2018 y el de 2020	2021/06/24. Los datos sobre esfuerzo pesquero están incluidos en la Tarea I y Tarea II.
	M:TRO20	TRO2020	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico	No aplicable. No existe el seguimiento electrónico.
PEZ ESPADA	M:SWO01	SWO3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	2021/03/31.
	M:SWO02	SWO3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	2021/05/27.
	M:SWO03	SWO3003	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable. México no cuenta con buques que dirijan la pesca al pez espada en el Mediterráneo.
	M:SWO04	SWO3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable. México no cuenta con buques que dirijan la pesca al pez espada en el Mediterráneo.

Grupo	Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:SWO05	SWO3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplicable. México no cuenta con permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo.
	M:SWO06	SWO3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	No aplicable. México no realiza la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.
	M:SWO07	SWO3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	2021/09/14.
	M:SWO10	SWO3010	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	No aplicable. México no realiza actividades de pesca de pez espada en el Mediterráneo.
	M:SWO11	SWO3011	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable. México no realiza actividades de pesca de pez espada en el Mediterráneo.
	M:SWO12	SWO3012	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	México no implemento ningún programa de marcado para pez espada del Norte en 2020.
	M:SWO13	SWO3013	Lista de buques de inspección	México no implemento ningún programa de marcado para pez espada del Norte.
	M:SWO14	SWO3014	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No aplicable. No se participa en el Programa conjunto ICCAT de inspección internacional.
	M:SWO15	SWO3015	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora total de 20m o superior para pez espada del norte	2021/09/03.
	M:SWO16	SWO3016	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora total de 20m o superior para pez espada del sur	No aplicable. México no realiza la pesca del pez espada del sur.
	M:SWO17	SWO3017	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	No aplicable. La captura de pez espada por México no ha rebasado los límites establecidos por la Secretaría.
	M:SWO18	SWO3018	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	No aplicable. México no realiza la pesca de pez espada del norte.
	M:SWO19	SWO3019	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No aplicable. No se participa en el Programa conjunto ICCAT de inspección internacional.

Grupo	Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:SWO20	SWO3020	Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable. México no realiza actividades de pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.
ATÚN BLANCO	M:ALB03	ALB4003	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No aplicable. México no cuenta con buques autorizados en el Mediterráneo.
	M:ALB04	ALB4004	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	No aplicable. México no realiza pesca de atún blanco del norte.
	M:ALB05	ALB4005	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	No aplicable. México no realiza pesca de atún blanco del sur.
	M:ALB06	ALB4006	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	No aplicable. México no reporta capturas del atún blanco del norte.
	M:ALB07	ALB4007	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	No aplicable. México no realiza pesca de atún blanco del sur.
	ISTIOFÓRIDOS	M:BIL01	BIL5001	Informe sobre la Implementación de las Recs 19-05 y 16-11.
M:BIL04		BIL5004	Solicitud de exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías	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 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.

Grupo	Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
				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).
	M:BIL05	BIL5005	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL	No aplicable. México no participa en los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL.
Tiburones				
	M:SHK05	SHK7005	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	2021/07/09.
OTRAS ESPECIES DE CAPTURA FORTUITA				
	M:BYC01	BYC8001	Información 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 la FAO	2021/09/14.
	M:BYC02	BYC8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	2021/09/14.
	M:BYC03	BYC8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	2021/09/14.
MISCELÁNEA	M:SDP01	SDP9001	Descripción de los	2021/09/14.

Grupo	Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
			sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	
	M:MIX01	MISC9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	2021/09/14.

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

Datos y talla mínima

96-14 párrafo 1. Recomendación sobre el cumplimiento en las pesquerías de atún rojo y pesquerías de pez espada del Atlántico norte. (Párrafo 1)

Los datos fueron reportados en tiempo y forma por México en la Tarea I. De lo que se desprende que no se excedieron los límites de captura en 2020 en las pesquerías de atún rojo y pesquerías de pez espada del Atlántico norte.

97-01. Recomendación para incrementar el cumplimiento de las regulaciones de talla mínima. (Párrafo 2)

El 16 de abril de 2014 se publicó en el Diario Oficial de la Federación la “Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, Que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe” misma que en su numeral 4.6 establece que las capturas que incidentalmente se obtenga de atún aleta azul o rojo (*Thunnus thynnus*) únicamente podrán retenerse si los organismos tienen, como mínimo un peso de 30 kilogramos o bien, una longitud furcal de 115 cm. Los ejemplares con peso o talla inferior a la establecida deben ser liberados en buenas condiciones de sobrevivencia.

Documentos estadísticos

01-21 Recomendación respecto a establecer un Programa de Documento Estadístico ICCAT para el patudo (Párrafo 6).

México no realiza 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 I y Tarea II.

Medidas relacionadas con especies individuales.

15-05. Recomendación para un mayor reforzamiento del plan de recuperación de las poblaciones de aguja azul y aguja blanca.

En México, no existe una pesquería comercial dirigida a dichas especies, siendo que su captura ocurre de manera incidental en la pesca dirigida al atún aleta amarilla con palangre, por lo que se ha establecido una cuota de captura incidental por semestre para pez espada y marlines con valores específicos (porcentajes), contribuyendo con ello a disminuir la presión por pesca ejercida sobre las citadas especies.

El 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 CICA.

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 Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, establece en el numeral 4.4 una tasa anual de captura incidental para pez espada, pez vela, atún rojo, marlín (de los géneros *Makaira* y *Tetrapturus*) y tiburones, en conjunto, no mayor al 20% de la captura nominal obtenida durante un año calendario de dicha pesquería, lo cual contribuye a la recuperación de estas poblaciones. Para los efectos de esta disposición, todos los viajes se computarán en el año de la fecha de su inicio y la evaluación de la captura nominal e incidental se realizará semestralmente.

En el numeral 4.7, se establece que las especies de marlín (géneros *Makaira* y *Tetrapturus*); pez vela (*Istiophorus albicans*) y pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*) que durante las operaciones de pesca de túnidos sean capturadas de manera fortuita, deben ser liberadas en buenas condiciones de sobrevivencia. Única y exclusivamente podrán retenerse los ejemplares de dichas especies que al traerlos al costado del barco, ya se encuentren muertos.

Otra de las medidas adoptadas por México para conducir a la recuperación de las especies de aguja blanca y azul es la penalización del comercio de dichas especies capturadas en la pesca deportivo recreativa, esto con fundamento en el Artículo 55 fracción IX de la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura Sustentables donde se establece que la SAGARPA procederá a la revocación de la concesión o permiso, cuando sus titulares comercialicen, bajo cualquier título jurídico, las capturas de la pesca 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)

México tiene un límite de captura anual de 200 t para el año 2018, 2019, 2020 y 2021, la cual no ha sido superada en 2020.

Esta pesquería se encuentra regulada por la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura Sustentables y la Norma Oficial Mexicana vigente NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, las cuales regulan el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe.

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 se han adoptado medidas de regulación pesquera que promueven se mantenga el rendimiento máximo sostenible las poblaciones capturadas de tiburón.

En primera instancia el aprovechamiento sostenible de los tiburones se encuentra regulado a través de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006, Pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas. Especificaciones para su aprovechamiento, dentro de la cual se enuncia no aumentar el esfuerzo pesquero sobre el recurso la cual tiene por objeto conducir a la conservación y protección de elasmobranquios y otras especies que son capturadas incidentalmente, además implementa medidas de protección a especies de tiburones que se encuentra en condiciones de protección a nivel internacional como el caso del tiburón ballena (*Rhincodon typus*), tiburón peregrino (*Cetorhinus maximus*), tiburón blanco (*Carcharodon carcharias*) pez sierra (*Pristis perotteti*, *P. pectinata* y *P. microdon*) mantarraya gigante (*Manta birostris*, *Mobula japonica*, *M. thurstoni*, *M. munkiana*, *M. hypostomata* y *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 Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, un límite máximo permisible de 45 unidades de esfuerzo pesquero para la pesquería de túnidos con palangre, cuya cifra es revisada periódicamente con base en los resultados de la investigación científica y tecnológica sobre el desarrollo de la pesquería.

México ha cumplido con las recomendaciones del SCRS de CICAA, referentes a la conservación del Tiburón zorro ojón (*Alopias* 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 ésta información se tienen avances para establecer la línea base respecto al estado de distribución y abundancia de estas especies con objeto de establecer medidas de ordenación para la protección de las mismas.

10-06. Recomendación de ICCAT sobre marrajo dientuso del Atlántico capturado en asociación con pesquerías de ICCAT (Párrafo 1) (DGOPA)

México comunica en los datos de Tarea I el seguimiento de la captura incidental del tiburón mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) del Atlántico norte en la pesca del atún aleta amarilla con palangre en el Golfo de México. Asimismo, en cuanto a las recomendaciones de la CICAA, se incluyeron dichas medidas en la actualización de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe.

Por su parte el Proyecto de Modificación a la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006, Pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas. Especificaciones para su aprovechamiento, publicado a consulta el 11 de febrero de 2015, establece la incorporación del tiburón mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) dentro de la prohibición de su retención, almacenamiento o transporte.

10-08 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre peces martillo (familia Sphyrnidae) capturados en asociación con pesquerías de ICCAT (Párrafo 3, 5, 6)

El aprovechamiento sostenible de las especies capturadas de tiburones se encuentra regulado a través de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006, Pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas. Especificaciones para su aprovechamiento, la cual tiene por objeto conducir a la conservación y protección de elasmobranquios y otras especies que son capturadas incidentalmente.

13-11. Recomendación de ICCAT sobre captura fortuita de tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT. (Párrafo 8)

Se incluyeron dichas medidas en el proceso de actualización de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe.

Se trabaja en fomentar la liberación de las tortugas marinas que sean capturadas vivas de forma fortuita, así como procedimientos técnicos para reducir la captura fortuita de tortugas y garantizar una cuidadosa manipulación de todas las tortugas que sean liberadas, con el fin de contribuir a su supervivencia.

11-08 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre la conservación del tiburón jaquetón capturado en asociación con pesquerías de ICCAT (Párrafo 7) (DGOPA)

El aprovechamiento sostenible de las especies capturadas de tiburones se encuentra regulado a través de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006, Pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas. Especificaciones para su aprovechamiento, la cual tiene por objeto conducir a la conservación y protección de elasmobranquios y otras especies que son capturadas incidentalmente. Asimismo, se incluyeron dichas medidas en la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006 y en la actualización de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-PESC-1996, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe.

11-09 Recomendación de ICCAT para reducir la captura fortuita incidental de aves marinas en la pesquería de palangre de ICCAT (Párrafo 7)

La recopilación de datos de captura y descartes se realiza a través del Programa Nacional de Observadores a bordo, quienes tienen el objetivo de recabar información sobre las operaciones de pesca y tipo de capturas por zonas y fechas, a efecto de contribuir a un mayor conocimiento de la pesquería y a la administración del recurso. Dentro de los registros del Programa de observadores, no se ha observado y registrado la presencia de aves marinas en las maniobras de pesca del atún aleta amarilla con palangre en el Golfo de México.

Otros

05-11. Resolución de ICCAT sobre Sagassum pelágico (Párrafo 1)

No aplica.

General

12-07. Recomendación de ICCAT sobre un sistema ICCAT para unas normas mínimas para la inspección en puerto. (Párrafo 7)

México no tiene embarcaciones que entren, desembarquen o transborden sus capturas en puertos que no sean los propios en el área regulada por esta Comisión.

No obstante la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura y Pesca Sustentable establece disposiciones para reglar las descargas en puertos, las cuales establecen que los interesados en descargar en puertos extranjeros, con embarcaciones de matrícula y bandera mexicanas, deberán cumplir para ello los requisitos que establezcan el reglamento de esta Ley y los Tratados o Acuerdos Internacionales de los que México sea parte, así como con los requisitos y permisos que para este efecto los países les requieran. Los permisos respectivos los expedirá la Secretaría únicamente a personas de nacionalidad mexicana.

99-07. Resolución sobre la mejora de estadísticas de las pesquerías de recreo. (Párrafo 2)

México destina exclusivamente 9 especies de forma exclusiva a la pesca deportiva dentro de una franja costera de 50 millas medidas desde la línea a partir de la cual se mide el Mar Territorial: 6 de ellas pertenecen a los denominados "Picudos" (contándose 4 especies distintas de Marlín; Pez Vela y Pez Espada) y 3 especies afines (sábalo o chiro; pez gallo y dorado), dentro de una franja de 50 millas náuticas contadas a partir de la línea de base desde la cual se mide el mar territorial.

Se ha seguido trabajando en la modernización, actualización y ampliación del Prontuario Estadístico de Pesca Deportiva que se publica en la página de internet de la CONAPESCA www.conapesca.gob.mx, donde se puede encontrar información sobre número de permisos por entidad federativa, por embarcación, el valor de los permisos, permisos por periodo de tiempo y categoría de embarcación, entre otros datos.

Por otra parte, se han tenido avances importantes en el fomento y regulación de la pesca deportivo-recreativa, actualmente la totalidad de los trámites para obtener un permiso de pesca se realiza totalmente por medios electrónicos. Los prestadores de servicios turísticos de pesca deportivo recreativa están obligados a presentar bitácoras de pesca donde informen las incidencias de la operación, así como el número de ejemplares capturados.

Asimismo, mediante programas de observadores a bordo se realiza el seguimiento de una parte representativa de esta actividad, con objeto de contar con elementos para la toma de decisiones administrativas y regulatorias.

05-08. Resolución sobre anzuelos circulares (párrafo 1-2)

México lleva a cabo la promoción 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 Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014 establece en su numeral 4.2 que la pesca comercial de túnidos con el sistema de palangre, únicamente podrá realizarse mediante el uso de embarcaciones mayores, operando un palangre atunero de superficie a la deriva por embarcación. Las características del palangre autorizado son las siguientes: a) Longitud máxima de 60,000 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

Se ha publicado la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-062-PESC-2007, para reglamentar la utilización del Sistema Satelital de Monitoreo de Embarcaciones Pesqueras, la cual es de observancia obligatoria para quienes realicen actividades de captura en embarcaciones pesqueras con motor estacionario (intraborda), potencia nominal superior a 80 Hp, con cubierta corrida y eslora superior a 10 m, que operen en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Océano Pacífico, Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, dentro de la Zona Económica Exclusiva, así como para aquellas embarcaciones de bandera mexicana que realicen actividades de pesca en alta mar.

Asimismo, en la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura Sustentables se señala que en las acciones de inspección y vigilancia de actividades pesqueras que se realicen en sistemas lagunarios, estuarinos, mar territorial y la zona económica exclusiva, la Secretaría podrá utilizar sistemas de localización y monitoreo satelital. Para estos efectos, dicha autoridad determinará, mediante disposiciones reglamentarias o en las concesiones y permisos, las embarcaciones que requieran el equipo especializado de monitoreo, para la operación de dichos sistemas.

03-12. Recomendación respecto a los deberes de las Partes contratantes y partes, entidades o entidades pesqueras no contratantes colaboradoras en relación con sus barcos que pescan en la zona del Convenio ICCAT.

Los barcos bajo su bandera de México cumplen con las medidas de conservación y ordenación de la Comisión.

A través de la LGPAS se controla a los barcos autorizados a pescar las especies reguladas por la CICAA en la zona del convenio, se ha establecido que las actividades de pesca comercial requieren la expedición de un permiso y/o concesión, previo cumplimiento de los requisitos que se establezcan en esta Ley y en sus disposiciones reglamentarias.

De tal manera que el concesionario o permisionario deberá tener siempre a bordo el documento que demuestre que la embarcación está autorizada para operar, la cual deberá tener matrícula y bandera mexicanas y estar registrada en el Registro Público Marítimo Nacional, en los términos de la Ley de Navegación, así como en el Registro Nacional de Pesca y Acuicultura. Las embarcaciones pesqueras que establezca el reglamento de la presente Ley deberán llevar un libro de registro que se denominará bitácora de pesca.

Asimismo, se tiene establecido y mantiene actualizado un registro de barcos de pesca autorizados a enarbolar su bandera y autorizados a pescar las especies reguladas por la CICAA en la zona del Convenio.

05-09. Recomendación de ICCAT sobre el cumplimiento de las obligaciones de comunicar las estadísticas (Párrafo 3).

México ha facilitado a la CICAA las estadísticas de captura y esfuerzo con las observaciones relativas a la fuente de información y trabaja continuamente para la aplicación de medidas correctivas a través del trabajo directo de sus instituciones involucradas con el Programa de Observadores a Bordo, el sector productivo y el sector gubernamental.

16-15 Recomendación sobre un programa para el transbordo. (ANEXO 3 Párrafo 6).

El control de los transbordos en el mar se lleva a cabo conforme a lo establecido en el Artículo 73 y 41 Fracción XV de la LGPAS, a través de la Secretaría, mediante el otorgamiento de permisos para descargar en puertos extranjeros o transbordar especies capturadas por embarcaciones pesqueras de bandera mexicana, siempre y cuando los interesados proporcionen, adjunta a la solicitud del permiso y presenten información del número y fecha de la concesión, permiso al amparo del cual se realizó la captura; las especies y su volumen a descargar o transbordar; la fecha y lugar de traslado o transbordo; los datos que identifiquen la embarcación a la que se transbordarán los productos, y el puerto de destino final. Cabe mencionar, que, a pesar de que dicho supuesto está contemplado en la ley, a la fecha es obligatorio para todo titular de un permiso o concesión el realizar el arribo de la captura en puerto.

De igual manera el Artículo 74 de la LGPAS se establece que se requiere permiso para la descarga en puertos mexicanos, que realicen embarcaciones pesqueras de bandera extranjera, de productos pesqueros vivos, frescos, enhielados o congelados provenientes de la pesca comercial.

10-10. Recomendación de ICCAT para establecer normas mínimas para los programas de observadores científicos de buques pesqueros (Párrafo 5).

México ha proporcionado a la Comisión en tiempo y forma los informes sobre el programa nacional de observadores a bordo, describiendo cada uno de los apartados solicitados, así como la proporción de material adjunto (manual, fichas, guías de identificación, etc.).

11-10 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre recopilación de información y armonización de datos sobre captura fortuita en las pesquerías de ICCAT (Párrafo 1 C y 1 E)

La recopilación de datos de captura y descartes se realiza a través del Programa Nacional de Observadores a bordo, quienes tienen el objetivo de recabar información sobre las operaciones de pesca y tipo de capturas por zonas y fechas, a efecto de contribuir a un mayor conocimiento de la pesquería y a la administración del recurso, así como al cumplimiento de las obligaciones contraídas en el contexto internacional de manejo de la pesquería.

Por otro lado, las acciones emprendidas para reducir los descartes en la pesquería son el establecimiento de un límite máximo permisible de 34 unidades de esfuerzo pesquero para la pesquería de túnidos con palangre, cuya cifra será revisada periódicamente con base en los resultados de la investigación científica y tecnológica sobre el desarrollo de la pesquería según lo establecido en el numeral 4.3 de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, así mismo para cada embarcación se ha autorizado una tasa anual de captura incidental de atún azul o rojo (*Thunnus thynnus*), marlin (de los géneros *Makaira* y *Tetrapturus*), pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*), pez vela (*Istiophorus albicans*) y tiburones, en conjunto, no debe ser mayor del 20% de su captura nominal (captura total que incluye los peces liberados vivos), obtenida durante un año calendario. Para verificar esta disposición todos los viajes se computarán en el año de la fecha de su inicio y la evaluación de la captura nominal e incidental se realizará semestralmente, conforme a lo establecido en el numeral 4.4 de la Norma.

Dentro del mismo contexto una de las medidas adoptadas para reducir la captura fortuita en la pesquería de túnidos con palangre se encuentra contenida en el numeral 4.7 de la Norma NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, donde se establece que las especies de marlin (géneros *Makaira* y *Tetrapturus*); pez vela (*Istiophorus albicans*) y pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*) que durante las operaciones de pesca de túnidos sean capturadas de manera fortuita, deben ser liberadas en buenas condiciones de sobrevivencia. Única y exclusivamente podrán retenerse los ejemplares de dichas especies que al traerlos al costado del barco, ya se encuentren muertos.

11-15 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre penalizaciones aplicables en caso de incumplimiento de las obligaciones en materia de comunicación (Párrafo 1)

México ha mantenido una mejora continua sobre los procedimientos en materia de comunicación para las especies capturadas incidentalmente, particularmente sobre tiburones.

11-16 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre acuerdos de acceso (Párrafo 5)

No se ha registrado ninguna actividad al respecto.

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

No aplica.

Tabla 1. Captura desembarcada de atunes y especies afines por la flota palangrera mexicana en 2020.

<i>Código</i>	<i>Captura (t)</i>	<i>Captura (ejemplares)</i>
YFT	817	24,296
BFT	28	101
BET	3	52
SKJ	4	772
BLF	3	735
ALB	1	48
WAH	15	1,160
BUM	39	759
SAI	20	1,225
SWO	21	471
WHM	10	509
FAL	9	126
SMA	2	32
THR	3	33
BSH	0	0
OCS	0	7
SPN	0	2
OTRO ^a	13	1,530
OTRO ^b	6	76
OTRO ^c	1	33

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

La pêche des espèces de thonidés et des espèces apparentées a atteint une production de 18037,4 TM au cours de l'année 2020 contre 15221 TM au cours de l'année 2019 en termes de volume, soit une augmentation en volume de 18,5 %. 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, tel qu'en témoignent la série de documents scientifiques, ainsi que des bases de données de la Tâche II, soumises par les chercheurs marocains aux différentes réunions scientifiques du SCRS, à des fins d'évaluation de stocks de thonidés.

RÉSUMÉ

La pêche des espèces de thonidés et des espèces apparentées a atteint une production de 18037,4 TM au cours de l'année 2020 contre 15221 TM au cours de l'année 2019 en termes de volume, soit une augmentation en volume de 18,5 %. 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, tel qu'en témoignent la série de documents scientifiques, ainsi que des bases de données de la Tâche II, soumises par les chercheurs marocains aux différentes réunions scientifiques du SCRS, à des fins d'évaluation de stocks de thonidés.

RESUMEN

La pêche des espèces de thonidés et des espèces apparentées a atteint une production de 18037,4 TM au cours de l'année 2020 contre 15221 TM au cours de l'année 2019 en termes de volume, soit une augmentation en volume de 18,5 %. 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, tel qu'en témoignent la série de documents scientifiques, ainsi que des bases de données de la Tâche II, soumises par les chercheurs marocains aux différentes réunions scientifiques du SCRS, à des fins d'évaluation de stocks de thonidés.

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

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

1.1 Exploitation des thonidés

Les principales espèces de thonidés exploitées par les pêcheurs marocains sont :

- le thon rouge,
- l'espadon,
- le thon obèse,
- le listao,
- l'albacore,
- les requins,
- les thonidés mineurs (bonite à dos rayé, Auxide, etc.) ainsi que bien d'autres espèces.

Ces espèces sont exploitées par un armement national diversifié, constitué de navires de pêche armés à la senne, à la palangre et à la ligne à main. Des madragues sont également mises en service pour l'exploitation du thon rouge. Les débarquements sont effectués au niveau des ports, des villages de pêcheurs et des points de débarquement aménagés le long des côtes marocaines.

1.2 Zones de pêche

Le thon rouge, le thon obèse et les thonidés mineurs (Bonite à dos rayé, Auxide, palomette, etc...) sont principalement pêchés sur la côte atlantique marocaine. Quelques unités artisanales et côtières capturent accessoirement le thon rouge en Méditerranée marocaine durant la période allant du 15 juin au 15 octobre. Des espèces de thonidés mineurs sont également capturées en Méditerranée marocaine.

L'espadon est capturé essentiellement en Méditerranée et au sud de la côte atlantique marocaine, entre Tan-Tan jusqu'au sud de Dakhla.

Quant au germon, thon obèse et à l'albacore, ils sont pêchés en Atlantique au moyen de navires côtiers 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 dans les côtes atlantiques.

1.3 Techniques de pêche

Les thonidés et espèces apparentées sont pêchées essentiellement par quatre (4) techniques de pêche :

La madrague :

Cet engin cible principalement le thon rouge et accessoirement les thonidés mineurs. En 2020, 18 madragues ont été autorisées à caler, dans les eaux nationales de la façade Atlantique. Habituellement, la période d'activité des madragues se situe entre les mois d'avril et juillet de chaque année.

Ligne à main et palangre de surface :

Elles sont utilisées principalement par une importante communauté de pêcheurs artisanaux qui comptent dans leur flottille des centaines de barques artisanales (petits métiers) opérant au niveau du Détroit de Gibraltar et le long des côtes méditerranéennes et atlantiques, de longueur inférieure à 7m et de TJB < 3 tonneaux.

Cette activité de pêche, utilisant ces engins de pêche, capture des grandes tailles de thon rouge et parfois même le thon obèse dans les régions sud du Maroc. Cette activité est presque continue durant toute l'année.

L'espadon est principalement capturé par la palangre dérivante de surface et la ligne. D'autres espèces sont également capturées accessoirement par ces engins, notamment les thonidés mineurs et les espèces de requins.

Senne tournante :

Cette technique de pêche est utilisée par les senneurs (dits sardiniers) qui ne pratiquent la pêche aux thonidés que de manière occasionnelle et accidentelle. L'activité se pratique essentiellement en Atlantique, et les espèces capturées, notamment des thonidés majeurs, sont d'un poids et d'une taille inférieurs aux individus capturés par d'autres techniques de pêche comme la madrague.

Il est à noter que cette technique réalise des quantités importantes de prises accessoires constituées essentiellement de thonidés mineurs et de thonidés tropicaux (listao).

Elle est également pratiquée par quatre navires de type thonier, spécialisés dans la capture du thon rouge vivant dans les eaux internationales en Méditerranée.

1.4 Engraissement des thonidés

L'établissement d'engraissement de thon rouge vivant, dénommé « BLUE FARM » enregistré sur le registre ICCAT dédié à cet effet sous l'identifiant AT001MAR00002, a été autorisée au titre de l'année 2020 avec une capacité d'engraissement de 3 200 TM

La ferme marocaine a été approvisionnée à partir de thon rouge vivant provenant des madragues dont le transfert et la mise en cage ont été réalisées en présence d'un observateur régional ICCAT (**Tableau 1**).

Les opérations de mise à mort du thon rouge vivant après engraissement dans la ferme BLUE FARM, ont été réalisées en présence aussi de l'observateur régional ICCAT 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 II : Recherche et statistiques

2.1 Déclaration des statistiques Tâche I et II

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 I et II communiquées, est donnée aux tableaux **2, 3, 4, 5, 6 et 7**.

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 2020.

2.3 Echantillon de taille de thon rouge prélevé pendant le transport

En 2020, aucun senneur thonier marocain, n'a opéré dans le cadre de la JFO. Pour les madragues, aucune mortalité accidentelle de thon rouge n'a été enregistrée 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 2020, les données de taille/poids de 3611 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 mise 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 158 cm et 287 cm SFL avec une longueur moyenne d'environ 220 cm.

2.5 Activités de recherche

En 2020, l'Institut National de Recherche halieutique (INRH) a continué sa contribution en matière de recherche sur les thonidés, aussi bien dans le cadre du projet GBYP, qu'au sein du SCRS, en vue d'améliorer des connaissances sur la biologie, la structure ainsi que l'état des stocks des thonidés en particulier l'espadon, le thon rouge. En témoignent notamment les documents scientifiques présentés par l'équipe scientifique marocaine aux réunions intersession et des réunions annuelles des groupe d'espèce et les réunions du groupe technique MSE sur le thon rouge

Aussi, durant cette année-là, et conformément à la recommandation 19-04/20-07, le Maroc a continué son suivi scientifique dans la ferme pour l'étude du taux de croissance de thon rouge engraisé, dont les données ont été soumises au sous-groupe sur l'étude de croissance mandaté par le SCRS pour analyse.

Conformément au paragraphe 1c de la Rec. 06-07, il a été précédé également à l'échantillonnage d'environ 1000 spécimens de thon rouge engraisé lors des opérations de mise à mort dans la ferme d'engraissement Bluefarm installée en Atlantique.

Durant l'année 2020, le Maroc a aussi poursuivi sa collaboration dans le cadre des projets de recherche ICCAT. Ainsi, pour la cinquième 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 l'ICCAT. Malgré la pandémie COVID 19, le Maroc a pu collecter des échantillons biologiques (otolithes et muscle) de 7 spécimens de thons rouges et les a transmis au coordinateur de programme d'études biologiques et génétique pour analyse.

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 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 les données de capture et d'effort sur l'espèce cible, mais aussi sur les prises accessoires et les rejets, notamment le requin taupe bleu.

Au cours de l'année 2020 et suite aux restrictions de sécurité imposées par la propagation de la pandémie COVID-19, ce programme a été temporairement interrompu.

2.7 Prises accidentelles des oiseaux de mer & taux de capture accidentelle des tortues de mer

Il ressort des enquêtes menées sur le terrain auprès des marins pêcheurs des palangriers artisanaux ciblant les thonidés et espèces voisines, ce qui suit :

- Les deux principales espèces de tortues pêchées accidentellement sont la Tortue Caouane (*Caretta caretta*) et la Tortue Luth (*Dermochelys Coriacea*). Cette dernière est nettement la plus dominante avec environ 70% de la capture totale en effectif. Ces espèces sont rarement rencontrées lors des opérations de pêche. A titre indicatif, ces tortues peuvent être prises dans les palangres une fois sur toutes les 10 marées réalisées.
- Quand la tortue est prise vivante dans leurs palangres, les pêcheurs procèdent au décrochage de l'hameçon de l'animal avant sa remise dans l'eau. Si la tortue est morte ou a déjà avalé l'hameçon, les pêcheurs coupent la ligne la plus proche de l'hameçon puis relâchent la tortue en mer.
- Concernant les oiseaux de mer, aucune information n'est actuellement disponible sur les prises accidentelles de ces espèces, bien que les pêcheurs signalent que ces derniers sont souvent observés dans le ciel, mais ils ne sont jamais pris dans leurs engins.

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

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° d'exigence antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
S:GEN01	S01	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Envoyé le 2021/09/10.
S:GEN02	S02	Caractéristiques des flottilles (T1FC)	Envoyé le 2021/04/06, 2021/06/03, 2021/08/04 et le 2021/09/11.
S:GEN03	S03	Estimation de la prise nominale de la tâche 1 (T1NC)	Envoyé le 2021/04/06, 2021/04/27, 2021/06/03, 2021/08/04 et le 2021/09/11.
S:GEN04	S04	Prise et effort de la tâche 2 (T2CE)	Envoyé le 2021/04/06, 2021/08/04 et le 2021/09/11.
S:GEN05	S05	Échantillons de taille de la tâche 2 (T2SZ)	Envoyé le 2021/04/06, 2021/08/04 et le 2021/09/11.
S:GEN06	S06	Estimations de la prise par taille de la tâche 2 (T2CS)	Envoyé le 2021/08/04 et le 2021/09/11.
S:GEN07	S07	Campagnes de marquage scientifique (inventaires)	Non applicable. Aucun marquage n'a été réalisé au niveau national ni dans le cadre de GBYP.
S:GEN08	S08	Déclaration de marquage conventionnel (appositions/récupérations)	Non applicable. Aucun marquage n'a été réalisé au niveau national ni dans le cadre de GBYP.
S:GEN09	S09	Déclaration de marquage électronique (appositions/récupérations)	Non applicable. Aucun marquage n'a été réalisé au niveau national ni dans le cadre de GBYP.
S:GEN10	S10	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux	Les formulaires ST09 a été envoyé le 10/09/2021.
S:GEN11	S11	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 16-14	Le rapport envoyé le 2021/09/14.
S:GEN12	S12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'est pas concerné par la mer de Sargasse.
S:GEN13	S13	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 applicable, le Maroc n'opère ce type de pêcheries.
S:BFT01	S15	Tâche 2 : Échantillons de taille de spécimens mis à mort dans les fermes (BFT)	Le formulaire ST06-T2 FM envoyé le 2021/08/04.

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° d'exigence antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
S:BFT02	S16	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	Le formulaire ST06-T2 FM envoyé le 2021/08/04.
S:BFT03	S17	Tâche 2 : Échantillons de taille provenant de caméras stéréoscopiques (rapports récapitulatifs au moment de la mise en cage du thon rouge)	Le formulaire ST06-T2 FM envoyé le 2021/08/04.
S:BFT04	S18	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux (BFT)	Données communiquées dans les formulaires ST03-ST04-ST05-ST06.
S:BFT05	S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non applicable
S:BFT06	S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Données communiqués au groupe d'espèce sur le thon rouge en juillet 2021.
S:BFT07	S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités renforcées d'échantillonnage biologique	Des échantillons biologiques et génétiques envoyés au coordinateur GBYP. Un document SCRS conjoint sera présenté par le coordinateur de GBYP avant la prochaine évaluation de thon rouge Est.
S:BFT09	S53	Déclaration des activités scientifiques réalisées par les navires opérant dans le contexte d'un projet scientifique d'un institut de recherche intégré dans un programme de recherche scientifique	Non applicable. Aucun projet scientifique n'est en place.
S:TRO01	S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/listao, rejets compris	Les formulaires des statistiques T 1 et T2 envoyés le 2021/04/06, 2021/04/27.
S:TRO02	S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact écologique)	le plan de gestion de DCP est communiqué le 2021/01/29.
S:TRO03	S44	Tâche 3 : Informations sur les DCP (tropicaux) (mois, carrés 1x1, type de DCP, etc.)	Envoyé le 2021/04/06.
S:TRO04	S45	Tâche 3 : Données sur les navires de support dans les pêcheries tropicales (BB/PS)	Envoyé le 2021/04/06
S:TRO05	S46	Tâche 3 : Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (tropicaux)	Envoyé le 06/04/2021.
S:TRO10	S46b	Information sur les systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Non applicable, aucun système n'est actuellement en place.
S:TRO06	S47	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'échantillonnage portuaire (tropicaux)	Envoyé le 2021/04/06.
S:TRO07	S48	Données historiques d'opérations sous DCP	Non applicable. Le Maroc a développé la pêche sous DCP pour la première fois en 2020.

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° d'exigence antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
S:TRO09	S58	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique	Non applicable, aucun système n'est actuellement en place.
S:BIL03	S55	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et vivants de makaires/de makaires épée	Non applicable. La pêche des makaires est interdite. Aucun rejet enregistré.
S:BIL04	S56	Informations sur les programmes de collecte de données de la pêche artisanale et/ou de petits métiers.	Non applicable. La pêche des makaires est interdite.
S:BIL05	S57	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique concernant BIL	Non applicable. La pêche des makaires est interdite.
S:SHK01	S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	Non applicable. Le Maroc communique les données de capture par espèce.
S:SHK02	S50	Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taube bleu et de l'échantillonnage biologique de cette espèce	Le programme observateur a été suspendu temporairement en 2020 à cause de la pandémie. Données Tâche 1 et II envoyés le 10/09/2021.
S:SHK03	S51	Informations sur le requin peau bleue	Le programme observateur a été suspendu temporairement en 2020 à cause de la pandémie. Données Tâche 1 et II envoyés le 10/09/2021.
S:SHK04	S54	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	Le programme observateur a été suspendu temporairement en 2020 à cause de la pandémie. Données Tâche 1 et II envoyés le 10/09/2021.
S:BYC01	S37	Fournir les guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Non applicable. Aucun guide actuellement n'est disponible.
S:BYC02	S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Information disponible figure dans le rapport national sur la pêche thonière.
S:BYC03	S39	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	Le programme observateur a été suspendu temporairement en 2020 à cause de la pandémie. Information disponible figure dans le rapport national sur la pêche thonière.
S:BYC04	S41	Notification des mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales par le biais de moyens alternatifs	L'information disponible est incluse dans le rapport national et dans le rapport de S11.
S:BYC05	S42	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	L'information disponible est incluse dans le rapport national.

Ile Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

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

RAPPORT ANNUEL, Ile PARTIE, CHAPÎTRE 3

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
GÉNÉRAL	M:GEN01	GEN0001	Rapports annuels	Transmis le 2021/09/14.
	M:GEN02	GEN0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Transmis le 2021/09/14.
	M:GEN03	GEN0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	Transmis le 2021/07/14.
	M:GEN04	GEN0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Non applicable, Le Maroc n'affrète pas de navires.
	M:GEN05	GEN0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Non applicable, Le Maroc n'affrète pas de navires.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006 a	Rapports sur les transbordements en mer	Transmis le 2021/09/02.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006 b	Rapports sur les transbordements au port	Transmis le 2021/09/02.
	M:GEN07	GEN0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non-applicable. Le Maroc n'a pas de navires qui transbordent en mer.
	M:GEN08	GEN0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port.	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'a pas de navires de charges autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique.
	M:GEN09	GEN0009	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique (et modifications ultérieures).	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'autorise pas les palangriers à transborder en mer dans la zone de convention ICCAT.
	M:GEN10	GEN0010 a	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	Transmis le 2021/01/12.
	M:GEN10	GEN0010 b	Points de contact pour la réception des copies des rapports d'inspection au port	Transmis le 2020/08/13.
	M:GEN11	GEN0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.	Transmis le 2021/01/12.
	M:GEN12	GEN0012	Délai de notification préalable requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	Il est de 72 Heures, transmis le 2021/01/12.
	M:GEN13	GEN0013	Rapport de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port	NEANT, 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	GEN0014	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port contenant des constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente (et autres lorsque cela est possible)	Jusqu'au 2021/09/10, 19 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.	
M:GEN15	GEN0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	NEANT, le Département de la Pêche Maritime du Royaume du Maroc n'a pas constaté d'infraction lors des inspections menées dans ses ports.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
	M:GEN16	GEN0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	NEANT, 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	GEN0017	Informations des accords/arrangements bilatéraux ou multilatéraux qui autorisent un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération	Transmis le 2021/08/30.
	M:GEN18	GEN0018	Accords d'accès et modification	Transmis le 2021/08/31.
	M:GEN19	GEN0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Transmis le 2021/08/31.
	M:GEN20	GEN0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus de longueur hors tout	Transmis le : 2021/01/19 2021/02/12
	M:GEN21	GEN0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus de longueur hors tout	Le Maroc n'a pas d'informations actualisées à déclarer au sujet des actions internes pour les navires de 20m ou plus.
	M:GEN23	GEN0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Non applicable, le Maroc n'opère pas ce type de pêcheries.
	M:GEN24	GEN0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	Transmis le 2021/08/30.
	M:GEN25	GEN0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Liste IUU Par. 3 de la Rec. 18-08 pas encore reçue pour pouvoir faire des commentaires.
	M:GEN26	GEN0026	Mesures commerciales ; soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Transmis le 2021/09/14.
	M:GEN27	GEN0027	Données sur la non-application	Transmis le 2021/07/14.
	M:GEN28	GEN0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Néant . Le Royaume du Maroc n'a reçu de la part du Secrétariat aucune information sur des allégations de non application.
	M:GEN29	GEN0029	Observations de navires	Le Royaume du Maroc n'a procédé à aucune transmission au secrétariat de l'ICCAT étant donné qu'il ne dispose pas, à ce jour, d'informations pertinentes à transmettre.
	M:GEN30	GEN0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	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	GEN0031	Autorité nationale responsable de l'inspection en mer et autres agences maritimes d'appui, selon le cas et/ou autorité nationale responsable de la madrague et des activités d'élevage de thon rouge	Néant. 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.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
	M:GEN32	GEN0032	Point(s) de contact désigné(s) (POC) au sein de l'autorité responsable de la mise en oeuvre du programme	Néant. 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	GEN0033	Rapport sur toute activité menée dans le cadre du programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection	Néant. 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	GEN0034	Demande de radiation du navire de liste de navires IUU finale	Néant. Le Royaume du Maroc n'a pas de navire qui figure sur la liste IUU finale.
	M:GEN35	GEN0035	Plan d'action d'urgence (EAP) pour le sauvetage de l'observateur	Transmis le 2020/12/30.
	M:GEN36	GEN0036	Rapports sur les incidents impliquant les observateurs qui ont déclenché l'EAP, y compris toute action corrective prise	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 2021.
	M:GEN37	GEN0037	Rapport concernant la récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Néant, aucune opération de récupération des engins de pêche perdus, autres que les palangres n'a été enregistrée en 2021.
	M:GEN38	GEN0038	Rapport concernant la non-récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Néant, aucun engin de pêche n'a été déclaré perdu en 2021.
	M:GEN39	GEN0039	Points de contact afin de faciliter la coopération concernant l'observation de navires (facultatif)	Néant, car points de contact non encore désigné.
THON ROUGE	M:BFT01	BFT1001	Fermes de thon rouge	Transmis le 2021/04/21.
	M:BFT02	BFT1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	Transmis le 2021/08/27.
	M:BFT03	BFT1003	Déclaration de report du poisson resté en cages	Néant, le report du poisson resté en cages n'est pas autorisé.
	M:BFT04	BFT1004	Rapport/déclaration de mise en cages du thon rouge	Transmis le : - 2021/06/18 - 2021/07/06
	M:BFT05	BFT1005	Madragues de thon rouge	-Transmis le 2021/02/05 - le nombre total de madragues autorisées : dix-huit (18).
	M:BFT07	BFT1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de capacité	Transmis le 2021/02/03.
	M:BFT08	BFT1008	Plan de la capacité d'élevage et révisions, le cas échéant	Transmis le 2021/02/03.
	M:BFT09	BFT1009	Modifications des plans de pêche	Transmis le : - 2021/03/01 - 2021/03/02 - 2021/05/24
	M:BFT10	BFT1010	Informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en oeuvre de la Rec. 18-02	Transmis le 2020/09/10.
	M:BFT11	BFT1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2020	Transmis le 2021/08/04.
	M:BFT12	BFT1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	- Transmis le 2021/04/14 - Le nombre de navires de capture de thon rouge autorisés : quatre (04).

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
	M:BFT13	BFT1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	- Transmis le : - 2021/03/09 - 2021/03/17 - Le nombre d'autres navires de thon rouge autorisés : vingt-deux (22).
	M:BFT14	BFT1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes (JFO)	Néant, Les navires marocains n'ont pas participé à aucune opération de pêche conjointe.
	M:BFT15	BFT1015	Messages VMS	Oui, applicable.
	M:BFT16	BFT1016	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Transmise le 2021/02/01.
	M:BFT17	BFT1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non-applicable Aucun navire BFT battant pavillon marocain n'a exercé en dehors de la ZEE nationale pendant la saison 2021 et donc Le Royaume du Maroc ne détache pas de navires d'inspection.
	M:BFT18	BFT1018	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non-applicable Aucun navire BFT battant pavillon marocain n'a exercé en dehors de la ZEE nationale pendant la saison 2021 et donc Le Royaume du Maroc ne détache pas de navires d'inspection.
	M:BFT19	BFT1019	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Non-applicable Aucun navire BFT battant pavillon marocain n'a exercé en dehors de la ZEE nationale pendant la saison 2021 et donc Le Royaume du Maroc ne détache pas de navires d'inspection.
	M:BFT20	BFT1020	Ports de transbordement de thon rouge	Transmis le 2021/01/12.
	M:BFT21	BFT1021	Ports de débarquement de thon rouge	Transmis le 2021/01/12.
	M:BFT22	BFT1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Dix-neuf (19) rapports hebdomadaires durant la période durant la saison 2021 (du 2021/05/03 au 2021/09/12).
	M:BFT23	BFT1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	Non applicable. Le Maroc ne fait pas partie des CPC qui pêchent le thon rouge de l'Atlantique Ouest.
	M:BFT24	BFT1024	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon rouge a été utilisée	La pêche n'est pas encore fermée.
	M:BFT25	BFT1025	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm.	Non applicable. Le Maroc fait partie de la zone Atlantique Est et Méditerranée.
	M:BFT27	BFT1027	Rapport annuel sur le BCD	Transmis le 2021/09/08.
	M:BFT28	BFT1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Les dates d'envoi des demandes de mises à jour : - 2021/04/30 - 2021/05/31
	M:BFT29	BFT1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	Transmise le 2016/04/26.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
	M:BFT30	BFT1030	Législation relative au BCD	Le Maroc a utilisé le système eBCD pendant la saison de pêche de thon rouge 2021, et ce, pour tous les segments intervenant dans cette pêcherie.
	M:BFT31	BFT1031	Résumé de marquage, échantillon de marque des BCD	Néant, le Maroc n'a pas de programmes d'apposition de marques sur la queue du BFT.
	M:BFT32	BFT1032	Navires ne figurant pas comme navires de pêche de BFT mais dont on sait ou qui sont présumés avoir pêché du E-BFT	Néant, le Maroc n'a pas relevé que des navires ne figurant pas sur le Registre ICCAT des navires de capture du thon rouge ont capturé du thon rouge de l'Est.
	M:BFT33	BFT1033	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	Toutes les données ont été saisies directement par l'administrateur CPC ; à l'exception des données dont il n'a pas la main pour les introduire. Ces dernières sont introduites par le Secrétariat/consortium.
	M:BFT34	BFT1034	Rapport sur les transferts à l'intérieur des fermes et contrôles aléatoires	Rapport transmis le 2021/03/31.
ESPÈCES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	TRO2001	Liste des navires de BET/YFT/SKJ et modification ultérieure	24 navires.
	M:TRO02	TRO2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure	Cf Exigence scientifique « S2 » transmis le 2021/04/06.
	M:TRO03	TRO2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de BET/YFT/SKJ	NEANT, le Département de la Pêche Maritime du Royaume du Maroc n'a reçu aucune notification sur une éventuelle infraction en vertu du par. 51 de la recommandation 19-02.
	M:TRO06	TRO2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Transmis le 2021/09/14.
	M:TRO07	TRO2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Les dates d'envoi des demandes de mises à jour : - 2021/04/30 - 2021/05/31
	M:TRO09	TRO2009	Prises trimestrielles de thonidés tropicaux	Transmis les : - 2020/10/20 - 2021/01/13 - 2021/04/22 - 2021/07/09
	M:TRO10	TRO2010	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (inclure dans le plan de gestion des DCP - cf. aussi exigence S25)	Transmis le 2021/01/29.
	M:TRO11	TRO2011	Plans de gestion de la capacité/de pêche de thonidés tropicaux	Transmis le 2021/01/29.
	M:TRO13	TRO2013	Prises mensuelles de thonidés tropicaux (BET; SKJ; YFT)	- Quatre (04) rapports en 2020 couvrant la période septembre-décembre 2020 ; - Huit (08) rapports en 2021 (couvrant la période janvier –Août 2021).
	M:TRO14	TRO2014	Prises hebdomadaires de thon obèse	Le Maroc n'a pas encore atteint 80% de leur quota.
M:TRO15	TRO2015	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité de la limite de capture de thon obèse a été utilisée	La pêche n'est pas encore fermée.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
	M:TRO17	TRO2017	Limite maximale de prise accessoire de thonidés tropicaux à bord	- 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	TRO2018	Mesures prises pour garantir l'application de l'exigence TRO 2017	- 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:TRO19	TRO2019	Différence entre l'effort de pêche de 2018 et l'effort de pêche de 2020	Transmis le 2021/09/07.
	M:TRO20	TRO2020	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique	Non applicable. Le Maroc déploie des observateurs scientifiques à bord des navires autorisés à pêcher les thonidés tropicaux.
ESPADON	M:SWO01	SWO3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Non-applicable, il n'y a pas eu d'importation déclarée ou détectée d'espardon congelé.
	M:SWO02	SWO3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Les dates d'envoi des demandes de mises à jour : - 2021/04/30 - 2021/05/31
	M:SWO03	SWO3003	Liste des navires ciblant l'espardon de la Méditerranée	Transmis le 2021/01/14.
	M:SWO04	SWO3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espardon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère pas des pêches sportives/récréatives dans la Méditerranée.
	M:SWO05	SWO3005	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Non applicable. Le Maroc ne délivre pas de permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en méditerranée.
	M:SWO06	SWO3006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espardon de la Méditerranée	Transmis le 2021/09/06.
	M:SWO07	SWO3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espardon de l'Atlantique Nord	Transmis le 2021/09/06.
	M:SWO10	SWO3010	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	Transmis le 2021/01/12.
	M:SWO11	SWO3011	Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO.	Transmis les : - 2020/10/13 - 2021/01/08 - 2021/04/05 - 2021/07/01
	M:SWO12	SWO3012	Résumé de la mise en oeuvre du programme de marquage	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère pas de pêche sportive /récréative de l'espardon en méditerranée.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
	M:SWO13	SWO3013	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non-applicable. Le Royaume du Maroc ne compte pas de navires de capture prenant part à des activités de pêche dirigées sur l'espadon de la Méditerranée hors ZEE (eaux internationales) et ne détache pas de navire d'inspection.
	M:SWO14	SWO3014	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non-applicable. Le Royaume du Maroc ne compte pas de navires de capture prenant part à des activités de pêche dirigées sur l'espadon de la Méditerranée hors ZEE (eaux internationales) et ne détache pas de navire d'inspection.
	M:SWO15	SWO3015	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	872 navires.
	M:SWO16	SWO3016	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non applicable, Le Maroc ne fait pas partie de l'Atlantique sud pour la pêcherie de l'Espadon.
	M:SWO17	SWO3017	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non applicable : Le Maroc n'a pas fixé de limite de prise accessoire.
	M:SWO18	SWO3018	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Le Maroc ne fait pas partie de l'Atlantique sud pour la pêcherie de l'Espadon.
	M:SWO19	SWO3019	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Non-applicable. Le Royaume du Maroc ne compte pas de navires de capture prenant part à des activités de pêche dirigées sur l'espadon de la Méditerranée hors ZEE (eaux internationales) et ne détache pas de navire d'inspection.
	M:SWO20	SWO3020	Plan de pêche pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Transmis le 2021/03/10.
GERMON				
	M:ALB03	ALB4003	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée.	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'a pas de navires autorisés à pêcher le germon de la Méditerranée
	M:ALB04	ALB4004	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le N-ALB pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'a pas de navires autorisés à pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Nord
	M:ALB05	ALB4005	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le S-ALB pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non applicable. Le Maroc ne fait pas partie de l'Atlantique Sud
	M:ALB06	ALB4006	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'a pas de limite de prise accessoire maximum de Germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord
	M:ALB07	ALB4007	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non applicable. Le Maroc Le Maroc ne fait pas partie de l'Atlantique Sud
ISTIOPHORI DÉS	M:BIL01	BIL5001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 19-05 et 16-11	Transmis le 2021/09/14.
	M:BIL04	BIL5004	Demande de dérogation de remise à l'eau de spécimens vivants de BUM/WHM/SPF et mesures prises pour limiter l'application de cette dérogation à ces pêcheries	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.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
	M:BIL05	BIL5005	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique concernant BIL	Le Maroc ne fait pas partie des CPC testant des systèmes de surveillance électronique avec des interactions de BIL
REQUINS				
	M:SHK05	SHK7005	Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins	Transmis le 2021/09/14.
AUTRES ESPÈCES PRISES ACCESSOIRES	M:BYC01	BYC8001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-09, paragr. 1, 2 et 7, amendée par la Rec. 13-11, et mesures pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO.	Cf section7 du chapitre II du Rapport annuel.
	M:BYC02	BYC8002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Cf section7 du chapitre II du Rapport annuel.
	M:BYC03	BYC8003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine.	Cf Exigence scientifique « S4 » de l'annexe de la 1ère partie du rapport annuel.
DIVERS				
	M:SDP01	SDP9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Néant, 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	MISC9002	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Le Maroc n'a pas soulevé d'objection à l'égard d'aucune recommandation ICCAT adoptée conformément aux procédures fixées par la Convention.

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

4.1 Limites de taille minimale

Conformément aux Recommandations de l'ICCAT, le Département des Pêches maritimes interdit la capture des poissons sous-taille et ce, aux termes d'un arrêté ministériel, modifiant et complétant l'arrêté du 03 octobre 1988 fixant la taille marchande minimale des espèces pêchées dans les eaux marocaines.

4.2 Limitation de l'effort de pêche

En application de la note circulaire 3887 du 18 août 1992, les investissements en matière de construction navale ont été suspendus depuis cette date afin d'assurer une compatibilité entre effort de pêche et niveau de l'état des stocks. Par ailleurs, la circulaire n° 001 du 01/02/2005, fixant les conditions d'octroi et de prorogation des autorisations de reconversion, de refonte et de remplacement des navires de pêche permet, d'apporter certaines modifications techniques aux navires de pêche actifs.

Pour la pêcherie du thon rouge, le Maroc souscrit pleinement aux dispositions des recommandations ICCAT 19-04/20-07 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 matérialisées par une méthodologie de contrôle et de surveillance des activités de la pêche des thonidés.

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. Ainsi, cette méthodologie comporte les mesures relatives aux actions suivantes :

- 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 ;
- Le suivi et le contrôle des opérations de pêche au niveau des madragues et de mise à mort au niveau des madragues et des fermes d'engraissement notamment à l'aide de la présence d'observateurs ;
- 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 ;
- 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 systématique d'observateurs, l'enregistrement vidéo des opérations de transfert et de mise en cage et l'utilisation des systèmes de caméras stéréoscopiques conformément aux conditions énumérées dans les Recommandations 19-04/20-07;
- Un Contrôle du thon rouge vivant présent dans une cage d'élevage par ferme d'engraissement dans la période allant de la fin des opérations de mise en cage jusqu'à la première opération de mise en cage de l'année suivante. Ce contrôle concerne également le système de traçabilité interne mis en place par la ferme d'engraissement ;
- La surveillance par VMS des navires de pêche assujettis effectuée par le Fishing Monitoring Center (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) ;
- 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 ;
- 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.

La surveillance en mer est aussi assurée par les autres autorités habilitées dans le cadre des attributions conférées par la réglementation nationale.

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

Durant la saison 2021, le royaume du Maroc a rencontré certaines difficultés à transmettre des données notamment celles en relation avec les exigences scientifiques dans les délais fixés par l'ICCAT.

En effet, ces difficultés sont la conséquence de la pandémie COVID 19, où certains chercheurs scientifiques chargés de recueillir ces données ont été atteints par le COVID 19 (voir notre courriel adressé au secrétariat à ce propos en date du 2021/07/31).

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	
		Poids (Kg)	Nombre de pièces
KENITRA 2	AT002MAR00010	92 127,42	461
LOS CENIZOSOS	AT002MAR00004	376 225,03	1902
LAS CUEVAS	AT002MAR00012	360 194,28	1826
ES SAHEL	AT002MAR00011	686 822,87	3448
PUNTA NEGRA	AT002MAR00005	541 656,03	2689
PRINCIPE	AT002MAR00002	382 733,01	1906
JOLOT	AT002MAR00007	252 260,11	1298
LA GARIFA	AT002MAR00003	109 639,89	549
KENITRA 1	AT002MAR00006	266 430,73	1388
TOTAL		3 068 089,37	15 467

Tableau 2. Statistiques générales.

<i>Espèces (code ICCAT)</i>	<i>TOTALTM 2020</i>	
<i>Espèce/Zone</i>	<i>Atlantique</i>	<i>Méditerranée</i>
Albacore (YFT)	343,5	0,0
Germon (ALB)	29,0	0,0
Thon obèse (BET)	1 032,6	0,0
Thon rouge (BFT)	3 088,6	365,1
Bacorette (LTA)	0,0	0,0
Listao (SKJ)	3 150,0	20,5
Bonite à dos rayé (BON)	5470,1	7,8
Auxide (FRI)	492,3	96,3
Palomette (BOP)	62,1	35,3
Espadon (SWO)	935,82	951
Makaire blanc (WHM)	0,0	0,0
Makaire Bleu (BUM)	0,0	0,0
Makaire noir	0,0	0,0
Voilier de l'Atlantique (SAI)	0,0	0,0
Grand requin blanc (WSH)	0,0	0,0
Grand requin marteau (SPK)	0,0	0,0
Requin gris (SBL)	34,6	0,0
Requin HÂ(GAG)	0,0	0,0
Requin marteau commun(SPZ)	0,0	0,0
Requin marteau Halicorne(SPL)	0,0	0,0
Requin perlon(HXT)	0,2	0,0
Requin sombre(DUS)	0,0	0,0
Requin Taupe bleue(SMA)	382,4	0,0
Requin Peau bleue	1 497,8	0,0
Taupe commune (POR)	0,0	0,0
Autres squalidés et requins (SHK)	0,0	0,0
Autres thonidés	40,2	0,0
SOUS TOTAL (TM)	16 561,4	1 476,0
TOTAL GENERAL (TM)	18 037,4	

Tableau 3. Données statistiques des Pêcheries de thon rouge Est (BFT-E) et de l'Espadon (SWO).

BFT	Engins	Volume
Atl	Trap	3 088,6
Atl	PS	00
Atl	LL	00
Atl	Gill	00
Méd	Hand (HL)	365,1
Méd	Gill	00
Méd	PS	00
Méd	LL	1,2
Méd	Trap	00
Tot-Atl		3 088,6
Tot-Méd		365,1
Tot		3 453,7

SWO	Engins	Volume
Atl	Trap	00
Atl	PS	00
Atl	Gill	00
Atl	HL	00
Atl	LL	935,8
Méd	LL	951
Méd	Gill	00
Méd	PS	00
Méd	Hand	00
Méd	Trap	00
Tot-Atl		935,8
Tot-Méd		951
Tot		1886,8

Tableau 4. 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	1750,1	303	34,7	2087,8
Atl	Gill	0	0	0	0	0
Atl	LL	0	2407,1	79,8	18	2504,9
Atl	PS	0	1312,9	109,5	9,4	1431,8
Méd	Trap	0	0	0	0	0
Méd	Hand	0	0	58	22,5	80,5
Méd	Gill	0	0	0	0	0
Méd	LL	0	6	14,5	6,3	26,8
Méd	PS	0	1,8	23,8	6,5	32,1
Tot-Atl		0	5470,1	492,3	62,1	6024,5
Tot-Méd		0	7,8	96,3	35,3	139,4
Total		0	5477,9	588,6	97,4	6163,9

Tableau 5. Données statistiques des autres espèces thonières.

	<i>Engins</i>	<i>Voilier (SAI)</i>	<i>Makaire</i>	<i>Albacore</i>	<i>Germon</i>	<i>Thon obèse</i>	<i>Listao</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
			<i>bleu (BUM)</i>	<i>(YFT)</i>	<i>(ALB)</i>	<i>(BET)</i>	<i>(SKJ)</i>	
Atl	Trap	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atl	PS	0	0	104,1	20	90	946	1160,1
Atl	Gill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atl	Hand	0	0	0	3	652	2204	2859
Atl	LL	0	0	239,4	6	290,6	0	536
<hr/>								
Méd	LL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Méd	Gill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Méd	PS	0	0	0	0	0	6,5	6,5
Méd	Hand	0	0	0	0	0	14	14
Méd	Trap	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<hr/>								
Tot-Atl		0	0	343,5	29	1032,6	3150	4555,1
Tot-Méd		0	0	0	0	0	20,5	20,5
Total		0	0	343,5	29	1032,6	3170,5	4575,6

Tableau 6. Données statistiques des requins et squalidés.

<i>Engin</i>	<i>Grand requin blanc (WSH)</i>	<i>Grand requin marteau (SPK)</i>	<i>Requin gris (SBL)</i>	<i>Requin HÅ (GAG)</i>	<i>Requin marteau commun (SPZ)</i>	<i>Requin marteau Halicorne (SPL)</i>	<i>Requin perlou (HXT)</i>	<i>Requin sombre (DUS)</i>	<i>Requin Taupe bleue (SMA)</i>	<i>Requin Peau bleue (BSH)</i>	<i>Requin Taupe commune (POR)</i>	<i>Autres Squales & Requins</i>	<i>Total</i>
Atl	Trap	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atl	PS	0	0	9,6	0,9	0	0	0,2	0	0	899,1	0	909,8
Atl	Gill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atl	LL & Hand	0	0	25	1,3	0	0	0	0	382,4	598,7	0	1007,4
<hr/>													
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
<hr/>													
Tot-Atl		0	0	34,6	2,2	0	0	0,2	0	382,4	1497,8	0	1917,2
Tot-Méd		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		0	0	34,6	2,2	0	0	0,2	0	382,4	1497,8	0	1917,2

Tableau 7. Récapitulatif des données générales de captures par zones et par espèces (TM).

<i>Espèce</i>	<i>Atlantique</i>	<i>Méditerranée</i>	<i>Total</i>
Thon rouge	3 088,6	365,1	3 453,7
Thon obèse	1 032,6	0	1 032,6
Thon germon	29	0	29
Listao	3 150,0	20,5	3 170,5
Thon albacore	343,5	0	343,5
Makaire blanc	0	0	0
Makaire bleu	0	0	0
Espadon	935,8	951	1 886,8
Petits thonidés	6 024,5	139,4	6 163,9
Autres thonidés	40,2	0	40,2
Requins & squalidés	1 917,2	0	1 917,2
TOTAL	1 6561,4	1 476	18 037,4

Tableau 8. Récapitulatif des données Tâche I et II disponibles pour l'année 2020 (voir données détaillées sur support électronique en annexe à ce rapport).

Espèce/stock	Type données	Code engin
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 mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille - Données sur les opérations sous DCP	LL&PS
Thon obèse (BET)	- Données de prises nominales - Caractéristiques des flottilles - Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille - Données sur les opérations sous DCP	LL&PS
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	LLSWO
Bonite à dos rayé de l'Atlantique (BON)	- Données de prises nominales - Caractéristiques des flottilles - Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille	Hand

**ANNUAL REPORT OF MOROCCO
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU MAROC
INFORME ANUAL DE MARRUECOS**

SUMMARY

La pêche des espèces de thonidés et des espèces apparentées a atteint une production de 18037,4 TM au cours de l'année 2020 contre 15221 TM au cours de l'année 2019 en termes de volume, soit une augmentation en volume de 18,5 %. 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, tel qu'en témoignent la série de documents scientifiques, ainsi que des bases de données de la Tâche II, soumises par les chercheurs marocains aux différentes réunions scientifiques du SCRS, à des fins d'évaluation de stocks de thonidés.

RÉSUMÉ

La pêche des espèces de thonidés et des espèces apparentées a atteint une production de 18037,4 TM au cours de l'année 2020 contre 15221 TM au cours de l'année 2019 en termes de volume, soit une augmentation en volume de 18,5 %. 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, tel qu'en témoignent la série de documents scientifiques, ainsi que des bases de données de la Tâche II, soumises par les chercheurs marocains aux différentes réunions scientifiques du SCRS, à des fins d'évaluation de stocks de thonidés.

RESUMEN

La pêche des espèces de thonidés et des espèces apparentées a atteint une production de 18037,4 TM au cours de l'année 2020 contre 15221 TM au cours de l'année 2019 en termes de volume, soit une augmentation en volume de 18,5 %. 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, tel qu'en témoignent la série de documents scientifiques, ainsi que des bases de données de la Tâche II, soumises par les chercheurs marocains aux différentes réunions scientifiques du SCRS, à des fins d'évaluation de stocks de thonidés.

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

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

1.1 Exploitation des thonidés

Les principales espèces de thonidés exploitées par les pêcheurs marocains sont :

- le thon rouge,
- l'espadon,
- le thon obèse,
- le listao,
- l'albacore,
- les requins,
- les thonidés mineurs (bonite à dos rayé, Auxide, etc.) ainsi que bien d'autres espèces.

Ces espèces sont exploitées par un armement national diversifié, constitué de navires de pêche armés à la senne, à la palangre et à la ligne à main. Des madragues sont également mises en service pour l'exploitation du thon rouge. Les débarquements sont effectués au niveau des ports, des villages de pêcheurs et des points de débarquement aménagés le long des côtes marocaines.

1.2 Zones de pêche

Le thon rouge, le thon obèse et les thonidés mineurs (Bonite à dos rayé, Auxide, palomette, etc...) sont principalement pêchés sur la côte atlantique marocaine. Quelques unités artisanales et côtières capturent accessoirement le thon rouge en Méditerranée marocaine durant la période allant du 15 juin au 15 octobre. Des espèces de thonidés mineurs sont également capturées en Méditerranée marocaine.

L'espadon est capturé essentiellement en Méditerranée et au sud de la côte atlantique marocaine, entre Tan-Tan jusqu'au sud de Dakhla.

Quant au germon, thon obèse et à l'albacore, ils sont pêchés en Atlantique au moyen de navires côtiers 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 dans les côtes atlantiques.

1.3 Techniques de pêche

Les thonidés et espèces apparentées sont pêchées essentiellement par quatre (4) techniques de pêche :

La madrague :

Cet engin cible principalement le thon rouge et accessoirement les thonidés mineurs. En 2020, 18 madragues ont été autorisées à caler, dans les eaux nationales de la façade Atlantique. Habituellement, la période d'activité des madragues se situe entre les mois d'avril et juillet de chaque année.

Ligne à main et palangre de surface :

Elles sont utilisées principalement par une importante communauté de pêcheurs artisanaux qui comptent dans leur flottille des centaines de barques artisanales (petits métiers) opérant au niveau du Déroit de Gibraltar et le long des côtes méditerranéennes et atlantiques, de longueur inférieure à 7m et de TJB < 3 tonneaux.

Cette activité de pêche, utilisant ces engins de pêche, capture des grandes tailles de thon rouge et parfois même le thon obèse dans les régions sud du Maroc. Cette activité est presque continue durant toute l'année.

L'espadon est principalement capturé par la palangre dérivante de surface et la ligne. D'autres espèces sont également capturées accessoirement par ces engins, notamment les thonidés mineurs et les espèces de requins.

Senne tournante :

Cette technique de pêche est utilisée par les senneurs (dits sardiniers) qui ne pratiquent la pêche aux thonidés que de manière occasionnelle et accidentelle. L'activité se pratique essentiellement en Atlantique, et les espèces capturées, notamment des thonidés majeurs, sont d'un poids et d'une taille inférieurs aux individus capturés par d'autres techniques de pêche comme la madrague.

Il est à noter que cette technique réalise des quantités importantes de prises accessoires constituées essentiellement de thonidés mineurs et de thonidés tropicaux (listao).

Elle est également pratiquée par quatre navires de type thonier, spécialisés dans la capture du thon rouge vivant dans les eaux internationales en Méditerranée.

1.4 Engraissement des thonidés

L'établissement d'engraissement de thon rouge vivant, dénommé « BLUE FARM » enregistré sur le registre ICCAT dédié à cet effet sous l'identifiant AT001MAR00002, a été autorisée au titre de l'année 2020 avec une capacité d'engraissement de 3 200 TM

La ferme marocaine a été approvisionnée à partir de thon rouge vivant provenant des madragues dont le transfert et la mise en cage ont été réalisées en présence d'un observateur régional ICCAT (**Tableau 1**).

Les opérations de mise à mort du thon rouge vivant après engraissement dans la ferme BLUE FARM, ont été réalisées en présence aussi de l'observateur régional ICCAT 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 II : Recherche et statistiques

2.1 Déclaration des statistiques Tâche I et II

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 I et II communiquées, est donnée aux tableaux **2, 3, 4, 5, 6 et 7**.

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 2020.

2.3 Echantillon de taille de thon rouge prélevé pendant le transport

En 2020, aucun senneur thonier marocain, n'a opéré dans le cadre de la JFO. Pour les madragues, aucune mortalité accidentelle de thon rouge n'a été enregistrée 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 2020, les données de taille/poids de 3611 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 mise 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 158 cm et 287 cm SFL avec une longueur moyenne d'environ 220 cm.

2.5 Activités de recherche

En 2020, l'Institut National de Recherche halieutique (INRH) a continué sa contribution en matière de recherche sur les thonidés, aussi bien dans le cadre du projet GBYP, qu'au sein du SCRS, en vue d'améliorer des connaissances sur la biologie, la structure ainsi que l'état des stocks des thonidés en particulier l'espadon, le thon rouge. En témoignent notamment les documents scientifiques présentés par l'équipe scientifique marocaine aux réunions intersession et des réunions annuelles des groupe d'espèce et les réunions du groupe technique MSE sur le thon rouge

Aussi, durant cette année-là, et conformément à la recommandation 19-04/20-07, le Maroc a continué son suivi scientifique dans la ferme pour l'étude du taux de croissance de thon rouge engraisé, dont les données ont été soumises au sous-groupe sur l'étude de croissance mandaté par le SCRS pour analyse.

Conformément au paragraphe 1c de la Rec. 06-07, il a été précédé également à l'échantillonnage d'environ 1000 spécimens de thon rouge engraisé lors des opérations de mise à mort dans la ferme d'engraissement Bluefarm installée en Atlantique.

Durant l'année 2020, le Maroc a aussi poursuivi sa collaboration dans le cadre des projets de recherche ICCAT. Ainsi, pour la cinquième 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 l'ICCAT. Malgré la pandémie COVID 19, le Maroc a pu collecter des échantillons biologiques (otolithes et muscle) de 7 spécimens de thons rouges et les a transmis au coordinateur de programme d'études biologiques et génétique pour analyse.

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 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 les données de capture et d'effort sur l'espèce cible, mais aussi sur les prises accessoires et les rejets, notamment le requin taupe bleu.

Au cours de l'année 2020 et suite aux restrictions de sécurité imposées par la propagation de la pandémie COVID-19, ce programme a été temporairement interrompu.

2.7 Prises accidentelles des oiseaux de mer & taux de capture accidentelle des tortues de mer

Il ressort des enquêtes menées sur le terrain auprès des marins pêcheurs des palangriers artisanaux ciblant les thonidés et espèces voisines, ce qui suit :

- Les deux principales espèces de tortues pêchées accidentellement sont la Tortue Caouane (*Caretta caretta*) et la Tortue Luth (*Dermochelys Coriacea*). Cette dernière est nettement la plus dominante avec environ 70% de la capture totale en effectif. Ces espèces sont rarement rencontrées lors des opérations de pêche. A titre indicatif, ces tortues peuvent être prises dans les palangres une fois sur toutes les 10 marées réalisées.
- Quand la tortue est prise vivante dans leurs palangres, les pêcheurs procèdent au décrochage de l'hameçon de l'animal avant sa remise dans l'eau. Si la tortue est morte ou a déjà avalé l'hameçon, les pêcheurs coupent la ligne la plus proche de l'hameçon puis relâchent la tortue en mer.
- Concernant les oiseaux de mer, aucune information n'est actuellement disponible sur les prises accidentelles de ces espèces, bien que les pêcheurs signalent que ces derniers sont souvent observés dans le ciel, mais ils ne sont jamais pris dans leurs engins.

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

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° d'exigence antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
S:GEN01	S01	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Envoyé le 2021/09/10.
S:GEN02	S02	Caractéristiques des flottilles (T1FC)	Envoyé le 2021/04/06, 2021/06/03, 2021/08/04 et le 2021/09/11.
S:GEN03	S03	Estimation de la prise nominale de la tâche 1 (T1NC)	Envoyé le 2021/04/06, 2021/04/27, 2021/06/03, 2021/08/04 et le 2021/09/11.
S:GEN04	S04	Prise et effort de la tâche 2 (T2CE)	Envoyé le 2021/04/06, 2021/08/04 et le 2021/09/11.
S:GEN05	S05	Échantillons de taille de la tâche 2 (T2SZ)	Envoyé le 2021/04/06, 2021/08/04 et le 2021/09/11.
S:GEN06	S06	Estimations de la prise par taille de la tâche 2 (T2CS)	Envoyé le 2021/08/04 et le 2021/09/11.
S:GEN07	S07	Campagnes de marquage scientifique (inventaires)	Non applicable. Aucun marquage n'a été réalisé au niveau national ni dans le cadre de GBYP.
S:GEN08	S08	Déclaration de marquage conventionnel (appositions/récupérations)	Non applicable. Aucun marquage n'a été réalisé au niveau national ni dans le cadre de GBYP.
S:GEN09	S09	Déclaration de marquage électronique (appositions/récupérations)	Non applicable. Aucun marquage n'a été réalisé au niveau national ni dans le cadre de GBYP.
S:GEN10	S10	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux	Les formulaires ST09 a été envoyé le 10/09/2021.
S:GEN11	S11	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 16-14	Le rapport envoyé le 2021/09/14.
S:GEN12	S12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'est pas concerné par la mer de Sargasse.
S:GEN13	S13	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 applicable, le Maroc n'opère ce type de pêcheries.
S:BFT01	S15	Tâche 2 : Échantillons de taille de spécimens mis à mort dans les fermes (BFT)	Le formulaire ST06-T2 FM envoyé le 2021/08/04.

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° d'exigence antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
S:BFT02	S16	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	Le formulaire ST06-T2 FM envoyé le 2021/08/04.
S:BFT03	S17	Tâche 2 : Échantillons de taille provenant de caméras stéréoscopiques (rapports récapitulatifs au moment de la mise en cage du thon rouge)	Le formulaire ST06-T2 FM envoyé le 2021/08/04.
S:BFT04	S18	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux (BFT)	Données communiquées dans les formulaires ST03-ST04-ST05-ST06.
S:BFT05	S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non applicable
S:BFT06	S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Données communiqués au groupe d'espèce sur le thon rouge en juillet 2021.
S:BFT07	S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités renforcées d'échantillonnage biologique	Des échantillons biologiques et génétiques envoyés au coordinateur GBYP. Un document SCRS conjoint sera présenté par le coordinateur de GBYP avant la prochaine évaluation de thon rouge Est.
S:BFT09	S53	Déclaration des activités scientifiques réalisées par les navires opérant dans le contexte d'un projet scientifique d'un institut de recherche intégré dans un programme de recherche scientifique	Non applicable. Aucun projet scientifique n'est en place.
S:TRO01	S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/listao, rejets compris	Les formulaires des statistiques T 1 et T2 envoyés le 2021/04/06, 2021/04/27.
S:TRO02	S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact écologique)	le plan de gestion de DCP est communiqué le 2021/01/29.
S:TRO03	S44	Tâche 3 : Informations sur les DCP (tropicaux) (mois, carrés 1x1, type de DCP, etc.)	Envoyé le 2021/04/06.
S:TRO04	S45	Tâche 3 : Données sur les navires de support dans les pêcheries tropicales (BB/PS)	Envoyé le 2021/04/06
S:TRO05	S46	Tâche 3 : Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (tropicaux)	Envoyé le 06/04/2021.
S:TRO10	S46b	Information sur les systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Non applicable, aucun système n'est actuellement en place.
S:TRO06	S47	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'échantillonnage portuaire (tropicaux)	Envoyé le 2021/04/06.
S:TRO07	S48	Données historiques d'opérations sous DCP	Non applicable. Le Maroc a développé la pêche sous DCP pour la première fois en 2020.

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° d'exigence antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
S:TRO09	S58	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique	Non applicable, aucun système n'est actuellement en place.
S:BIL03	S55	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et vivants de makaires/de makaires épée	Non applicable. La pêche des makaires est interdite. Aucun rejet enregistré.
S:BIL04	S56	Informations sur les programmes de collecte de données de la pêche artisanale et/ou de petits métiers.	Non applicable. La pêche des makaires est interdite.
S:BIL05	S57	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique concernant BIL	Non applicable. La pêche des makaires est interdite.
S:SHK01	S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	Non applicable. Le Maroc communique les données de capture par espèce.
S:SHK02	S50	Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taube bleu et de l'échantillonnage biologique de cette espèce	Le programme observateur a été suspendu temporairement en 2020 à cause de la pandémie. Données Tâche 1 et II envoyés le 10/09/2021.
S:SHK03	S51	Informations sur le requin peau bleue	Le programme observateur a été suspendu temporairement en 2020 à cause de la pandémie. Données Tâche 1 et II envoyés le 10/09/2021.
S:SHK04	S54	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	Le programme observateur a été suspendu temporairement en 2020 à cause de la pandémie. Données Tâche 1 et II envoyés le 10/09/2021.
S:BYC01	S37	Fournir les guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Non applicable. Aucun guide actuellement n'est disponible.
S:BYC02	S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Information disponible figure dans le rapport national sur la pêche thonière.
S:BYC03	S39	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	Le programme observateur a été suspendu temporairement en 2020 à cause de la pandémie. Information disponible figure dans le rapport national sur la pêche thonière.
S:BYC04	S41	Notification des mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales par le biais de moyens alternatifs	L'information disponible est incluse dans le rapport national et dans le rapport de S11.
S:BYC05	S42	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	L'information disponible est incluse dans le rapport national.

Ile Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

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

RAPPORT ANNUEL, Ile PARTIE, CHAPÎTRE 3

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
GÉNÉRAL	M:GEN01	GEN0001	Rapports annuels	Transmis le 2021/09/14.
	M:GEN02	GEN0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Transmis le 2021/09/14.
	M:GEN03	GEN0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	Transmis le 2021/07/14.
	M:GEN04	GEN0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Non applicable, Le Maroc n'affrète pas de navires.
	M:GEN05	GEN0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Non applicable, Le Maroc n'affrète pas de navires.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006 a	Rapports sur les transbordements en mer	Transmis le 2021/09/02.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006 b	Rapports sur les transbordements au port	Transmis le 2021/09/02.
	M:GEN07	GEN0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non-applicable. Le Maroc n'a pas de navires qui transbordent en mer.
	M:GEN08	GEN0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port.	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'a pas de navires de charges autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique.
	M:GEN09	GEN0009	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique (et modifications ultérieures).	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'autorise pas les palangriers à transborder en mer dans la zone de convention ICCAT.
	M:GEN10	GEN0010 a	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	Transmis le 2021/01/12.
	M:GEN10	GEN0010 b	Points de contact pour la réception des copies des rapports d'inspection au port	Transmis le 2020/08/13.
	M:GEN11	GEN0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.	Transmis le 2021/01/12.
	M:GEN12	GEN0012	Délai de notification préalable requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	Il est de 72 Heures, transmis le 2021/01/12.
	M:GEN13	GEN0013	Rapport de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port	NEANT, 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	GEN0014	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port contenant des constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente (et autres lorsque cela est possible)	Jusqu'au 2021/09/10, 19 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.	
M:GEN15	GEN0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	NEANT, le Département de la Pêche Maritime du Royaume du Maroc n'a pas constaté d'infraction lors des inspections menées dans ses ports.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
	M:GEN16	GEN0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	NEANT, 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	GEN0017	Informations des accords/arrangements bilatéraux ou multilatéraux qui autorisent un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération	Transmis le 2021/08/30.
	M:GEN18	GEN0018	Accords d'accès et modification	Transmis le 2021/08/31.
	M:GEN19	GEN0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Transmis le 2021/08/31.
	M:GEN20	GEN0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus de longueur hors tout	Transmis le : 2021/01/19 2021/02/12
	M:GEN21	GEN0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus de longueur hors tout	Le Maroc n'a pas d'informations actualisées à déclarer au sujet des actions internes pour les navires de 20m ou plus.
	M:GEN23	GEN0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Non applicable, le Maroc n'opère pas ce type de pêcheries.
	M:GEN24	GEN0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	Transmis le 2021/08/30.
	M:GEN25	GEN0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Liste IUU Par. 3 de la Rec. 18-08 pas encore reçue pour pouvoir faire des commentaires.
	M:GEN26	GEN0026	Mesures commerciales ; soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Transmis le 2021/09/14.
	M:GEN27	GEN0027	Données sur la non-application	Transmis le 2021/07/14.
	M:GEN28	GEN0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Néant . Le Royaume du Maroc n'a reçu de la part du Secrétariat aucune information sur des allégations de non application.
	M:GEN29	GEN0029	Observations de navires	Le Royaume du Maroc n'a procédé à aucune transmission au secrétariat de l'ICCAT étant donné qu'il ne dispose pas, à ce jour, d'informations pertinentes à transmettre.
	M:GEN30	GEN0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	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	GEN0031	Autorité nationale responsable de l'inspection en mer et autres agences maritimes d'appui, selon le cas et/ou autorité nationale responsable de la madrague et des activités d'élevage de thon rouge	Néant. 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.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
	M:GEN32	GEN0032	Point(s) de contact désigné(s) (POC) au sein de l'autorité responsable de la mise en oeuvre du programme	Néant. 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	GEN0033	Rapport sur toute activité menée dans le cadre du programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection	Néant. 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	GEN0034	Demande de radiation du navire de liste de navires IUU finale	Néant. Le Royaume du Maroc n'a pas de navire qui figure sur la liste IUU finale.
	M:GEN35	GEN0035	Plan d'action d'urgence (EAP) pour le sauvetage de l'observateur	Transmis le 2020/12/30.
	M:GEN36	GEN0036	Rapports sur les incidents impliquant les observateurs qui ont déclenché l'EAP, y compris toute action corrective prise	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 2021.
	M:GEN37	GEN0037	Rapport concernant la récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Néant, aucune opération de récupération des engins de pêche perdus, autres que les palangres n'a été enregistrée en 2021.
	M:GEN38	GEN0038	Rapport concernant la non-récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Néant, aucun engin de pêche n'a été déclaré perdu en 2021.
	M:GEN39	GEN0039	Points de contact afin de faciliter la coopération concernant l'observation de navires (facultatif)	Néant, car points de contact non encore désigné.
THON ROUGE	M:BFT01	BFT1001	Fermes de thon rouge	Transmis le 2021/04/21.
	M:BFT02	BFT1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	Transmis le 2021/08/27.
	M:BFT03	BFT1003	Déclaration de report du poisson resté en cages	Néant, le report du poisson resté en cages n'est pas autorisé.
	M:BFT04	BFT1004	Rapport/déclaration de mise en cages du thon rouge	Transmis le : - 2021/06/18 - 2021/07/06
	M:BFT05	BFT1005	Madragues de thon rouge	-Transmis le 2021/02/05 - le nombre total de madragues autorisées : dix-huit (18).
	M:BFT07	BFT1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de capacité	Transmis le 2021/02/03.
	M:BFT08	BFT1008	Plan de la capacité d'élevage et révisions, le cas échéant	Transmis le 2021/02/03.
	M:BFT09	BFT1009	Modifications des plans de pêche	Transmis le : - 2021/03/01 - 2021/03/02 - 2021/05/24
	M:BFT10	BFT1010	Informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en oeuvre de la Rec. 18-02	Transmis le 2020/09/10.
	M:BFT11	BFT1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2020	Transmis le 2021/08/04.
	M:BFT12	BFT1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	- Transmis le 2021/04/14 - Le nombre de navires de capture de thon rouge autorisés : quatre (04).

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
	M:BFT13	BFT1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	- Transmis le : - 2021/03/09 - 2021/03/17 - Le nombre d'autres navires de thon rouge autorisés : vingt-deux (22).
	M:BFT14	BFT1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes (JFO)	Néant, Les navires marocains n'ont pas participé à aucune opération de pêche conjointe.
	M:BFT15	BFT1015	Messages VMS	Oui, applicable.
	M:BFT16	BFT1016	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Transmise le 2021/02/01.
	M:BFT17	BFT1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non-applicable Aucun navire BFT battant pavillon marocain n'a exercé en dehors de la ZEE nationale pendant la saison 2021 et donc Le Royaume du Maroc ne détache pas de navires d'inspection.
	M:BFT18	BFT1018	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non-applicable Aucun navire BFT battant pavillon marocain n'a exercé en dehors de la ZEE nationale pendant la saison 2021 et donc Le Royaume du Maroc ne détache pas de navires d'inspection.
	M:BFT19	BFT1019	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Non-applicable Aucun navire BFT battant pavillon marocain n'a exercé en dehors de la ZEE nationale pendant la saison 2021 et donc Le Royaume du Maroc ne détache pas de navires d'inspection.
	M:BFT20	BFT1020	Ports de transbordement de thon rouge	Transmis le 2021/01/12.
	M:BFT21	BFT1021	Ports de débarquement de thon rouge	Transmis le 2021/01/12.
	M:BFT22	BFT1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Dix-neuf (19) rapports hebdomadaires durant la période durant la saison 2021 (du 2021/05/03 au 2021/09/12).
	M:BFT23	BFT1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	Non applicable. Le Maroc ne fait pas partie des CPC qui pêchent le thon rouge de l'Atlantique Ouest.
	M:BFT24	BFT1024	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon rouge a été utilisée	La pêche n'est pas encore fermée.
	M:BFT25	BFT1025	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm.	Non applicable. Le Maroc fait partie de la zone Atlantique Est et Méditerranée.
	M:BFT27	BFT1027	Rapport annuel sur le BCD	Transmis le 2021/09/08.
	M:BFT28	BFT1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Les dates d'envoi des demandes de mises à jour : - 2021/04/30 - 2021/05/31
	M:BFT29	BFT1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	Transmise le 2016/04/26.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
	M:BFT30	BFT1030	Législation relative au BCD	Le Maroc a utilisé le système eBCD pendant la saison de pêche de thon rouge 2021, et ce, pour tous les segments intervenant dans cette pêcherie.
	M:BFT31	BFT1031	Résumé de marquage, échantillon de marque des BCD	Néant, le Maroc n'a pas de programmes d'apposition de marques sur la queue du BFT.
	M:BFT32	BFT1032	Navires ne figurant pas comme navires de pêche de BFT mais dont on sait ou qui sont présumés avoir pêché du E-BFT	Néant, le Maroc n'a pas relevé que des navires ne figurant pas sur le Registre ICCAT des navires de capture du thon rouge ont capturé du thon rouge de l'Est.
	M:BFT33	BFT1033	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	Toutes les données ont été saisies directement par l'administrateur CPC ; à l'exception des données dont il n'a pas la main pour les introduire. Ces dernières sont introduites par le Secrétariat/consortium.
	M:BFT34	BFT1034	Rapport sur les transferts à l'intérieur des fermes et contrôles aléatoires	Rapport transmis le 2021/03/31.
ESPÈCES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	TRO2001	Liste des navires de BET/YFT/SKJ et modification ultérieure	24 navires.
	M:TRO02	TRO2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure	Cf Exigence scientifique « S2 » transmis le 2021/04/06.
	M:TRO03	TRO2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de BET/YFT/SKJ	NEANT, le Département de la Pêche Maritime du Royaume du Maroc n'a reçu aucune notification sur une éventuelle infraction en vertu du par. 51 de la recommandation 19-02.
	M:TRO06	TRO2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Transmis le 2021/09/14.
	M:TRO07	TRO2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Les dates d'envoi des demandes de mises à jour : - 2021/04/30 - 2021/05/31
	M:TRO09	TRO2009	Prises trimestrielles de thonidés tropicaux	Transmis les : - 2020/10/20 - 2021/01/13 - 2021/04/22 - 2021/07/09
	M:TRO10	TRO2010	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (inclure dans le plan de gestion des DCP - cf. aussi exigence S25)	Transmis le 2021/01/29.
	M:TRO11	TRO2011	Plans de gestion de la capacité/de pêche de thonidés tropicaux	Transmis le 2021/01/29.
	M:TRO13	TRO2013	Prises mensuelles de thonidés tropicaux (BET; SKJ; YFT)	- Quatre (04) rapports en 2020 couvrant la période septembre-décembre 2020 ; - Huit (08) rapports en 2021 (couvrant la période janvier –Août 2021).
	M:TRO14	TRO2014	Prises hebdomadaires de thon obèse	Le Maroc n'a pas encore atteint 80% de leur quota.
M:TRO15	TRO2015	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité de la limite de capture de thon obèse a été utilisée	La pêche n'est pas encore fermée.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
	M:TRO17	TRO2017	Limite maximale de prise accessoire de thonidés tropicaux à bord	- 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	TRO2018	Mesures prises pour garantir l'application de l'exigence TRO 2017	- 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:TRO19	TRO2019	Différence entre l'effort de pêche de 2018 et l'effort de pêche de 2020	Transmis le 2021/09/07.
	M:TRO20	TRO2020	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique	Non applicable. Le Maroc déploie des observateurs scientifiques à bord des navires autorisés à pêcher les thonidés tropicaux.
ESPADON	M:SWO01	SWO3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Non-applicable, il n'y a pas eu d'importation déclarée ou détectée d'espardon congelé.
	M:SWO02	SWO3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Les dates d'envoi des demandes de mises à jour : - 2021/04/30 - 2021/05/31
	M:SWO03	SWO3003	Liste des navires ciblant l'espardon de la Méditerranée	Transmis le 2021/01/14.
	M:SWO04	SWO3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espardon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère pas des pêches sportives/récréatives dans la Méditerranée.
	M:SWO05	SWO3005	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Non applicable. Le Maroc ne délivre pas de permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en méditerranée.
	M:SWO06	SWO3006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espardon de la Méditerranée	Transmis le 2021/09/06.
	M:SWO07	SWO3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espardon de l'Atlantique Nord	Transmis le 2021/09/06.
	M:SWO10	SWO3010	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	Transmis le 2021/01/12.
	M:SWO11	SWO3011	Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO.	Transmis les : - 2020/10/13 - 2021/01/08 - 2021/04/05 - 2021/07/01
	M:SWO12	SWO3012	Résumé de la mise en oeuvre du programme de marquage	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère pas de pêche sportive /récréative de l'espardon en méditerranée.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
	M:SWO13	SWO3013	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non-applicable. Le Royaume du Maroc ne compte pas de navires de capture prenant part à des activités de pêche dirigées sur l'espadon de la Méditerranée hors ZEE (eaux internationales) et ne détache pas de navire d'inspection.
	M:SWO14	SWO3014	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non-applicable. Le Royaume du Maroc ne compte pas de navires de capture prenant part à des activités de pêche dirigées sur l'espadon de la Méditerranée hors ZEE (eaux internationales) et ne détache pas de navire d'inspection.
	M:SWO15	SWO3015	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	872 navires.
	M:SWO16	SWO3016	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non applicable, Le Maroc ne fait pas partie de l'Atlantique sud pour la pêcherie de l'Espadon.
	M:SWO17	SWO3017	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non applicable : Le Maroc n'a pas fixé de limite de prise accessoire.
	M:SWO18	SWO3018	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Le Maroc ne fait pas partie de l'Atlantique sud pour la pêcherie de l'Espadon.
	M:SWO19	SWO3019	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Non-applicable. Le Royaume du Maroc ne compte pas de navires de capture prenant part à des activités de pêche dirigées sur l'espadon de la Méditerranée hors ZEE (eaux internationales) et ne détache pas de navire d'inspection.
	M:SWO20	SWO3020	Plan de pêche pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Transmis le 2021/03/10.
GERMON				
	M:ALB03	ALB4003	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée.	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'a pas de navires autorisés à pêcher le germon de la Méditerranée
	M:ALB04	ALB4004	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le N-ALB pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'a pas de navires autorisés à pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Nord
	M:ALB05	ALB4005	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le S-ALB pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non applicable. Le Maroc ne fait pas partie de l'Atlantique Sud
	M:ALB06	ALB4006	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'a pas de limite de prise accessoire maximum de Germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord
	M:ALB07	ALB4007	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non applicable. Le Maroc Le Maroc ne fait pas partie de l'Atlantique Sud
ISTIOPHORI DÉS	M:BIL01	BIL5001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 19-05 et 16-11	Transmis le 2021/09/14.
	M:BIL04	BIL5004	Demande de dérogation de remise à l'eau de spécimens vivants de BUM/WHM/SPF et mesures prises pour limiter l'application de cette dérogation à ces pêcheries	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.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
	M:BIL05	BIL5005	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique concernant BIL	Le Maroc ne fait pas partie des CPC testant des systèmes de surveillance électronique avec des interactions de BIL
REQUINS				
	M:SHK05	SHK7005	Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins	Transmis le 2021/09/14.
AUTRES ESPÈCES PRISES ACCESSOIRES	M:BYC01	BYC8001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-09, paragr. 1, 2 et 7, amendée par la Rec. 13-11, et mesures pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO.	Cf section7 du chapitre II du Rapport annuel.
	M:BYC02	BYC8002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Cf section7 du chapitre II du Rapport annuel.
	M:BYC03	BYC8003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine.	Cf Exigence scientifique « S4 » de l'annexe de la 1ère partie du rapport annuel.
DIVERS				
	M:SDP01	SDP9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Néant, 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	MISC9002	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Le Maroc n'a pas soulevé d'objection à l'égard d'aucune recommandation ICCAT adoptée conformément aux procédures fixées par la Convention.

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

4.1 Limites de taille minimale

Conformément aux Recommandations de l'ICCAT, le Département des Pêches maritimes interdit la capture des poissons sous-taille et ce, aux termes d'un arrêté ministériel, modifiant et complétant l'arrêté du 03 octobre 1988 fixant la taille marchande minimale des espèces pêchées dans les eaux marocaines.

4.2 Limitation de l'effort de pêche

En application de la note circulaire 3887 du 18 août 1992, les investissements en matière de construction navale ont été suspendus depuis cette date afin d'assurer une compatibilité entre effort de pêche et niveau de l'état des stocks. Par ailleurs, la circulaire n° 001 du 01/02/2005, fixant les conditions d'octroi et de prorogation des autorisations de reconversion, de refonte et de remplacement des navires de pêche permet, d'apporter certaines modifications techniques aux navires de pêche actifs.

Pour la pêcherie du thon rouge, le Maroc souscrit pleinement aux dispositions des recommandations ICCAT 19-04/20-07 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 matérialisées par une méthodologie de contrôle et de surveillance des activités de la pêche des thonidés.

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. Ainsi, cette méthodologie comporte les mesures relatives aux actions suivantes :

- 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 ;
- Le suivi et le contrôle des opérations de pêche au niveau des madragues et de mise à mort au niveau des madragues et des fermes d'engraissement notamment à l'aide de la présence d'observateurs ;
- 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 ;
- 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 systématique d'observateurs, l'enregistrement vidéo des opérations de transfert et de mise en cage et l'utilisation des systèmes de caméras stéréoscopiques conformément aux conditions énumérées dans les Recommandations 19-04/20-07;
- Un Contrôle du thon rouge vivant présent dans une cage d'élevage par ferme d'engraissement dans la période allant de la fin des opérations de mise en cage jusqu'à la première opération de mise en cage de l'année suivante. Ce contrôle concerne également le système de traçabilité interne mis en place par la ferme d'engraissement ;
- La surveillance par VMS des navires de pêche assujettis effectuée par le Fishing Monitoring Center (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) ;
- 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 ;
- 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.

La surveillance en mer est aussi assurée par les autres autorités habilitées dans le cadre des attributions conférées par la réglementation nationale.

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

Durant la saison 2021, le royaume du Maroc a rencontré certaines difficultés à transmettre des données notamment celles en relation avec les exigences scientifiques dans les délais fixés par l'ICCAT.

En effet, ces difficultés sont la conséquence de la pandémie COVID 19, où certains chercheurs scientifiques chargés de recueillir ces données ont été atteints par le COVID 19 (voir notre courriel adressé au secrétariat à ce propos en date du 2021/07/31).

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	
		Poids (Kg)	Nombre de pièces
KENITRA 2	AT002MAR00010	92 127,42	461
LOS CENIZOSOS	AT002MAR00004	376 225,03	1902
LAS CUEVAS	AT002MAR00012	360 194,28	1826
ES SAHEL	AT002MAR00011	686 822,87	3448
PUNTA NEGRA	AT002MAR00005	541 656,03	2689
PRINCIPE	AT002MAR00002	382 733,01	1906
JOLOT	AT002MAR00007	252 260,11	1298
LA GARIFA	AT002MAR00003	109 639,89	549
KENITRA 1	AT002MAR00006	266 430,73	1388
TOTAL		3 068 089,37	15 467

Tableau 2. Statistiques générales.

<i>Espèces (code ICCAT)</i>	<i>TOTALTM 2020</i>	
	<i>Atlantique</i>	<i>Méditerranée</i>
<i>Espèce/Zone</i>		
Albacore (YFT)	343,5	0,0
Germon (ALB)	29,0	0,0
Thon obèse (BET)	1 032,6	0,0
Thon rouge (BFT)	3 088,6	365,1
Bacorette (LTA)	0,0	0,0
Listao (SKJ)	3 150,0	20,5
Bonite à dos rayé (BON)	5470,1	7,8
Auxide (FRI)	492,3	96,3
Palomette (BOP)	62,1	35,3
Espadon (SWO)	935,82	951
Makaire blanc (WHM)	0,0	0,0
Makaire Bleu (BUM)	0,0	0,0
Makaire noir	0,0	0,0
Voilier de l'Atlantique (SAI)	0,0	0,0
Grand requin blanc (WSH)	0,0	0,0
Grand requin marteau (SPK)	0,0	0,0
Requin gris (SBL)	34,6	0,0
Requin HÂ (GAG)	0,0	0,0
Requin marteau commun (SPZ)	0,0	0,0
Requin marteau Halicorne (SPL)	0,0	0,0
Requin perlon (HXT)	0,2	0,0
Requin sombre (DUS)	0,0	0,0
Requin Taupe bleue (SMA)	382,4	0,0
Requin Peau bleue	1 497,8	0,0
Taupe commune (POR)	0,0	0,0
Autres squalidés et requins (SHK)	0,0	0,0
Autres thonidés	40,2	0,0
SOUS TOTAL (TM)	16 561,4	1 476,0
TOTAL GENERAL (TM)	18 037,4	

Tableau 3. Données statistiques des Pêcheries de thon rouge Est (BFT-E) et de l'Espadon (SWO).

BFT	Engins	Volume
Atl	Trap	3 088,6
Atl	PS	00
Atl	LL	00
Atl	Gill	00
Méd	Hand (HL)	365,1
Méd	Gill	00
Méd	PS	00
Méd	LL	1,2
Méd	Trap	00
Tot-Atl		3 088,6
Tot-Méd		365,1
Tot		3 453,7

SWO	Engins	Volume
Atl	Trap	00
Atl	PS	00
Atl	Gill	00
Atl	HL	00
Atl	LL	935,8
Méd	LL	951
Méd	Gill	00
Méd	PS	00
Méd	Hand	00
Méd	Trap	00
Tot-Atl		935,8
Tot-Méd		951
Tot		1886,8

Tableau 4. 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	1750,1	303	34,7	2087,8
Atl	Gill	0	0	0	0	0
Atl	LL	0	2407,1	79,8	18	2504,9
Atl	PS	0	1312,9	109,5	9,4	1431,8
Méd	Trap	0	0	0	0	0
Méd	Hand	0	0	58	22,5	80,5
Méd	Gill	0	0	0	0	0
Méd	LL	0	6	14,5	6,3	26,8
Méd	PS	0	1,8	23,8	6,5	32,1
Tot-Atl		0	5470,1	492,3	62,1	6024,5
Tot-Méd		0	7,8	96,3	35,3	139,4
Total		0	5477,9	588,6	97,4	6163,9

Tableau 5. Données statistiques des autres espèces thonières.

	<i>Engins</i>	<i>Voilier (SAI)</i>	<i>Makaire</i>	<i>Albacore</i>	<i>Germon</i>	<i>Thon obèse</i>	<i>Listao</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
			<i>bleu (BUM)</i>	<i>(YFT)</i>	<i>(ALB)</i>	<i>(BET)</i>	<i>(SKJ)</i>	
Atl	Trap	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atl	PS	0	0	104,1	20	90	946	1160,1
Atl	Gill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atl	Hand	0	0	0	3	652	2204	2859
Atl	LL	0	0	239,4	6	290,6	0	536
<hr/>								
Méd	LL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Méd	Gill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Méd	PS	0	0	0	0	0	6,5	6,5
Méd	Hand	0	0	0	0	0	14	14
Méd	Trap	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<hr/>								
Tot-Atl		0	0	343,5	29	1032,6	3150	4555,1
Tot-Méd		0	0	0	0	0	20,5	20,5
Total		0	0	343,5	29	1032,6	3170,5	4575,6

Tableau 6. Données statistiques des requins et squalidés.

<i>Engin</i>	<i>Grand requin blanc (WSH)</i>	<i>Grand requin marteau (SPK)</i>	<i>Requin gris (SBL)</i>	<i>Requin HÅ (GAG)</i>	<i>Requin marteau commun (SPZ)</i>	<i>Requin marteau Halicorne (SPL)</i>	<i>Requin perlou (HXT)</i>	<i>Requin sombre (DUS)</i>	<i>Requin Taupe bleue (SMA)</i>	<i>Requin Peau bleue (BSH)</i>	<i>Requin Taupe commune (POR)</i>	<i>Autres Squalés & Requins</i>	<i>Total</i>
Atl	Trap	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atl	PS	0	0	9,6	0,9	0	0	0,2	0	0	899,1	0	909,8
Atl	Gill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atl	LL & Hand	0	0	25	1,3	0	0	0	0	382,4	598,7	0	1007,4
<hr/>													
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
<hr/>													
Tot-Atl		0	0	34,6	2,2	0	0	0,2	0	382,4	1497,8	0	1917,2
Tot-Méd		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		0	0	34,6	2,2	0	0	0,2	0	382,4	1497,8	0	1917,2

Tableau 7. Récapitulatif des données générales de captures par zones et par espèces (TM).

<i>Espèce</i>	<i>Atlantique</i>	<i>Méditerranée</i>	<i>Total</i>
Thon rouge	3 088,6	365,1	3 453,7
Thon obèse	1 032,6	0	1 032,6
Thon germon	29	0	29
Listao	3 150,0	20,5	3 170,5
Thon albacore	343,5	0	343,5
Makaire blanc	0	0	0
Makaire bleu	0	0	0
Espadon	935,8	951	1 886,8
Petits thonidés	6 024,5	139,4	6 163,9
Autres thonidés	40,2	0	40,2
Requins & squalidés	1 917,2	0	1 917,2
TOTAL	1 6561,4	1 476	18 037,4

Tableau 8. Récapitulatif des données Tâche I et II disponibles pour l'année 2020 (voir données détaillées sur support électronique en annexe à ce rapport).

Espèce/stock	Type données	Code engin
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 mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille - Données sur les opérations sous DCP	LL&PS
Thon obèse (BET)	- Données de prises nominales - Caractéristiques des flottilles - Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille - Données sur les opérations sous DCP	LL&PS
Taube 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	LLSWO
Bonite à dos rayé de l'Atlantique (BON)	- Données de prises nominales - Caractéristiques des flottilles - Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille	Hand

ANNUAL REPORT OF NAMIBIA¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA NAMIBIE
INFORME ANNUEL DE NAMIBIA

SUMMARY

*Namibia's large pelagic sector 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 (longfin) tuna *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 documents. In 2020, 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 30 July 2021. 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. Furthermore, during the 2020 fishing season, Namibia continued the deployment of Fisheries Inspectors both at sea onboard Fisheries Patrol vessels and in the harbours. This was done to ensure that there is a 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 RFMO's and International Organisations. Namibia also ratified to the FAO Port State Measures agreements in June 2017.*

RÉSUMÉ

*Namibia's large pelagic sector 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 (longfin) tuna *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 documents. In 2020, 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 30 July 2021. 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. Furthermore, during the 2020 fishing season, Namibia continued the deployment of Fisheries Inspectors both at sea onboard Fisheries Patrol vessels and in the harbours. This was done to ensure that there is a 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 RFMO's and International Organisations. Namibia also ratified to the FAO Port State Measures agreements in June 2017.*

¹ Control Officer Operations, Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources.

RESUMEN

*Namibia's large pelagic sector 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 (longfin) tuna *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 documents. In 2020, 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 30 July 2021. 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. Furthermore, during the 2020 fishing season, Namibia continued the deployment of Fisheries Inspectors both at sea onboard Fisheries Patrol vessels and in the harbours. This was done to ensure that there is a 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 RFMO's and International Organisations. Namibia also ratified to the FAO Port State Measures agreements in June 2017.*

Part I (Information on Fisheries, Research and Statistics)***Section 1: Annual fisheries information***

During the 2020 fishing season, 6 bait boats (BB) vessels and 29 longline (LL) vessels operated in the Namibian waters. Most of the pole and line catches are usually made in the extreme south of Namibia while the longline catches are generally further offshore and sometimes outside the Namibian EEZ.

A summary of the catches landed by both the bait boat and longline vessels since 2017 is shown in table 1 below. The table outlines that there has been an increase in the number of vessels in both sectors (PL & LL) from 2017-2020. This subsequently meant that landings also increased. Albacore (ALB) landings were 366 mt in 2017 and have since substantially increased over the years, with 2020 having 2165.7 mt landed. Bigeye tuna (BET) landings have also shown a sharp rise from 69.65 mt in 2019 to 567.62 mt in 2020 while the Swordfish (SWO) landings showed a decline from 2019 (811.5 mt) to 2020 (789.8 mt).

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.

Section 2: Research and statistics

Namibia collects statistical data from its Large Pelagic fishing fleet, through information gathered from the log-sheets supplied to Masters of fishing vessels, landings data supplied by the fishing companies, as well as data collected at sea by Fisheries Observers (RESDAT). All this data is then worked-up into the ICCAT excel worksheets and submitted annually to ICCAT by the end of July.

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
- Log-sheet 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 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 foreign chartered fishing vessels operating within the Namibian EEZ and in International waters, that have enough space to accommodate fisheries observers. Their primary duties are as follows:

- Observe compliance to fisheries legislations governing fishing operations
- Ensure correct and accurate logbook completion,
- Ensure accurate reporting of areas of operation, catches and quantities,
- Observe processing methods onboard fishing vessels to ensure that no discarding of commercial fish species takes place,
- Collecting research scientific data, such as species identification, length measurements, sexing and collection of Otoliths, as indicated on the biological sampling forms supplied by the Ministry's research department.

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

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:GEN01	S01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	2021/09/15
S:GEN02	S02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	2021/07/30
S:GEN03	S03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	2021/07/30
S:GEN04	S04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	2021/07/30
S:GEN05	S05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	2021/07/30
S:GEN06	S06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	2021/07/30

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:GEN07	S07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Not applicable. Namibia has neither released nor recovered any tags.
S:GEN08	S08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Not applicable. Namibia has neither released nor recovered any tags.
S:GEN09	S09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Not applicable. Namibia has neither released nor recovered any tags.
S:GEN10	S10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	No further information besides the required Task II data that was submitted on 30/07/2021.
S:GEN11	S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	None
S:GEN12	S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not applicable. Namibia does not catch Pelagic Sargassum.
S:GEN13	S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable. Namibia does not to carry out pelagic long line fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean
S:BFT01	S15	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	Not applicable. Namibia does not target blue fin tuna.
S:BFT02	S16	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras (BFT raw data outputs) OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Not applicable. Namibia does not target blue fin tuna. Not applicable. Namibia does not target blue fin tuna.
S:BFT03	S17	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras (BFT at time of caging summary reports)	Not applicable. Namibia does not target blue fin tuna.
S:BFT04	S18	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Not applicable. Namibia does not target blue fin tuna.
S:BFT05	S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable. Namibia does not target blue fin tuna.
S:BFT06	S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable. Namibia does not target blue fin tuna.
S:BFT07	S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable. Namibia does not target blue fin tuna.
S:BFT09	S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	Not applicable. Namibia does not target blue fin tuna.
S:TRO01	S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards	Task I data for BET and YFT, as well as Task II data for BET, sent on 2021/07/30. However, Namibia does not target BET or YFT and these species are only caught as by-catches
S:TRO02	S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Not applicable. Namibia does not use fish aggregating devices.
S:TRO03	S44	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	Not applicable. Namibia does not use fish aggregating devices.
S:TRO04	S45	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Not applicable. Namibia does not use fish aggregating devices.
S:TRO05	S46	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No further information besides the required Task II data that was submitted on 2021/07/30.
S:TRO10	S46b	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No further information besides the required Task II data that was submitted on 2021/07/30.

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:TRO06	S47	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No further information besides the required Task II data that was submitted on 2021/07/30.
S:TRO07	S48	Historical FAD set data	Not applicable. Namibia does not use fish aggregating devices.
S:TRO09	S58	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	No further information besides the required Task II data that was submitted on 2021/07/30.
S:BIL03	S55	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	See billfish check sheet submitted by Namibia 2019/09/13
S:BIL04	S56	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	See billfish check sheet submitted by Namibia 2019/09/13
S:BIL05	S57	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	See billfish check sheet submitted by Namibia 2019/09/13
S:SHK01	S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	See billfish check sheet submitted by Namibia 2019/09/13
S:SHK02	S50	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	See billfish check sheet submitted by Namibia 2019/09/13
S:SHK03	S51	Information on blue shark	See billfish check sheet submitted by Namibia 2019/09/13
S:SHK04	S54	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases	See Shark sheet check sheet submitted by Namibia 2019/09/13
S:BYC01	S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	See Shark sheet check sheet submitted by Namibia 2019/09/13
S:BYC02	S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	See Shark sheet check sheet submitted by Namibia 2019/09/13
S:BYC03	S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	See Shark sheet check sheet submitted by Namibia 2019/09/13
S:BYC04	S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	See Shark sheet check sheet submitted by Namibia 2019/09/13
S:BYC05	S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	See Shark sheet check sheet submitted by Namibia 2019/09/13

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
GENERAL	M:GEN01	GEN0001	Annual Reports	2021/09/15
	M:GEN02	GEN0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	ICCAT provided Namibia funding through the ICCAT/JCAP funding. We had a species ID training in November 2019 and this training had fisheries scientists, inspectors and observers. We couldn't engage in another in-depth training due to covid19 and staff fluctuation (head of technical team left MFMR). One of the decisions taken at this meeting or prior to it was that we train those who were not able to attend as attendees were limited. This year we had an observer refresher course and I presented there. The points highlighted by the observers included training on species ID and collecting biological samples, maturity etc. Guides were provided and necessary tools needed to FOA, however we plan to have another training. Therefore I think the part that says "Namibia requires assistance from ICCAT in training observers" should be removed. Perhaps add that scientific staff (technical) would need further training on modelling, refresher courses on species ID, etc. Also observers are quite good with shark data collection as it is the easiest to ID.
	M:GEN03	GEN0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	2021/08/14
	M:GEN04	GEN0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	2021/07/30
	M:GEN05	GEN0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	2021/07/30
	M:GEN06	GEN0006a	Transshipment reports - at sea	2021/07/30
	M:GEN06	GEN0006b	Transshipment reports in - port	Not applicable. No Transshipment in - port took place.
	M:GEN07	GEN0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	4
	M:GEN08	GEN0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Not applicable. Do not have Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port.
	M:GEN09	GEN0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	2020/01/13
M:GEN10	GEN0010a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	2014/02/24	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:GEN10	GEN0010b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	2014/02/24
	M:GEN11	GEN0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	2014/02/24
	M:GEN12	GEN0012	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	48 hours is required. Submitted in the past and no changes were made in 2014 and thereafter.
	M:GEN13	GEN0013	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No vessels was denied entry or usage of port.
	M:GEN14	GEN0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No reports of potential non-compliance were submitted.
	M:GEN15	GEN0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No infringements were recorded during this reporting period.
	M:GEN16	GEN0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No infringements were recorded during the reporting period.
	M:GEN17	GEN0017	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Not applicable. Namibia has not entered into any bilateral agreements during this reporting period.
	M:GEN18	GEN0018	Access agreements and changes	Not applicable. Namibia has not entered into any access agreements with other Parties or private companies.
	M:GEN19	GEN0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. No access agreements were entered into during the reporting period.
	M:GEN20	GEN0020	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	20
	M:GEN21	GEN0021	Vessels 20 m LOA or greater internal actions report	Not applicable. There has been no change since the last submission of this form by Namibia.
	M:GEN23	GEN0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable. There are no sport or recreational fisheries carried out by Namibia in the ICCAT Convention area.
	M:GEN24	GEN0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Namibia has no information to report on alleged IUU activities.
	M:GEN25	GEN0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. Namibia has not received information regarding any presumed IUU activities of its fishing vessels nor has any additional information to report.
	M:GEN26	GEN0026	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Not applicable. Namibia has no relevant information to report.
	M:GEN27	GEN0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable. Namibia has no information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:GEN28	GEN0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable. Namibia has not received any allegations of non-compliance of ICCAT measures.
	M:GEN29	GEN0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. Namibia has not made any sightings of vessels fishing in contravention of ICCAT conservation and management measures.
	M:GEN30	GEN0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. Namibia has not received any reports of its vessels having been sighted engaging in activities which contravene ICCAT conservation and management measures.
	M:GEN31	GEN0031	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	Not applicable. No other supporting maritime agencies are involved in at-sea inspection.
	M:GEN32	GEN0032	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Not applicable. No other supporting maritime agencies are involve in at-sea inspection.
	M:GEN33	GEN0033	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Not applicable Namibia is currently not interested in participating in any pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.
	M:GEN34	GEN0034	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Not applicable. Namibia has no vessels on the final IUU vessel list.
	M:GEN35	GEN0035	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Not applicable. Namibia has no (EAP) for observer recovery.
	M:GEN36	GEN0036	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Not applicable. Namibia has no (EAP) for observer recovery.
	M:GEN37	GEN0037	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Not applicable
	M:GEN38	GEN0038	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Not applicable
	M:GEN39	GEN0039	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	2014/02/24
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	BFT1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable
	M:BFT02	BFT1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.
	M:BFT03	BFT1003	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.
	M:BFT04	BFT1004	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.
	M:BFT05	BFT1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:BFT07	BFT1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.
	M:BFT08	BFT1008	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.
	M:BFT09	BFT1009	Modifications to fishing plans	Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.
	M:BFT10	BFT1010	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02	Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.
	M:BFT11	BFT1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2020	Not applicable. Namibia does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-M.
	M:BFT12	BFT1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any vessels to catch BFT-M
	M:BFT13	BFT1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-M.
	M:BFT14	BFT1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. Namibia does not authorize other fishing vessel to operate for BFT in the ICCAT Convention area.
	M:BFT15	BFT1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-M.
	M:BFT16	BFT1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-M.
	M:BFT17	BFT1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-M.
	M:BFT18	BFT1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-M.
	M:BFT19	BFT1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-M.
	M:BFT20	BFT1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not available. Namibia has not authorised any of its ports to allow vessels to carry out transshipment of BFT-M.
	M:BFT21	BFT1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not available. Namibia has not authorised any of its ports to allow landing of BFT-M
	M:BFT22	BFT1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-M
	M:BFT23	BFT1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-M.
	M:BFT24	BFT1024	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-M.
	M:BFT25	BFT1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-M.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:BFT27	BFT1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable. Namibia is not involved in catching or trading BFT.
	M:BFT28	BFT1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable. Namibia is not involved in catching or trading BFT.
	M:BFT29	BFT1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable. Namibia is not involved in catching or trading BFT.
	M:BFT30	BFT1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. Namibia is not involved in catching or trading BFT.
	M:BFT31	BFT1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Namibia is not involved in catching or trading BFT.
	M:BFT32	BFT1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. Namibia has no information to report regarding such vessels.
	M:BFT33	BFT1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable. Namibia is not involved in catching or trading BFT.
	M:BFT34	BFT1034	Report on intra farm transfers and random controls	Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	TRO2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable.
	M:TRO02	TRO2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Not applicable.
	M:TRO03	TRO2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable.
	M:TRO06	TRO2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable
	M:TRO07	TRO2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable
	M:TRO09	TRO2009	Quarterly catches of tropical tuna	2021/09/15
	M:TRO10	TRO2010	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Not applicable. Namibia does not deploy FADs to catch tropical tuna
	M:TRO11	TRO2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans	Not applicable
	M:TRO13	TRO2013	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Not applicable
	M:TRO14	TRO2014	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Not applicable
	M:TRO15	TRO2015	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Not applicable
	M:TRO17	TRO2017	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Not applicable
	M:TRO18	TRO2018	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	Not applicable
M:TRO19	TRO2019	Difference between fishing effort 2018 and fishing effort 2020	Not applicable	
M:TRO20	TRO2020	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Not applicable	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	SWO3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. Namibia did not import any SWO during 2020.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:SWO02	SWO3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. There has been no change since the last submission by Namibia.
	M:SWO03	SWO3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any of its vessels to catch SWO-MED.
	M:SWO04	SWO3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. Namibia does not have any sport/recreational vessels operating in the ICCAT Convention area.
	M:SWO05	SWO3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. Namibia does not grant any permits for harpoons or longliners to catch highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean.
	M:SWO06	SWO3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. Namibia does not operate or have plans to operate any fishery for SWO-MED, and hence has no specific closed period.
	M:SWO07	SWO3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Not applicable. Namibia does not operate, nor has plans to operate, a SWO-N fishery.
	M:SWO10	SWO3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Not available. Namibia does not fish for SWO-MED.
	M:SWO11	SWO3011	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Not available. Namibia does not have any catches of SWO-MED to report
	M:SWO12	SWO3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable. Namibia does not tag and has not landed any tagged SWO-MED fish.
	M:SWO13	SWO3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable.
	M:SWO14	SWO3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable.
	M:SWO15	SWO3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Not applicable. Namibia does not fish for N.SWO.
	M:SWO16	SWO3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	21
	M:SWO17	SWO3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Not applicable. Namibian does not permit by-catch of SWO-N in other fisheries.
	M:SWO18	SWO3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Not applicable. Namibia does not permit by-catch of SWO-S in other fisheries.
	M:SWO19	SWO3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable Namibia does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED.
	M:SWO20	SWO3020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Not applicable. Namibia does not operate or have plans to operate any fishery for SWO-MED.
ALBACORE				
	M:ALB03	ALB4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any vessels to fish for ALB-MED
	M:ALB04	ALB4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	2

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:ALB05	ALB4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	20
	M:ALB06	ALB4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	215t
	M:ALB07	ALB4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Not applicable. Namibia does not permit by-catch of ALB-S in other fisheries
BILLFISH	M:BIL01	BIL5001	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	See billfish check sheet submitted by Namibia (2019/09/13)
	M:BIL04	BIL5004	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Not applicable. Namibia has no exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF
	M:BIL05	BIL5005	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Not applicable. Namibia has no electronic monitoring system for BILLFISH
SHARKS				
	M:SHK05	SHK7005	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	See Shark check sheet submitted by Namibia
OTHER SPECIES BY-CATCH	M:BYC01	BYC8001	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	Not applicable. No sea turtles catches were recorded in ICCAT managed fisheries in Namibia during the reporting period.
	M:BYC02	BYC8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Namibia has an NPOA for seabirds, together with regulations in place
	M:BYC03	BYC8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	As part of Namibian domestic laws, dumping at sea is prohibited and all by-catches have to be landed. The on-board observers are tasked to monitor this and report any violations to the Fisheries Authorities. By-catch fees are applicable for commercial species to avoid deliberate targeting of by-catch species that are commercially attractive.
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	SDP9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. No pilot electronic statistical document system has been implemented by Namibia.
	M:MIX01	MISC9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Not applicable. Namibia had not lodged an objection to any of the previous year's Recommendations.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures

All Namibian licensed Large Pelagic vessels ensure that all products of tuna and tuna-like species 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 long line fishery.

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

All Namibian licensed Large Pelagic vessels ensure that all products of tuna and tuna-like species, when entering or leaving the country, are accompanied by necessary documents. For vessels operating under a charter arrangement, Namibia validates the documents for those on the ICCAT record. Re-export certificates for foreign catches landed in Namibian ports are also issued.

Management measures in force in the large pelagic fishery are: the ICCAT Catch Documentation Scheme, TACs for Albacore and Swordfish, catch limit on big eye tuna as by-catch in the Albacore fishery and a sharing arrangement quota on Albacore and gear restrictions for long-line & bait boat vessels only. In addition, value-added processing as a license condition for bait boat vessels and limited entry (number of licences) for the long-line fishery are the other management measures in place.

Table 1. Landings (in mt) of ICCAT species caught by bait boats and longline vessels operating in Namibia during the period 2017 to 2020.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Bait Boat vessels</i>	<i>Longline Vessels</i>	<i>Albacore (ALB)</i>	<i>Swordfish (SWO)</i>	<i>Big-eye Tuna (BET)</i>	<i>Yellowfin Tuna (YFT)</i>	<i>Blue Shark (BSH)</i>	<i>Shortfin Mako (SMA)</i>	<i>Blue Marlin (BUM)</i>	<i>Bluefin Tuna (BFT)</i>	<i>Oilfish (OIL)</i>	<i>Thresher sharks (THR)</i>
2017	5	11	366	717	123	53	1357	194	57	0	16	0
2018	5	15	888	881	109	424	0	0	84	0	0	0
2019	5	22	966.5	811.5	69.65	81.76			52.72	0	38.73	0
2020	6	29	2165.7	789.8	567.62			0	0	0	0	0

Table 2. Level of observer coverage during July 2018 to June 2021.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Tuna P&L</i>		<i>Tuna Longline</i>	
	<i>Fishing Trips</i>	<i>Observer Trips</i>	<i>Fishing Trips</i>	<i>Observer Trips</i>
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

**ANNUAL REPORT OF NIGERIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU NIGÉRIA
INFORME ANUAL DE NIGERIA**

SUMMARY

The tuna fisheries situation in Nigeria remains the same as reported in 2019 for the year 2020. This is mainly because, Nigeria has not licensed any tuna fishing boat in her territorial waters and Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). Nigeria also has no Access Agreement with any country on ICCAT species and other fisheries. All registered vessels in Nigeria are targeting shrimps mainly in the inshore waters. The type of gear deployed is bottom trawling. No tuna quota is allocated to Nigeria. The nominal catches reported are by-catch from the shrimp trawlers. The status of the tuna fisheries resource in Nigeria is unknown as there is no recent assessment to determine the state of the fisheries. There is problem of accurate data collection especially from the coastal artisanal fisheries due to insufficient manpower and technical knowledge in area of tuna species identification. Nigeria has reviewed its data collection and reporting procedures with regards to ICCAT requirements. Serious efforts are being made to improve the quality of data collection and reporting procedures from the fisheries inspectors on the field. To that effect, our data formats have been redesigned and up-graded to cover the coastal artisanal fisheries sub sector. Nigeria has conservation and management regulations in place for other fisheries such as sharks, Sea Turtles and other marine mammals. The trawl nets are fitted with Turtles Excluder Devices (TEDs) for the purpose of conserving the Sea Turtles, Sea mammals and other endangered species. Other By-Catch Reduction Device (BRDs) is also installed on shrimp trawl nets. Catch Certification Scheme is being implemented to deter Illegal, Unreported Unregulated (IUU) fishing. It is mandatory for all fish and fisheries products caught in the marine waters for export to other countries to be backed by Catch Certificates. Vessel Monitoring System is also in place to check the fishing activities of the inshore shrimping vessels. Shark fining and discarding of fish at Sea is prohibited as stipulated in the Nigerian Fisheries laws and Regulations.

RÉSUMÉ

The tuna fisheries situation in Nigeria remains the same as reported in 2019 for the year 2020. This is mainly because, Nigeria has not licensed any tuna fishing boat in her territorial waters and Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). Nigeria also has no Access Agreement with any country on ICCAT species and other fisheries. All registered vessels in Nigeria are targeting shrimps mainly in the inshore waters. The type of gear deployed is bottom trawling. No tuna quota is allocated to Nigeria. The nominal catches reported are by-catch from the shrimp trawlers. The status of the tuna fisheries resource in Nigeria is unknown as there is no recent assessment to determine the state of the fisheries. There is problem of accurate data collection especially from the coastal artisanal fisheries due to insufficient manpower and technical knowledge in area of tuna species identification. Nigeria has reviewed its data collection and reporting procedures with regards to ICCAT requirements. Serious efforts are being made to improve the quality of data collection and reporting procedures from the fisheries inspectors on the field. To that effect, our data formats have been redesigned and up-graded to cover the coastal artisanal fisheries sub sector. Nigeria has conservation and management regulations in place for other fisheries such as sharks, Sea Turtles and other marine mammals. The trawl nets are fitted with Turtles Excluder Devices (TEDs) for the purpose of conserving the Sea Turtles, Sea mammals and other endangered species. Other By-Catch Reduction Device (BRDs) is also installed on shrimp trawl nets. Catch Certification Scheme is being implemented to deter Illegal, Unreported Unregulated (IUU) fishing. It is mandatory for all fish and fisheries products caught in the marine waters for export to other countries to be backed by Catch Certificates. Vessel Monitoring System is also in place to check the fishing activities of the inshore shrimping vessels. Shark fining and discarding of fish at Sea is prohibited as stipulated in the Nigerian Fisheries laws and Regulations.

RESUMEN

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Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)**ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)**

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:GEN01	S01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	2021 September 2
S:GEN02	S02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
S:GEN03	S03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
S:GEN04	S04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
S:GEN05	S05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
S:GEN06	S06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
S:GEN07	S07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
S:GEN08	S08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
S:GEN09	S09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
S:GEN10	S10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
S:GEN11	S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
S:GEN12	S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
S:GEN13	S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:BFT01	S15	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
S:BFT02	S16	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras (BFT raw data outputs) OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
S:BFT03	S17	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras (BFT at time of caging summary reports)	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
S:BFT04	S18	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
S:BFT05	S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
S:BFT06	S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
S:BFT07	S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
S:BFT09	S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
S:TRO01	S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
S:TRO02	S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
S:TRO03	S44	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
S:TRO04	S45	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
S:TRO05	S46	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
S:TRO10	S46b	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
S:TRO06	S47	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
S:TRO07	S48	Historical FAD set data	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
S:TRO09	S58	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria
S:BIL03	S55	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria
S:BIL04	S56	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria
S:BIL05	S57	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria
S:SHK01	S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria
S:SHK02	S50	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:SHK03	S51	Information on blue shark	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria
S:SHK04	S54	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria
S:BYC01	S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria
S:BYC02	S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria
S:BYC03	S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria
S:BYC04	S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria
S:BYC05	S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
GENERAL	M:GEN01	GEN0001	Annual Reports	2021/09/02
	M:GEN02	GEN0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	See above.
	M:GEN03	GEN0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria
	M:GEN04	GEN0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria
	M:GEN05	GEN0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria
	M:GEN06	GEN0006a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria
	M:GEN06	GEN0006b	Transshipment reports in - port	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria
	M:GEN07	GEN0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria
	M:GEN08	GEN0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:GEN09	GEN0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:GEN10	GEN0010a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:GEN10	GEN0010b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:GEN11	GEN0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:GEN12	GEN0012	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:GEN13	GEN0013	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:GEN14	GEN0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:GEN15	GEN0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:GEN16	GEN0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:GEN17	GEN0017	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:GEN18	GEN0018	Access agreements and changes	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:GEN19	GEN0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:GEN20	GEN0020	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:GEN21	GEN0021	Vessels 20 m LOA or greater internal actions report	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:GEN23	GEN0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:GEN24	GEN0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:GEN25	GEN0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:GEN26	GEN0026	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:GEN27	GEN0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:GEN28	GEN0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:GEN29	GEN0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:GEN30	GEN0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:GEN31	GEN0031	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	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:GEN32	GEN0032	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:GEN33	GEN0033	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:GEN34	GEN0034	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:GEN35	GEN0035	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:GEN36	GEN0036	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:GEN37	GEN0037	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:GEN38	GEN0038	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:GEN39	GEN0039	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	BFT1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:BFT02	BFT1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:BFT03	BFT1003	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:BFT04	BFT1004	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:BFT05	BFT1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:BFT07	BFT1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:BFT08	BFT1008	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:BFT09	BFT1009	Modifications to fishing plans	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:BFT10	BFT1010	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:BFT11	BFT1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2020	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:BFT12	BFT1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:BFT13	BFT1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:BFT14	BFT1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:BFT15	BFT1015	VMS messages	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:BFT16	BFT1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:BFT17	BFT1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:BFT18	BFT1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:BFT19	BFT1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:BFT20	BFT1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:BFT21	BFT1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:BFT22	BFT1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:BFT23	BFT1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:BFT24	BFT1024	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:BFT25	BFT1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:BFT27	BFT1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:BFT28	BFT1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:BFT29	BFT1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:BFT30	BFT1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:BFT31	BFT1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:BFT32	BFT1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:BFT33	BFT1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:BFT34	BFT1034	Report on intra farm transfers and random controls	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	TRO2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:TRO02	TRO2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:TRO03	TRO2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:TRO06	TRO2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:TRO07	TRO2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:TRO09	TRO2009	Quarterly catches of tropical tuna	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:TRO10	TRO2010	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:TRO11	TRO2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:TRO13	TRO2013	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:TRO14	TRO2014	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:TRO15	TRO2015	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:TRO17	TRO2017	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:TRO18	TRO2018	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:TRO19	TRO2019	Difference between fishing effort 2018 and fishing effort 2020	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:TRO20	TRO2020	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
SWORDFI SH	M:SWO01	SWO3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:SWO02	SWO3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:SWO03	SWO3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:SWO04	SWO3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:SWO05	SWO3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:SWO06	SWO3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:SWO07	SWO3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:SWO10	SWO3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:SWO11	SWO3011	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:SWO12	SWO3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:SWO13	SWO3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:SWO14	SWO3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:SWO15	SWO3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:SWO16	SWO3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:SWO17	SWO3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:SWO18	SWO3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:SWO19	SWO3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:SWO20	SWO3020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
ALBACORE				
	M:ALB03	ALB4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:ALB04	ALB4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:ALB05	ALB4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:ALB06	ALB4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:ALB07	ALB4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
BILLFISH				
	M:BIL01	BIL5001	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	2021/09/02
	M:BIL04	BIL5004	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:BIL05	BIL5005	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
SHARKS				
	M:SHK05	SHK7005	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	2021/09/02
OTHER SPECIES BY-CATCH				
	M:BYC01	BYC8001	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	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.
	M:BYC02	BYC8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:BYC03	BYC8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria
MISCELLAN-EOUS	M:SDP01	SDP9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria
	M:MIX01	MISC9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Not applicable because of no allocation for it yet in Nigeria

**ANNUAL REPORT OF NORWAY
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA NORVÈGE
INFORME ANNUAL DE NORUEGA**

SUMMARY

*Norway was allocated a quota of 300 tonnes of Eastern bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) for 2020. In addition to this 5 % of the unused quota from 2019 was carried over to 2020. Thus, the total Norwegian quota in quota in 2020 was 311,95. Due to bad weather conditions, the quota was not exhausted. Numerous observations of Atlantic bluefin tuna continued to be made, also in 2020, 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 all individual Atlantic bluefin tuna caught in 2020. 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 2020.*

RÉSUMÉ

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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 2020 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 2020. The purse seine vessel caught 189 tonnes, and one of the longliners caught 0,5 tonnes. In addition to this 1,8 tonnes of bluefin tuna was caught in the recreational fishery, and 2,6 tonnes was caught as bycatch. Altogether 194 tonnes of the Norwegian bluefin tuna quota was caught in 2020.

Section 2: Research and statistics

The documentation of the comeback and reestablishment of Atlantic bluefin tuna (BFT) in Norway was published in an article from 2020 (Nøttestad et al. 2020a). Numerous observations of Atlantic bluefin tuna continued to be made, also in 2020, along the Norwegian coast and in offshore waters from late June to October, with the majority of observations made in August and September.

Norway has contributed on various important topics particularly related to BFT, including scientific reflections from Norway related to the MSE process on Atlantic bluefin tuna (Nøttestad et al. 2020b) and fishing capacity on BFT by purse seine vessels fishing in Norwegian waters (Nøttestad et al. 2020c). Review work related to ICCAT GBYP has also been conducted (Vølstad 2020).

Norway conducted dedicated field studies on satellite (PSATs) and conventional tagging from recreational tag and release fishery on BFT in Norway in 2020. Nine fish were tagged with conventional tags between Skagerrak (southern Norway) and 63° north in 2020. The Institute of Marine Research (IMR) in Bergen, Norway, collaborated with ICCAT-GBYP and received five WC PSATs in 2020. All five BFTs were tagged north of 61°N, which is the northernmost e-tagging of BFT in the world (Fertter et al. 2020).

There has also been initial trials of live storage of Atlantic bluefin tuna in Norway (Sistiaga et al. 2020).

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 2020. Samples were taken from several 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 395 large (>100 kg) Atlantic bluefin tuna (BFT) were sampled along the coast and in the Norwegian Sea in 2020. This represent 110 more individual samples taken in 2020 compared to 2019, despite the challenging Covid-19 situation in 2020. A total number of 395 genetic samples, 359 spines (fin rays) and 163 pair of otoliths have been taken from large specimen in 2020, which are substantially more samples than in 2019 (ICCAT 2021). Because a significant amount of the BFT were sold with heads on in 2020, it was only possible to extract the otoliths from about 45% 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 the last few years, including in 2020. Some preliminary multi-beam sonar recordings on BFT were also conducted during a dedicated survey in 2020. 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.

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

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:GEN01	S01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	15/09/2021
S:GEN02	S02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	25/06/2021
S:GEN03	S03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	25/06/2021
S:GEN04	S04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	25/06/2021
S:GEN05	S05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	25/06/2021
S:GEN06	S06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	25/06/2021
S:GEN07	S07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	25/06/2021
S:GEN08	S08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	25/06/2021
S:GEN09	S09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	25/06/2021

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:GEN10	S10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	25/06/2021 - Due to Covid-19 restrictions, Norway did not allow observers on board Norwegian vessels in 2020. 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	S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Due to Covid-19 restrictions, Norway did not allow observers on board Norwegian vessels in 2020.
S:GEN12	S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Norwegian vessels have no activity that impact pelagic <i>Sargassum</i> in the Convention area on the high seas. Hence, no data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i> was collected.
S:GEN13	S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Norwegian vessels are not authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries or harpoon fisheries in the Mediterranean.
S:BFT01	S15	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	Norway is not involved in farming of BFT.
S:BFT02	S16	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras (BFT raw data outputs) OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Norway is not involved in farming of BFT.
S:BFT03	S17	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras (BFT at time of caging summary reports)	Norway is not involved in farming of BFT.
S:BFT04	S18	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	There were no pelagic trawlers, longline vessels > 15 m, baitboats or towing vessels involved in the Norwegian fishery for bluefin tuna in 2020.
S:BFT05	S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for W-BFT.
S:BFT06	S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for W-BFT.
S:BFT07	S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for W-BFT.
S:BFT09	S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	15/12/2020 Tagging Phase 10 IMR. “Tagging of Atlantic bluefin tuna (<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>) with pop-up satellite archival tags (PSAT) in Norway during 2020”, Keno Ferter, Otte Bjelland, Jan Hinriksson, Leif Nøttestad.
S:TRO01	S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for BET/YFT/SKJ.
S:TRO02	S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for BET/YFT/SKJ.
S:TRO03	S44	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels using FADs in ICCAT fisheries.
S:TRO04	S45	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels involved in fisheries for tropical tuna.

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:TRO05	S46	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels involved in fisheries for tropical tuna.
S:TRO10	S46b	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels involved in fisheries for tropical tuna.
S:TRO06	S47	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels involved in fisheries for tropical tuna.
S:TRO07	S48	Historical FAD set data	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels using FADs.
S:TRO09	S58	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels involved in fisheries for tropical tuna.
S:BIL03	S55	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	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:BIL04	S56	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	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	S57	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	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	S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Norway had, for the eight purse seiners and three longliners targeting BFT in 2020, no specific plan to improve data collection for sharks on a species specific level.
S:SHK02	S50	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Not applicable. 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	S51	Information on blue shark	Norwegian vessels do not target blue sharks. This species is rarely found in our waters and hence, no scientific research has been conducted.
S:SHK04	S54	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases	Not applicable. Shortfin mako rarely appear in Norwegian waters and no by-catches have been made by Norwegian vessels.
S:BYC01	S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	There were no by-catches of sharks, seabirds, turtles or marine mammals by the vessels targeting BFT in 2020.
S:BYC02	S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	The vessels targeting BFT in 2020 had no interaction with sea turtles. There are no known observations of sea turtles in Norwegian waters.
S:BYC03	S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	The vessels targeting BFT in 2020 had no interaction with seabirds.
S:BYC04	S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	There was no artisanal fishery conducted by Norwegian vessels on ICCAT regulated species in 2020.

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:BYC05	S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	The vessels targeting BFT in 2020 had zero by-catch. Norway has a general ban on discards.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

Bluefin tuna is the only tuna species in ICCAT's Convention Area to which Norway is a coastal state. Norway has no long distance fisheries for other tuna or tuna-like species in the Convention Area.

In light of the critical stock situation for bluefin tuna, Norway adopted in 2007 regulations providing for a prohibition for Norwegian vessels to fish and land bluefin tuna in Norway's territorial waters, in the Norwegian Economic Zone and in international waters. These regulations were repealed in 2014, and following ICCAT Recommendation 13-07, Norway opened up for a limited exploratory fishery for bluefin tuna in the Norwegian Economic Zone in 2014. Norway pursued the limited exploratory fishery in 2015 and 2016. For 2017 Norway was allocated a bluefin tuna quota of 52,48 tonnes, and the fishery was regulated as an ordinary fishery. It was opened up for a targeted fishery for one longliner and one purse seiner. The longline quota was, however, transferred to the purse seiner. The purse seiner was licensed for a vessel quota of 42 tonnes, made six landings and caught all together 46,44 tonnes. 4,18 tonnes were taken as bycatch in non-ICCAT fisheries. Norway was allocated a quota of 104 tonnes of eastern bluefin tuna for 2018. Two Norwegian vessels, both purse seiners, were authorised to fish for bluefin tuna in 2018. One of the vessels caught a total of 7,8 tonnes in one haul. The other vessel caught a total of 2,6 tonnes in one haul. The two Norwegian vessels caught a total of 10,4 tonnes in two hauls. Furthermore, 699 kilos of bluefin tuna were taken as bycatch in non-ICCAT fisheries. Hence, a total of 11.1 tonnes of bluefin tuna were caught by Norway in 2018. The Norwegian fishing season in 2018 was characterized by very poor weather conditions which made it difficult to conduct the fishery and to catch the allocated quota. The 2019 season was also characterized by very poor weather conditions. Norway was allocated a quota of 239 tonnes. 4 longliners and 4 purse seiners were authorised to fish for bluefin tuna in 2019. Three purse seiner under 40 meters were allocated an individual quota of 45 tonnes, and one purse seiner over 40 meter was allocated a quota of 52 tonnes. Each of the 4 longlines were allocated an individual quota of 6 tonnes. 27 tonnes of bluefin tuna was set aside for by-catch. In addition to this Norway authorised 4 tag and release vessels, in accordance with Rec 19-04 paragraph 45, to fish for bluefin tuna. None of the longliners caught any bluefin tuna. A quota of 1 tonne for bluefin tuna was set aside for fish which died during the tagging process.

Three of the four purse seiners caught a total of 232 bluefin tuna, with a combined weight of 48,3 tonnes. The longliner caught only one tuna, with a weight of 168 kilos. Furthermore, 2 106 kilos of bluefin tuna were taken as bycatch in non-ICCAT fisheries in 2019. Hence, a total of 50,5 tonnes of bluefin tuna was caught by Norway in 2019. In 2020 three longliners and 8 purse seiners participated in the fishery. In addition to this 24 teams participated in a recreational fishery and 20 of these teams were also allowed to participate in the tag and release fishery. A quota of 1 tonne was set aside for fish which died during the tagging process and a quota of 5 tonnes was set aside for fish caught in the recreational fishery. Each of the 3 longlines were allocated an individual quota of 6 tonnes. 24,85 tonnes of bluefin tuna was set aside for by-catch. One of the longliners caught a quantity of 452 kilo bluefin tuna. Seven of the eight purse seiners caught a total of 189 tonnes bluefin tuna. Furthermore, 2,6 tonnes of bluefin tuna were taken as bycatch in non-ICCAT fisheries in 2020. 8 fish with a total weight of 1,8 tonnes were caught in the recreational fishery, 8 bluefin tunas were tagged with spaghetti marks, and in addition to this, the Institute of Marine research tagged 5 bluefin tunas with satellite marks.

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 15 meters are required to carry satellite transponders that permit their activities to be tracked 24 hours a day, all year round. Once catches have been landed, the landing data are crosschecked against the fishing rights of the vessel. Please note section 5 concerning difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures in 2020.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
GENERAL	M:GEN01	GEN0001	Annual Reports	Forwarded 2021/09/08.
	M:GEN02	GEN0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Forwarded 2021/09/08.
	M:GEN03	GEN0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Forwarded 2021/08/13.
	M:GEN04	GEN0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels involved in chartering arrangements with regards to tuna or tuna-like species.
	M:GEN05	GEN0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels involved in chartering arrangements with regards to tuna or tuna-like species.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorized for transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006b	Transshipment reports in - port	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorized for transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species.
	M:GEN07	GEN0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorized for transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species.
	M:GEN08	GEN0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorized for transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species.
	M:GEN09	GEN0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorized for transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species.
	M:GEN10	GEN0010a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Forwarded 27.6.2013 and 28.2.2014.
M:GEN10	GEN0010b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Not applicable. Norwegian vessels fishing for BFT do not enter foreign ports.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:GEN11	GEN0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Forwarded 27/6/2013 and subsequently amended when relevant.
	M:GEN12	GEN0012	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Forwarded 27/6-2013.
	M:GEN13	GEN0013	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	There has been no landing or transshipment of ICCAT managed species by foreign fishing vessels in Norwegian ports.
	M:GEN14	GEN0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	There has been no landing or transshipment of ICCAT managed species by foreign fishing vessels in Norwegian ports.
	M:GEN15	GEN0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	There has been no landing or transshipment of ICCAT managed species by foreign fishing vessels in Norwegian ports.
	M:GEN16	GEN0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	There has been no landing or transshipment of ICCAT managed species by foreign fishing vessels in Norwegian ports.
	M:GEN17	GEN0017	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Norway has not entered into any bilateral agreement with any CPC regarding inspector exchange programmes to promote compliance with ICCAT management measures.
	M:GEN18	GEN0018	Access agreements and changes	Not applicable. Norway has not entered into any access agreement with regards to fishing for tuna or tuna-like species.
	M:GEN19	GEN0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. Norway has not entered into any access agreement with regards to fishing for tuna or tuna-like species.
	M:GEN20	GEN0020	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	8 vessels of 20 metres or greater were authorized to fish for BFT in 2020. Information regarding the vessels was forwarded to ICCAT 2020/05/19.
	M:GEN21	GEN0021	Vessels 20 m LOA or greater internal actions report	Forwarded 7/10-2015. The information provided has not changed.
	M:GEN23	GEN0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	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 in the teams, have been put into groups depending on their skills. Group 1 consists of teamleaders, group 2 of people with a lot of skills, but

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
				<p>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. A group 1 and 2 member, two group 1 members must always be on board the vessel while fishing for security reason. 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 recommendation 19-04 paragraph 45. These teams are in close contact with the Institute of Marine Research as well.</p> <p>In 2020, 24 teams participated in a recreational fishery and 20 of these teams were also allowed to participate in the tag and release fishery. A quota of 1 tonne was set aside for fish which died during the tagging process and a quota of 5 tonnes was set aside for fish caught in the recreational fishery.</p>
	M:GEN24	GEN0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Norway has not forwarded information to ICCAT regarding presumed IUU activities, as there has not been any IUU allegations brought against any Norwegian vessels.
	M:GEN25	GEN0025	Comments on IUU allegations	There has not been IUU allegations brought against Norwegian vessels.
	M:GEN26	GEN0026	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	There is no relevant information to report regarding the Norwegian import and landing in 2020.
	M:GEN27	GEN0027	Data on non-compliance	Norway has not forwarded information to ICCAT regarding suspected non-compliance, as there has not been any allegations of non-compliance against any Norwegian vessels.
	M:GEN28	GEN0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	There have not been any allegations of non-compliance against any Norwegian vessels.
	M:GEN29	GEN0029	Vessels sightings	Norway does not have information on vessel sightings as referred to in Recommendation 94-09.
	M:GEN30	GEN0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	There has not been any report of sightings of Norwegian vessels.
	M:GEN31	GEN0031	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	Not applicable. Norway has not participated in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:GEN32	GEN0032	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Not applicable. Norway has not participated in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.
	M:GEN33	GEN0033	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Not applicable. Norway has not participated in the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel.
	M:GEN34	GEN0034	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Not applicable. Norway does not have any vessels on the IUU list.
	M:GEN35	GEN0035	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Not applicable. Norway is working on an Emergency Action Plan. At the time we are in process of securing that the content of the action plan is within the Norwegian legal framework. As Norway does not have any observers on board the vessels this year, the emergency action plan has not been completed and forwarded to the ICCAT Secretariat.
	M:GEN36	GEN0036	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	After the entry into force for recommendation 19-10, Norwegian vessels have not carried regional observers due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Hence no incidents triggering provisions of the EAP have been identified.
	M:GEN37	GEN0037	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Norwegian vessels have not lost any gear in ICCAT-fisheries since this provision came into force.
	M:GEN38	GEN0038	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Norwegian vessels have not lost any gear in ICCAT-fisheries since this provision came into force.
	M:GEN39	GEN0039	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Norway has not yet reported on points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting.
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	BFT1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway.
	M:BFT02	BFT1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway.
	M:BFT03	BFT1003	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Not applicable. No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway.
	M:BFT04	BFT1004	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Not applicable. No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway.
	M:BFT05	BFT1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway.
	M:BFT07	BFT1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Forwarded to ICCAT 2021/2/5.
	M:BFT08	BFT1008	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	Not applicable. No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway.
	M:BFT09	BFT1009	Modifications to fishing plans	Modified 2021/3/3 and 2021/8/26.
	M:BFT10	BFT1010	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02	Forwarded to ICCAT 2020/9/15 as requested by the Secretariat.
	M:BFT11	BFT1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2020	Forwarded 2021/6/25.
	M:BFT12	BFT1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Forwarded 2021/8/2.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:BFT13	BFT1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. Norway does not have any other BFT vessels than catching vessels.
	M:BFT14	BFT1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels involved in joint fishing operations for BFT.
	M:BFT15	BFT1015	VMS messages	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	BFT1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable. The Norwegian BFT vessels were operating in waters under Norwegian jurisdiction only.
	M:BFT17	BFT1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. In 2020 only eleven Norwegian vessels were authorized to fish for BFT. All vessels were operating in waters under Norwegian jurisdiction only. However, the Norwegian Coast Guard inspects all Norwegian fisheries at sea. Furthermore, the landings by the vessels targeting BFT was inspected by inspectors from the Directorate of Fisheries.
	M:BFT18	BFT1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. In 2020 only eleven Norwegian vessels were authorized to fish for BFT. All vessels were operating in waters under Norwegian jurisdiction only. However, the Norwegian Coast Guard inspects all Norwegian fisheries at sea. Furthermore, the landings by the vessels targeting BFT was inspected by inspectors from the Directorate of Fisheries.
	M:BFT19	BFT1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable. In 2020 only eleven Norwegian vessels were authorized to fish for BFT. All vessels were operating in waters under Norwegian jurisdiction only. However, the Norwegian Coast Guard inspects all Norwegian fisheries at sea. Furthermore, the landings by the vessels targeting BFT was inspected by inspectors from the Directorate of Fisheries.
	M:BFT20	BFT1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. Norway has not designated any port for transshipments, only for landings of bluefin tuna and tuna-like species.
	M:BFT21	BFT1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Forwarded 24/2-2016, 27/2, 28/2-2018, 15/2-2019 and 21/2/-2020.
	M:BFT22	BFT1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	The Norwegian BFT fishing season has just begun, and no weekly catch report has been forwarded to this date.
	M:BFT23	BFT1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Norwegian vessels do not fish bluefin tuna in the western Atlantic.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:BFT24	BFT1024	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	The Norwegian quota of BFT was not utilized in 2020. The 2021-fishing season is still ongoing.
	M:BFT25	BFT1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	<p>Not applicable. BFT specimen at such low individual size has rarely been recorded in Norwegian fisheries.</p> <p>In 2021 one bluefin tunas less than 30 kg was caught in a river in Finnmark, north in Norway. The catch was unexpected and the fish did not survive, but should such small bluefin tuna become more regular in Norwegian waters, efforts will be made to make sure that the fish is tagged and released.</p> <p>The Norwegian Sea-Water regulations does, however, provide a prohibition against fishing for bluefin tuna less than 30 kg/115cm.</p>
	M:BFT27	BFT1027	BCD Annual Report	Forwarded to ICCAT 2021/9/15.
	M:BFT28	BFT1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Information forwarded to ICCAT 29/04/2009. Updated information forwarded 22/03/2013 and 29/06/2015.
	M:BFT29	BFT1029	BCD Contact points	Information forwarded to ICCAT 29/04/2009. Updated information forwarded 22/03/2013.
	M:BFT30	BFT1030	BCD legislation	The Norwegian Regulations relating to Catch Documentation for Bluefin tuna, Bigeye and Swordfish was forwarded to ICCAT 08/05/2009.
	M:BFT31	BFT1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Norway did not have a tail tagging scheme in 2020.
	M:BFT32	BFT1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Norway has no information indicating that vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels have carried out targeted fishery for BFT.
	M:BFT33	BFT1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Registration of the vessels targetting BFT in 2021 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	BFT1034	Report on intra farm transfers and random controls	Not applicable. Norway does not have any BFT farms.
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	TRO2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for BET/YFT/SKJ in 2020.
	M:TRO02	TRO2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for BET/YFT/SKJ in previous year.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:TRO03	TRO2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for BET/YFT/SKJ in 2020. There has not been any IUU allegations brought against any Norwegian vessels.
	M:TRO06	TRO2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	30/3/2021 and 15/9/2020.
	M:TRO07	TRO2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Information forwarded to ICCAT 29/04/2009. Updated information forwarded 22/03/2013 and 29/06/2015.
	M:TRO09	TRO2009	Quarterly catches of tropical tuna	Not applicable. No Norwegian vessels were authorized to catch bigeye in 2020 and no Norwegian vessels caught bigeye in 2020.
	M:TRO10	TRO2010	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Not applicable. No Norwegian vessels caught bigeye in 2020. There are no Norwegian vessels deploying FADs.
	M:TRO11	TRO2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans	Not applicable. 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	TRO2013	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for BET/YFT/SKJ in 2020.
	M:TRO14	TRO2014	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for BET/YFT/SKJ in 2020.
	M:TRO15	TRO2015	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Not applicable. Norway does not have a quota for bigeye tuna.
	M:TRO17	TRO2017	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Not applicable. 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:TRO18	TRO2018	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	Not applicable. 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:TRO19	TRO2019	Difference between fishing effort 2018 and fishing effort 2020	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for tropical tunas in this period.
	M:TRO20	TRO2020	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for tropical tunas in this period.
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	SWO3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	30/3/2021 and 15/9/2020.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:SWO02	SWO3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Information forwarded to ICCAT 29/04/2009. Updated information forwarded 22/03/2013 and 29/06/2015.
	M:SWO03	SWO3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for SWO in 2020.
	M:SWO04	SWO3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for SWO in 2020.
	M:SWO05	SWO3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. There were no special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean in 2019.
	M:SWO06	SWO3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for SWO in 2020.
	M:SWO07	SWO3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for SWO in 2020.
	M:SWO10	SWO3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for SWO in 2020.
	M:SWO11	SWO3011	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for SWO in 2020.
	M:SWO12	SWO3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for SWO in 2020.
	M:SWO13	SWO3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for SWO in 2020.
	M:SWO14	SWO3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for SWO in 2020.
	M:SWO15	SWO3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for SWO in 2020.
	M:SWO16	SWO3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for SWO in 2020.
	M:SWO17	SWO3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for SWO in 2020.
	M:SWO18	SWO3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for SWO in 2020.
	M:SWO19	SWO3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for SWO in 2020.
	M:SWO20	SWO3020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for SWO in 2020.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	ALB4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for ALB in 2020.
	M:ALB04	ALB4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for ALB in 2020.
	M:ALB05	ALB4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for ALB in 2020.
	M:ALB06	ALB4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for ALB in 2020.
	M:ALB07	ALB4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for ALB in 2020.
	BILLFISH	M:BIL01	BIL5001	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11
M:BIL04		BIL5004	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	These species are not found in Norwegian waters. Hence, Norwegian vessels do not catch marlins/SPF for local consumption.
M:BIL05		BIL5005	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	These species are not found in Norwegian waters. Hence, Norway has no trials on electronic monitoring systems with BIL interactions.
SHARKS	M:SHK05	SHK7005	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Forwarded to ICCAT 2021/9/21.
	OTHER SPECIES BY-CATCH	M:BYC01	BYC8001	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
M:BYC02		BYC8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Not applicable. There were no by-catches of sea birds in the Norwegian purse seine fishery for BFT in 2020.
M:BYC03		BYC8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Not applicable. There were no by-catches in the Norwegian fishery for BFT in 2020.
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	SDP9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. There is no pilot electronic statistical document system in Norway.
	M:MIX01	MISC9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	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 2020 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 ICCAT Secretariat was informed of the Covid-19 situation in Norway in April 2020 (ICCAT Circular #2389/2020). All arrangements were made for observers to travel to Norway, however, the 20 August, shortly before the first observer was to arrive in Norway, the Norwegian Ministry of Trade, Industry and Fisheries decided to prohibit the vessels fishing for bluefin tuna in 2020 to have an international observer on board (ICCAT circular #5835/20). At the time, the spread of Covid-19 had increased, and the Government of Norway signalled that it might be necessary to implement stricter regulations in order to avoid the spread of Covid-19. At the same time 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.

A final summary report was completed at the end of the deployment.

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**ANNUAL REPORT OF PHILIPPINES
RAPPORT ANNUEL DES PHILIPPINES
INFORME ANNUAL DE FILIPINAS**

SUMMARY

The Philippines had been strengthening the data collection system to address the conservation and management issues of highly migratory fish stocks as evidenced in 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 International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna (ICCAT) Area of Convention from the years 2015 to present, it still supports the ICCAT statistical program for Bluefin, Bigeye and Swordfish and providing financial support to the ICCAT Regional Observer Program. The Philippines as a member of ICCAT continues its strong commitment for the effective management, conservation and sustainable use of highly migratory fish stocks in the ICCAT Convention area.

RÉSUMÉ

The Philippines had been strengthening the data collection system to address the conservation and management issues of highly migratory fish stocks as evidenced in 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 International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna (ICCAT) Area of Convention from the years 2015 to present, it still supports the ICCAT statistical program for Bluefin, Bigeye and Swordfish and providing financial support to the ICCAT Regional Observer Program. The Philippines as a member of ICCAT continues its strong commitment for the effective management, conservation and sustainable use of highly migratory fish stocks in the ICCAT Convention area.

RESUMEN

The Philippines had been strengthening the data collection system to address the conservation and management issues of highly migratory fish stocks as evidenced in 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 International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna (ICCAT) Area of Convention from the years 2015 to present, it still supports the ICCAT statistical program for Bluefin, Bigeye and Swordfish and providing financial support to the ICCAT Regional Observer Program. The Philippines as a member of ICCAT continues its strong commitment for the effective management, conservation and sustainable use of highly migratory fish stocks in the ICCAT Convention area.

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 1.9 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 Products (GDP) in 2020 was 1.5% (*Philippine Fisheries Profile, 2020*).

In 2020, the foreign trade performance of the fishery industry gave a net surplus of 495 million dollars. Tuna remained as the top export commodity with a collective volume of 135,069MT for fresh/chilled/frozen, smoked/dried, and canned tuna products valued at US \$489 million. Canned tuna, though, constitutes bulk of tuna products being exported. In general, tuna exports increased by 13% in terms of volume and increased slightly by 2% in terms of value (*Philippine Statistics Authority, 2020*).

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 2020. Tuna has the largest import share of 47% with an import value of US \$248million. Other fishery imports include mackerel, 8% and cuttlefish, 9% (*Philippine Statistics Authority, 2020*).

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 a 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 the more appropriate statistics for the its 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 the 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 being 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 transshipment of catches in the high seas and is contributing a sizable amount in its implementation.

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

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:GEN01	S01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	2021/September/15.
S:GEN02	S02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2014 to present.
S:GEN03	S03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.
S:GEN04	S04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.
S:GEN05	S05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.
S:GEN06	S06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.
S:GEN07	S07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.
S:GEN08	S08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.
S:GEN09	S09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.
S:GEN10	S10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	This CPC will submit in the following reporting year.
S:GEN11	S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	This CPC will submit in the following reporting year.
S:GEN12	S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:GEN13	S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.
S:BFT01	S15	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.
S:BFT02	S16	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras (BFT raw data outputs) OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.
S:BFT03	S17	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras (BFT at time of caging summary reports)	Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.
S:BFT04	S18	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	This CPC will submit in the following reporting year.
S:BFT05	S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable. This CPC does not implement cooperative research programs on W-BFT
S:BFT06	S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management. Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.
S:BFT07	S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management. Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.
S:BFT09	S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.
S:TRO01	S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards	Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.
S:TRO02	S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	This CPC has an existing National Payao or the Fish Aggregating Devices Program. This CPC will submit management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices in the following reporting year.
S:TRO03	S44	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	This CPC will submit in the following reporting year.
S:TRO04	S45	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.
S:TRO05	S46	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	This CPC will submit in the following reporting year.
S:TRO10	S46b	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:TRO06	S47	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	This CPC has National Stock Assessment Program which encourages port sampling/data collection at port. This CPC will submit in the following reporting year.
S:TRO07	S48	Historical FAD set data	Not applicable. This CPC does not deploy FAD in the ICCAT Area of Convention.
S:TRO09	S58	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.
S:BIL03	S55	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.
S:BIL04	S56	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.
S:BIL05	S57	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.
S:SHK01	S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management. Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.
S:SHK02	S50	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management. Not applicable. This CPC does not research and implement biological sampling on shortfin mako.
S:SHK03	S51	Information on blue shark	Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.
S:SHK04	S54	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases	Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management. Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.
S:BYC01	S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.
S:BYC02	S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.
S:BYC03	S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Not applicable. This CPC had no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:BYC04	S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.
S:BYC05	S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	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 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, and 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 provide the establishment of a 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 has 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, 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 OperationCenter (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 provide 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 for review because of newer conservation and management measures approved by Tuna RFMOs of which the Philippines is a member.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
GENERAL	M:GEN01	GEN0001	Annual Reports	2021/September/15
	M:GEN02	GEN0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	See above.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:GEN03	GEN0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.
	M:GEN04	GEN0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. This CPC is no involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.
	M:GEN05	GEN0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. This CPC is no involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Not applicable. Not involved in any transshipment (at sea and in-port).
	M:GEN06	GEN0006b	Transshipment reports in - port	Not applicable. Not involved in any transshipment (at sea and in-port).
	M:GEN07	GEN0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. Not involved in any transshipment (at sea and in-port).
	M:GEN08	GEN0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Not applicable. This CPC has no carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments either at-sea or in-port.
	M:GEN09	GEN0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Not applicable. This CPC has no carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments either at-sea or in-port.
	M:GEN10	GEN0010a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Not applicable. No pelagic long line vessels are permitted to tranship.
	M:GEN10	GEN0010b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Not applicable. No pelagic long line vessels are permitted to tranship.
	M:GEN11	GEN0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable. This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports.
	M:GEN12	GEN0012	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable. This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports.
	M:GEN13	GEN0013	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Not applicable. This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports.
	M:GEN14	GEN0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Not applicable. This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports.
	M:GEN15	GEN0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. This CPC has not entered into any such bilateral arrangements.
	M:GEN16	GEN0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports.
	M:GEN17	GEN0017	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Not applicable. This CPC has not entered into any such bilateral arrangements.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:GEN18	GEN0018	Access agreements and changes	Not applicable. This CPC has not entered into any access agreements with other Parties or private companies.
	M:GEN19	GEN0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. This CPC has not entered into any access agreements with other Parties or private companies.
	M:GEN20	GEN0020	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	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	GEN0021	Vessels 20 m LOA or greater internal actions report	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:GEN23	GEN0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable. There are no sport or recreational fisheries carried out by this CPC in the ICCAT Convention area.
	M:GEN24	GEN0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Not applicable. This CPC has no information to report on alleged IUU activities.
	M:GEN25	GEN0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. This CPC has no information to report on alleged IUU activities.
	M:GEN26	GEN0026	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Not applicable. This CPC has no relevant information to report.
	M:GEN27	GEN0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable. This CPC has no information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report.
	M:GEN28	GEN0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable. This CPC has not received any allegations of non-compliance of ICCAT measures.
	M:GEN29	GEN0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. In the absence of active/authorized fishing vessels in the convention area, this CPC has not made any sightings of vessels fishing in contravention of ICCAT conservation and management measures.
	M:GEN30	GEN0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. This CPC has not received any reports of its vessels having been sighted engaging in activities which contravene ICCAT conservation and management.
	M:GEN31	GEN0031	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	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	GEN0032	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Not applicable. This CPC is currently not interested in participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:GEN33	GEN0033	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Not applicable. This CPC is currently not interested in participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.
	M:GEN34	GEN0034	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Not applicable. This CPC has no vessels on the final IUU vessel list.
	M:GEN35	GEN0035	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.
	M:GEN36	GEN0036	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.
	M:GEN37	GEN0037	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.
	M:GEN38	GEN0038	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.
	M:GEN39	GEN0039	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	BFT1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.
	M:BFT02	BFT1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.
	M:BFT03	BFT1003	Carryover of caged fish declaration	Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.
	M:BFT04	BFT1004	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.
	M:BFT05	BFT1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any trap fishery for bluefin tuna.
	M:BFT07	BFT1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.
	M:BFT08	BFT1008	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.
	M:BFT09	BFT1009	Modifications to fishing plans	Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.
	M:BFT10	BFT1010	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02	Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.
	M:BFT11	BFT1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2020	Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.
	M:BFT12	BFT1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:BFT13	BFT1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.
	M:BFT14	BFT1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.
	M:BFT15	BFT1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.
	M:BFT16	BFT1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.
	M:BFT17	BFT1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.
	M:BFT18	BFT1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.
	M:BFT19	BFT1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.
	M:BFT20	BFT1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.
	M:BFT21	BFT1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.
	M:BFT22	BFT1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.
	M:BFT23	BFT1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.
	M:BFT24	BFT1024	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.
	M:BFT25	BFT1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. This CPC does not operate any BFT-W fishery or have any opportunity to take any BFT-W as by-catch.
	M:BFT27	BFT1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable. This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.
	M:BFT28	BFT1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable. This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.
	M:BFT29	BFT1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable. This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.
	M:BFT30	BFT1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.
	M:BFT31	BFT1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.
	M:BFT32	BFT1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. This CPC has no information to report regarding such vessels.
	M:BFT33	BFT1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable. This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:BFT34	BFT1034	Report on intra farm transfers and random controls	Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	TRO2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species.
	M:TRO02	TRO2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species.
	M:TRO03	TRO2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable. This CPC has not received reports of IUU activity by its vessels nor has any additional information to report.
	M:TRO06	TRO2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No applicable. This CPC does not import or re-export any BET from ICCAT Area of Convention.
	M:TRO07	TRO2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. This CPC does not catch or trade any BET from ICCAT Area of Convention.
	M:TRO09	TRO2009	Quarterly catches of tropical tuna	Not applicable. This CPC does not catch any BET from ICCAT Area of Convention.
	M:TRO10	TRO2010	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Not applicable. This CPC does not deploy FADs to catch tropical tuna.
	M:TRO11	TRO2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans	Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species in the ICCAT Area of Convention.
	M:TRO13	TRO2013	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species in the ICCAT Area of Convention.
	M:TRO14	TRO2014	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species in the ICCAT Area of Convention.
	M:TRO15	TRO2015	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species in the ICCAT Area of Convention.
	M:TRO17	TRO2017	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species in the ICCAT Area of Convention.
	M:TRO18	TRO2018	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2014 to present.
	M:TRO19	TRO2019	Difference between fishing effort 2018 and fishing effort 2020	Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2014 to present.
	M:TRO20	TRO2020	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2014 to present.
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	SWO3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. This CPC is not involved in catching or trading SWO.
	M:SWO02	SWO3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. This CPC is not involved in catching or trading SWO.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:SWO03	SWO3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any of its sport/recreational vessels to catch MED-SWO.
	M:SWO04	SWO3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any of its sport/recreational vessels to catch MED-SWO.
	M:SWO05	SWO3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. This CPC does not grant any permits for harpoons or longliners to catch highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean.
	M:SWO06	SWO3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. This CPC does not operate or have plans to operate any fishery for SWO-MED, and hence has no specific closed period.
	M:SWO07	SWO3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Not applicable. This CPC does not operate, nor has plans to operate, a SWO-N fishery.
	M:SWO10	SWO3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Not available. This CPC has not authorised any of its ports to receive landings or allow transshipment of MED-SWO.
	M:SWO11	SWO3011	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Not available. This CPC does not have any catches of SWO-MED to report.
	M:SWO12	SWO3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable. This CPCs does not tag and has not landed any tagged MED-SWO fish.
	M:SWO13	SWO3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to MED-SWO.
	M:SWO14	SWO3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to MED-SWO.
	M:SWO15	SWO3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-N.
	M:SWO16	SWO3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-S.
	M:SWO17	SWO3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Not applicable. This CPC does not permit by-catch of SWO-N in other fisheries.
	M:SWO18	SWO3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Not applicable. This CPC does not permit by-catch of SWO-S in other fisheries.
	M:SWO19	SWO3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to MED-SWO.
	M:SWO20	SWO3020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Not applicable. This CPC does not operate or have plans to operate any fishery for MED-SWO.
ALBACORE				
	M:ALB03	ALB4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any vessels to fish for ALB-MED.
	M:ALB04	ALB4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch ALB-N.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:ALB05	ALB4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch ALB-S.
	M:ALB06	ALB4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Not applicable. This CPC does not permit by-catch of ALB-N in other fisheries.
	M:ALB07	ALB4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Not applicable. This CPC does not permit by-catch of ALB-S in other fisheries.
BILLFISH	M:BIL01	BIL5001	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	This CPC will submit in the following reporting year.
	M:BIL04	BIL5004	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.
	M:BIL05	BIL5005	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.
SHARKS				
	M:SHK05	SHK7005	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	This CPC will submit in the following reporting year.
OTHER SPECIES BY-CATCH	M:BYC01	BYC8001	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	This CPC will submit in the following reporting year.
	M:BYC02	BYC8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Not applicable. This CPC does not have an NPOA for seabirds and does not have longline fishery in the area to which the requirement pertains.
	M:BYC03	BYC8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Not applicable. This CPC does not operate any fishery for tuna or tuna-like species in the ICCAT Convention area and hence cannot take any by-catch.
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	SDP9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.
	M:MIX01	MISC9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Not applicable. This CPC had not lodged an objection to any of the previous year's Recommendations.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures

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 present.

ANNUAL REPORT OF RUSSIA¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA RUSSIE
INFORME ANUAL DE RUSIA

SUMMARY

In 2020-2021, during trawl fishing of 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 by-catch. A purse-seine specialized fishing for tunas of a tropical group is in progress at the moment. Issues aimed at resuming of this type of fishery are being resolved. A specialized (purse-seine) fleet did not operate in 2020-2021. In Russia, work related to research of tunas and other species of 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 collected data, carries out operative fishery monitoring, 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 2020-2021 comprised collecting and processing current fishery and biological materials.

RÉSUMÉ

In 2020-2021, during trawl fishing of 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 by-catch. A purse-seine specialized fishing for tunas of a tropical group is in progress at the moment. Issues aimed at resuming of this type of fishery are being resolved. A specialized (purse-seine) fleet did not operate in 2020-2021. In Russia, work related to research of tunas and other species of 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 collected data, carries out operative fishery monitoring, 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 2020-2021 comprised collecting and processing current fishery and biological materials.

RESUMEN

In 2020-2021, during trawl fishing of 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 by-catch. A purse-seine specialized fishing for tunas of a tropical group is in progress at the moment. Issues aimed at resuming of this type of fishery are being resolved. A specialized (purse-seine) fleet did not operate in 2020-2021. In Russia, work related to research of tunas and other species of 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 collected data, carries out operative fishery monitoring, 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 2020-2021 comprised collecting and processing current fishery and biological materials.

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Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

In 2020 trawl fishing vessels caught 134 t of bullet tuna *Auxis rochei*, 753 t of frigate tuna *Auxis thazard*, 1742 t of Atlantic black skipjack *Euthynnus alletteratus*, 6 t of oceanic skipjack *Katsuwonus pelamis* and 1281 t of Atlantic bonito *Sarda sarda* as a by-catch in the Eastern-Central Atlantic (ECA). There are 3916 t of tunas in total.

According to preliminary figures, in the first half of 2021 in the ECA, trawl vessels caught 73 t of frigate tuna, 13 t of bullet tuna, 168 t of Atlantic black skipjack, 1 t of oceanic skipjack and 450 t of Atlantic bonito. There are 755 t of tunas in total.

Section 2: Research and statistics

In 2020 AtlantNIRO observers were sampling biological material on tunas aboard trawlers in the Eastern-Central Atlantic (area BIL94B according to ICCAT classification). Fish length, weight, sex and maturity stages of gonads as well as stomach fullness were measured. Species from the group “Small Tunas” occurred in trawls as a by-catch, individually or up to several tones. The material on frigate tuna, bullet tuna, Atlantic black skipjack, oceanic skipjack and Atlantic bonito was collected in amount of 4786 specimens for mass measurements, 1137 specimens for biological analyses.

Bullet tuna occurred in catches within the area of 16°12' - 23° 25' N in January, June-August and November-December. Fish length varied from 23,0 up to 39,0 cm, the mean length was 32,5 cm. During the mentioned period partially spawned and finishing spawning (66%) tuna specimens dominated in the catches.

Frigate tuna occurred in the catches within the area of 18° 07' -20° 42' N in August and November-December. In the observation period fish length varied from 24,0 up to 39,0 cm, the mean length was 32,8 cm. The species was represented predominantly by finishing spawning (85%) tunas.

Atlantic black skipjack occurred individually within the area of 16° 13' -18° 57' N in August and November-December. Fish length varied from 31,0 up to 45,0 cm. The mean length was 37,5 cm. Tuna was represented predominantly by post-spawning (36%), finishing spawning (25%) and immature (29%) specimens.

Oceanic skipjack occurred in the catches within the area of 19° 01' -20° 25' N in August and December. Fish length varied from 46,0 up to 58,0 cm. The mean length was 51,4 cm. Species was predominantly presented by finishing spawning (64 %) and post-spawning (36%) specimens.

Atlantic bonito occurred as a by-catch in the area of 16° 13' -24° 17' N all year round, except for March-May and September-October. The catches contained 30,0-77,0 cm specimens. The mean length made up 46,3 cm. The proportion of immature and maturing fish made up 50%, finishing spawning – 39% and post-spawning fish – 8%, others - 3%.

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

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:GEN01	S01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	(2021/09/14)
S:GEN02	S02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	(2021/07/09)
S:GEN03	S03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	(2021/07/09)
S:GEN04	S04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	(2021/07/09)
S:GEN05	S05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	(2021/07/09)
S:GEN06	S06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	(2021/07/09)

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:GEN07	S07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	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 tables Task I and Task II. In this regard, S07 has no concern with Russia or it is partially related with it (2021/07/09). There are no scientific tagging surveys (inventories).
S:GEN08	S08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Not applicable. Specialized fishing and tagging do not carry out. There is no tagging declaration.
S:GEN09	S09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Not applicable. Specialized fishing and tagging do not carry out. There is no tagging declaration.
S:GEN10	S10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	(2021/07/09)
S:GEN11	S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Observers covered 6% fishing days of trawl fisheries (2021/07/09).
S:GEN12	S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not applicable. There are no fishery vessels in the region.
S:GEN13	S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable. There is no fishery in the Mediterranean.
S:BFT01	S15	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	Not applicable. No tuna production under farm conditions.
S:BFT02	S16	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras (BFT raw data outputs) OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Not applicable. No tuna production under farm conditions.
S:BFT03	S17	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras (BFT at time of caging summary reports)	Not applicable. No tuna production under farm conditions.
S:BFT04	S18	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Not applicable. There is no fishery and BFT observer programs.
S:BFT05	S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable. There is no fishery and W-BFT research programs.
S:BFT06	S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
S:BFT07	S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery and information resulting from GBYP.
S:BFT09	S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	Not applicable. Russia does not carry out the fishery for bluefin tuna, neither farms it nor participates in relevant scientific programs.
S:TRO01	S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards	Not applicable. No specialized fishery of tunas. Data on oceanic skipjack by-catch in 2020 in the trawl fishery are presented (2021/07/09).
S:TRO02	S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Not applicable. FADs (fish aggregating devices) are not used. Specialized fishery for tropical tunas does not carry out.
S:TRO03	S44	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	Not applicable. FADs (fish aggregating devices) are not used.

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:TRO04	S45	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Not applicable. No specialized fishery and support vessels.
S:TRO09	S46	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Observer data on fish by-catch in trawls. Submitted to the ICCAT (2021/07/09). Observers cover 6% of the time of the work of trawlers.
S:TRO10	S46b	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Not applicable. No specialized fishery of tunas. Russian trawl fishing vessels do not use electronic monitoring systems.
S:TRO06	S47	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Not applicable. Data are not collected in ports. Data are collected by observers at sea.
S:TRO07	S48	Historical FAD set data	Not applicable. FADs are not used in the trawl fishery.
S:TRO09	S58	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Not applicable. No specialized fishery of tunas. Trawl fishing vessels do not use electronic monitoring systems
S:BIL03	S55	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery
S:BIL04	S56	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Not applicable. There are no specialized artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries.
S:BIL05	S57	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Not applicable. No specialized fishery of tunas. Trawl fishing vessels do not use electronic monitoring systems.
S:SHK01	S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Not applicable. Not specialized fishery. Sharks are rarely encountered in the trawler by-catch. Data are collected in accordance with the observer programme (Annex 1).
S:SHK02	S50	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	(2021/07/09) In 2020 observers did not encounter shortfin mako in the trawl catches.
S:SHK03	S51	Information on blue shark	(2021/07/09) (Annex 2).
S:SHK04	S54	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases	(2021/07/09) In 2020 observers did not encounter shortfin mako in the trawl catches.
S:BYC01	S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	In identifying by-catch species, observers onboard the trawlers 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	S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Not applicable. There is no ICCAT fishery in Russia. In 2020 observers did not encounter sea turtles in the trawl catches.
S:BYC03	S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Not applicable. In 2020 Russia did not conduct longline and purse seine fisheries for tunas. Observers did not encounter sea birds in the trawl catches.
S:BYC04	S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable. There is no ICCAT artisanal fishery in Russia.

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:BYC05	S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	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 (2021/07/09).

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
GENERAL	M:GEN01	GEN0001	Annual Reports	(2021/09/14)
	M:GEN02	GEN0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	In 2020, 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 2010-2020. A purse-seine specialized fishing for tunas of a tropical group is planned in 2022. Issues aimed at resuming of this type of fishery are being resolved. Within the framework of ICCAT activities Russia carried out in 2020-2021 comprised collecting and processing current fishery and biological materials (2021/07/09).
	M:GEN03	GEN0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	(2021/06/29)
	M:GEN04	GEN0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. There are no charter vessels. Not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.
	M:GEN05	GEN0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. There are no charter vessels. Not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Not applicable. There is no specialized tuna fishery and transshipment at sea
	M:GEN06	GEN0006b	Transshipment reports in - port	Not applicable. There is no specialized tuna fishery and transshipment in-port
	M:GEN07	GEN0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. There is no specialized tuna fishery and transshipment at sea.
	M:GEN08	GEN0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Not applicable. There is no carrier vessels authorized to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean either at-sea or in-port.
	M:GEN09	GEN0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Not applicable. There are no LSPLVs vessels and any modifications of vessels are permitted to tranship.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:GEN10	GEN0010a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	List of Russian ports was submitted to the ICCAT in 2018. Russian ports are located in the inland waters (the Baltic and Black Seas) afar from fishing areas. Foreign vessels fishing for tuna did not enter the ports in 2020.
	M:GEN10	GEN0010b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	List of Russian ports was submitted to the ICCAT in 2018. Russian ports are located in the inland waters (the Baltic and Black Seas) afar from fishing areas. Foreign vessels fishing for tuna did not enter the ports in 2020.
	M:GEN11	GEN0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	(2018/09/20) Russian ports opened for foreign vessels. The Baltic Sea: Kaliningrad, Saint-Petersburg, Vyborg. The Black Sea: Sochi, Tuapse, Feodosia, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch, Anapa, Yalta (Executive order of the Russian Federation Government dated 29 September, 2014 № 1912-p).
	M:GEN12	GEN0012	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	72 hours.
	M:GEN13	GEN0013	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Not applicable. No Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port.
	M:GEN14	GEN0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Not applicable. No vessels entries to the ports.
	M:GEN15	GEN0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. No vessels entries to the ports.
	M:GEN16	GEN0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. No vessels entries to the ports.
	M:GEN17	GEN0017	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Not applicable. 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	GEN0018	Access agreements and changes	Not applicable. There were no agreements.
	M:GEN19	GEN0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. There were no agreements.
	M:GEN20	GEN0020	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	In 2020 there were 18 authorised vessels in the ICCAT Record of Vessels. There are 10 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.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:GEN21	GEN0021	Vessels 20 m LOA or greater internal actions report	There is no Russian specialized tuna fishery. There has been no change since the last submission of this form by Russia.
	M:GEN23	GEN0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable. There is no sport and recreational fisheries.
	M:GEN24	GEN0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Not applicable. There are no vessels involved in IUU Fishing. No information to report on alleged IUU activities.
	M:GEN25	GEN0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. No information regarding any presumed IUU activities of fishing vessels and additional information to report.
	M:GEN26	GEN0026	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Not applicable. There is no Russian specialized ICCAT fishery. There are no trade measures, import and landing data to report.
	M:GEN27	GEN0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable. No data on non-compliance. No information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report.
	M:GEN28	GEN0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable. No allegations of non-compliance.
	M:GEN29	GEN0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. There were no sightings of vessels fishing in contravention of ICCAT conservation and management measures.
	M:GEN30	GEN0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. No received reports on vessels having been sighted engaging in activities which contravene ICCAT conservation and management measures.
	M:GEN31	GEN0031	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	Not applicable. There are no specialized fishery vessels. No national authority responsible for at-sea inspection.
	M:GEN32	GEN0032	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Not applicable. There are no specialized fishery vessels. There is no POC for program implementation.
	M:GEN33	GEN0033	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Not applicable. There are no specialized fishery vessels and no activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel.
	M:GEN34	GEN0034	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Not applicable. There are no vessels involved in IUU Fishing. No information to report on alleged IUU activities.
	M:GEN35	GEN0035	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	There is no ICCAT fishery.
	M:GEN36	GEN0036	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	There is no ICCAT fishery.
	M:GEN37	GEN0037	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	There is no information about lost fishing gear retrieved.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:GEN38	GEN0038	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	There is no information about lost fishing gear retrieved.
	M:GEN39	GEN0039	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Not applicable. No points of contacts have been designated specifically for vessel sightings.
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	BFT1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. There is no specialized farming fishery.
	M:BFT02	BFT1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. There is no specialized farming fishery.
	M:BFT03	BFT1003	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Not applicable. There is no specialized caged fishery.
	M:BFT04	BFT1004	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Not applicable. There is no specialized caged fishery.
	M:BFT05	BFT1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery (traps).
	M:BFT07	BFT1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Not applicable. There is no specialized tuna fishery and plans for 2020.
	M:BFT08	BFT1008	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	Not applicable. There is no specialized farming fishery.
	M:BFT09	BFT1009	Modifications to fishing plans	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery, fishing plans or individual quotas.
	M:BFT10	BFT1010	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery of bluefin tuna and related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02.
	M:BFT11	BFT1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2020	Not applicable. There is no bluefin tuna fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.
	M:BFT12	BFT1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery and vessels.
	M:BFT13	BFT1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. There is no specialized BFT fishery and vessels.
	M:BFT14	BFT1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. No Joint Fishing Operations to operate for BFT.
	M:BFT15	BFT1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery BFT or other operations pertaining to BFT.
	M:BFT16	BFT1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery and Joint Inspection Scheme plans (BFT).
	M:BFT17	BFT1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery and Joint Inspection Scheme plans (BFT).
	M:BFT18	BFT1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery and Joint Inspection Scheme plans (BFT).
	M:BFT19	BFT1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery and Joint Inspection Scheme plans (BFT).
	M:BFT20	BFT1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery of BFT.
	M:BFT21	BFT1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery BFT and no authorized ports to allow vessels to carry out transshipment of BFT.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:BFT22	BFT1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery (including traps).
	M:BFT23	BFT1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery of bluefin tuna and activities pertaining to BFT.
	M:BFT24	BFT1024	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery and activities pertaining to BFT.
	M:BFT25	BFT1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
	M:BFT27	BFT1027	BCD Annual Report	Russia does not carry out bluefin tuna fishery. There are no importing or exporting bluefin tuna during 2020. In the framework of eBCD information system, in 2020 there was only one request on a role of bluefin tuna importer.
	M:BFT28	BFT1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Russia is not involved in catching or exporting of BFT.
	M:BFT29	BFT1029	BCD Contact points	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	BFT1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. Russia is not involved in catching BFT.
	M:BFT31	BFT1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. From Rec. 20-07, Russia does not participate in the BFT fishery.
	M:BFT32	BFT1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Russia has no information about vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT.
	M:BFT33	BFT1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	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	BFT1034	Report on intra farm transfers and random controls	Not applicable. No such transfer or controls were carried out.
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	TRO2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable. There were no Russian vessels authorised to fish for BET/YFT/SKJ in 2020. There is no specialized fishery.
	M:TRO02	TRO2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Not applicable. There were no Russian vessels authorised to fish for BET/YFT/SKJ in 2020. There is no specialized fishery.
	M:TRO03	TRO2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable. No data of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels.
	M:TRO06	TRO2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. Russia does not import or re-export BET.
	M:TRO07	TRO2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Russia does not catch or export BET and all swordfish.
	M:TRO09	TRO2009	Quarterly catches of tropical tuna	Not applicable. There is no specialized Tropical Tunas fishery.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:TRO10	TRO2010	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery. Russia does not deploy FADs to catch tropical tuna.
	M:TRO11	TRO2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans	Not applicable. There is no specialized Tropical Tuna fishery and plans for 2020.
	M:TRO13	TRO2013	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT).
	M:TRO14	TRO2014	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Not applicable. There are no specialized fishery and bigeye tuna catches.
	M:TRO15	TRO2015	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Not applicable. There are no specialized fishery and bigeye tuna catches.
	M:TRO17	TRO2017	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	By-catch limit for bigeye tuna is 1575 t (Rec.19-02).
	M:TRO18	TRO2018	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
	M:TRO19	TRO2019	Difference between fishing effort 2018 and fishing effort 2020	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
	M:TRO20	TRO2020	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Not applicable. No specialized fishery of tropical tunas. Trawl fishing vessels do not use electronic monitoring systems.
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	SWO3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery or SWO trading.
	M:SWO02	SWO3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery or SWO trading.
	M:SWO03	SWO3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery of MED-SWO.
	M:SWO04	SWO3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. There are no sport/recreational vessels to catch Med-SWO.
	M:SWO05	SWO3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. There are no harpoons or longline fishery in the Mediterranean for the previous year.
	M:SWO06	SWO3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. There is no fishery of Med-SWO.
	M:SWO07	SWO3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Not applicable. There is no fishery of North swordfish.
	M:SWO10	SWO3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery of Med-SWO and authorised ports.
	M:SWO11	SWO3011	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery of Med-SWO.
	M:SWO12	SWO3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery and tagging program.
	M:SWO13	SWO3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery and inspection vessels.
	M:SWO14	SWO3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. There are no specialized fishery inspectors [and agencies]

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:SWO15	SWO3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery and vessels 20m+ for N. SWO
	M:SWO16	SWO3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery and vessels 20m+ for S. SWO
	M:SWO17	SWO3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Not applicable. There is no specialized ICCAT fishery.
	M:SWO18	SWO3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Not applicable. There is no specialized ICCAT fishery.
	M:SWO19	SWO3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable. There is no specialized ICCAT fishery and inspection.
	M:SWO20	SWO3020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery and fishing plan.
ALBACORE				
	M:ALB03	ALB4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Not applicable. There is no specialized Mediterranean albacore fishery and no list of Vessels.
	M:ALB04	ALB4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery and no list of Vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore.
	M:ALB05	ALB4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery and no list of Vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore.
	M:ALB06	ALB4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Not applicable. There is no specialized ICCAT fishery and by-catch of N. ALB.
	M:ALB07	ALB4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Not applicable. There is no specialized ICCAT fishery and by-catch of S. ALB.
BILLFISH				
	M:BIL01	BIL5001	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	(2021/09/14) There is no specialized fishery and any dead discards of Billfish.
	M:BIL04	BIL5004	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery, so no catch of BUM/WHM/SPF
	M:BIL05	BIL5005	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery and electronic monitoring for BIL
SHARKS				
	M:SHK05	SHK7005	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	(2021/09/14) There is no specialized fishery and any dead discards of sharks.
OTHER SPECIES BY-CATCH				
	M:BYC01	BYC8001	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	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 2020
	M:BYC02	BYC8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Not applicable. Russia does not carry out longline and purse-seine fisheries in the Convention area and hence can take no by-catch. Based on the observer data, seabirds did not occur in the trawl by-catch in 2020.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:BYC03	BYC8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Not applicable. There is no specialized ICCAT fishery. Information about by-catch in trawl is represented in Task I and Task II (2021/07/09). The corresponding steps are described in Billfish Check Sheet and Shark Implementation Check Sheet
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	SDP9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. No pilot ICCAT electronic statistical document system has been implemented (except ICCAT eBCD).
	M:MIX01	MISC9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	There are no objections to ICCAT Recs. After 2009 Russia does not carry out the specialized fishery for fish species of the Convention area. Small tunas and sharks occur in the trawler by-catch. Relevant data on these species are annually submitted to the ICCAT in the form of tables Task I, Task II and Task III. 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 2020-2021 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 2020 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 2020 the catch of tunas was 2635 tons.

Difficulties are encountered in collecting of scientific materials by observers on board fishing trawlers.

1. With periodic by-catch of tunas and in small quantities (sometimes singly) difficulties are encountered in collecting materials on fish length and their biological parameters. At certain periods, it is not possible to provide monthly data for some tuna species.
2. In the case of the low by-catch of tunas, difficulties are encountered in assessing the proportion of by-catch in the total catch by trawl. Observers who periodically carry out work in the vessel’s hold on a conveyor feeding the catch for processing, cannot make an accurate assessment on the by-catch per day.

In order to more fully collect by-catch materials, two observers per vessel are sent to Russian fishing vessels. The work schedule of observers at sea is optimized for a more complete and efficient use of working time.

**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 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 2020

Species (English name)	Species (Latin name)	Months	Measurement Analysis	Coordinates	Fish length TL from- to cm	Mean length TL cm
Blue shark	<i>Prionace glauca</i>	1	2 0	22°28' - 24°16' N	103-210	157,0
Bronze hammerhead shark,	<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	11, 12	16 16	16°30' - 20°44' N	85-164	107,6
Smooth hammerhead	<i>Sphyrna zygaena</i>	8, 11, 12	56 3	16°40' - 20°27' N	56-114	71,7

**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 2020, the baitboat fleet comprised 97 active vessels of an average length of 17m overall (LOA). The total baitboat effort of 3975 catch days within the ICCAT convention area represents a decrease of 3.92% and also resulted in a decrease of albacore catches to 3941 t while yellowfin tuna increased to 534 t. In 2020, 15 active longline vessels fished in the Atlantic. After having seen seeing a notable increase from 924 thousand hooks in 2016 to 1537 thousand hooks in 2018, effort has decreased to 1435 thousand hooks in 2019 and a further decrease in effort in 2020 with 1069 thousand hooks. The 2020 longline catches of swordfish (149 t), yellowfin tuna (174 t), bigeye tuna (286 t), albacore (247 t), blue sharks (58 t) and shortfin mako shark (46 t) all decreased in 2020. 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 decreased from 2 to 23. 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 collaborations 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

South African large pelagic fisheries comprise a baitboat fleet (Tuna Pole-Line) and a pelagic longline fleet (Large Pelagic Longline). In 2020, the baitboat fleet comprised 97 active vessels of an average length of 17m overall (LOA). The total baitboat effort of 3975 catch days within the ICCAT convention area represents a decrease of 3.92% and also resulted in a decrease of albacore catches to 3941 t while yellowfin tuna increased to 534 t. In 2020, 15 active longline vessels fished in the Atlantic. After having seen seeing a notable increase from 924 thousand hooks in 2016 to 1537 thousand hooks in 2018, effort has decreased to 1435 thousand hooks in 2019 and a further decrease in effort in 2020 with 1069 thousand hooks. The 2020 longline catches of swordfish (149 t), yellowfin tuna (174 t), bigeye tuna (286 t), albacore (247 t), blue sharks (58 t) and shortfin mako shark (46 t) all decreased in 2020. 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 decreased from 2 to 23. 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 collaborations 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.

RESUMEN

South African large pelagic fisheries comprise a baitboat fleet (Tuna Pole-Line) and a pelagic longline fleet (Large Pelagic Longline). In 2020, the baitboat fleet comprised 97 active vessels of an average length of 17m overall (LOA). The total baitboat effort of 3975 catch days within the ICCAT convention area represents a decrease of 3.92% and also resulted in a decrease of albacore catches to 3941 t while yellowfin tuna increased to 534 t. In 2020, 15 active longline vessels fished in the Atlantic. After having seen seeing a notable increase from 924 thousand hooks in 2016 to 1537 thousand hooks in 2018, effort has decreased to 1435 thousand hooks in 2019 and a further decrease in effort in 2020 with 1069 thousand hooks. The 2020 longline catches of swordfish (149 t), yellowfin tuna (174 t), bigeye tuna (286 t), albacore (247 t), blue sharks (58 t) and shortfin mako shark (46 t) all decreased in 2020. Strategies to reduce shark targeting to direct effort towards improved tuna and billfish catch have been included in the Large Pelagic Longline

SOUTH AFRICA

Fishery Policy and the measures have been effective. In 2019, the number of observed trips in the ICCAT area decreased from 2 to 23. 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.

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) was similar to 2018 (92). Of the 91 active vessels, 15 were larger than 20 m. Total effort of the Tuna Pole-Line fishery in the Atlantic was 4131 fishing days in 2019, which represents an increase in effort by 9% fishing days compared to 2018 (**Table 1**). The total reported annual pole fleet catch of the main target species albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*) and yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) showed for the first time relative increases since 2015 and 2014, respectively. The albacore catch decreased by approximately 5% compared to 2019, totalling 3941t in 2020, while yellowfin catches increased by 16% to 534 t in 2020. By contrast, bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) catches decreased from 98 t in 2019 to 74 t in 2020. 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 2020, 15 active vessels fished in the Atlantic compared to 17 active vessels in 2019. These were exclusively domestic vessels (**Table 2**). After having seen a notable 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. The 2020 longline catches of swordfish (149 t), yellowfin tuna (174t), bigeye tuna (286 t), albacore (247 t), shortfin mako shark (*Isurus oxyrinchus*, 46 t) and blue shark (*Prionace glauca*, 58 t) decreased further (**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 (**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 2020, the number of observed trips decreased to 23 trips, while total observer coverage of hooks was reduced to 10%. The reduction in trips observed is a direct result of limitations imposed by the Covid pandemic. 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

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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 South African National Plan of Action for sharks (NPOA-Sharks SA) was finalised in 2013 and provided information on the status of chondrichthyans in South Africa and examined structure, mechanisms and regulatory framework related to research, management, monitoring and enforcement associated with shark fishing and trade of shark product in the South African context. This information was used to identify, group and prioritize issues particular to South African chondrichthyan resources that require intervention in the forms of specific actions, associated responsibilities and time-frames in an Action Table. It provided a guideline for identifying and resolving the outstanding issues around management and conservation of sharks to ensure their optimal, long term, sustainable use for the benefit of all South Africans. Following an internal review completed in 2018, the Minister of DFFE called for the review of the NPOA –Sharks SA by a Panel of International Experts. The Panel was mandated to provide an independent critical appraisal of the NPOA – Sharks SA and to provide comments specifically on the Action Table which forms the core of the NPOA – Sharks SA in order to update it. The expert panel comprised of experienced scientists and resource managers with proven expertise related to South African and/ or International fisheries management, bycatch mitigation, biodiversity assessment and development and implementation of policy. The Panel commended the external review process as a unique example of accountability and transparency, and found the NPOA – Sharks SA to be comprehensive, albeit too ambitious in both extent and timeframes.

In terms of implementation progress, given existing human capacity, funding and infrastructure constraints the progress was good. Good implementation progress was made on actions within scientific foundational areas around taxonomy and assessment. Moderate progress was made around actions on optimal utilisation, capacity and infrastructure development and compliance and limited progress was made in actions focusing on data and reporting, sustainable management and development of regulatory tools. The NPOA- Sharks SA is in the process of being updated, with the Action Table undergoing external consultation with the research community, fisheries stakeholders, NGOs and other stakeholders by the end of 2021. The results of the external consultation will be included in the updated NPOA – Sharks SA with an estimated finalisation date of 2021.

PART 1: REPORTING SUMMARY SCIENTIFIC REQUIREMENTS

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:GEN01	S01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Part I & II - submitted on 2021/09/15.
S:GEN02	S02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	2021/07/30.
S:GEN03	S03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	2021/07/30.
S:GEN04	S04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	2021/07/30.
S:GEN05	S05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	2021/07/30.
S:GEN06	S06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Submitted on 2021/07/30.
S:GEN07	S07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No tagging in 2020.
S:GEN08	S08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	South Africa is in the process of compiling tagging data and declarations will be provided in the future.
S:GEN09	S09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	South Africa is in the process of compiling tagging data and declarations will be provided in the future.
S:GEN10	S10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	2021/07/30.
S:GEN11	S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	2021/07/30.
S:GEN12	S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not Applicable. South Africa does not fish in the Sargasso Sea and as such, did not have any information and/or data on activities that impact pelagic <i>Sargassum</i> in the Convention area on the high seas, directly or indirectly in 2020.
S:GEN13	S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.
S:BFT01	S15	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
S:BFT02	S16	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras (BFT raw data outputs) OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
S:BFT03	S17	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras (BFT at time of caging summary reports)	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
S:BFT04	S18	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
S:BFT05	S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
S:BFT06	S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.

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Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:BFT07	S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
S:BFT09	S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
S:TRO01	S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards	2021/07/30.
S:TRO02	S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Not Applicable: FADs are prohibited in South African tuna fisheries.
S:TRO03	S44	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	Not Applicable: FADs are prohibited in South African tuna fisheries.
S:TRO04	S45	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Not Applicable: Support vessels are prohibited in South African tuna fisheries.
S:TRO05	S46	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	2021/07/30.
S:TRO10	S46b	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Not applicable. South Africa did not participate in any electronic monitoring systems activities.
S:TRO06	S47	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	2021/07/30; Port sampling data (Landing weights by vessel by species) are collected and used to validate the total catches, submitted under Task I
S:TRO07	S48	Historical FAD set data	Not Applicable: FADs are prohibited in South African tuna fisheries.
S:TRO09	S58	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Not applicable. South Africa did not participate in the trials on electronic monitoring.
S:BIL03	S55	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Stratified upscaling of observer data, if applicable.
S:BIL04	S56	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Not applicable. Does not have any artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries that interact with blue marlin or white marlin/spearfish).
S:BIL05	S57	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Not applicable. South Africa did not participate in the trials on electronic monitoring.

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:SHK01	S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	As noted in the data exchange Task II submission 2020/07/31; SPN, RSK, THR were taken off the list as these are now non-commercial and illegal to retain; As of 2017, the use of wire traces has been banned in the South African large pelagic longline fishery to reduce shark bycatch and all sharks must be landed with fins attached, which also facilitates species identification. Identification guides developed and distributed to fishers. NPOA-Sharks SA has been reviewed and is being updated.
S:SHK02	S50	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Detailed on previous National Reports and Shark Implementation Check sheet. 13/09/2021. 1500 shortfin mako samples collected for South Atlantic Mako close-kin project with the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), Australia.
S:SHK03	S51	Information on blue shark	Detailed on previous National Reports and Shark Implementation Check sheet. 2021/09/13.
S:SHK04	S54	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for North Atlantic shortfin mako.
S:BYC01	S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Redundant. Detailed on previous National Reports and Shark Implementation Check sheet. 2021/09/13.
S:BYC02	S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	2021/07/30.
S:BYC03	S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	2021/07/30.
S:BYC04	S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	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	S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	To minimise bird bycatch, the start and completion of line setting has to be conducted at night (nautical dusk and nautical dawn). Vessels have to fly a bird-scaring line (tori line) during the setting of each longline. Deck lighting is to be kept to a minimum. All bait has to be thawed, and where necessary, the swim bladder punctured to ensure rapid sinking of the bait. All birds caught have to be brought on board and, with the use of the release instructions provided, live birds are to be released. The NPOA-SEABIRDS (2008) specifies a maximum bycatch rate of 0.05 birds/1000 hooks. Within this plan an

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Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
			<p>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.</p> <p>To reduce turtle by catch, the use of circle hooks is encouraged as stated in the permit conditions. 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.</p>

Part II (Management implementation)

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

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
GENERAL	M:GEN01	GEN0001	Annual Reports	<p>Part I & II - submitted on 15/09/2021.</p> <p>In accordance with ICCAT Conservation Management Measures, South Africa has complied with all its relevant reporting obligations for 2020/21.</p>
	M:GEN02	GEN0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	<p>In accordance with ICCAT Conservation Management Measures, South Africa has complied with all its relevant reporting obligations for 2020/21. South Africa has submitted the following data and reports to ICCAT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Task I and II data ICCAT COC Reporting tables Transshipment reports Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement Vessel authorisation lists and revised lists List of vessels greater than 20 metres List of BET/YFT vessels & subsequent changes Quarterly catches of bigeye catches Billfish Check Sheet Report Sharks Check Sheet Report

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
				Report on Implementation of Seabird Mitigation Measures and NPOA for Seabirds Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for Tropical Tunas Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic Albacore.
	M:GEN03	GEN0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	2021/08/11.
	M:GEN04	GEN0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. South Africa did not charter any vessels in 2020.
	M:GEN05	GEN0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. South Africa did not charter any vessels in 2020.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Not applicable. South Africa does not permit transshipment at sea.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006b	Transshipment reports in - port	2020/12/06; and 2021/09/15.
	M:GEN07	GEN0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. Transshipment at sea is prohibited in South Africa.
	M:GEN08	GEN0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Not applicable. South Africa does not have any authorised carrier vessels to receive transshipments.
	M:GEN09	GEN0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Not applicable. South Africa does not permit transshipment at sea.
	M:GEN10	GEN0010a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Not applicable. No amendments have taken place. Contact details updated and report sent to the Secretariat on 2015/04/29.
	M:GEN10	GEN0010b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Not applicable. No amendments have taken place. Last updated on 2020/09/30.
	M:GEN11	GEN0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable. No amendments have taken place. Last updated on 2018/03/06.
	M:GEN12	GEN0012	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable. No changes made to the Notification period required for entry.
	M:GEN13	GEN0013	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Not applicable. No vessel was denied Port of Entry.
	M:GEN14	GEN0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Not applicable. No findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement were detected.
	M:GEN15	GEN0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. No findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement were detected.
	M:GEN16	GEN0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. No findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement were detected.
	M:GEN17	GEN0017	Information of bilateral or	Not applicable. South Africa did not

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Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
			multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	have any bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection in 2020/21.
	M:GEN18	GEN0018	Access agreements and changes	Not applicable. South Africa does not allow any fishing in its waters under Access Agreements.
	M:GEN19	GEN0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. South Africa does not allow any fishing in its waters under Access Agreements.
	M:GEN20	GEN0020	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Number of South African vessels authorised in 2020/21 is 45.
	M:GEN21	GEN0021	Vessels 20 m LOA or greater internal actions report	Not applicable. No changes from the previous year.
	M:GEN23	GEN0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	The tuna recreational sector is restricted by a bag limit of 10 tuna per person per day as stipulated in the Regulations in terms of the Marine Living Resources Act (1998). The minimum size limits as stipulated by the Regulations in terms of the Marine Living Resources Act (1998) also applies to the recreational sector. No statistical system is in place to quantify catches made by the recreational fishery. Recreational fishes are not permitted to sell their catch.
	M:GEN24	GEN0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Not applicable. No South African Large Pelagic Longline and/or Tuna Pole-line vessels were involved in IUU fishing.
	M:GEN25	GEN0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. Nothing to comment on.
	M:GEN26	GEN0026	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Not applicable. South Africa did not import tuna or tuna like fish.
	M:GEN27	GEN0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable. No data to report.
	M:GEN28	GEN0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	None.
	M:GEN29	GEN0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. No vessels sightings were detected.
	M:GEN30	GEN0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. No vessels sightings were detected, as such, no actions taken.
	M:GEN31	GEN0031	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	Not applicable. South Africa did not participate in the pilot program.
	M:GEN32	GEN0032	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Not applicable. South Africa did not participate in the pilot program.
	M:GEN33	GEN0033	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot	Not applicable. South Africa did not participate in the pilot program.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
			program for exchange of inspection personnel	
	M:GEN34	GEN0034	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Not applicable. No South African vessel was in the final IUU vessel list.
	M:GEN35	GEN0035	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	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	GEN0036	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Not applicable as per M:GEN35.
	M:GEN37	GEN0037	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Not applicable. No lost fishing gear were retrieved.
	M:GEN38	GEN0038	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Not applicable. No lost fishing gear were not retrieved.
	M:GEN39	GEN0039	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Not applicable. There were no vessel sightings in 2020 and further noting that this particular reporting obligation is optional
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	BFT1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
	M:BFT02	BFT1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
	M:BFT03	BFT1003	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
	M:BFT04	BFT1004	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
	M:BFT05	BFT1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
	M:BFT07	BFT1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
	M:BFT08	BFT1008	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
	M:BFT09	BFT1009	Modifications to fishing plans	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
	M:BFT10	BFT1010	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
	M:BFT11	BFT1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2020	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
	M:BFT12	BFT1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
	M:BFT13	BFT1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
	M:BFT14	BFT1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
	M:BFT15	BFT1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
	M:BFT16	BFT1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
	M:BFT17	BFT1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
	M:BFT18	BFT1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.

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Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:BFT19	BFT1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
	M:BFT20	BFT1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
	M:BFT21	BFT1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
	M:BFT22	BFT1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
	M:BFT23	BFT1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
	M:BFT24	BFT1024	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
	M:BFT25	BFT1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
	M:BFT27	BFT1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
	M:BFT28	BFT1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
	M:BFT29	BFT1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
	M:BFT30	BFT1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
	M:BFT31	BFT1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
	M:BFT32	BFT1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
	M:BFT33	BFT1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
	M:BFT34	BFT1034	Report on intra farm transfers and random controls	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	TRO2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	45, no changes from the lists submitted on: 2019/07/19; and 2019/09/17.
	M:TRO02	TRO2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	All longline and bait boat vessels operating in South Africa's large pelagic fishery are authorized to fish for yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack tunas. List submitted as part of the data exchange on 2021/07/31.
	M:TRO03	TRO2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable. No South African Large Pelagic Longline and/or Tuna Pole-line vessels were involved in IUU fishing.
	M:TRO06	TRO2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. South Africa did not import frozen bigeye tuna.
	M:TRO07	TRO2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. Last updated on 2020/09/01.
	M:TRO09	TRO2009	Quarterly catches of tropical tuna	2020/09/30; 2021/07/02; and 2021/08/17.
	M:TRO10	TRO2010	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also	No Applicable. South Africa prohibits the use of FADs in its tuna fisheries.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
			requirement S25)	
	M:TRO11	TRO2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans	Not applicable. South Africa's recent average BET catches are well less than 1000t.
	M:TRO13	TRO2013	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Twelve reports.
	M:TRO14	TRO2014	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Not applicable. South Africa does not have a BET catch limit.
	M:TRO15	TRO2015	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Not applicable. South Africa does not have a BET catch limit.
	M:TRO17	TRO2017	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Not applicable. All South African authorised vessels are allowed to fish for tropical tunas.
	M:TRO18	TRO2018	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	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:TRO19	TRO2019	Difference between fishing effort 2018 and fishing effort 2020	Submitted as part of Annual Report – Tables 1 and 2: 2021/09/15.
	M:TRO20	TRO2020	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Not applicable. South Africa did not participate in the trials.
SWORDFISH				
	M:SWO01	SWO3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No Applicable. South Africa did not import swordfish in 2020/21.
	M:SWO02	SWO3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. Last updated on 2020/09/01.
	M:SWO03	SWO3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.
	M:SWO04	SWO3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.
	M:SWO05	SWO3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.
	M:SWO06	SWO3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.
	M:SWO07	SWO3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for Northern swordfish.
	M:SWO10	SWO3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.
	M:SWO11	SWO3011	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.
	M:SWO12	SWO3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.
	M:SWO13	SWO3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. South Africa did not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
	M:SWO14	SWO3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. South Africa did not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
	M:SWO15	SWO3015	Specific authorisation for	Not applicable. South Africa does not

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Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
			vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	fish for Northern swordfish.
	M:SWO16	SWO3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	45, no changes from the lists submitted on:2019/07/19; and 2019/09/17.
	M:SWO17	SWO3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for Northern swordfish.
	M:SWO18	SWO3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Not applicable. S. SWO is a target specie in South Africa's tuna fisheries.
	M:SWO19	SWO3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable. South Africa did not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
	M:SWO20	SWO3020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	ALB4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for Mediterranean Albacore.
	M:ALB04	ALB4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for North Atlantic Albacore.
	M:ALB05	ALB4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	45, no changes from the lists submitted on:2019/07/19; and 2019/09/17.
	M:ALB06	ALB4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for North Atlantic Albacore.
	M:ALB07	ALB4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Not applicable. S. ALB is a target specie in South Africa's Tuna fisheries.
BILLFISH	M:BIL01	BIL5001	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	2021/09/13.
	M:BIL04	BIL5004	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Not applicable. Marlins (Black, Blue, Stripped and White) are not retained on board the vessel, West of 20 degrees.
	M:BIL05	BIL5005	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Not applicable. Marlins (Black, Blue, Stripped and White) are not retained on board the vessel, West of 20 degrees.
SHARKS	M:SHK05	SHK7005	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Checksheet submitted on 2021/09/13.
OTHER SPECIES BY-CATCH	M:BYC01	BYC8001	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	Notification on turtle bycatch interactions submitted to ICCAT for the purpose of statistical reporting requirements on 2021/07/30. 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	BYC8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Report submitted on 2021/09/13.
	M:BYC03	BYC8003	Report on steps taken to	South Africa manages pelagic sharks as a

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
			mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	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	SDP9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No pilot statistical documents implemented.
	M:MIX01	MISC9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	No objections to the ICCAT Recs.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

Data and minimum size

97-01: As a result of the reduced swordfish size adopted in 2005, undersize swordfish (< 119 cm FL or < 18 kg dressed weight) are confiscated by the FCOs/Monitors who are required to monitor all discharges of longline vessels fishing on a South African permit.

03-13: All tuna pole-line/ rod and reel, large pelagic longline vessels are required to complete a daily logbook of all fishing activity and meets the standards described in the ICCAT Field Manual.

Other: All fishing sectors targeting large pelagic species, except for the recreational sector, are managed by a TAE (with TAE = no of vessels) as determined by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. The Regulations in terms of the Marine Living Resources Act (1998) also specify minimum weight limits for bigeye tuna (3.2 kg), bluefin tuna (6.4 kg), yellowfin tuna (3.2 kg). The swordfish minimum size limits of 125 cm LJFL and 25 kg mass were reduced to 119 cm LJFL and 18 kg in order to minimize dumping at sea.

Statistical documents

01-21: Bigeye tuna statistical documents have been issued since 2003 and the management of these documents was improved upon in 2007.

01-22: Swordfish statistical documents have been issued since 2003, and the management of these documents was improved upon in 2007.

Other measures relating to individual species

03-10: South Africa has finalised and published a Shark NPOA in November 2013. Most of the Management Measures that are contained therein, have been in place and implemented for a number of years in order to shark population. For example: shark catches are restricted to 50% of the weight of tuna and swordfish; skippers are encouraged to release sharks alive; skippers are required to carry dehooking devices on board the vessel; and no finning is allowed. South Africa has also unilaterally implemented a Precautionary Upper Catch Limit for sharks of 2000 t for the Atlantic and Indian Ocean combined.

07-06: South Africa has contributed to several projects on the life history, spatial distribution and movement of blue sharks in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. A recent project has shifted the focus from blue sharks to shortfin mako sharks. 19 juvenile shortfin mako sharks have been tagged with SPOT and PSAT tags in order to investigate the movement of these sharks in relation to the Agulhas shelf edge. This study aims to identify whether a short-fin mako nursery exists along the south coast of South Africa. One of the key research priorities involves investigating the movement of large pelagic sharks and fish between the Indian and Atlantic Ocean. 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.

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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 2020/21 fishing season.

No transshipments at sea are permitted. Transshipments in port are allowed subject to applying and be issued with a transshipment permit and monitoring by a FCO or Fishery Monitor (FM). In applying for this permit the Permit Holder has to provide South African authorities with the vessel details, quantity of fish and species to be transhipped, and where it was caught.

Through collaborating with other national agencies such as National Ports Authority and Customs and Excise, South Africa continues to improve on the implementation thereof. South Africa has a full Port Inspection Scheme in place in accordance with the FAO Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA), South Africa ratified PSMA in 2015. This includes foreign vessels requiring an EEZ permit in order to enter and discharge in South African ports. Port access for foreign vessels is limited to Cape Town harbour, Port Elizabeth harbour and Durban harbour, where sufficient capacity exists to monitor the vessels. EEZ permits are only issued to authorized vessels. No IUU-listed vessels are allowed to enter South Africa's ports or to discharge in South African Ports. In applying for an EEZ permit, skippers have to provide South African authorities with the

necessary Flag State authorization documents, quantity of fish and species onboard to be discharged as well as the gear type used and the purpose of the port call. A letter of authorization from the Flag State is required if South African authorities are uncertain about the application for a discharge permit. South Africa currently intends to inspect and monitor 100% of foreign vessel discharges and transshipments in port.

Surveillance of coastal waters are routinely monitored by the fisheries Patrol Vessels. Further support is provided through joint operations with the South African National Defence Force and the South African Police Services. In addition, the Cape Town Port of Entry Control Centre will be extended to the Air Border Environment and a third phase will be on the land border post to prevent the illegal export of fish and fish products to South Africa's neighbouring countries. The Border Management Authority (BMA), the authority that will handle all matters involving South Africa's Ports of entry is being established and it will address illegal activities in the border environment. The Border Management Authority Bill was passed through the National Assembly and has been referred to the National Council of Provinces for concurrence.

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

Noting Capacity constraints, South Africa complied with all its data and reporting requirements to ICCAT. It should however be noted that some of the data and reports in 2020 were submitted late, owing to the Covid-19 pandemic as well as shortage of staff responsible for tuna and tuna like species research and management.

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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 - 2019. 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

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 – 2019. 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

**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) and enforcement mechanisms with regards to its fishing fleet. These measures are geared toward ensuring the activities of these vessels are fully compliant with the conservation and management initiatives taken by ICCAT and other relevant organizations. St. Vincent and the Grenadines' fleet operating in the ICCAT conservation area comprises of long-line fishing vessels that target tuna and tuna like species on the high seas and smaller vessels operated by outdoor engines that target tuna and tuna like species within the exclusive economic zone. These vessels fishing on the High Seas are foreign owned and registered with the St. Vincent and the Grenadines Maritime Department. The total number of High Seas tuna longline vessels operating in the ICCAT convention area during 2020 was four (4). In September and November 2020, these vessels were chartered by Namibia and up to December 31st were fishing under Namibian licences. As a result of this the data reported by St. Vincent and the Grenadines is from January 2020 to October 2020.

RÉSUMÉ

En tant que petit État insulaire en développement, Saint-Vincent-et-les-Grenadines continue à St. Vincent and the Grenadines is a small island developing state which continues to explore all available sources of revenue in order to ensure food security for its people while meeting the challenges of sustainable utilization and a changing global environment. These efforts must be in compliance with acceptable international practices and standards and St. Vincent and the Grenadines continues to develop, refine and implement the relevant legislative, management, monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) and enforcement mechanisms with regards to its fishing fleet. These measures are geared toward ensuring the activities of these vessels are fully compliant with the conservation and management initiatives taken by ICCAT and other relevant organizations. St. Vincent and the Grenadines' fleet operating in the ICCAT conservation area comprises of long-line fishing vessels that target tuna and tuna like species on the high seas and smaller vessels operated by outdoor engines that target tuna and tuna like species within the exclusive economic zone. These vessels fishing on the High Seas are foreign owned and registered with the St. Vincent and the Grenadines Maritime Department. The total number of High Seas tuna longline vessels operating in the ICCAT convention area during 2020 was four (4). In September and November 2020, these vessels were chartered by Namibia and up to December 31st were fishing under Namibian licences. As a result of this the data reported by St. Vincent and the Grenadines is from January 2020 to October 2020.

RESUMEN

St. Vincent and the Grenadines is a small island developing state which continues to explore all available sources of revenue in order to ensure food security for its people while meeting the challenges of sustainable utilization and a changing global environment. These efforts must be in compliance with acceptable international practices and standards and St. Vincent and the Grenadines continues to develop, refine and implement the relevant legislative, management, monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) and enforcement mechanisms with regards to its fishing fleet. These measures are geared toward ensuring the activities of these vessels are fully compliant with the conservation and management initiatives taken by ICCAT and other relevant organizations. St. Vincent and the Grenadines' fleet operating in the ICCAT conservation area comprises of long-line fishing vessels that target tuna and tuna like species on the high seas and smaller vessels operated by outdoor engines that target tuna and tuna like species within the exclusive economic zone. These vessels fishing on the High Seas are foreign owned and registered

¹ Fisheries Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Rural Transformation, Industry and Labour.

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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

Table 1 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 2016 to 2020. Due to the vessels being chartered by Namibia starting September 2020 and ending November 2020, the data for 2020 reflects January 2020 to October 2020 data. Northern albacore, yellowfin tuna and big eye tuna were the species with the highest catch. These three species accounted for 88% 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 tuna 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).

As St. Vincent seeks to maintain compliance with ICCAT recommendations plans are afoot to increase scientific observer coverage on its high seas tuna longline vessels to 10% bringing us in line with the measures set forth in Rec. 19-02.

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.

PART 1: REPORTING SUMMARY SCIENTIFIC REQUIREMENTS

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:GEN01	S01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	2021/09/15
S:GEN02	S02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	2021/08/01
S:GEN03	S03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	2021/08/01
S:GEN04	S04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	2021/08/01
S:GEN05	S05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	2021/08/01
S:GEN06	S06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	2021/08/01
S:GEN07	S07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not conduct tagging surveys
S:GEN08	S08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not conduct tagging surveys
S:GEN09	S09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not conduct tagging surveys
S:GEN10	S10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not deploy any scientific observers in 2020
S:GEN11	S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not deploy any scientific observers in 2020
S:GEN12	S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Data on pelagic sargassum not collected
S:GEN13	S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct fishing the Mediterranean
S:BFT01	S15	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not farm Bluefin tuna
S:BFT02	S16	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras (BFT raw data outputs) OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct research on Bluefin tuna
S:BFT03	S17	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras (BFT at time of caging summary reports)	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct research on Bluefin tuna
S:BFT04	S18	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not harvest Bluefin tuna
S:BFT05	S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct research on Bluefin tuna
S:BFT06	S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct research on Bluefin tuna
S:BFT07	S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct research on Bluefin tuna
S:BFT09	S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct research on Bluefin tuna
S:TRO01	S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards	2021/08/01

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:TRO02	S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	St. Vincent and the Grenadines utilises a FAD Management Plan developed by the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM)
S:TRO03	S44	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not deploy or use FADs in international waters
S:TRO04	S45	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not deploy or use FADs in international waters
S:TRO05	S46	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not deploy or use FADs in international waters
S:TRO10	S46b	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not currently utilise an electronic monitoring system
S:TRO06	S47	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not conduct port sampling in 2020
S:TRO07	S48	Historical FAD set data	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not deploy or use FADs in international waters
S:TRO09	S58	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct trials on electronic monitoring
S:BIL03	S55	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	St. Vincent and the Grenadines is currently working on developing a methodology for estimating dead and live discards of marlins/ roundscale spearfish
S:BIL04	S56	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	St. Vincent and the Grenadines is currently working on developing a data collection programme for estimating dead and live discards of marlins/ roundscale spearfish
S:BIL05	S57	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct trials on electronic monitoring
S:SHK01	S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	St. Vincent and the Grenadines is in the process of developing a plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level
S:SHK02	S50	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	St. Vincent and the Grenadines is not currently conducting research on shortfin mako
S:SHK03	S51	Information on blue shark	St. Vincent and the Grenadines is not conducting scientific research on blue sharks
S:SHK04	S54	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases	2021/08/01
S:BYC01	S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	St. Vincent and the Grenadines has not developed identification guides
S:BYC02	S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No information available. St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not deploy any scientific observers in 2020

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:BYC03	S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	No information available. St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not deploy any scientific observers in 2020
S:BYC04	S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No measures taken due to 100% utilisation in St. Vincent and the Grenadines artisanal fisheries
S:BYC05	S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	St. Vincent and the Grenadines has included steps to mitigate discards in the Shark Management Plan for St. Vincent and the Grenadines

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
GENERAL	M:GEN01	GEN0001	Annual Reports	2021/09/15
	M:GEN02	GEN0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	2021/09/15
	M:GEN03	GEN0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	2021/09/30
	M:GEN04	GEN0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not charter vessels from another CPC
	M:GEN05	GEN0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Information was sent by Chartering State.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006a	Transshipment reports - at sea	2021/09/30
	M:GEN06	GEN0006b	Transshipment reports in - port	St. Vincent and the Grenadines has not designated ports for foreign fishing vessels
	M:GEN07	GEN0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have carrier vessels
	M:GEN08	GEN0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have carrier vessels
	M:GEN09	GEN0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	2020/07/03
	M:GEN10	GEN0010a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	St. Vincent and the Grenadines has not designated ports for foreign fishing vessels
M:GEN10	GEN0010b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	St. Vincent and the Grenadines has not designated ports for foreign fishing vessels	
M:GEN11	GEN0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	St. Vincent and the Grenadines has not designated ports for foreign fishing vessels	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:GEN12	GEN0012	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	St. Vincent and the Grenadines has not designated ports for foreign fishing vessels
	M:GEN13	GEN0013	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	St. Vincent and the Grenadines has not designated ports for foreign fishing vessels
	M:GEN14	GEN0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	St. Vincent and the Grenadines has not designated ports for foreign fishing vessels
	M:GEN15	GEN0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	St. Vincent and the Grenadines has not designated ports for foreign fishing vessels
	M:GEN16	GEN0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	St. Vincent and the Grenadines has not designated ports for foreign fishing vessels
	M:GEN17	GEN0017	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not currently have any such arrangements
	M:GEN18	GEN0018	Access agreements and changes	St. Vincent and the Grenadines is not involved in access agreements
	M:GEN19	GEN0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	St. Vincent and the Grenadines is not involved in access agreements
	M:GEN20	GEN0020	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	2021/05/05; 2021/05/27
	M:GEN21	GEN0021	Vessels 20 m LOA or greater internal actions report	No updated information to report
	M:GEN23	GEN0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have sport and recreational fisheries for the ICCAT managed species
	M:GEN24	GEN0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not currently suspect any vessel of being involved in IUU fishing
	M:GEN25	GEN0025	Comments on IUU allegations	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not currently suspect any vessel of being involved in IUU fishing
	M:GEN26	GEN0026	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	No importation or landings from foreign flagged vessels
	M:GEN27	GEN0027	Data on non-compliance	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not currently suspect any vessel of non-compliance of ICCAT measures
	M:GEN28	GEN0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not currently suspect any vessel of non-compliance of ICCAT measures
	M:GEN29	GEN0029	Vessels sightings	St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not observe vessels contravening Res 94-09
	M:GEN30	GEN0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not observe vessels contravening Res 94-09

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:GEN31	GEN0031	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	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not participate in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel pilot programme
	M:GEN32	GEN0032	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not participate in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel pilot programme
	M:GEN33	GEN0033	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not participate in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel pilot programme
	M:GEN34	GEN0034	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have vessels on the final IUU vessel list
	M:GEN35	GEN0035	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have carrier vessels
	M:GEN36	GEN0036	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have carrier vessels
	M:GEN37	GEN0037	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not retrieve lost fishing gear
	M:GEN38	GEN0038	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not retrieve lost fishing gear
	M:GEN39	GEN0039	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	St. Vincent and the Grenadines has not yet appointed a point of contact
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	BFT1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna
	M:BFT02	BFT1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna
	M:BFT03	BFT1003	Carry over of caged fish declaration	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna
	M:BFT04	BFT1004	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna
	M:BFT05	BFT1005	Bluefin tuna traps	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna
	M:BFT07	BFT1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna
	M:BFT08	BFT1008	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna
	M:BFT09	BFT1009	Modifications to fishing plans	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna
	M:BFT10	BFT1010	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna
	M:BFT11	BFT1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2020	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna
	M:BFT12	BFT1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna
	M:BFT13	BFT1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:BFT14	BFT1014	Joint Fishing Operations	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna
	M:BFT15	BFT1015	VMS messages	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna
	M:BFT16	BFT1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna
	M:BFT17	BFT1017	List of inspection vessels	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna
	M:BFT18	BFT1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna
	M:BFT19	BFT1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna
	M:BFT20	BFT1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna
	M:BFT21	BFT1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna
	M:BFT22	BFT1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna
	M:BFT23	BFT1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna
	M:BFT24	BFT1024	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna
	M:BFT25	BFT1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna
	M:BFT27	BFT1027	BCD Annual Report	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna
	M:BFT28	BFT1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna
	M:BFT29	BFT1029	BCD Contact points	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna
	M:BFT30	BFT1030	BCD legislation	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna
	M:BFT31	BFT1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna
	M:BFT32	BFT1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna
	M:BFT33	BFT1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna
	M:BFT34	BFT1034	Report on intra farm transfers and random controls	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	TRO2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	4
	M:TRO02	TRO2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	2021/08/01
	M:TRO03	TRO2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	St. Vincent and the Grenadines is not currently investigating IUU activity
	M:TRO06	TRO2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not import frozen Bigeye tuna
	M:TRO07	TRO2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. The High seas tuna longline vessels have been chartered by Namibia.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:TRO09	TRO2009	Quarterly catches of tropical tuna	2020/09/01
	M:TRO10	TRO2010	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not deploy or use FADs in international waters
	M:TRO11	TRO2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans	2020/01/31
	M:TRO13	TRO2013	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	0
	M:TRO14	TRO2014	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	St. Vincent and the Grenadines utilised less than 80% of its quota
	M:TRO15	TRO2015	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not exhaust its quota in 2020
	M:TRO17	TRO2017	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	St. Vincent and the Grenadines vessels are authorised to catch tropical tunas
	M:TRO18	TRO2018	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	St. Vincent and the Grenadines vessels are authorised to catch tropical tunas
	M:TRO19	TRO2019	Difference between fishing effort 2018 and fishing effort 2020	St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not complete difference between fishing effort 2018 and fishing effort 2020
	M:TRO20	TRO2020	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not conduct electronic monitoring
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	SWO3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct fishing in the Mediterranean
	M:SWO02	SWO3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct fishing in the Mediterranean
	M:SWO03	SWO3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct fishing in the Mediterranean
	M:SWO04	SWO3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct fishing in the Mediterranean
	M:SWO05	SWO3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct fishing in the Mediterranean
	M:SWO06	SWO3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct fishing in the Mediterranean
	M:SWO07	SWO3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct fishing in the Mediterranean
	M:SWO10	SWO3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct fishing in the Mediterranean
	M:SWO11	SWO3011	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct fishing in the Mediterranean
	M:SWO12	SWO3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct fishing in the Mediterranean
	M:SWO13	SWO3013	List of inspection vessels	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct fishing in the Mediterranean
	M:SWO14	SWO3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct fishing in the Mediterranean
	M:SWO15	SWO3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	4

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:SWO16	SWO3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	0
	M:SWO17	SWO3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	St. Vincent and the Grenadines vessels are authorised to catch N. Atl. SWO
	M:SWO18	SWO3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have a quota for S. Atl. SWO
	M:SWO19	SWO3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection
	M:SWO20	SWO3020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct fishing the Mediterranean
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	ALB4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct fishing the Mediterranean
	M:ALB04	ALB4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	4
	M:ALB05	ALB4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	4
	M:ALB06	ALB4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	St. Vincent and the Grenadines vessels are authorised to catch N. ALB
	M:ALB07	ALB4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	St. Vincent and the Grenadines vessels are authorised to catch S. ALB
BILLFISH	M:BIL01	BIL5001	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	2021/09/30
	M:BIL04	BIL5004	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No claims made
	M:BIL05	BIL5005	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not currently utilise an electronic monitoring system
SHARKS	M:SHK05	SHK7005	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	2021/09/30
OTHER SPECIES BY-CATCH	M:BYC01	BYC8001	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	St. Vincent and the Grenadines is drafting by-catch mitigation measures as well as safe handling procedures for sea turtles
	M:BYC02	BYC8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	St. Vincent and the Grenadines is drafting a NPOA for seabirds
	M:BYC03	BYC8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	St. Vincent and the Grenadines has included steps to mitigate discards in the Shark Management Plan for St. Vincent and the Grenadines
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	SDP9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	St. Vincent and the Grenadines has no electronic statistical document system
	M:MIX01	MISC9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	No objections 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.

The current situation in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines was discussed regarding its capacity and framework to implement measures included in both voluntary and binding international fisheries instruments, and the main gaps assessed. In particular, the workshop went into detail to determine how these instruments translate into the roles and responsibilities for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines as a flag, port, coastal and market State. The workshop agreed on the importance in highlighting both the strengths and weaknesses existing within and across the various agencies, policies, procedures and institutional set-up as a stepping point from which to make recommendations. A strategy and road map was formulated through a consultative process involving all the concerned national institutions and relevant stakeholders. The strategy sought to identify gaps and constraints, as well as the needed actions to address the main areas of legislation and policy, operations and procedures and institutional set up and capacity.

The Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Inter-Agency Taskforce on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing continues to oversee the implementation of activities as part of an agreed plan to address concerns as they relate to Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing. The Taskforce is engaged in drafting a fleet management policy, and is working towards the revision of the national fisheries legislation. A review and revision of the existing Memorandum of Understanding between the Fisheries Division and the Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Maritime Administration is also underway. It is expected that the Memorandum of Understanding will expand the roles of the agencies in relation to the Port State Measures Agreement, and include other departments and Ministries in a bid to garner broader government support.

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.

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.

Due to the risks involved with the Covid-19 pandemic a National Observer was not deployed in 2020.

St. Vincent and the Grenadines is drafting by-catch mitigation measures as well as safe handling procedures for sea turtles. Notwithstanding, the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines has placed a total ban on the harvesting of sea turtles as of 2017. With regards to seabird interactions, St. Vincent and the Grenadines is drafting a NPOA for seabirds.

Table 1. Annual Catch and Effort Statistics for SVG Longline High Seas vessels 2016 - 2020 (weights and quotas in MT).

YEARS	EFFORT No. of HOOKS	YFT	N.ALB	S.ALB	BET	SKJ	SAIL	N.SWO	S.SWO	WAH	SPF	MISC	TOTALS
2016	513,658	435.473	291.6	107	622.234	0	85.321	33.407	4.687	10.751	6.58	205.862	1802.915
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 ¹	165,600	225.84	251.73	0	219.81	29.26	19.14	6.7	0	29.78	8.53	0	790.79
TOTALS		1976.93	1498.36	436.75	3158.77	153.88	130.23	226.69	29.92	263.61	173.22	536.23	N/A³
QUOTAS (2020)²/LANDING LIMITS		n/a	215	140	n/a	n/a	n/a	75	0	n/a	2⁴	n/a	
1.													

* This allocation is shared between white marlin and roundscale spearfish

¹The data from 2020 is from January to October.

²From September 2020 for three vessels and from November 2020 for one vessel, the fishing quotas being used will be from Namibia not St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

³The 2020 total contains Flag State reported data from January to October only due to chartering arrangements.

⁴This allocation is shared between white marlin and roundscale spearfish

**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 water and not equipped to target tuna species. Two vessels equipped to participate in BFT fishing activities, the total quota of 79.2 t transferred to Tunisia in 2021 fishing season in accordance with paragraph 10 of ICCAT Recommendation19-04. There are no tuna transshipping activities authorized previously in Syria. Farming, tuna caging and tuna traps activities are not applicable in Syria. Total Syrian catch of BFT was 79200 Kg in 2020 with no catch recorded in 2021. Vessels flying Syrian flag are not likely to catch any shark species covered by ICCAT recommendations.

RÉSUMÉ

Fishing in Syria is traditional, and vessels traditionally operate in territorial water and not equipped to target tuna species. Two vessels equipped to participate in BFT fishing activities, the total quota of 79.2 t transferred to Tunisia in 2021 fishing season in accordance with paragraph 10 of ICCAT Recommendation19-04. There are no tuna transshipping activities authorized previously in Syria. Farming, tuna caging and tuna traps activities are not applicable in Syria. Total Syrian catch of BFT was 79200 Kg in 2020 with no catch recorded in 2021. Vessels flying Syrian flag are not likely to catch any shark species covered by ICCAT recommendations.

RESUMEN

Fishing in Syria is traditional, and vessels traditionally operate in territorial water and not equipped to target tuna species. Two vessels equipped to participate in BFT fishing activities, the total quota of 79.2 t transferred to Tunisia in 2021 fishing season in accordance with paragraph 10 of ICCAT Recommendation19-04. There are no tuna transshipping activities authorized previously in Syria. Farming, tuna caging and tuna traps activities are not applicable in Syria. Total Syrian catch of BFT was 79200 Kg in 2020 with no catch recorded in 2021. Vessels flying Syrian flag are not likely to catch any shark species covered by ICCAT recommendations.

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, also the subsistence and recreational sectors are neglected in Syria with low catches and catch rates.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Fisheries statistics

2.1.1 Temperate tuna fishery statistics

Bluefin tuna

Syrian Bluefin tuna fishery regulated by quotas, seasons and gear restrictions recommended by ICCAT. Only two Syrian vessels (Purse seiner) are recorded in ICCAT list of vessel so far, and only one fishing vessel conducts BFT fishing activity to catch Syrian allocated quota in 2020 and the total catch was 79200 Kg, during 2021 fishing season the total quota of 79200 Kg transferred to Tunisia in accordance with paragraph 10 of ICCAT Recommendation19-04, due to circumstances in Syria and difficulties regarding at sea transfer of regional observer in addition to suspension of all administration services activities in light of the COVID-19 pandemic in Syria. Tropical tuna, swordfish , marlins , sailfish and shark fishery are underprivileged in Syria.

2.2 Research activities

No catch of BFT during 2021, the total quota (79200 Kg) transferred to Tunisia. Because of circumstances in Syria and illegal sanctions since 2011, there are lack of financial support for experts and researcher regarding marine fisheries research, and also there are no training or cooperative programs or any technical assistance from any international organization or agencies since 2011.

2.2.1 Fishery observer deployments

In accordance with ICCAT recommendations, the total quota (79200 Kg) transferred to Tunisia, as result regional observer and national observer program not implemented in 2021 and no landing of tuna was reported.

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

ReqN° (IOMS)	[PreviousReqN°]	Requirement	Response
S:GEN01	S01	AnnualReports (Scientific)	10/09/2021
S:GEN02	S02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	18/07/2021
S:GEN03	S03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	18/07/2021
S:GEN04	S04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	18/07/2021
S:GEN05	S05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Not applicable, quota transferred.
S:GEN06	S06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Not applicable, quota transferred.
S:GEN07	S07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Not applicable, no tagging program in Syria.
S:GEN08	S08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Not applicable, no tagging program in Syria.
S:GEN09	S09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Not applicable, no tagging program in Syria.
S:GEN10	S10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	Not applicable, no fishing activities, quota transferred.

ReqN° (IOMS)	[PreviousReqN°]	Requirement	Response
S:GEN11	S11	Information implementation of Rec. 16-14	No fishing activities in 2021, quota transferred.
S:GEN12	S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not applicable, no information on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i> .
S:GEN13	S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable, No fishing vessels authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons.
S:BFT01	S15	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	Not applicable, no farms in Syria.
S:BFT02	S16	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras (BFT raw data outputs) OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Not applicable, No caging activates in Syria.
S:BFT03	S17	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras (BFT at time of caging summary reports)	Not applicable, no caging activates in Syria.
S:BFT04	S18	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Not applicable, no fishing activities in 2021, quota transferred.
S:BFT05	S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	No cooperative research programs due to circumstances in Syria.
S:BFT06	S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable, no fishing activities, quota transferred.
S:BFT07	S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable, no fishing activities, quota transferred.
S:BFT09	S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	Not applicable, no scientific research program.
S:TRO01	S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards	Not applicable, no vessels for catching BET/YFT/SKJ.
S:TRO02	S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Not applicable, no fish aggregating devices activities in Syria.
S:TRO03	S44	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	Not applicable, no fish aggregating devices activities in Syria.
S:TRO04	S45	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Not applicable, no tropical fishing activities.
S:TRO09	S46	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Not applicable. No vessels operated for tropical tuna.
S:TRO10	S46b	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Not applicable. No vessels operated for tropical tuna.
S:TRO06	S47	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Not applicable. No vessels operated for tropical tuna.
S:TRO07	S48	Historical FAD set data	Not applicable, no FADs activities in Syria.
S:TRO09	S58	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Not applicable. No vessels operated for tropical tuna.
S:BIL03	S55	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Not applicable, no marline or spearfish fishing activities in Syria.

ReqN° (IOMS)	[PreviousReqN°]	Requirement	Response
S:BIL04	S56	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Not applicable, no marline or spearfish fishing activities in Syria.
S:BIL05	S57	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Not applicable, no marline or spearfish fishing activities in Syria.
S:SHK01	S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Not applicable, no vessels targeting sharks.
S:SHK02	S50	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Not applicable, no catch of shortfin mako.
S:SHK03	S51	Information on blue shark	Not applicable, no catch of blue sharks.
S:SHK04	S54	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases	Not applicable, no catch of shortfin mako.
S:BYC01	S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Not applicable, no reports on sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in Syrian water.
S:BYC02	S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Not applicable, no reports on interactions of sea turtles in Syrian water.
S:BYC03	S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Not applicable, no reports on seabird incidental catch in Syrian water.
S:BYC04	S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable, multispecies catch in Syria and all catch landed with no discard.
S:BYC05	S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Not applicable, multispecies catch in Syria and all catch landed with no discard.

Part II (Management Implementation)

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

Syria conduct BFT fishery only and recommendations 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 2020 and also in 2021. Consistent with *Rec.19-04 /20-07*, Syria implemented the recommended 2020 quota limiting the harvest of BFT measuring less than 30 Kg to zero percent (by weight) of the Syrian quota. The total Syrian quota (79200 Kg) of BFT transferred to Tunisia in 2021 fishing season.

3.2 Closed seasons

No fishing activities conducted in 2021 fishing season, The total Syrian quota (79200 Kg) of BFT transferred to Tunisia in 2021 fishing season.

3.3 Observer programs and related activities

No regional observer used to observe and report fish activity on the Syrian vessel in 2021 due to transferring the total quota to Tunisia because of difficulties regarding at sea transfer of regional observer in addition to suspension of all administration services activities in light of the COVID-19 pandemic in Syria.

3.4 Vessel monitoring

Syrian vessel equipped with VMS and transmission of the VMS messages to the ICCAT Secretariat implemented strictly.

No transmission of VMS messages in 2021 because no fishing activities conducted.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Group	ReqN° (IOMS)	[Previous ReqN°]	Informationrequired	Response
GENERAL	M:GEN01	GEN0001	AnnualReports	Syria has quota of BFT and all required data and reporting obligations implemented and transmitted to ICCAT at time. 10/09/2021.
	M:GEN02	GEN0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Syria has only two vessels recorded in ICCAT record of vessels and operate for BFT fishery to catch Syrian quota and all reporting obligations transmitted to ICCAT, no shark fisheries in Syria.
	M:GEN03	GEN0003	ICCAT ComplianceReporting Table	18/07/2021
	M:GEN04	GEN0004	VesselChartering summaryreport -	Not applicable. Syria does not charter any vessels.
	M:GEN05	GEN0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Syria does not charter any vessels.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006a	Transshipmentreports - at sea	Not applicable. Syria does not tranship at sea or in-port
	M:GEN06	GEN0006b	Transshipmentreports in - port	Not applicable. Syria does not tranship at sea or in-port.
	M:GEN07	GEN0007	Transshipmentdeclaration (at sea)	Not applicable. Syria does not tranship at sea or in-port.
	M:GEN08	GEN0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Not applicable. Syria does not tranship at sea or in-port.
	M:GEN09	GEN0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Not applicable. Syria does not tranship at sea or in-port.
	M:GEN10	GEN0010a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Not applicable. Syria does not land BFT.
	M:GEN10	GEN0010b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Not applicable. Syria does not land BFT.
M:GEN11	GEN0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	5/2/2021	
M:GEN12	GEN0012	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	24 hours.	

Group	ReqN° (IOMS)	[Previous ReqN°]	Informationrequired	Response
	M:GEN13	GEN0013	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Not applicable, no denial of entry for any vessel.
	M:GEN14	GEN0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Not applicable, no landing of BFT.
	M:GEN15	GEN0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable, no landing of BFT.
	M:GEN16	GEN0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable, no landing of BFT.
	M:GEN17	GEN0017	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Not applicable, no agreements or arrangements for inspector exchange.
	M:GEN18	GEN0018	Access agreements and changes	Not applicable, no Access Agreements.
	M:GEN19	GEN0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable, no Access Agreements.
	M:GEN20	GEN0020	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Only two vessels recorded in ICCAT list and ICCAT informed about the two vessels at the time.
	M:GEN21	GEN0021	Vessels 20 m LOA or greater internal actions report	No changes from previous year.
	M:GEN23	GEN0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable, no sport or recreational fisheries in Syria
	M:GEN24	GEN0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Not applicable, no vessels involved in IUU fishing.
	M:GEN25	GEN0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable, no vessels involved in IUU fishing.
	M:GEN26	GEN0026	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Not applicable, Syrian quota of BFT transferred, no import or landing.
	M:GEN27	GEN0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable, no data on non-compliance.
	M:GEN28	GEN0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable, no allegations of non – compliance.
	M:GEN29	GEN0029	Vessel sightings	Not applicable, no vessels sightings.
	M:GEN30	GEN0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable, no vessels sightings.
	M:GEN31	GEN0031	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	Not applicable, no at sea inspection program.

Group	ReqN° (IOMS)	[Previous ReqN°]	Informationrequired	Response
	M:GEN32	GEN0032	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Not applicable, no at sea inspection program.
	M:GEN33	GEN0033	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Not applicable, no exchange inspection personnel.
	M:GEN34	GEN0034	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Not applicable, no Syrian vessel in IUU list.
	M:GEN35	GEN0035	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	14/1/2021
	M:GEN36	GEN0036	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Not applicable, no observer incidents.
	M:GEN37	GEN0037	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Not applicable, no lost fishing gear.
	M:GEN38	GEN0038	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Not applicable, no lost fishing gear.
	M:GEN39	GEN0039	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Not applicable, no vessel sighting.
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	BFT1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. No bluefin tuna farming facilities in Syria.
	M:BFT02	BFT1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. No bluefin tuna farming facilities in Syria
	M:BFT03	BFT1003	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Not applicable. bluefin tuna transferred.
	M:BFT04	BFT1004	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Not applicable, bluefin tuna transferred.
	M:BFT05	BFT1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable, no authorized traps in Syria.
	M:BFT07	BFT1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	5/2/2021
	M:BFT08	BFT1008	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	Not applicable, no farming activities in Syria.
	M:BFT09	BFT1009	Modifications to fishing plans	22/5/2021
	M:BFT10	BFT1010	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02	It will be sent before 1st October 2021.
	M:BFT11	BFT1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2020	18/7/2021
	M:BFT12	BFT1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable, no catch in 2021.
	M:BFT13	BFT1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable, no bluefin tuna other vessels in Syria.
	M:BFT14	BFT1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable, no joint fishing operations
	M:BFT15	BFT1015	VMS messages	Not applicable, no BFT fishing activities in 2021.
	M:BFT16	BFT1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable, due to circumstances in Syria.

Group	ReqN° (IOMS)	[Previous ReqN°]	Informationrequired	Response
	M:BFT17	BFT1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable, due to circumstances in Syria.
	M:BFT18	BFT1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable, no Joint Inspection Scheme plans.
	M:BFT19	BFT1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable, no Joint Inspection Scheme plans.
	M:BFT20	BFT1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	5/2/2021
	M:BFT21	BFT1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	5/2/2021
	M:BFT22	BFT1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Not applicable, No BFT fishing activities in 2021.
	M:BFT23	BFT1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable, No BFT fishing activities in 2021.
	M:BFT24	BFT1024	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Not applicable, No BFT fishing activities in 2021.
	M:BFT25	BFT1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable, no fish less than 30 kg, Lack of technical expertise for tag and release of fish.
	M:BFT27	BFT1027	BCD AnnualReport	It will be sent before 1st October 2021.
	M:BFT28	BFT1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No not applicable, electronic validation system applied.
	M:BFT29	BFT1029	BCD Contact points	No not applicable, electronic validation system applied
	M:BFT30	BFT1030	BCD legislation	No not applicable, electronic validation system applied.
	M:BFT31	BFT1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable, no tagging activities.
	M:BFT32	BFT1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable, no BFT fishing activities in 2021.
	M:BFT33	BFT1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable, No BFT fishing activities in 2021.
	M:BFT34	BFT1034	Report on intra farm transfers and random controls	Not applicable, no farms in Syria.
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	TRO2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable, no vessels targeting BET/YFT/SKJ.
	M:TRO02	TRO2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Not applicable, no vessels targeting BET/YFT/SKJ.
	M:TRO03	TRO2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable, no vessels targeting BET/YFT/SKJ, no IUU activity.
	M:TRO06	TRO2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable, no Data from ICCAT statistical document programs.
	M:TRO07	TRO2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable, no Validation seals and signatures for SDPs.
	M:TRO09	TRO2009	Quarterly catches of tropical tuna	Not applicable, no catches of tropical tuna.
	M:TRO10	TRO2010	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Not applicable, no FAD in Syria.

Group	ReqN° (IOMS)	[Previous ReqN°]	Informationrequired	Response
	M:TRO11	TRO2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans	Not applicable, no tropical tuna fishing.
	M:TRO13	TRO2013	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Not applicable, no tropical tuna fishing.
	M:TRO14	TRO2014	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Not applicable, no tropical tuna fishing.
	M:TRO15	TRO2015	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Not applicable, no tropical tuna fishing.
	M:TRO17	TRO2017	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Not applicable, no tropical tuna fishing.
	M:TRO18	TRO2018	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	Not applicable, no tropical tuna fishing.
	M:TRO19	TRO2019	Difference between fishing effort 2018 and fishing effort 2020	Not applicable, no tropical tuna fishing.
	M:TRO20	TRO2020	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Not applicable, no tropical tuna fishing.
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	SWO3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable, no data from ICCAT statistical document programs.
	M:SWO02	SWO3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable, no SWO fisheries in Syria.
	M:SWO03	SWO3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Not applicable, no SWO fisheries in Syria.
	M:SWO04	SWO3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable, no SWO fisheries in Syria.
	M:SWO05	SWO3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable, no SWO fisheries in Syria.
	M:SWO06	SWO3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable, no SWO fisheries in Syria.
	M:SWO07	SWO3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Not applicable, no SWO fisheries in Syria.
	M:SWO10	SWO3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Not applicable, no SWO fisheries in Syria.
	M:SWO11	SWO3011	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Not applicable, no SWO fisheries in Syria.
	M:SWO12	SWO3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable, no SWO fisheries in Syria.
	M:SWO13	SWO3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable, no SWO fisheries in Syria.
	M:SWO14	SWO3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable, no SWO fisheries in Syria.
	M:SWO15	SWO3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Not applicable, no SWO fisheries in Syria.
	M:SWO16	SWO3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Not applicable, no SWO fisheries in Syria.
	M:SWO17	SWO3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Not applicable, no SWO fisheries in Syria.

Group	ReqN° (IOMS)	[Previous ReqN°]	Informationrequired	Response
	M:SWO18	SWO3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Not applicable, no SWO fisheries in Syria.
	M:SWO19	SWO3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable, no SWO fisheries in Syria.
	M:SWO20	SWO3020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Not applicable, no SWO fisheries in Syria.
ALBACORE				
	M:ALB03	ALB4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Not applicable, no catch of albacore.
	M:ALB04	ALB4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Not applicable, no Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore.
	M:ALB05	ALB4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Not applicable, no Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore.
	M:ALB06	ALB4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Not applicable, no bycatch of N. ALB.
	M:ALB07	ALB4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Not applicable, no bycatch of S. ALB.
BILLFISH				
	M:BIL01	BIL5001	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Not applicable, no billfish catch in Syria.
	M:BIL04	BIL5004	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Not applicable, no billfish catch in Syria.
	M:BIL05	BIL5005	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Not applicable, no billfish catch in Syria.
SHARKS				
	M:SHK05	SHK7005	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Sharks not targeted by Syrian fleets, sharks not popular for food consumption in Syria, and no exporting activities of sharks, all recommendation adopted in Syria.
OTHER SPECIES BY-CATCH				
	M:BYC01	BYC8001	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 incidental catch of sea turtles.
	M:BYC02	BYC8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No incidental catch of seabird.
	M:BYC03	BYC8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	All catch of fish landed and no discards reported.
MISCELLANEOUS				
	M:SDP01	SDP9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	National Observers in landing centers report the catch of all species and submit reports to fisheries authorities.

Group	ReqN° (IOMS)	[Previous ReqN°]	Informationrequired	Response
	M:MIX01	MISC9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	ICCAT recommendations applied regarding BFT fishery.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures

There are many regulations in Syria affecting marine fisheries. They refer to licensing of fishermen and boats, closed seasons and areas, mesh size regulations, pollution and use of dynamite.

General Commission for Fisheries Resources Terms and Conditions applied for BFT fishing in Syria (No vessels conduct BFT fishing activities to catch Syrian quota in 2021).

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. Another difficulty raised in 2021 as result of compulsory quarantine and suspension of all administration services activities for long time in light of the COVID-19 pandemic in Syria, we are sorry for any default of fulfilling of ICCAT obligations in 2021.

General Commission for Fisheries Resources request for technical support and training programs regarding resource management to insure more cooperation and best implementation of ICCAT recommendations in future to come.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA TRINITÉ ET TOBAGO
INFORME ANUAL DE TRINIDAD Y TOBAGO¹**

SUMMARY

Landings of tuna and tuna-like species from Trinidad and Tobago commercial and recreational vessels for the year 2020 were estimated at 3 095 t. The most abundant species of the non-artisanal longline fleet's landings was yellowfin tuna as expected. These landings, 973 t, comprised 92% of the fleet's landings. Twenty-three (23) longliners were operational in 2020. As a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, only one game fishing tournament was staged. A harmonised fisheries information system is being developed under the project GCP/INT/228/JPN. It is intended that the system will include identification guides for sharks, seabirds, turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area. The system database was deployed in Trinidad in 2020. A draft report on the review of the current fisheries data collection and statistical systems, conducted jointly under projects GCP/INT/228/JPN and GCP/SLC/202/SCF, was developed. The draft report includes recommendations for improving the data collection systems for the artisanal and non-artisanal fleets that are aligned with recommendations presented by Dr Freddy Arocha (Arocha 2014). As follow-up to the review of the data collection and statistical systems, a new draft Trinidad and Tobago data collection scheme was developed at an FAO-led workshop held in February 2021. A national fishing vessel census is planned for implementation during the period October 2021 to September 2022. The government is participating in a GEF Trust Fund project aimed at managing bycatch and reducing discards in the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems (CLME+). The Cabinet-Appointed Oversight Committee to oversee, monitor and report on implementation of the MOU among the agencies with responsibilities linked to regulating fishing, fishing related activities and relevant trade was operationalised in March 2021. Trinidad and Tobago's Fisheries Management Bill was laid in Parliament first in August 2020 and then again in October 2020 and is currently undergoing review by a Joint Select Committee of the Parliament. Regulations to facilitate implementation of the registration and licensing system, and monitoring, control and surveillance have been developed but are to be finalised.

RÉSUMÉ

Landings of tuna and tuna-like species from Trinidad and Tobago commercial and recreational vessels for the year 2020 were estimated at 3 095 t. The most abundant species of the non-artisanal longline fleet's landings was yellowfin tuna as expected. These landings, 973 t, comprised 92% of the fleet's landings. Twenty-three (23) longliners were operational in 2020. As a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, only one game fishing tournament was staged. A harmonised fisheries information system is being developed under the project GCP/INT/228/JPN. It is intended that the system will include identification guides for sharks, seabirds, turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area. The system database was deployed in Trinidad in 2020. A draft report on the review of the current fisheries data collection and statistical systems, conducted jointly under projects GCP/INT/228/JPN and GCP/SLC/202/SCF, was developed. The draft report includes recommendations for improving the data collection systems for the artisanal and non-artisanal fleets that are aligned with recommendations presented by Dr Freddy Arocha (Arocha 2014). As follow-up to the review of the data collection and statistical systems, a new draft Trinidad and Tobago data collection scheme was developed at an FAO-led workshop held in February 2021. A national fishing vessel census is planned for implementation during the period October 2021 to September 2022. The government is participating in a GEF Trust Fund project aimed at managing bycatch and reducing discards in the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems (CLME+). The Cabinet-Appointed Oversight Committee to oversee, monitor and report on implementation of the MOU among the agencies with responsibilities linked to regulating fishing, fishing related activities and relevant trade was operationalised in March 2021. Trinidad and Tobago's Fisheries Management Bill was laid in Parliament first in August 2020 and then again in October 2020 and is currently undergoing review by a Joint Select Committee of the Parliament. Regulations to facilitate implementation of the registration and licensing system, and monitoring, control and surveillance have been developed but are to be finalised.

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RESUMEN

Landings of tuna and tuna-like species from Trinidad and Tobago commercial and recreational vessels for the year 2020 were estimated at 3 095 t. The most abundant species of the non-artisanal longline fleet's landings was yellowfin tuna as expected. These landings, 973 t, comprised 92% of the fleet's landings. Twenty-three (23) longliners were operational in 2020. As a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, only one game fishing tournament was staged. A harmonised fisheries information system is being developed under the project GCP/INT/228/JPN. It is intended that the system will include identification guides for sharks, seabirds, turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area. The system database was deployed in Trinidad in 2020. A draft report on the review of the current fisheries data collection and statistical systems, conducted jointly under projects GCP/INT/228/JPN and GCP/SLC/202/SCF, was developed. The draft report includes recommendations for improving the data collection systems for the artisanal and non-artisanal fleets that are aligned with recommendations presented by Dr Freddy Arocha (Arocha 2014). As follow-up to the review of the data collection and statistical systems, a new draft Trinidad and Tobago data collection scheme was developed at an FAO-led workshop held in February 2021. A national fishing vessel census is planned for implementation during the period October 2021 to September 2022. The government is participating in a GEF Trust Fund project aimed at managing bycatch and reducing discards in the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems (CLME+). The Cabinet-Appointed Oversight Committee to oversee, monitor and report on implementation of the MOU among the agencies with responsibilities linked to regulating fishing, fishing related activities and relevant trade was operationalised in March 2021. Trinidad and Tobago's Fisheries Management Bill was laid in Parliament first in August 2020 and then again in October 2020 and is currently undergoing review by a Joint Select Committee of the Parliament. Regulations to facilitate implementation of the registration and licensing system, and monitoring, control and surveillance have been developed but are to be finalised.

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 2020 were estimated at 3 095 t, a slight (< 1%) decrease of 24 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. These landings, 973 t, comprised 92% of the fleet's landings-compared to 90.5% in 2019-and represented a decrease of 241 t compared to the fleet's 2018 yellowfin tuna landings. As in 2019, twenty-three (23) longliners were operational in 2020 compared to 24 in 2018. This statistic demonstrates a levelling off of the number of operational longliners since 2018 and the decrease in the number of operational longliners since 2017, given that between 2013 and 2017 the number of operational longliners remained relatively steady, ranging between 29 and 32.

In 2020, just over 100 kg of fish was landed at a single game fishing tournament. More tournaments were unable to be staged as a result of the public health measures implemented domestically to address the Covid-19 pandemic.

Section 2: Research and statistics

Catch and effort data from the non-artisanal longline fleet continue to be collected by the submission of Trip Reports by vessel owners. Data verification is achieved through cross-checking customs export forms, receipts and Statistical Document Programme forms which must accompany each submission as relevant. Coverage of the catch and effort fishing operations of this fleet is estimated at 90%. Data submission is linked to the issuing of 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. Alternative mechanisms for deriving catch and effort statistics from the fleet continue to be pursued as described below.

The biological data collection programme for key tuna and tuna-like species landed by the non-artisanal longline fleet continues to be suspended due to the loss of staff and lack of financial resources. However, Task II size data for three major species, yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna and swordfish are being reported based on the size data on each exported fish obtained under the trip reporting system.

Currently there is no biological data collection programme in place covering the artisanal multi-gear fleet.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries began participating in the 5-year project “GCP/INT/228/JPN – Fisheries Management and Marine Conservation within a Changing Ecosystem” in mid-2016. The objectives of project activities in Trinidad and Tobago are to enhance capacity within the agencies responsible for fisheries management in the areas of database development and maintenance and utilisation and analysis of data required in fisheries management, and to develop a harmonised fisheries management information system in Trinidad and Tobago. The development of the harmonised fisheries information system will build on existing in-country mechanisms. It is intended that the system will include identification guides for sharks, seabirds, turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area. The system database was deployed in Trinidad in 2020 and the process of testing and fixing bugs is in progress.

In addition, 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), and will be prioritised for implementation based on resource availability. As follow-up to the review of the data collection and statistical systems, a workshop was conducted by the FAO in February 2021 to develop a new Trinidad and Tobago data collection scheme. A national fishing vessel census is planned for implementation during the next fiscal year, October 2021 to September 2022.

REPORTING SUMMARY SCIENTIFIC REQUIREMENTS

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:GEN01	S01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	2021/09/17
S:GEN02	S02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	2021/04/07; 2021/07/30
S:GEN03	S03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	2021/04/07; 2021/07/30
S:GEN04	S04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	2021/04/07; 2021/07/30
S:GEN05	S05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	2021/04/07; 2021/07/30
S:GEN06	S06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Not available
S:GEN07	S07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No tagging surveys have been conducted in Trinidad and Tobago
S:GEN08	S08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No tagging programmes have been implemented in Trinidad and Tobago
S:GEN09	S09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No tagging programmes have been implemented in Trinidad and Tobago
S:GEN10	S10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	Not available. Domestic observer program not yet implemented in Trinidad and Tobago
S:GEN11	S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Domestic observer program not yet implemented in Trinidad and Tobago
S:GEN12	S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Trinidad and Tobago submitted results of a fact-finding survey regarding the influx and impacts of <i>Sargassum</i> seaweed in the Caribbean region, to the CRFM in February 2019.
S:GEN13	S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable. No Trinidad and Tobago fishing vessels were authorised to fish in the Mediterranean during 2020.
S:BFT01	S15	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	Not applicable. There are no bluefin tuna farms in Trinidad and Tobago.

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:BFT02	S16	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras (BFT raw data outputs) OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Not applicable. There are no bluefin tuna farms in Trinidad and Tobago.
S:BFT03	S17	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras (BFT at time of caging summary reports)	Not applicable. There are no bluefin tuna farms in Trinidad and Tobago.
S:BFT04	S18	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Not applicable. No Trinidad and Tobago fishing vessels are authorised to catch bluefin tuna; there is no BFT observer programme being implemented in Trinidad and Tobago.
S:BFT05	S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable. There is no cooperative research program on W-BFT to be undertaken in Trinidad and Tobago.
S:BFT06	S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable. No Trinidad and Tobago fishing vessels are authorised to catch bluefin tuna; no bluefin tuna were caught by Trinidad and Tobago fishing vessels.
S:BFT07	S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable. No GBYP related research is being implemented in Trinidad and Tobago.
S:BFT09	S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	Not applicable. No such scientific activities are being implemented in Trinidad and Tobago.
S:TRO01	S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards	Logbooks are not yet mandatory on Trinidad and Tobago BET/YFT vessels. A precursor Trip Report program is in place, from which information is reported in the Task I and Task II submissions.
S:TRO02	S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	There is currently no legislated Management Plan for the use of fish aggregating devices in Trinidad and Tobago. However, the CRFM has developed a Sub-Regional Management Plan for FAD Fisheries in the Eastern Caribbean – which was approved by the Ministerial Council in principle in 2018.
S:TRO03	S44	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	Not available
S:TRO04	S45	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Not applicable. There are no Trinidad and Tobago-flagged purse seiners or baitboats.
S:TRO05	S46	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Not available. Domestic observer program not yet implemented in Trinidad and Tobago
S:TRO10	S46b	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	An electronic monitoring system has not been implemented in Trinidad and Tobago.
S:TRO06	S47	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	A port sampling programme has not yet been implemented in Trinidad and Tobago.
S:TRO07	S48	Historical FAD set data	Not applicable. There are no Trinidad and Tobago-flagged purse seiners.
S:TRO09	S58	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	An electronic monitoring system has not been implemented in Trinidad and Tobago.
S:BIL03	S55	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Trinidad and Tobago has not utilised statistical methodology to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish.

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:BIL04	S56	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Refer to Section 2
S:BIL05	S57	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	An electronic monitoring system has not been implemented in Trinidad and Tobago.
S:SHK01	S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Trinidad and Tobago reports species-specific shark data.
S:SHK02	S50	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Trinidad and Tobago is not carrying out research on shortfin mako.
S:SHK03	S51	Information on blue shark	Trinidad and Tobago is not undertaking scientific research on blue shark.
S:SHK04	S54	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases	2021/04/07; 2021/07/30; refer to Task I Nominal Catches and Task II Catch and Effort reports
S:BYC01	S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Not available. This activity is currently under development (refer to Section 2).
S:BYC02	S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No information available currently for the Trinidad and Tobago fleet.
S:BYC03	S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	A scientific observer programme has not yet been implemented in Trinidad and Tobago.
S:BYC04	S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No such measures taken to date; in general there are no discards in the multi-species artisanal fisheries of Trinidad and Tobago.
S:BYC05	S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	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

ANNUAL REPORT, SECTION 3 REPORTING SUMMARY

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
GENERAL	M:GEN01	GEN0001	Annual Reports	2021/09/17
	M:GEN02	GEN0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	See above.
	M:GEN03	GEN0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	2021/08/12
	M:GEN04	GEN0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in any vessel chartering programme.
	M:GEN05	GEN0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in any vessel chartering programme.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:GEN06	GEN0006a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago large scale pelagic longline vessels (LSPLVs) have been authorised to conduct at-sea transshipments during the previous year.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006b	Transshipment reports in - port	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago vessels have not carried out transshipments in port during the previous year.
	M:GEN07	GEN0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable; No Trinidad and Tobago LSPLVs have been authorised to conduct at-sea transshipments during the previous year.
	M:GEN08	GEN0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Not applicable. No 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	GEN0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago LSPLVs are authorised to transship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean.
	M:GEN10	GEN0010a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Not submitted; refer to Sections 4 and 5.
	M:GEN10	GEN0010b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Not submitted; refer to Sections 4 and 5.
	M:GEN11	GEN0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not submitted; refer to Sections 4 and 5.
	M:GEN12	GEN0012	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not submitted; refer to Sections 4 and 5.
	M:GEN13	GEN0013	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No vessels were denied access to TTO ports over the period October 2020 to August 2021.
	M:GEN14	GEN0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	1 (one)
	M:GEN15	GEN0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	2021/05/20
	M:GEN16	GEN0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessel was found, during port inspection, to have apparently infringed any ICCAT Conservation and Management measures.
	M:GEN17	GEN0017	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not engaged in any such arrangement at present. Refer to Sections 4 and 5.
	M:GEN18	GEN0018	Access agreements and changes	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago has not entered into any access agreement.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:GEN19	GEN0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago has not entered into any access agreement.
	M:GEN20	GEN0020	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	2021/06/10
	M:GEN21	GEN0021	Vessels 20 m LOA or greater internal actions report	No changes.
	M:GEN23	GEN0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Generally, the recreational fishery has been monitored through the collection of catch and effort and biological data at all of major recreational tournaments. Since 2016 however, the data were collected at 4 of the 5 major tournaments as a result of financial constraints. 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	GEN0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago has had no information to report on presumed IUU activities of fishing vessels 12 m or greater LOA.
	M:GEN25	GEN0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable; no allegations have been brought against Trinidad and Tobago-flagged vessels.
	M:GEN26	GEN0026	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	2021/09/15
	M:GEN27	GEN0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago has had no information to report regarding possible non-compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures.
	M:GEN28	GEN0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago has not carried out any such investigations.
	M:GEN29	GEN0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago has had no such information to report.
	M:GEN30	GEN0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels have been sighted under Rec. 19-09.
	M:GEN31	GEN0031	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	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.
	M:GEN32	GEN0032	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.
	M:GEN33	GEN0033	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:GEN34	GEN0034	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels appear on the final IUU list.
	M:GEN35	GEN0035	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels carry observers deployed under an ICCAT regional observer program (ROP).
	M:GEN36	GEN0036	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels carry observers deployed under an ICCAT regional observer program (ROP).
	M:GEN37	GEN0037	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No fishing gear has been reported as lost by any Trinidad and Tobago vessel.
	M:GEN38	GEN0038	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No fishing gear has been reported as lost by any Trinidad and Tobago vessel.
	M:GEN39	GEN0039	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Trinidad and Tobago has not yet notified of its points of contact. Refer to sections 4 and 5.
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	BFT1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in bluefin tuna farming.
	M:BFT02	BFT1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in bluefin tuna farming.
	M:BFT03	BFT1003	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in bluefin tuna farming.
	M:BFT04	BFT1004	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in bluefin tuna farming.
	M:BFT05	BFT1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago has no traps fishing for bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea.
	M:BFT07	BFT1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea.
	M:BFT08	BFT1008	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in bluefin tuna farming.
	M:BFT09	BFT1009	Modifications to fishing plans	Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea.
	M:BFT10	BFT1010	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02	Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea, nor is the country involved in bluefin tuna farming.
	M:BFT11	BFT1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2020	Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels caught bluefin tuna in 2020.
	M:BFT12	BFT1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea.
	M:BFT13	BFT1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish, farm or transport bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea.
	M:BFT14	BFT1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in any joint fishing operations.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:BFT15	BFT1015	VMS messages	Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish or operate for bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea.
	M:BFT16	BFT1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
	M:BFT17	BFT1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
	M:BFT18	BFT1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
	M:BFT19	BFT1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
	M:BFT20	BFT1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea.
	M:BFT21	BFT1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea.
	M:BFT22	BFT1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea.
	M:BFT23	BFT1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the western Atlantic.
	M:BFT24	BFT1024	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea.
	M:BFT25	BFT1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the western Atlantic.
	M:BFT27	BFT1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago neither imported nor exported bluefin tuna during the period 1 January to 31 December 2020.
	M:BFT28	BFT1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish BFT, nor are re-exports of BFT authorised.
	M:BFT29	BFT1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish BFT, nor are re-exports of BFT authorised.
	M:BFT30	BFT1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish BFT, nor are re-exports of BFT authorised.
	M:BFT31	BFT1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable; no tail tagging schemes have been implemented in Trinidad and Tobago.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:BFT32	BFT1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	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	BFT1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in the catching, farming or trading of bluefin tuna.
	M:BFT34	BFT1034	Report on intra farm transfers and random controls	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in bluefin tuna farming.
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	TRO2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	11
	M:TRO02	TRO2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	2021/04/07; 2021/07/30
	M:TRO03	TRO2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No notifications were received of Trinidad and Tobago BET/YFT/SKJ vessels allegedly carrying out IUU activity.
	M:TRO06	TRO2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	2021/04/30; 1 report is outstanding. Refer to sections 4 and 5.
	M:TRO07	TRO2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No change from last submission.
	M:TRO09	TRO2009	Quarterly catches of tropical tuna	2020/11/01 2021/01/29 2021/04/30 2021/07/29
	M:TRO10	TRO2010	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish in the relevant area. 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	TRO2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans	2021/01/31
	M:TRO13	TRO2013	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	11 reports submitted
	M:TRO14	TRO2014	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago has not caught 80% of its catch limit.
	M:TRO15	TRO2015	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago's entire catch limit has not been utilised.
	M:TRO17	TRO2017	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Not applicable; all of Trinidad and Tobago's flagged fishing vessels 20m LOA or greater are authorised to fish for tropical tunas.
	M:TRO18	TRO2018	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	Not applicable; all of Trinidad and Tobago's flagged fishing vessels 20m LOA or greater are authorised to fish for tropical tunas.
M:TRO19	TRO2019	Difference between fishing effort 2018 and fishing effort 2020	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago has no purse seine fishing vessels	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response	
	M:TRO20	TRO2020	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Not available; 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	SWO3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	2021/04/30; 1 report is outstanding. Refer to sections 4 and 5.	
	M:SWO02	SWO3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No change from last submission.	
	M:SWO03	SWO3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO04	SWO3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago sport/recreational vessels are authorised to catch Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO05	SWO3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO06	SWO3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO07	SWO3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	There are no modifications to Trinidad and Tobago's development/fishing/management plan for North swordfish.	
	M:SWO10	SWO3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Not submitted; refer to Sections 4 and 5.	
	M:SWO11	SWO3011	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO12	SWO3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago sport/recreational vessels are authorised to fish Med-SWO, therefore there is no associated tagging programme for the landing of such Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO13	SWO3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO14	SWO3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO15	SWO3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	10	
	M:SWO16	SWO3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	0	
	M:SWO17	SWO3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	No onboard by-catch limit has been set for N. SWO by Trinidad and Tobago.	
	M:SWO18	SWO3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	No onboard by-catch limit has been set for S. SWO by Trinidad and Tobago.	
	M:SWO19	SWO3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO20	SWO3020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish Med-SWO.	
	ALBACORE				

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:ALB03	ALB4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish Mediterranean albacore.
	M:ALB04	ALB4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	4
	M:ALB05	ALB4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	3
	M:ALB06	ALB4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	No onboard by-catch limit has been set for N. ALB by Trinidad and Tobago.
	M:ALB07	ALB4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	No onboard by-catch limit has been set for S. ALB by Trinidad and Tobago.
BILLFISH	M:BIL01	BIL5001	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	15 September 2019; no updates to report
	M:BIL04	BIL5004	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is a developing coastal CPC which has submitted Task I and Task II data (see S: GEN03 and S: GEN04)
	M:BIL05	BIL5005	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Trinidad and Tobago did not conduct trials on electronic monitoring for BIL in 2021.
SHARKS				
	M:SHK05	SHK7005	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	12 October 2017
OTHER SPECIES BY-CATCH	M:BYC01	BYC8001	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 mitigation measures for turtle by-catch were implemented by Trinidad and Tobago. Refer to Sections 4 and 5.
	M:BYC02	BYC8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No seabird mitigation measures nor an NPOA for seabirds was implemented by Trinidad and Tobago. Refer to Sections 4 and 5.
	M:BYC03	BYC8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	No such measures were implemented or research undertaken by Trinidad and Tobago. Refer to Sections 4 and 5.
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	SDP9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable; no pilot electronic statistical document system has been implemented by Trinidad and Tobago.
	M:MIX01	MISC9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Not applicable; no objections were lodged by Trinidad and Tobago.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures

The Fisheries Division continues to utilise informal means – not supported by national fisheries legislation – in the implementation of several flag State, coastal State and related ICCAT conservation and management measures. In this regard, the Fisheries Division maintains vessel records for all fishing vessels and collaborates with the Maritime Services Division which is the agency responsible for vessel registration in Trinidad and Tobago (see Section 5). Additionally, the trip reporting system through which the non-artisanal longline catch and effort data are acquired entails voluntary submission of trip reports by vessel owners. The vessel owners are incentivised to participate as reporting is linked to the granting of commercial fishing authorisations which permit

fishing on the High Seas and the export of catch. Adherence to measures stipulated in the Internal Actions Report is also linked to the granting of 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.

The implementation of port State measures, particularly with respect to fishing vessel entry into and departure from port, and fish cargo landings, is currently guided by the legislation under which the Maritime Services, Immigration and Customs and Excise Divisions and the Public Health Inspectorate operate, in conjunction with the legal mandates of the Ministry of Trade and Industry and the Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard. Fishing vessel entry into port and fish cargo landings are administered through a Single Electronic Window (SEW) established under the Ministry of Trade and Industry. Additionally, Trinidad and Tobago acceded to the Port State Measures Agreement and accepted the Compliance Agreement in October 2019. Efforts aimed at improvement of the implementation of port State measures have, however, gained momentum through the operationalisation, under the Memorandum of Understanding among the agencies with responsibilities linked to regulating fishing, fishing related activities and relevant trade, of the Oversight Committee (see Section 5). The Committee has held two meetings in 2021 thus far and has taken decisions with regard to the points of contact for port entry, contact points for receiving copies of port inspection reports and identification of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry. This information will shortly be communicated to the Commission along with the advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels. Further, the Fisheries Division collaborated with FAO on development of standard operating procedures to facilitate implementation of national port State obligations. As well, MOU-member agencies along with other regulatory agencies participated in the Regional Training Workshop: Introduction to Fisheries MCS under the CLME+ Project, in March 2021.

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. In addition the government is participating in the GEF Trust Fund project titled *Strategies, technologies and incentives to manage bycatch in tropical Large Marine Ecosystem Fisheries (REBYC-III CLME+)*. The project objective is to manage bycatch and reduce discards in the Caribbean and North Brazil 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. It is envisaged that the implementation of relevant ICCAT conservation and management measures will be addressed under these initiatives.

Market State measures are addressed mainly under the import and export licencing systems administered by the Ministry of Trade and Industry, with critical input from the Fisheries Division.

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

Trinidad and Tobago's outdated fisheries legislation continues to be addressed to facilitate full compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures. 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 licencing system, and monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement.

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 developed among the agencies with relevant responsibilities. The MOU was signed and came into effect in August 2019 and since then advances have been made with the operationalisation in March 2021 of the Cabinet-Appointed Oversight Committee to oversee, monitor and report on implementation of the MOU. 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). The Oversight Committee will 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 and conducted respectively under the Port State Measures Support Project, GCP/RLA/222/USA. Enactment of the FMB and re-establishment of the fisheries monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement capability within the Fisheries Division were determined to be the most significant interventions required for Trinidad and Tobago's advancement with respect to compliance with its international obligations. 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.

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. In addition, the Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission 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 to be considered by the 18th Session of the WECAFC.

It is recognised that the reporting of data from ICCAT statistical document programs has been problematic in recent years. This activity has been affected by limitations in staffing capacity. However, it is envisaged that the recent designation of new staff will result in an improvement in reporting.

Finally, it must be noted that the Covid-19 pandemic continued to have the effect of inhibiting the pace of delivery of output of the Fisheries Division and the submission of data and information by industry operators, as a result of the national level restrictions placed on both the Public Service and the public in general beginning March 2020. There was some easing of the restrictions in August 2021 including the opening of the maritime borders, with conditions.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF TUNISIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA TUNISIE
INFORME ANUAL DE TÚNEZ**

SUMMARY

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 2020, 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 à la campagne de pêche de thon rouge 2020, la Tunisie a ajusté sa capacité de pêche conformément à la méthodologie adoptée par l'ICCAT (Rec18-02/ 19-04). Sur la base de cette méthodologie, la Tunisie a établi un plan de pêche et a attribué des quotas individuels à 49 navires pour exercer la pêche au thon rouge en 2020. 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 que 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 2020 aucune prise accessoire de tortues marines, d'oiseaux marins, de requin ou de mammifères marins n'a été relevée par le programme des observateurs nationaux et scientifiques. Les captures totales du thon rouge en 2020 ont atteint 2653,377 tonnes dont 2650,577 tonnes provenant des navires senneurs autorisées à pêcher le thon rouge. Concernant la contribution au programme de recherche scientifique, la Tunisie effectue différentes activités de recherche sur le thon rouge, l'espadon et les thons mineurs. Ces activités sont définies tenant compte des recommandations de l'ICCAT et des priorités du SCRS.

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 2020, 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 à la campagne de pêche de thon rouge 2020, la Tunisie a ajusté sa capacité de pêche conformément à la méthodologie adoptée par l'ICCAT (Rec18-02/ 19-04). Sur la base de cette méthodologie, la Tunisie a établi un plan de pêche et a attribué des quotas individuels à 49 navires pour exercer la pêche au thon rouge en 2020. 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 que 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 2020 aucune prise accessoire de tortues marines, d'oiseaux marins, de requin ou de mammifères marins n'a été relevée par le programme des observateurs nationaux et scientifiques. Les captures totales du thon rouge en 2020 ont atteint 2653,377 tonnes dont 2650,577 tonnes provenant des navires senneurs autorisées à pêcher le thon rouge. Concernant la contribution au programme de recherche scientifique, la Tunisie effectue différentes activités de recherche sur le thon rouge, l'espadon et les thons mineurs. Ces activités sont définies tenant compte des recommandations de l'ICCAT et des priorités du SCRS.

RESUMEN

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 2020, 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 à la campagne de pêche de thon rouge 2020, la Tunisie a ajusté sa capacité de pêche conformément à la méthodologie adoptée par l'ICCAT (Rec18-02/ 19-04). Sur la base de cette méthodologie, la Tunisie a établi un plan de pêche et a attribué des quotas individuels à 49 navires pour exercer la pêche au thon rouge en 2020. 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 que 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 2020 aucune prise accessoire de tortues marines, d'oiseaux marins, de requin ou de mammifères marins n'a été relevée par le programme des observateurs nationaux et scientifiques. Les captures totales du thon rouge en 2020 ont atteint 2653,377 tonnes dont 2650,577 tonnes provenant des navires senneurs autorisées à pêcher le thon rouge. Concernant la contribution au programme de recherche scientifique, la Tunisie effectue différentes activités de recherche sur le thon rouge, l'espadon et les thons mineurs. Ces activités sont définies tenant compte des recommandations de l'ICCAT et des priorités du SCRS.

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

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

Les captures des thonidés mineurs et d'espadon ont totalisé en 2020: 8384,8 tonnes marquant une diminution de 15 % par rapport à l'année 2019.

En 2020, le nombre de navires qui ont pris part à la pêche de thon rouge a été de 49 navires. L'allocation des quotas individuels a été établie conformément à la méthodologie de l'ICCAT (niveaux de capture et fourchettes de longueur) de manière à ce que la capacité de pêche soit proportionnelle aux quotas alloués. Le pourcentage d'échantillonnage de thon rouge par caméra stéréoscopique est estimé à 24,3 %. Les tailles (SFL) sont à 100% supérieures à 115 cm.

Concernant la pêche d'espadon, les navires de pêche côtière ont été autorisés à pratiquer la pêche d'espadon pendant la période: du 1^{er} avril au 31 décembre. La production enregistrée en 2020 pour la Tunisie a été de 917,9 tonnes.

Les principales mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires est l'application des réglementations relatives aux engins de pêche de la loi nationale qui est en concordance avec les recommandations de l'ICCAT. D'autres parts des campagnes des vulgarisations sont effectuées dans les ports auprès des pêcheurs. Il est à signaler que durant l'année 2020 aucune prise accessoire de tortues marines, des oiseaux marins ou de mammifères marins n'a été relevée par le programme des observateurs nationaux et scientifiques. Durant la campagne de pêche de thon rouge, deux tortues (*Caretta caretta*) capturées ont été rendues à la mer vivantes. Un requin (*Carcharodon carcharias*) pris accidentellement dans la senne et durant la pêche du thon rouge a été libéré vivants dans la mer.

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 elle a porté sur le suivi de:

- 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 2020 (BFT-PS 2020), 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, structure démographique, relations biométriques, les espèces accessoires et les rejets et les indices d'abondance (CPUE). Pour le thon rouge le suivi scientifique concerne la totalité des bateaux de pêche autorisés. Transfert.

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 deux fermes tunisiennes suite à la saison de pêche 2020.

2.1.2 Abattage

Lors de l'abattage, et dans les fermes d'engraissement, localisées à Mahdia (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 des petits barques 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 dans les ports le long des côtes tunisiennes. Ces ports sont dans le nord (Tabarka, Bizerte, Kélibia) et dans l'Est (Sousse, Teboulba, Mahdia). Le suivi consiste à avoir près des pêcheurs des informations sur :

- Les moyens de pêche : bateau, palangre, appât... ;
- 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.

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 7467 tonnes en 2020. L'espèce la plus importante, en termes de captures, est la thonine commune *Euthynnus alletteratus*, qui représente environ 4024 tonnes soit 54 pour cent des captures totales des thonidés mineurs dans les côtes tunisiennes en 2020.

Depuis 2019, la Tunisie participait dans la deuxième phase du 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 2020, 81 spécimens examinés (78 LTA et 3 BON) ont été collectés au niveau des différents ports de débarquements.

Les structures démographiques des individus échantillonnés montrent que pour la thonine commune, l'histogramme des tailles s'étend de 36.5 à 56.5 cm de longueur à la fourche (**figure 2**). Le mode le plus marqué est situé à 42 cm ; la taille moyenne des poissons capturés est de 43,28 cm.

L'étude de la reproduction durant la période d'étude a montré que les femelles représentent 90,69% des captures totales pour la thonine commune. Les femelles sont significativement ($p < 0,05$) plus nombreuses que les mâles.

La relation taille-masse de 78 spécimens de la thonine commune des côtes tunisiennes est représentée par la **figure 3**. La valeur de l'exposant b qui diffère de 3 suggère que la thonine commune ne suit pas strictement la loi du cube. Cependant, la valeur élevée de R^2 révèle, chez cette espèce, une étroite corrélation entre les deux variables étudiés (W_t et LF). Autrement dit, chez *Euthynnus alletteratus* la taille croît plus vite que le poids.

D'autre part, le programme scientifique actuel concerne aussi le suivi des structures démographiques des débarquements de toutes les espèces de thons mineurs dans les principaux ports tunisiens.

2.4 Participation aux réunions de l'ICCAT

La Tunisie a participé activement durant l'année 2020, via le webinaire, aux différentes réunions du comité scientifique de l'ICCAT (SCRS). Ces réunions portent sur la préparation des données (biologie, dynamique, écologie, ...) pour l'évaluation des stocks et la compréhension du comportement de l'espèce. Nous présentons les rapports actualisés et les documents scientifiques au moment opportun et conformément aux normes et aux recommandations de l'ICCAT.

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

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° d'exigence antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
S:GEN01	S01	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	16/08/2021
S:GEN02	S02	Caractéristiques des flottilles (T1FC)	30/04/2021 (ST01 BFT)-22/07/2021 (ST01-SWO)
S:GEN03	S03	Estimation de la prise nominale de la tâche 1 (T1NC)	07/07/2021
S:GEN04	S04	Prise et effort de la tâche 2 (T2CE)	14/06/2021(BFT) -29/07/2021(BFT)
S:GEN05	S05	Échantillons de taille de la tâche 2 (T2SZ)	14/06/2021 (BFT) -07/07/2021 (LTA)-29/07/2021 (SWO)
S:GEN06	S06	Estimations de la prise par taille de la tâche 2 (T2CS)	14/06/2021 (BFT)-29/07/2021 (SWO)
S:GEN07	S07	Campagnes de marquage scientifique (inventaires)	Non applicable, pas de marquage en 2020 en Tunisie.
S:GEN08	S08	Déclaration de marquage conventionnel (appositions/récupérations)	14/06/2021

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° d'exigence antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
S:GEN09	S09	Déclaration de marquage électronique (appositions/récupérations)	Non applicable, la Tunisie n'a posé, ni récupéré de marques électronique.
S:GEN10	S10	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux	14/06/2021
S:GEN11	S11	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 16-14	14/06/2021
S:GEN12	S12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	Non applicable. La Tunisie fait partie de la Méditerranée soit stock Est.
S:GEN13	S13	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	22/07/2021
S:BFT01	S15	Tâche 2 : Échantillons de taille de spécimens mis à mort dans les fermes (BFT)	14/06/2021
S:BFT02	S16	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	14/06/2021
S:BFT03	S17	Tâche 2 : Échantillons de taille provenant de caméras stéréoscopiques (rapports récapitulatifs au moment de la mise en cage du thon rouge)	14/06/2021
S:BFT04	S18	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux (BFT)	14/06/2021
S:BFT05	S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non applicable. La Tunisie fait partie de la Méditerranée soit stock Est.
S:BFT06	S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non applicable, la Tunisie fait partie de la Méditerranée soit stock Est.
S:BFT07	S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités renforcées d'échantillonnage biologique	Non applicable. La Tunisie n'a pas d'activité directe avec le programme de recherche GBYP.
S:BFT09	S53	Déclaration des activités scientifiques réalisées par les navires opérant dans le contexte d'un projet scientifique d'un institut de recherche intégré dans un programme de recherche scientifique	14/06/2021
S:TRO01	S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/listao, rejets compris	Non applicable, espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
S:TRO02	S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact écologique)	Non applicable, espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° d'exigence antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
S:TRO03	S44	Tâche 3 : Informations sur les DCP (tropicaux) (mois, carrés 1x1, type de DCP, etc.)	Non applicable, espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
S:TRO04	S45	Tâche 3 : Données sur les navires de support dans les pêcheries tropicales (BB/PS)	Non applicable, espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
S:TRO05	S46	Tâche 3 : Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (tropicaux)	Non applicable, espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
S:TRO10	S46b	Information sur les systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Non applicable, espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
S:TRO06	S47	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'échantillonnage portuaire (tropicaux)	Non applicable, espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
S:TRO07	S48	Données historiques d'opérations sous DCP	Non applicable, espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
S:TRO09	S58	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique	Non applicable, espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
S:BIL03	S55	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et vivants de makaires/de makaires épée	Non applicable, espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
S:BIL04	S56	Informations sur les programmes de collecte de données de la pêche artisanale et/ou de petits métiers.	Non applicable, espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
S:BIL05	S57	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique concernant BIL	Non applicable, espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
S:SHK01	S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	Inclus dans le rapport annuel.
S:SHK02	S50	Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taube bleu et de l'échantillonnage biologique de cette espèce	Non applicable, espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
S:SHK03	S51	Informations sur le requin peau bleue	Non applicable, espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
S:SHK04	S54	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 applicable, espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
S:BYC01	S37	Fournir les guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	L'Institut de recherche scientifique (INSTM) fournit des guides d'identification aux observateurs scientifiques nationaux.
S:BYC02	S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Les informations sont incluses dans le premier chapitre de ce rapport.

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° d'exigence antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
S:BYC03	S39	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	Les informations sont incluses dans le premier chapitre de ce rapport.
S:BYC04	S41	Notification des mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales par le biais de moyens alternatifs	La collecte des données des prises accessoires et des rejets de pêcheries artisanales est assurée dans les ports à travers le réseau de suivi d'échouage et des enquêtes avec les pêcheurs.
S:BYC05	S42	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	Les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets est l'application de la réglementation relatives aux engins de pêche de la loi nationale qui est en concordance avec les recommandations de l'ICCAT. Aussi l'Administration veille à l'application des mesures de pêche , de même des campagnes de vulgarisation sont effectuées auprès des pêcheurs dans les différents ports de pêche.

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

RAPPORT ANNUEL, IIe PARTIE, CHAPITRE 3

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
GÉNÉRAL	M:GEN01	GEN0001	Rapports annuels	<p>16/08/2021, La Tunisie déploie des efforts considérables pour répondre aux exigences de déclaration dans les délais requis.</p> <p>-Le plan de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité pour thon rouge adopté au titre de 2021 a été respecté.</p> <p>-Pour la mise en œuvre du programme d'inspection conjointe et le programme des observateurs nationaux, la Tunisie a réalisé comme chaque année une session de formation au profit des observateurs nationaux et des inspecteurs,</p> <p>- une session de formation a été réalisé aussi au profit d'observateurs scientifique.</p> <p>Ces sessions de formation ont été réalisées en ligne et ce en raison - de la pandémie de covid-19</p> <p>-Des notes d'informations au profit des capitaines de pêche de thon rouge ont été envoyées pour insister sur l'importance du respect des dispositions de l'ICCAT notamment l'enregistrement des captures.</p> <p>- l'application de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon est assurée par des missions de contrôle et d'inspection qui sont en partie effectuées en mer conjointement avec les services de la garde nationale.</p>
	M:GEN02	GEN0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	La Tunisie s'est conformée à toutes les exigences en matière de déclaration pour le thon rouge de l'Est, l'espadon de la Méditerranée et d'autres espèces accessoires.
	M:GEN03	GEN0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	16/08/2021
	M:GEN04	GEN0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Non applicable. La Tunisie n'a pas conclu d'accord d'affrètement avec d'autres CPC.
	M:GEN05	GEN0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Non applicable. La Tunisie n'a pas conclu d'accord d'affrètement avec d'autres CPC.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
	M:GEN06	GEN0006a	Rapports sur les transbordements en mer	Non applicable. Le transbordement est interdit selon la loi tunisienne.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006b	Rapports sur les transbordements au port	Non applicable. Le transbordement est interdit selon la loi tunisienne.
	M:GEN07	GEN0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non applicable. Le transbordement est interdit selon la loi tunisienne.
	M:GEN08	GEN0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port.	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de grands palangriers thoniers et des navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements en mer ou au port.
	M:GEN09	GEN0009	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique (et modifications ultérieures).	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires de ces types.
	M:GEN10	GEN0010a	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	08/01/2021
	M:GEN10	GEN0010b	Points de contact pour la réception des copies des rapports d'inspection au port	Le même que 2020 (19/10/2020).
	M:GEN11	GEN0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.	08/01/2021
	M:GEN12	GEN0012	Délai de notification préalable requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	08/01/2021
	M:GEN13	GEN0013	Rapport de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port	Aucune notification de refus d'entrée ou d'utilisation au port n'a été effectuée.
	M:GEN14	GEN0014	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port contenant des constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente (et autres lorsque cela est possible)	14/07/21

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
	M:GEN15	GEN0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	Pas de rapports d'inspection au port faisant état d'infractions apparentes. Rapports notifiés aux CPCs concernées et au secrétariat le 14/07/2021.
	M:GEN16	GEN0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	Nous n'avons reçu aucun rapport d'inspection au port relatif aux navires tunisiens.
	M:GEN17	GEN0017	Informations des accords/arrangements bilatéraux ou multilatéraux qui autorisent un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération	Pas d'accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port.
	M:GEN18	GEN0018	Accords d'accès et modification	Pas d'accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port.
	M:GEN19	GEN0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Pas d'accords d'accès.
	M:GEN20	GEN0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus de longueur hors tout	16/04/2021-20/04/2021-12/05/2021-20/05/2021- 24/05/2021-7 /06/2021 - 14/06/2021-17/06/2021-24/06/2021-28/06/2021-29/06/2021-27/07/2021
	M:GEN21	GEN0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus de longueur hors tout	Non applicable aucun changement ne s'est produit depuis l'année antérieure.
	M:GEN23	GEN0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Non applicable .La Tunisie ne réalise aucune pêche récréative et sportive d'espèces gérées par l'ICCAT.
	M:GEN24	GEN0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	Non applicable. La Tunisie n'a aucune information concernant les activités IUU présumées
	M:GEN25	GEN0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Non applicable. La Tunisie n'a aucune information concernant les activités IUU présumées et n'a aucune information supplémentaire à déclarer.
	M:GEN26	GEN0026	Mesures commerciales ; soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	07/09/2021
	M:GEN27	GEN0027	Données sur la non-application	pas d'informations pertinentes à déclarer.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
	M:GEN28	GEN0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Pas d'informations pertinentes à déclarer.
	M:GEN29	GEN0029	Observations de navires	Pas d'informations pertinentes à déclarer.
	M:GEN30	GEN0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Pas d'observations recueillis.
	M:GEN31	GEN0031	Autorité nationale responsable de l'inspection en mer et autres agences maritimes d'appui, selon le cas et/ou autorité nationale responsable de la madrague et des activités d'élevage de thon rouge	Non applicable. La Tunisie n'est actuellement pas intéressée à participer au programme pilote pour l'échange volontaire de personnel d'inspection.
	M:GEN32	GEN0032	Point(s) de contact désigné(s) (POC) au sein de l'autorité responsable de la mise en oeuvre du programme	Non applicable .La Tunisie n'est actuellement pas intéressée à participer au programme pilote pour l'échange volontaire de personnel d'inspection.
	M:GEN33	GEN0033	Rapport sur toute activité menée dans le cadre du programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection	Non applicable .La Tunisie n'est actuellement pas intéressée à participer au programme pilote pour l'échange volontaire de personnel d'inspection.
	M:GEN34	GEN0034	Demande de radiation du navire de liste de navires IUU finale	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne compte aucun navire sur la liste des navires IUU finale.
	M:GEN35	GEN0035	Plan d'action d'urgence (EAP) pour le sauvetage de l'observateur	07/01/2021
	M:GEN36	GEN0036	Rapports sur les incidents impliquant les observateurs qui ont déclenché l'EAP, y compris toute action corrective prise	Pas d'incidents observés.
	M:GEN37	GEN0037	Rapport concernant la récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Pas d'observations recueillis.
	M:GEN38	GEN0038	Rapport concernant la non-récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Pas d'observations recueillis.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
	M:GEN39	GEN0039	Points de contact afin de faciliter la coopération concernant l'observation de navires (facultatif)	M. Ridha Mrabet (bft@iresa.agrinet.tn) Mme. Donia Sohlobji (doniasohlobji1@gmail.com) M. Hamadi Mejri hamadi.mejri1@gmail.com
THON ROUGE	M:BFT01	BFT1001	Fermes de thon rouge	20/05/2021
	M:BFT02	BFT1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	30/08/2021
	M:BFT03	BFT1003	Déclaration de report du poisson resté en cages	06/05/21
	M:BFT04	BFT1004	Rapport/déclaration de mise en cages du thon rouge	28/07/2021- 30/07/2021
	M:BFT05	BFT1005	Madragues de thon rouge	Non applicable. La Tunisie n' a pas de madragues.
	M:BFT07	BFT1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de capacité	05/02/2021
	M:BFT08	BFT1008	Plan de la capacité d'élevage et révisions, le cas échéant	05/02/2021-20/05/2021
	M:BFT09	BFT1009	Modifications des plans de pêche	16/04/21-20/05/2021-25/05/2021
	M:BFT10	BFT1010	Informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 18-02	Arrêté du Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Ressources hydrauliques et de la pêche du 28 mai 2019, modifiant et complétant l'arrêté du 21 mai 2008, relatif à l'organisation de la pêche du thon rouge.
	M:BFT11	BFT1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2020	30/04/2021
	M:BFT12	BFT1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	16/04/2021 – 20/04/2021-25/05/2021
	M:BFT13	BFT1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	30/04/2021-12/05/2021-20/05/2021-24/05/2021-31/05/2021-3/06/2021-4/06/2021-07/06/2021-14/06/2021-17/06/2021-24/06/2021-28/06/2021-29/06/2021-
	M:BFT14	BFT1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes (JFO)	20 /05/2021 - 25/05/2021
	M:BFT15	BFT1015	Messages VMS	Oui
	M:BFT16	BFT1016	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	05/02/21
	M:BFT17	BFT1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	05/02/21
	M:BFT18	BFT1018	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	24/02/21

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
	M:BFT19	BFT1019	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	14/07/21
	M:BFT20	BFT1020	Ports de transbordement de thon rouge	05/02/21
	M:BFT21	BFT1021	Ports de débarquement de thon rouge	05/02/21
	M:BFT22	BFT1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	04/06/2021-09/06/2021 -16/06/2021-23/06/2021- 02/07/2021
	M:BFT23	BFT1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	Non applicable, la Tunisie pêche le thon rouge de la méditerranée.
	M:BFT24	BFT1024	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon rouge a été utilisée	26/06/2021 (notifié le 27/01/2021).
	M:BFT25	BFT1025	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm.	La Tunisie ne participe pas directement à l'action de marquage.
	M:BFT27	BFT1027	Rapport annuel sur le BCD	07/09/2021
	M:BFT28	BFT1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Aucun changement depuis la dernière soumission.
	M:BFT29	BFT1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	Aucun changement depuis la dernière soumission.
	M:BFT30	BFT1030	Législation relative au BCD	Aucun changement depuis la dernière soumission.
	M:BFT31	BFT1031	Résumé de marquage, échantillon de marque des BCD	La Tunisie ne participe pas Directement à l'action de marquage.
	M:BFT32	BFT1032	Navires ne figurant pas comme navires de pêche de BFT mais dont on sait ou qui sont présumés avoir pêché du E-BFT	Aucun changement depuis la dernière soumission.
	M:BFT33	BFT1033	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	Tache continue en ligne.
	M:BFT34	BFT1034	Rapport sur les transferts à l'intérieur des fermes et contrôles aléatoires	29/04/2021
ESPÈCES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	TRO2001	Liste des navires de BET/YFT/SKJ et modification ultérieure	Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
	M:TRO02	TRO2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure	Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
	M:TRO03	TRO2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de BET/YFT/SKJ	Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
	M:TRO06	TRO2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
	M:TRO07	TRO2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
	M:TRO09	TRO2009	Prises trimestrielles de thonidés tropicaux	Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
	M:TRO10	TRO2010	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (inclure dans le plan de gestion des DCP - cf. aussi exigence S25)	Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
	M:TRO11	TRO2011	Plans de gestion de la capacité/de pêche de thonidés tropicaux	Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
	M:TRO13	TRO2013	Prises mensuelles de thonidés tropicaux (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
	M:TRO14	TRO2014	Prises hebdomadaires de thon obèse	Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
	M:TRO15	TRO2015	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité de la limite de capture de thon obèse a été utilisée	Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
	M:TRO17	TRO2017	Limite maximale de prise accessoire de thonidés tropicaux à bord	Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
	M:TRO18	TRO2018	Mesures prises pour garantir l'application de l'exigence TRO 2017	Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
	M:TRO19	TRO2019	Différence entre l'effort de pêche de 2018 et l'effort de pêche de 2020	Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
	M:TRO20	TRO2020	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique	Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
ESPADON	M:SWO01	SWO3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Non applicable, la Tunisie n'importe pas l'espadon.
	M:SWO02	SWO3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Aucun changement depuis la dernière soumission.
	M:SWO03	SWO3003	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	14/01/2021-27/01/2021-3/02/2021.
	M:SWO04	SWO3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable. La Tunisie n'autorise pas des navires de pêche sportive/récréative à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée.
	M:SWO05	SWO3005	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	22/07/21
	M:SWO06	SWO3006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	14/07/21
	M:SWO07	SWO3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires pour la pêche de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord.
	M:SWO10	SWO3010	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	07/01/2021
	M:SWO11	SWO3011	Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO.	14/01/2021- 23/04/2021-22/07/2021
	M:SWO12	SWO3012	Résumé de la mise en œuvre du programme de marquage	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne participe pas directement à l'action de marquage et n'a pas débarqué de spécimens d'espadon de la méditerrané marqués.
	M:SWO13	SWO3013	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non applicable Les navires de capture n'exercent pas des activités dirigées sur l'espadon mais ce sont des activités multi-spécifiques et ne participe pas au programme d'inspection conjointe pour l'espadon de la méditerranée.
	M:SWO14	SWO3014	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non applicable, la Tunisie ne participe pas au programme ICCAT d'inspection internationale conjointe de l'espadon.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
	M:SWO15	SWO3015	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires pour la pêche de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord.
	M:SWO16	SWO3016	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires pour la pêche de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud.
	M:SWO17	SWO3017	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires pour la pêche de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord.
	M:SWO18	SWO3018	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires pour la pêche de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud.
	M:SWO19	SWO3019	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	La Tunisie ne participe pas au programme ICCAT d'inspection internationale conjointe de l'espadon.
	M:SWO20	SWO3020	Plan de pêche pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée	10/03/2021
GERMON				
	M:ALB03	ALB4003	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée.	Non applicable, la Tunisie est concernée par l'espadon de la Méditerranée.
	M:ALB04	ALB4004	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le N-ALB pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non applicable, Espèce non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
	M:ALB05	ALB4005	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le S-ALB pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non applicable, Espèce non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
	M:ALB06	ALB4006	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non applicable, Espèce non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
	M:ALB07	ALB4007	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non applicable, Espèce non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
ISTIOPHORIDÉS	M:BIL01	BIL5001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 19-05 et 16-11	08/07/2021

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
	M:BIL04	BIL5004	Demande de dérogation de 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 applicable, la Tunisie n'a pas de pêcheries pour ces espèces.
	M:BIL05	BIL5005	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique concernant BIL	Non applicable, la Tunisie n'a pas de pêche pour ces espèces.
REQUINS				
	M:SHK05	SHK7005	Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins	08/07/2021
AUTRES ESPÈCES PRISES ACCESSOIRES	M:BYC01	BYC8001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-09, paragr. 1, 2 et 7, amendée par la Rec. 13-11, et mesures pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO.	Inclus dans le rapport annuel.
	M:BYC02	BYC8002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Pas de prise accidentelle d'oiseaux de mer.
	M:BYC03	BYC8003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine.	En vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets, des opérations de contrôle des halles de marée et des points de vente sont effectuées et consolidées par des missions conjointes en mer groupant les services de pêche et de la garde maritime. D'un autre côté, les journées d'information pendant les périodes d'interdiction de la pêche de thon rouge et d'espadon ont permis de sensibiliser les pêcheurs sur l'importance du respect de la réglementation nationale et des dispositions de l'ICCAT dans la conservation des pêcheries.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
DIVERS	M:SDP01	SDP9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Non applicable .La Tunisie n'a pas mis en œuvre un programme pilote de document statistique électronique (autre que le eBCD de l'ICCAT).
	M:MIX01	MISC9002	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Non applicable La Tunisie n'a formulé aucune objection aux recommandations de l'année antérieure.

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

Dans le cadre de la collecte des statistiques sur les captures accidentelles des tortues marines, des oiseaux marins et des Cétacés dans les pêcheries de thon rouge et d'espadon, l'autorité compétente a réalisé des missions de sensibilisation au profit des pêcheurs pour les inciter à déclarer les éventuelles prises accessoires et les rejets y relatifs.

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 de activités sont orientées vers l'identification des types d'interaction de ces espèces avec les engins de pêche et les causes des mortalités des espèces échouées. Il remplit aussi un rôle de collecte de données et de prélèvements biologiques sur les individus morts et vivants.

Pour les autres espèces, comme les thons mineurs, une base de données a été mise en place pour servir d'assise d'établissement d'un plan de gestion national et elle est renforcée par une étude biologique et écologique (en cours).

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

Difficultés liées au COVID-19.

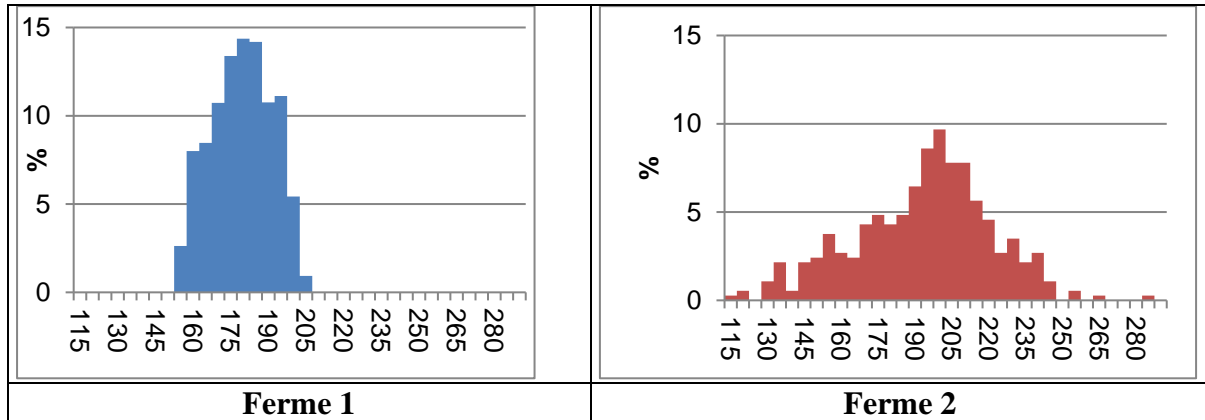


Figure 1. Fréquence de taille (FL, cm) du thon rouge transféré dans les fermes tunisiennes pendant l'été de 2020.

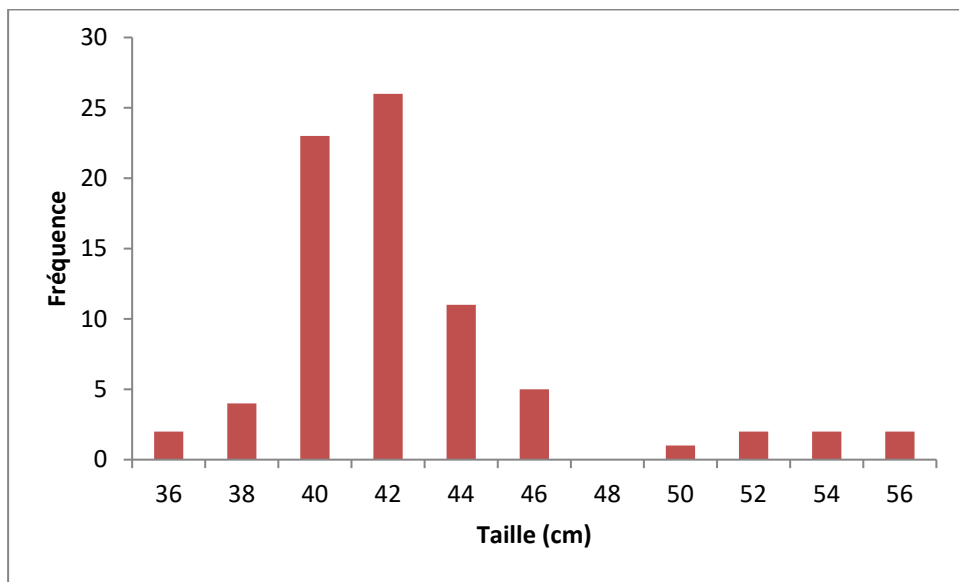


Figure 2. Structure démographique de la thonine commune.

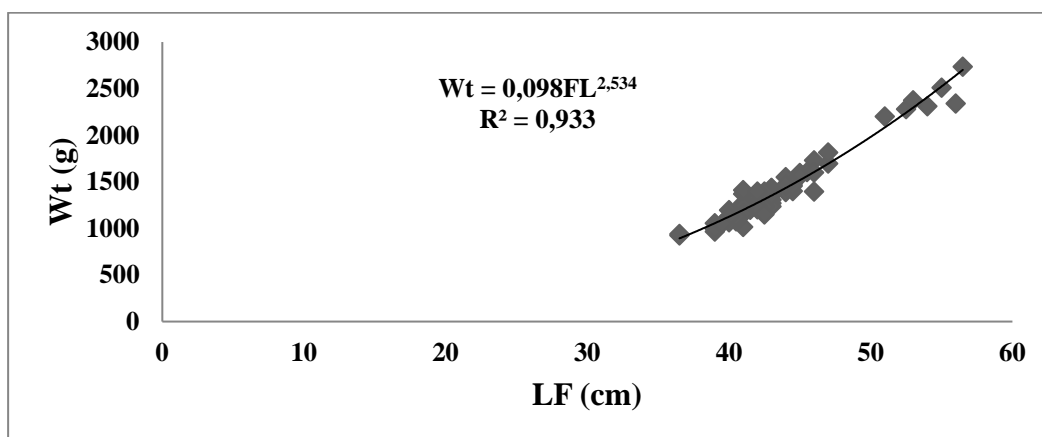


Figure 3. Relation entre la longueur à la fourche (LF) et la masse totale (Wt) de la thonine commune *Euthynnus alletteratus*.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TURKEY¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA TURQUIE
INFORME ANNUAL DE TURQUÍA

SUMMARY

Total marine fisheries production of Turkey was 364,400 t during the year 2020. The portion of the tuna and tuna-like fishes in total catch was 26,824 t including Mediterranean Swordfish. In 2020, catch amount of Bluefin tuna, Swordfish, Albacore, Bullet tuna, Atlantic bonito and Little tunny was 2,252.0 t, 402.4 t, 16.2 t, 1,069.8 t, 22,742.7 t and 340.9 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 Turkey and in the Central Mediterranean region close to Malta. The bluefin tuna catch started at 15th of May and finished at 1st of 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

Total marine fisheries production of Turkey was 364,400 t during the year 2020. The portion of the tuna and tuna-like fishes in total catch was 26,824 t including Mediterranean Swordfish. In 2020, catch amount of Bluefin tuna, Swordfish, Albacore, Bullet tuna, Atlantic bonito and Little tunny was 2,252.0 t, 402.4 t, 16.2 t, 1,069.8 t, 22,742.7 t and 340.9 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 Turkey and in the Central Mediterranean region close to Malta. The bluefin tuna catch started at 15th of May and finished at 1st of July. Conservation and management measures regarding swordfish, bluefin tuna fisheries and farming are regulated by national legislation through notifications, considering ICCAT's related regulations.

RESUMEN

Total marine fisheries production of Turkey was 364,400 t during the year 2020. The portion of the tuna and tuna-like fishes in total catch was 26,824 t including Mediterranean Swordfish. In 2020, catch amount of Bluefin tuna, Swordfish, Albacore, Bullet tuna, Atlantic bonito and Little tunny was 2,252.0 t, 402.4 t, 16.2 t, 1,069.8 t, 22,742.7 t and 340.9 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 Turkey and in the Central Mediterranean region close to Malta. The bluefin tuna catch started at 15th of May and finished at 1st of July. Conservation and management measures regarding swordfish, bluefin tuna fisheries and farming are regulated by national legislation through notifications, considering ICCAT's related regulations.

Part I (Information on Fisheries, Research and Statistics)

Section 1: Annual Fisheries Information

In 2020, the total catch of tuna and tuna-like species was 26,824.0 t, which is considerably higher than total amount in 2019. The reason of this increase is that the catch amount of Atlantic bonito excessively increased from 1,578.3 t in 2019 to 22,742.7 t in 2020.

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1.1 Albacore

The fishing season for Albacore was concentrated between May and July in the eastern Mediterranean Sea. Before the immense increase in the catch amount of the specie in 2007, the mean catch amount of the specie was about 40.0 t. Catch amount of Albacore 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 specie fell back to the same level before 2007. Catch amount for the years 2019 and 2020 were 4.4 t and 16.2 t respectively (**Table 1**).

1.2 Atlantic bonito

Atlantic bonito has been caught intensively in Black Sea and Marmara Sea using purse seines, gillnets, surrounding nets and handlines. Total catch amount of Atlantic bonito was 22,742.7 t in 2020. In the last 2 decade, 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) (**Table 1**).

1.3 Bluefin tuna

In 2020, total Bluefin tuna catch of the Turkey was 2,252.0 t. 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 27 fishing vessels in 2020, 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, 50 vessels were licensed as towing and support vessels. The total number of bluefin tuna purse seiners by tonnage for the period 2011-2020 is presented in **Table 2**.

The bluefin tuna fisheries started at 15th of May and finished at the end of 1st July in 2020. The fishing operations were conducted intensively off Antalya Bay in the south of Turkey and in the Central Mediterranean region.. Bluefin tuna harvest operations at fattening farms were conducted between November 2020 and March 2021.

1.4 Mediterranean swordfish

The swordfish fishery in Turkey 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 402.4 t in 2020.

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 2019, total catches amount of Bullet tuna and Little tunny was 1,069.8 t, and 340.9 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 Turkey’s territorial waters and the initial phases of the programme have been completed. Project activities aiming to support biological diversity conservation and to improve natural habitats of marine living resources have continued in 2020.

2.1.1 Researches on tuna and tuna-like species

Turkey has continued to conduct random sea surveys to collect biological data together with supporting oceanographic data through national research institutes or universities. The report of the program named “Turkish Swordfish Fishery Monitoring Program” implemented by General Directorate for Fisheries and Aquaculture was submitted to ICCAT on 30 July 2021.

With regard to the measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means; a report entitled “Alternative Scientific Monitoring Approach & Collection of Bycatch and Discard Data Including Data from Artisanal Fisheries” has been prepared and submitted to ICCAT on 30 July 2021 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

Turkey has continued to implement a Fisheries Information System (FIS) to improve its fisheries management system through collection and analysing fisheries data. Technical works to update and integrate the current vessel registry system into FIS have continued. FIS comprises data on landings, logbooks, vessel monitoring system, sale notes, observer and control forms, first buyer notification, and storage notification. The Ministry has established a GSM/Satellite based vessel monitoring system and electronic logbook in 2016. The VMS covers fishing vessels over 12 meters in length.

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

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
GENERAL (all species)	S:GEN01	S01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Sent to ICCAT on 2021/09/14.
	S:GEN02	S02	Task I fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Sent to ICCAT on 2021/07/30.
	S:GEN03	S03	Task I nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Sent to ICCAT on 2021/07/30.
	S:GEN04	S04	Task II catch and effort (T2CE)	Sent to ICCAT on 2021/07/30.
	S:GEN05	S05	Task II size samples (T2SZ)	Sent to ICCAT on 2021/07/30.
	S:GEN06	S06	Task II catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Sent to ICCAT on 2021/07/30.
	S:GEN07	S07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Not applicable for Turkey since no marking study was carried out or no tag returned in 2020. Reported to ICCAT on 2021/07/30.
	S:GEN08	S08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Not applicable for Turkey since no marking study was carried out or no tag returned in 2020. Reported to ICCAT on 2021/07/30.
	S:GEN09	S09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Not applicable for Turkey since no marking study was carried out or no tag returned in 2020. Reported to ICCAT on 2021/07/30.
	S:GEN10	S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Sent to ICCAT on 2021/07/30.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	S:GEN11	S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Submitted in the report named "Report_on_S11_S32_S41_S42_TUR-2020". Sent to ICCAT on 2021/07/30.
	S:GEN12	S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no fishing activity targeted for pelagic Sargassum. Reported to ICCAT on 2021/07/30.
	S:GEN13	S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	The information of active vessels which have permit for pelagic longline and harpoon are submitted to ICCAT on 2021/07/30.
BLUEFIN TUNA	S:BFT01	S15	Size sampling from (harvested on) farms	The data obtained from BFT Farming Facilities was reported in ST06-T2FM forms. Reported to ICCAT on 2021/07/30.
	S:BFT02	S16	Size sampling (raw data outputs) from stereoscopic cameras systems (100% caging coverage) OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No document was presented in SCRS. Stereoscopic report files submitted by farming facilities sent to ICCAT on 2021/09/08.
	S:BFT03	S17	Size sampling data (while caging reports) from stereoscopic cameras systems (100% caging coverage)	ST06-T2FM Forms sent to ICCAT on 2021/09/08.
	S:BFT04	S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Reported in "ST01" to "ST06" Forms. Sent to ICCAT on 2021/07/30.
	S:BFT05	S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no fishing activity targeted for the BFT-W. Reported to ICCAT on 2021/07/30.
	S:BFT06	S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no fishing activity targeted for the BFT-W. Reported to ICCAT on 2021/07/30.
	S:BFT07	S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no fishing activity targeted for the BFT-W. Reported to ICCAT on 2021/07/30.
	S:BFT09	S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program. Reported to ICCAT on 2021/07/30.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
TROPICAL TUNA	S:TRO01	S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no local consumption or fishing activity for the BET, YFT and SKJ. Reported to ICCAT on 2021/07/30.
	S:TRO02	S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no fishing activity around FAD in the Gulf of Guinea. Reported to ICCAT on 2021/07/30.
	S:TRO03	S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type, etc.	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no fishing activity around FAD in the Gulf of Guinea. Reported to ICCAT on 2021/07/30.
	S:TRO04	S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no fishing activity around FAD in the Gulf of Guinea. Reported to ICCAT on 2021/07/30.
	S:TRO09	S46	Information collected by observers (includes coverage levels)	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no fishing activity around FADs. Reported to ICCAT on 2021/07/30.
	S:TRO10	S46b	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no fishing activity around FADs. Reported to ICCAT on 2021/07/30.
	S:TRO06	S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no fishing activity targeted for BET, YFT and SKJ. Reported to ICCAT on 2021/07/30.
	S:TRO07	S48	Historical FAD set data	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no fishing activity around the FADs. Reported to ICCAT on 2021/07/30.
BILLFISH	S:BIL03	S55	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no fishing activity related marlins/roundscale spearfish. Reported to ICCAT on 2021/07/30.
	S:BIL04	S56	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no fishing activity related marlins/roundscale spearfish. Reported to ICCAT on 2021/07/30.
	S:BIL05	S57	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no fishing activity related billfish. Reported to ICCAT on 2021/07/30.
SHARKS	S:SHK01	S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Submitted in the report named "Report_on_S11_S32_S41_S42_TUR-2020". Sent to ICCAT on 2021/07/30.
	S:SHK02	S50	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no fishing activity targeted for Shortfin Mako. Reported to ICCAT on 2021/07/30.
	S:SHK03	S51	Information on blue shark	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no undertaking scientific research on blue sharks. Reported to ICCAT on 2021/07/30.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	S:SHK04	S54	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no fishing activity targeted for Shortfin Mako. Reported to ICCAT on 2021/07/30.
OTHER BY-CATCH	S:BYC01	S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Not applicable for Turkey has not yet developed specific identification guides for seabirds, turtles and marine mammals. Identification guides for shark fins sent to Secretariat in 2017. Reported to ICCAT on 2021/07/30.
	S:BYC02	S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Not applicable for Turkey, since no interaction of fishing gears with sea turtles was observed during Monitoring Programs. Reported to ICCAT on 2021/07/30.
	S:BYC03	S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Not applicable for Turkey, since no incidental catch of seabird was observed during Monitoring Programs. Reported to ICCAT on 2021/07/30.
	S:BYC04	S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Submitted in the report named "Report_on_S11_S32_S41_S42_TUR-2020". Sent to ICCAT on 2021/07/30.
	S:BYC05	S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Submitted in the report named "Report_on_S11_S32_S41_S42_TUR-2020". Sent to ICCAT on 2021/07/30.

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

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
GENERAL	M:GEN01	GEN0001	Annual Reports	Sent to ICCAT on 2021/09/14. Applicable recommendations and resolutions imposed by ICCAT have been transposed into national legislation and implemented as required. The relevant and applicable conservation and management measures regarding Bluefin tuna, Mediterranean swordfish and other tuna fisheries have been regulated by national legislation through notifications, considering ICCAT's related regulations. 50 reporting obligations (under conservation and management measures) have been timely responded with accompanying data, as required. In cases where Turkey has no targeted fishery or no data obtained for certain types of species, such cases have been responded as "not applicable" (71 reporting obligations). No major difficulties encountered in the implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures.
	M:GEN02	GEN0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Sent to ICCAT on 2020/09/14 See the explanation above. 71 reporting obligations have been responded as "not applicable" since Turkey has no targeted fishery for certain species and/or no data received in consequence of non-occurrence of an activity having a reporting obligation.
	M:GEN03	GEN0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Sent to ICCAT on 2021/08/04.
	M:GEN04	GEN0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Turkey has not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.
	M:GEN05	GEN0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Turkey has not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Not applicable. No transshipment notifications or incidents were reported.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006b	Transshipment reports in - port	No transshipment notifications or incidents were reported.
	M:GEN07	GEN0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	No transshipment notifications or incidents were reported.
	M:GEN08	GEN0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Not applicable. Turkey has not authorized any vessel to receive transshipments of ICCAT species in the Convention area.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:GEN09	GEN0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Not applicable. Turkey has not authorized any LSPLVs that tranship to carrier vessels in the Convention area.
	M:GEN10	GEN0010a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Not applicable. There has been no change since the last submission of this information by this CPC.
	M:GEN10	GEN0010b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Not applicable. There has been no change since the last submission of this information by this CPC.
	M:GEN11	GEN0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable. This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports.
	M:GEN12	GEN0012	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable. This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports.
	M:GEN13	GEN0013	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Not applicable. This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports.
	M:GEN14	GEN0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Not applicable. This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports.
	M:GEN15	GEN0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports.
	M:GEN16	GEN0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports.
	M:GEN17	GEN0017	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Not applicable. This CPC has not entered into any such bilateral arrangements.
	M:GEN18	GEN0018	Access agreements and changes	Not applicable. This CPC has not entered into any access agreements with other Parties or private companies.
	M:GEN19	GEN0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. This CPC has not entered into any access agreements with other Parties or private companies.
	M:GEN20	GEN0020	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Sent to ICCAT on 2021/04/28 (E-BFT Catching / Other), 2021/01/22 (SWO-MED) and 2021/03/15 (ALB-MED).
	M:GEN21	GEN0021	Vessels 20 m LOA or greater internal actions report	Not applicable. There has been no change since the last submission of this form by this CPC.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:GEN23	GEN0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	-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 has been allocated for the purposes of artisanal, recreational and sport fisheries, which is 43 metric tons. - The marketing of Bluefin tuna and swordfish caught in recreational and sport fishing is prohibited except for charitable purposes.
	M:GEN24	GEN0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Not applicable. This CPC has no information to report on alleged IUU activities.
	M:GEN25	GEN0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. This CPC has not received information regarding any presumed IUU activities of its fishing vessels nor has any additional information to report.
	M:GEN26	GEN0026	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Sent to ICCAT on 2021/08/11.
	M:GEN27	GEN0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable. This CPC has no information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report.
	M:GEN28	GEN0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Findings of investigations on PNCs reported under ROP-BFT have been sent to ICCAT on 2021/08/19.
	M:GEN29	GEN0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. This CPC has not made any sightings of vessels fishing in contravention of ICCAT conservation and management measures.
	M:GEN30	GEN0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. This CPC has not received any reports of its vessels having been sighted engaging in activities which contravene ICCAT conservation and management measures.
	M:GEN31	GEN0031	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	Sent to ICCAT on 2021/02/24.
	M:GEN32	GEN0032	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	There has been no change since the last submission of this by this CPC.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:GEN33	GEN0033	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	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	GEN0034	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Not applicable. This CPC has no vessels on the final IUU vessel list.
	M:GEN35	GEN0035	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Sent to ICCAT on 2020/09/01 (to be valid as of 01 Jan 2021 and no updates released yet).
	M:GEN36	GEN0036	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Not applicable. No specific incidents triggering the implementation / provisions of the EAP were reported to the Ministry.
	M:GEN37	GEN0037	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Not applicable. No reporting on retrieval of lost fishing gear was receipt.
	M:GEN38	GEN0038	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Not applicable. No incidents have been reported on any fishing gear lost / abandoned during operations for ICCAT fisheries.
	M:GEN39	GEN0039	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Not applicable. No points of contacts have been designated specifically for vessel sightings.
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	BFT1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Sent to ICCAT on 2021/02/05 through BFT 1007 (Annual E-BFT Fishing Plan). No changes occurred since previous year.
	M:BFT02	BFT1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Data sent to ICCAT on 2021/08/31.
	M:BFT03	BFT1003	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Data sent to ICCAT on 2021/04/28.
	M:BFT04	BFT1004	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Total number of caging declarations sent to ICCAT has been 31 as of the date of 2021/08/01 on the dates given below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2021/07/26 - 2021/07/16 - 2021/07/14 - 2021/07/13 - 2021/07/12 - 2021/07/07 - 2021/07/01
	M:BFT05	BFT1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any trap fishery for Bluefin tuna.
	M:BFT07	BFT1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plan of Turkey has been sent to ICCAT on 2021/02/05.
	M:BFT08	BFT1008	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	Farming capacity plan of Turkey has been sent to ICCAT on 2021/02/05.
	M:BFT09	BFT1009	Modifications to fishing plans	A modification to Turkey's fishing plan has been submitted on 2021/03/03 and 2021/04/28.
	M:BFT10	BFT1010	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02	Sent to ICCAT on 2021/08/12.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:BFT11	BFT1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2020	Sent to ICCAT through ST01-T1FC on 2021/07/31.
	M:BFT12	BFT1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Sent to ICCAT on 2021/04/28. Total number of authorised BFT catching vessels has been 31 for the 2021 fishing season.
	M:BFT13	BFT1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Sent to ICCAT on 2021/04/28. Total number of authorised BFT other vessels has been 52 for the 2021 fishing season.
	M:BFT14	BFT1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Sent to ICCAT on 2021/04/28 and 2021/05/07.
	M:BFT15	BFT1015	VMS messages	Yes. All BFT fishing vessels have been equipped with operational satellite tracking devices transmitting VMS signals every one (1) hour.
	M:BFT16	BFT1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Sent to ICCAT on 2021/02/05 and 2021/02/24.
	M:BFT17	BFT1017	List of inspection vessels	Sent to ICCAT on 2021/02/24.
	M:BFT18	BFT1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Sent to ICCAT on 2021/04/01.
	M:BFT19	BFT1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Sent to ICCAT on 2021/09/14.
	M:BFT20	BFT1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Sent to ICCAT on 2021/02/05.
	M:BFT21	BFT1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Sent to ICCAT on 2021/02/05.
	M:BFT22	BFT1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	A total of 7 weekly BFT catch reports have been sent to ICCAT.
	M:BFT23	BFT1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No monthly catch reports but weekly reports were submitted in 2021 BFT fishing season.
	M:BFT24	BFT1024	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Sent to ICCAT on 2021/06/23.
	M:BFT25	BFT1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC participating fishing bluefin tuna in western Atlantic.
	M:BFT27	BFT1027	BCD Annual Report	Sent to ICCAT on 2021/09/06.
	M:BFT28	BFT1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable. There has been no change since the last submission of this by this CPC.
	M:BFT29	BFT1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable. There has been no change since the last submission by this CPC.
	M:BFT30	BFT1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. There has been no change since the last submission by this CPC.
	M:BFT31	BFT1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. There has been no tagging activity by this CPC.
	M:BFT32	BFT1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. This CPC has no information to report regarding such vessels.
	M:BFT33	BFT1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	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/ .

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:BFT34	BFT1034	Report on intra farm transfers and random controls	Reports on intra farm transfers and random controls have been sent to ICCAT on 2021/04/23.
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	TRO2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable. This CPC has not authorised fishing for tropical species in 2021.
	M:TRO02	TRO2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Not applicable. This CPC has not authorised fishing for tropical species in 2021.
	M:TRO03	TRO2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable. This CPC has not received reports of IUU activity by its vessels nor has any additional information to report.
	M:TRO06	TRO2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Sent to ICCAT on 2021/03/19 and 2021/08/11.
	M:TRO07	TRO2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. There has been no change since the last submission by this CPC.
	M:TRO09	TRO2009	Quarterly catches of tropical tuna	Not applicable. This CPC has not reported any tropical tunas caught in 2021.
	M:TRO10	TRO2010	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Not applicable. This CPC does not deploy FADs to catch tropical tuna.
	M:TRO11	TRO2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans	Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species.
	M:TRO13	TRO2013	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species.
	M:TRO14	TRO2014	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species.
	M:TRO15	TRO2015	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species.
	M:TRO17	TRO2017	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species.
	M:TRO18	TRO2018	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species.
	M:TRO19	TRO2019	Difference between fishing effort 2018 and fishing effort 2020	Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC with vessels fishing for tropical tunas in the Atlantic.
M:TRO20	TRO2020	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC with vessels fishing for tropical tunas in the Atlantic.	
SWORDEI SH	M:SWO01	SWO3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Sent to ICCAT on 2021/03/19 and 2021/08/11.
	M:SWO02	SWO3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. There has been no change since the last submission by this CPC.
	M:SWO03	SWO3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Sent to ICCAT on 2021/01/22 and 2021/03/17 .
	M:SWO04	SWO3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any of its sport/recreational vessels to catch SWO-MED.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:SWO05	SWO3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Sent to ICCAT on 2021/07/30.
	M:SWO06	SWO3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Sent to ICCAT on 2021/08/09.
	M:SWO07	SWO3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Not applicable. This CPC does not operate, nor has plans to operate, a SWO-N fishery.
	M:SWO10	SWO3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Sent to ICCAT on 2021/02/26.
	M:SWO11	SWO3011	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Sent to ICCAT on 2021/04/13 and 2021/07/14 for the first and the second quarters.
	M:SWO12	SWO3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable. This CPCs does not tag and has not landed any tagged SWO-MED fish.
	M:SWO13	SWO3013	List of inspection vessels	Sent to ICCAT on 2021/02/24.
	M:SWO14	SWO3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Sent to ICCAT on 2021/04/01.
	M:SWO15	SWO3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-N.
	M:SWO16	SWO3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-S.
	M:SWO17	SWO3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Not applicable. This CPC does not permit by-catch of SWO-N in other fisheries.
	M:SWO18	SWO3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Not applicable. This CPC does not permit by-catch of SWO-S in other fisheries.
	M:SWO19	SWO3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Sent to ICCAT on 2021/09/14.
	M:SWO20	SWO3020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Sent to ICCAT on 2021/03/15 and 2021/06/17.
ALBACORE				
	M:ALB03	ALB4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Sent to ICCAT on 2021/03/15.
	M:ALB04	ALB4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch ALB-N.
	M:ALB05	ALB4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch ALB-S.
	M:ALB06	ALB4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Not applicable. This CPC does not permit by-catch of ALB-N in other fisheries.
	M:ALB07	ALB4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Not applicable. This CPC does not permit by-catch of ALB-S in other fisheries.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
BILLFISH	M:BIL01	BIL5001	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	This CPC has no industrial or non-industrial fisheries that interact with billfish, blue marlin or white marlin/spearfish. Turkey has submitted the issue to Billfish Species Group on the date of 27/08/2019 with a view to receiving an exemption to be granted by SCRS in its upcoming session.
	M:BIL04	BIL5004	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	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	BIL5005	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	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	SHK7005	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Sent to ICCAT on (2021/08/12).
OTHER SPECIES BY-CATCH	M:BYC01	BYC8001	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	Catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale the following sea turtle species have been prohibited within the framework of Notification No. 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 / at the located spawning grounds of sea turtles. For instance, boats shall not exceed 8 miles speed within 1 nautical miles from a sea-turtle breeding zone between the periods 1 April – 30 September.
	M:BYC02	BYC8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Reporting form CP44-BirdMit sent to ICCAT on 2021/08/12.
	M:BYC03	BYC8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	As a result of fishing operations targeting tuna and swordfish species, by-catches of sharks, sea mammals and sea turtles may rarely occur. In order to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards, some technical measures and fishing prohibitions have been set for certain species of sharks, sea mammals and sea turtles. As an important initial step, usage of all modified drift-nets has been prohibited as of 1 July 2011 with a legislative arrangement dated 10 July 2010.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
				Fishery dependent by-catch and discard data are collected through bound / electronic logbooks. The usage, retaining and storage of monofilament and multi-monofilament fishing gear materials at commercial marine fisheries is prohibited by domestic regulation. 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 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.
MISCELL-ANEOUS	M:SDP01	SDP9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. No pilot electronic statistical document system has been implemented by this CPC.
	M:MIX01	MISC9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Not applicable. This CPC had not lodged an objection to any of the previous year's Recommendations.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

Regarding the conservation issues on billfish, bluemarlin or white marlin/spearfish; since Turkey has no industrial or non-industrial fisheries that interact with billfish, blue marlin or white marlin/spearfish, Turkey has applied to ICCAT Secretariat on 27 August 2019 for their assistance in conveying this issue to the attention of the Billfish Species Group in order for Turkey to be able to receive an exemption to be granted by the SCRS in its upcoming session. Until this approval process is being completed; reporting obligations regarding BIL-5001 (Report on the Implementation of Rec. 15-05/18-04 and 16-11) is sent as NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey.

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

Turkey did not encounter any difficulties in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM (OVERSEAS TERRITORIES)
 RAPPORT ANNUEL DU ROYAUME-UNI (TERRITOIRES D'OUTRE-MER)
 INFORME ANNUAL DE REINO UNIDO (TERRITORIOS DE ULTRAMAR)**

SUMMARY

The United Kingdom (Overseas Territories) 2020 annual report provides information for the United Kingdom Overseas Territories (UKOTs) of Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, St Helena (including Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha) and Turks and Caicos Islands. For 2020, metropolitan UK activity is covered by the European Union's annual report. For 2021 onwards a single UK report will be submitted covering both metropolitan UK and the UKOTs. The fishing fleets associated with the UKOTs are small-scale and deploy limited effort which is mostly conducted within close proximity to shore. Offshore fishing is associated with seamounts within the EEZs. The typical fishing gear utilised is rod-and-reel, trolling, pole-and-line, and handline which reduces issues with incidental capture of non-target by-catch species more typically associated with longline and purse-seine fishing techniques. In 2020, a single longline vessel (<20 m) operated in the UKOT of Bermuda. Catches across the UKOTs significantly decreased in 2020, with 232 t landed in total (St Helena; 94 t and Bermuda; 138 t). The reduction in catch when compared with 2019 was due to the local fishing industry undergoing restructure, resulting in less ICCAT species caught in 2020, including a 72% reduction in the quantity of yellowfin tuna landed compared to St Helena's 2019 catch (223 t less yellowfin tuna). While there was no commercial activity in 2020 for the UKOTs of Turks and Caicos Islands and British Virgin Islands, these UKOTs remain interested in developing and diversifying offshore fisheries to support their economic development. A fish tagging programme continued at St Helena, with an additional 1,888 fish of ICCAT species tagged in 2020 (1,458 yellowfin tuna, 419 skipjack tuna, 7 wahoo, 3 little tunny and 1 bigeye tuna). This work contributes to scientific research to study the movement, growth and habitat use of pelagic species in the St Helena EEZ (under the AOTTP and Blue Belt Programme). Conventional tags were also deployed in Bermuda under the AOTTP.

RÉSUMÉ

The United Kingdom (Overseas Territories) 2020 annual report provides information for the United Kingdom Overseas Territories (UKOTs) of Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, St Helena (including Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha) and Turks and Caicos Islands. For 2020, metropolitan UK activity is covered by the European Union's annual report. For 2021 onwards a single UK report will be submitted covering both metropolitan UK and the UKOTs. The fishing fleets associated with the UKOTs are small-scale and deploy limited effort which is mostly conducted within close proximity to shore. Offshore fishing is associated with seamounts within the EEZs. The typical fishing gear utilised is rod-and-reel, trolling, pole-and-line, and handline which reduces issues with incidental capture of non-target by-catch species more typically associated with longline and purse-seine fishing techniques. In 2020, a single longline vessel (<20 m) operated in the UKOT of Bermuda. Catches across the UKOTs significantly decreased in 2020, with 232 t landed in total (St Helena; 94 t and Bermuda; 138 t). The reduction in catch when compared with 2019 was due to the local fishing industry undergoing restructure, resulting in less ICCAT species caught in 2020, including a 72% reduction in the quantity of yellowfin tuna landed compared to St Helena's 2019 catch (223 t less yellowfin tuna). While there was no commercial activity in 2020 for the UKOTs of Turks and Caicos Islands and British Virgin Islands, these UKOTs remain interested in developing and diversifying offshore fisheries to support their economic development. A fish tagging programme continued at St Helena, with an additional 1,888 fish of ICCAT species tagged in 2020 (1,458 yellowfin tuna, 419 skipjack tuna, 7 wahoo, 3 little tunny and 1 bigeye tuna). This work contributes to scientific research to study the movement, growth and habitat use of pelagic species in the St Helena EEZ (under the AOTTP and Blue Belt Programme). Conventional tags were also deployed in Bermuda under the AOTTP.

RESUMEN

The United Kingdom (Overseas Territories) 2020 annual report provides information for the United Kingdom Overseas Territories (UKOTs) of Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, St Helena (including Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha) and Turks and Caicos Islands. For 2020, metropolitan UK activity is covered by the European Union's annual report. For 2021 onwards a single UK report will be submitted covering both metropolitan UK and the UKOTs. The fishing fleets associated with the UKOTs are small-scale and deploy limited effort which is mostly conducted within close proximity to shore. Offshore fishing is associated with seamounts within the EEZs. The typical fishing gear utilised is rod-and-reel, trolling, pole-and-line, and handline which reduces issues with incidental capture of non-target by-catch species more typically associated with longline and purse-seine fishing techniques. In 2020, a single longline vessel (<20 m) operated in the UKOT of Bermuda. Catches across the UKOTs significantly decreased in 2020, with 232 t landed in total (St Helena; 94 t and Bermuda; 138 t). The reduction in catch when compared with 2019 was due to the local fishing industry undergoing restructure, resulting in less ICCAT species caught in 2020, including a 72% reduction in the quantity of yellowfin tuna landed compared to St Helena's 2019 catch (223 t less yellowfin tuna). While there was no commercial activity in 2020 for the UKOTs of Turks and Caicos Islands and British Virgin Islands, these UKOTs remain interested in developing and diversifying offshore fisheries to support their economic development. A fish tagging programme continued at St Helena, with an additional 1,888 fish of ICCAT species tagged in 2020 (1,458 yellowfin tuna, 419 skipjack tuna, 7 wahoo, 3 little tunny and 1 bigeye tuna). This work contributes to scientific research to study the movement, growth and habitat use of pelagic species in the St Helena EEZ (under the AOTTP and Blue Belt Programme). Conventional tags were also deployed in Bermuda under the AOTTP.

Part I (Information on Fisheries, Research and Statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1.1 Bermuda

The small-scale fishing fleet operating in Bermuda in 2020 included 100 vessels reporting catch of tuna or tuna-like species. All vessels have a total overall length of less than 19 m, with 98 of the 100 vessels operating under 15 m. The small-scale fleet is multi-purpose, utilising a variety of selective fishing methods 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 2020 and fished further offshore.

ICCAT species were caught by Bermuda flagged vessels in 2020 on a total of 3,205 fishing days. A total of 138 metric tonnes (t) of ICCAT species were landed in Bermuda, which represents a reduction in catch of 20 t compared to 2019. The main species caught and landed by weight was wahoo, with an annual total of 60 t, followed by yellowfin tuna (52 t). Details of the catch composition were presented to the Secretariat in the Task I and II returns in July 2020. All fish captured by local vessels is consumed on the Island. A total of 24 t was caught and discarded (23.5 t released alive), including predominantly blue marlin and tunas that were assumed to be undersized.

The single longline vessel landed 5.8 t of northern swordfish and small quantities of bluefin, bigeye, yellowfin and albacore tuna (<1.7t 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.

1.2 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 2020 where a large no-take Marine Protected Area has been designated. There was no commercial fishing for pelagic species at Tristan da Cunha in 2020.

The St Helena fleet in 2020 was comprised of a total of 12 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 2020 were all registered in the port of Jamestown, where all fish are landed. St Helena has committed to using only rod-and-reel or pole-and-line methods in its EEZ. The types of bait used include both live and dead small pelagics including *Decapterus* species and *Scomber colias*. The total reported effort in 2020 amounted to 834 fishing days, representing a 15% reduction compared to 2019. In January 2020, the St Helena processing facility changed from supplying to both local and export markets to just local market during the restructuring process, which affected the fishing effort of the fleet and the quantity of ICCAT species caught.

A total of 94 t of tunas or tuna-like species were caught and landed at St Helena. The catch was dominated by yellowfin tuna, with 87 t landed during the year, a decrease of 72% compared to 2019. The next species by weight was wahoo with 5 t. Small quantities (<1 t) of bigeye tuna, skipjack tuna and little tunny were also landed.

Catches for 2020 were landed at a single location and then transported by individual vendors for sale around the island. St Helena do not currently implement a National Fisheries Observer Programme, though updates to local Fisheries Policy may make this feasible in the future, and an Electronic Monitoring System will be trialled in 2021.

1.3 Turks and Caicos Islands (TCI)

There are currently no commercial fisheries for tuna or tuna-like species in the Turks and Caicos Islands.

Prior to 2015 the average annual catches were around five tonnes, and comprised of blue marlin, swordfish, tunas and sharks. Since 2015 ICCAT species are only caught during sports fishing operations which are conducted by smaller sport-fishing vessels within the territorial waters of the islands. The sports fishing vessels are to operate under a catch & release basis. However, sport fishing 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 or 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.*” There have been no reports of landing to the Director in the Turks and Caicos Islands in 2020.

The TCI is making increased attempts for obtaining compliance from sport-fishing operators for data submission. While, the TCI remains interested in developing opportunities for tuna fisheries, there is a lack the necessary infrastructure and capacity. Current efforts are concentrated on amending legal instruments for developing future pelagic fishing operations. It must be stated that the economic disruptions of the global pandemic, has drawn greater interests from both public and private sector to actively make provisions towards diversifying the nation’s fisheries sector with the inclusion of the pelagic fisheries.

1.4 British Virgin Islands (BVI)

There was no commercial fishing activity for ICCAT species in the British Virgin Islands during 2020. Historically, BVI licensed pelagic longline and recreational sports fisheries that target ICCAT species, the main species being yellowfin tuna, swordfish and wahoo. Subsistence fishing by the domestic fleet is conducted close to shore via small fibreglass fishing vessels that are less than 20 m in length.

The British Virgin Islands are committed to developing and diversifying the offshore pelagic fisheries sector, to reduce pressures on the near-shore fishery resources.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Bermuda

The fishing gears utilised by the Bermuda 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 are 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 sports fishing tournaments.

Released blue marlin catch was estimated using an average weight of 175 kg per individual, whilst 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 by-catch.

Staff capacity and budget limitations prevented sampling of fish at tournaments in 2020, as in previous years. There is a minimum legal size for retention of white marlin of 50 lbs (23 kg), and 250 lbs (114 kg) for blue marlin. Tournament organisers have a long-standing minimum weight of 500 lbs for the retention of blue marlin during the tournaments, which serves to minimise the number of fish landed.

2.2 St Helena

Fish from the local commercial inshore fleet are landed daily and delivered to various outlets around the island within 12 hours of being caught. However, the offshore vessels stay at sea for between two and ten days, depending on fishing location and catches. As all commercially caught fish are landed at a central location, catches can readily be quantified and accurately reported. Catch data is 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), there will be a number of additional monitoring tools trialled in 2021, including use of logbooks, and electronic monitoring systems. Specifically, logbooks will be introduced from January 2021, and an electronic monitoring system will be trialled in quarter 4 of 2021, providing an additional source of catch verification.

A tagging programme is currently in operation at St Helena. Between December 2015 and December 2020, a total of 8,214 ICCAT species have been tagged as part of a scientific research programme to study the movement, growth and habitat use of pelagic species in the St Helena EEZ. In 2020 1,888 fish were tagged, with 1,458 yellowfin tuna, 419 skipjack tuna, 7 wahoo, 1 bigeye tuna and 3 little tunny.

Noting that, 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. Considering this, and as fish are landed at a central location, full coverage by an observer programme is not required.

2.3 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 unit using the limited resources available.

2.4 British Virgin Islands (BVI)

There are difficulties and challenges for the collection of data on fish landings. Staff capacity and funding is limited, and the island infrastructure has not been fully restored since hurricane damage of 2017.

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

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:GEN01	S01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	2021/09/15
S:GEN02	S02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	2021/07/30
S:GEN03	S03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	2021/07/30
S:GEN04	S04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	2021/07/30
S:GEN05	S05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	2021/07/30
S:GEN06	S06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	2021/07/30
S:GEN07	S07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Tagging data has been submitted on a regular basis by St Helena. Some tags were also deployed in Bermuda in 2020.
S:GEN08	S08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	2021/07/30 (St Helena deployments)
S:GEN09	S09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	2021/07/30
S:GEN10	S10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	<p>The majority of UKOT vessels are < 15 m in length, with limited space for observers.</p> <p>At St Helena all fishing is rod-and-reel or pole-and-line and all catches are landed at a single location. Data collection is conducted upon landing.</p> <p>Bermuda, TCI and BVI do not have the capacity to operate an observer programme and catches are small.</p>
S:GEN11	S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	As above
S:GEN12	S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	No new information in 2020.
S:GEN13	S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable. UKOTs do not operate in the Mediterranean.
S:BFT01	S15	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	Not applicable. No bluefin tuna farming.
S:BFT02	S16	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras (BFT raw data outputs) OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Not applicable. No bluefin tuna farming.
S:BFT03	S17	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras (BFT at time of caging summary reports)	Not applicable. No bluefin tuna farming.
S:BFT04	S18	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Not applicable. No bluefin tuna farming.
S:BFT05	S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Provisions were made in Rec. 17-06 (paragraph 6e) for collaborative research between Bermuda and the United States on W-BFT but research plans are still pending.
S:BFT06	S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No updates made by UK.
S:BFT07	S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable. No research conducted in this area.

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:BFT09	S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	Not applicable. No research conducted in this area.
S:TRO01	S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards	2021/07/30
S:TRO02	S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	St Helena has a single fixed FAD in shallow water. FAD management plan submitted on 2020/01/30.
S:TRO03	S44	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	Not applicable. The UKOTs have not deployed any FADs.
S:TRO04	S45	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Not applicable. No support vessels used in the UKOTs.
S:TRO05	S46	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	The majority of UKOT vessels are < 15 m in length, with limited space for observers. At St Helena all fishing is rod-and-reel or pole-and-line and all catches are landed at a single location. Data collection is conducted upon landing. Bermuda, TCI and BVI do not have the capacity to operate an observer programme and catches are small.
S:TRO10	S46b	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	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.
S:TRO06	S47	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Not applicable. There are no ICCAT registered ports in the UKOTs and no landings or transshipment from foreign-flagged vessels is allowed.
S:TRO07	S48	Historical FAD set data	No historical data available at present on the use of FADs.
S:TRO09	S58	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Bermuda is currently running an electronic monitoring system trial.
S:BIL03	S55	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	2021/07/30
S:BIL04	S56	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	2021/07/30
S:BIL05	S57	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No applicable. No trials for EMS for billfish.
S:SHK01	S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Shark identification and handling guide developed for St Helena in 2020.
S:SHK02	S50	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Not applicable. No current relevant research in UKOTs.
S:SHK03	S51	Information on blue shark	2021/07/30. 3,887 kg of blue shark released alive in Bermuda in 2020.
S:SHK04	S54	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases	2021/07/30. 113 kg of shortfin mako released alive in Bermuda in 2020.

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:BYC01	S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	St Helena: -Brown (2014) is an identification guide for the marine fauna of St Helena waters. -Shark identification and handling guides developed in 2020. -Sharks identified at landing if caught as bycatch
S:BYC02	S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Not applicable. No turtle bycatch observed or reported in any UKOTs in 2020.
S:BYC03	S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Not applicable. No seabird bycatch observed or reported in any UKOTs in 2020.
S:BYC04	S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Logbooks to be trialled for St Helena from January 2021.
S:BYC05	S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Only rod-and-reel or pole-and-line fishing has taken place in St Helena in 2020, and as such bycatch is minimal and live release is an effective measure in this fishery. A single longline vessel operated in Bermuda in 2020, adopting live-release of sharks, where possible.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
GENERAL	M:GEN01	GEN0001	Annual Reports	2021/09/15
	M:GEN02	GEN0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	2021/09/15. Text within Annual Report.
	M:GEN03	GEN0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	2021/08/13
	M:GEN04	GEN0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. No vessels chartered by the UKOTs.
	M:GEN05	GEN0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. No vessels chartered by the UKOTs.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Not applicable. No transshipment permitted in the UKOTs.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006b	Transshipment reports in - port	Not applicable. No transshipment permitted in the UKOTs.
	M:GEN07	GEN0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. No transshipment permitted in the UKOTs.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:GEN08	GEN0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Not applicable. No transshipment permitted in the UKOTs.
	M:GEN09	GEN0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Not applicable. No transshipment permitted in the UKOTs.
	M:GEN10	GEN0010a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Not applicable. No foreign vessels using any UKOT ports.
	M:GEN10	GEN0010b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Not applicable. No foreign vessels using any UKOT ports.
	M:GEN11	GEN0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable. No foreign vessels using any UKOT ports.
	M:GEN12	GEN0012	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable. No foreign vessels using any UKOT ports.
	M:GEN13	GEN0013	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Not applicable. No foreign vessels using any UKOT ports.
	M:GEN14	GEN0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Not applicable. No inspections conducted.
	M:GEN15	GEN0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. No inspections conducted.
	M:GEN16	GEN0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. No inspections conducted.
	M:GEN17	GEN0017	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Not applicable. No agreements in place.
	M:GEN18	GEN0018	Access agreements and changes	Not applicable. No agreements in place.
	M:GEN19	GEN0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. No agreements in place.
	M:GEN20	GEN0020	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	2021/07/30 One vessel over 20 m currently authorised at St Helena (FV Extractor).
	M:GEN21	GEN0021	Vessels 20 m LOA or greater internal actions report	Not applicable. No changes from previous year, no internal actions report to submit.
	M:GEN23	GEN0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	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.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
				<p>Limited recreational fishing in St Helena is by pole and line or rod-and-reel only, with logbooks trialled from January 2021.</p> <p>Sports fishing in the British Virgin Islands is conducted at registered tournaments in UKOT waters but organised in the United States Virgin Islands. These vessels and catches are overseen by the US authorities and the catches are taken from the US quota.</p> <p>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.</p>
	M:GEN24	GEN0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Not applicable. No vessels involved in IUU
	M:GEN25	GEN0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. No vessels involved in IUU
	M:GEN26	GEN0026	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Not applicable. Nothing to report
	M:GEN27	GEN0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable. Nothing to report
	M:GEN28	GEN0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable. Nothing to report
	M:GEN29	GEN0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. Nothing to report
	M:GEN30	GEN0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. Nothing to report
	M:GEN31	GEN0031	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	Not applicable. No at-sea inspections conducted
	M:GEN32	GEN0032	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Not applicable. No at-sea inspections conducted
	M:GEN33	GEN0033	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Not applicable. No exchange of personnel.
	M:GEN34	GEN0034	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Not applicable. No relevant requests.
	M:GEN35	GEN0035	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Not applicable. No active observer programme at present
	M:GEN36	GEN0036	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Not applicable. No active observer programme at present
	M:GEN37	GEN0037	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Not applicable. None reported

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:GEN38	GEN0038	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Not applicable. None reported
	M:GEN39	GEN0039	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Not applicable. None reported
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	BFT1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. No bluefin tuna farming in UKOTs.
	M:BFT02	BFT1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. No bluefin tuna farming in UKOTs.
	M:BFT03	BFT1003	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Not applicable. No bluefin tuna farming in UKOTs.
	M:BFT04	BFT1004	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Not applicable. No bluefin tuna farming in UKOTs.
	M:BFT05	BFT1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. No bluefin tuna farming in UKOTs.
	M:BFT07	BFT1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
	M:BFT08	BFT1008	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	Not applicable. No bluefin tuna farming in UKOTs.
	M:BFT09	BFT1009	Modifications to fishing plans	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
	M:BFT10	BFT1010	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
	M:BFT11	BFT1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2020	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
	M:BFT12	BFT1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
	M:BFT13	BFT1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
	M:BFT14	BFT1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. No joint fishing
	M:BFT15	BFT1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
	M:BFT16	BFT1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable. UKOTs do not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
	M:BFT17	BFT1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. UKOTs do not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
	M:BFT18	BFT1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. UKOTs do not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
	M:BFT19	BFT1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable. UKOTs do not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
	M:BFT20	BFT1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
	M:BFT21	BFT1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
	M:BFT22	BFT1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
	M:BFT23	BFT1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Bluefin tuna is caught as incidental catch in Bermuda. 1,421 kg was reported caught in 2020.
	M:BFT24	BFT1024	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Not applicable. Bycatch quota not reached in 2020

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:BFT25	BFT1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	BFT is only caught in Bermuda. Bermuda has a legislated minimum size for retention of BFT of 30 kg or 115 cm for all fishers (commercial and recreational). There are no records of fish caught below the minimum size.
	M:BFT27	BFT1027	BCD Annual Report	2021/09/15
	M:BFT28	BFT1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable, the UKOTs do not import or export bluefin tuna.
	M:BFT29	BFT1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable, the UKOTs do not import or export bluefin tuna.
	M:BFT30	BFT1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable, the UKOTs do not import or export bluefin tuna.
	M:BFT31	BFT1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable, the UKOTs do not import or export bluefin tuna.
	M:BFT32	BFT1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
	M:BFT33	BFT1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable. UKOTs are not involved in the import or export of bluefin tuna and is only caught as incidental catch by Bermuda.
	M:BFT34	BFT1034	Report on intra farm transfers and random controls	Not applicable. No bluefin tuna farming in UKOTs.
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	TRO2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Bermuda: 100 St Helena: 12 Provided in Task 1 submission (2021/07/30)
	M:TRO02	TRO2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	2021/07/30
	M:TRO03	TRO2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable. No UKOT vessels have been alleged of carrying out IUU activity.
	M:TRO06	TRO2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Bermuda imports frozen bigeye tuna. See section 5. Not applicable for other UKOTs.
	M:TRO07	TRO2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	SDP validation applies to St Helena. This was updated in 2011 and remains the same, no changes to report.
	M:TRO09	TRO2009	Quarterly catches of tropical tuna	2020/04/30: Q1 2020/07/30: Q2 2020/10/30: Q3 2021/01/29: Q4
	M:TRO10	TRO2010	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	A FAD management plan exists for the single anchored FAD at St Helena.
	M:TRO11	TRO2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans	2020/01/31 – No updates made to previous fishing plan
	M:TRO13	TRO2013	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Not applicable. Trigger not reached
	M:TRO14	TRO2014	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Not applicable. Trigger not reached

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:TRO15	TRO2015	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Not applicable. Trigger not reached
	M:TRO17	TRO2017	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Not applicable. No longline or purse seine vessels over 20 m authorised
	M:TRO18	TRO2018	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	Not applicable. No support vessels in UKOTs
	M:TRO19	TRO2019	Difference between fishing effort 2018 and fishing effort 2020	Not applicable. No purse seine fishing vessels in UKOTs
	M:TRO20	TRO2020	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	No applicable. Trial currently underway in Bermuda, but not complete. Trial to be started for St Helena in Q4 2021.
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	SWO3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Only Bermuda imports swordfish. See section 5 for response, this requirement is not applicable to the other UK OTs.
	M:SWO02	SWO3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	SDP validation applies to St Helena. This was updated in 2011 and remains the same, no changes to report.
	M:SWO03	SWO3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Not applicable. UK has no fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea
	M:SWO04	SWO3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. UK has no fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea
	M:SWO05	SWO3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. UK has no fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea
	M:SWO06	SWO3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. UK has no fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea
	M:SWO07	SWO3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	A swordfish management plan was submitted (Bermuda) in 2017.
	M:SWO10	SWO3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Not applicable. UK has no fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea
	M:SWO11	SWO3011	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Not applicable.
	M:SWO12	SWO3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable. UKOTs not involved in tagging programme.
	M:SWO13	SWO3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. No UK OTs participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
	M:SWO14	SWO3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. No UK OTs participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
	M:SWO15	SWO3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Not applicable. No vessels in UKOT over 20 m authorized for N. SWO.
	M:SWO16	SWO3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Not applicable. No UKOT vessels targeting southern SWO.
	M:SWO17	SWO3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	The bycatch limit for N. SWO in Bermuda is 11.6 t. The total N. SWO caught in 2020 was within the 35 t quota for UKOTs.
	M:SWO18	SWO3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	No S. SWO caught in UKOTs in 2020.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
				In St Helena, SWO caught in rod-and-reel fishery are released alive.
	M:SWO19	SWO3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable. No UK OTs participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
	M:SWO20	SWO3020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Not applicable.
ALBACORE				
	M:ALB03	ALB4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Not applicable. UK has no fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea.
	M:ALB04	ALB4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Not applicable. No vessels 20m+ fishing for N. albacore.
	M:ALB05	ALB4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	1
	M:ALB06	ALB4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	The bycatch limit for N. ALB in Bermuda is 71.6 t. The total N. ALB caught in 2020 was within the 215 t quota for UKOTs.
	M:ALB07	ALB4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Not applicable. Rod-and-reel or pole-and-line fishing only in St Helena, and no reported catches in other UKOTs.
BILLFISH				
	M:BIL01	BIL5001	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	No changes since check sheet submission 2019/10/10
	M:BIL04	BIL5004	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Live release conducted where possible
	M:BIL05	BIL5005	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No results available
SHARKS				
	M:SHK05	SHK7005	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	No changes since check sheet submission 2019/10/10
OTHER SPECIES BY-CATCH				
	M:BYC01	BYC8001	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	There are no records of any turtle bycatch in UKOTs.
	M:BYC02	BYC8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Overlap of vulnerable seabirds and fishing operations in UKOTs are minimal. Further, fishing gear is mostly rod-and-reel or pole-and-line which minimises susceptibility of seabird bycatch.
	M:BYC03	BYC8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	The majority of fishing gears in the UKOTs are rod-and-reel or pole-and-line, which minimises susceptibility of bycatch.
MISCELLANEOUS				
	M:SDP01	SDP9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. No information to report.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:MIX01	MISC9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	No objections to ICCAT Recs. from the UKOTs.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

4.1 Bermuda

The Fisheries Act 1972 and associated regulations can be amended when necessary to implement any new ICCAT conservation and management measures. Under local legislation, Bermuda has implemented minimum sizes for bluefin tuna (30 kgs/66 lbs), swordfish (25 kg/55 lbs), white marlin (23 kg/50 lbs) and blue marlin (114 kg/250 lbs). A minimum size of 3.2kgs (7 lbs) has also been implemented for yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna and wahoo. The legislated minimum sizes are for commercial and recreational fishers.

Fisheries wardens are responsible for enforcement under the Fisheries Act 1972 and routinely stop local vessels to inspect catches and determine compliance with legislation.

4.2 St Helena

ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures are implemented, where appropriate, under the Fishery Limits Ordinance, which makes provision for the regulation of fishing and for other matters connected thereto. Under this Ordinance, fishing by fishing boats, whether St Helenian or foreign registered, is prohibited unless authorised by a licence granted by the Governor. A licence under this section will authorise fishing, subject to such conditions as appear to be necessary for the regulation of the fishery. No licences were issued for foreign vessels to fish in St Helena waters in 2020.

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.

All shark species are protected under the Environmental Protection Ordinance. Sports and recreational fishing takes place, but catches of ICCAT species are small.

4.3 Turks and Caicos Islands (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.

4.4 British Virgin Islands (BVI)

The Virgin Islands experienced two major (Category 5) hurricanes during September 2017, which devastated the island's infrastructure and had a major effect on fishing activity and fisheries data collection.

In 2020 the Virgin Islands did not have any foreign fishing licences and there is currently no requirement for the designation of ports, however the exploitation of the offshore EFZ is being investigated and this may change. The only fishing that happened is by small local vessels with approval from the Virgin Islands authorities.

Sports fishing tournaments are held and include participation by foreign vessels, but all participants are required to have a local licence and, when practical, fish on a catch and release basis. Any fish caught are landed to a local authorised officer.

The Virgin Islands is a Shark and Ray Sanctuary, with local legislation protecting these species.

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

The Overseas Territories are small islands at various stages of development with limited human and financial resources available. Capacity and capital restrictions are therefore an issue in complying with all ICCAT measures in all the territories. However, all the territories take their ICCAT responsibilities seriously and are endeavouring to improve fisheries management where resources allow this, with the support of the UK Government.

Structured development of sustainable fisheries is a core component of the UK Government's environmental strategies for its Overseas Territories. The UK is working closely with territories to achieve these objectives, focusing on a range of areas. In 2016 the UK Government announced its 'Blue Belt' initiative which will continue through to 2022, providing technical advice to support improvements in institutional arrangements in the UKOTs and effective ecosystem-based management of marine resources. 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.

5.1 Bermuda

As a result of upgrades to the Bermuda Customs Department's system a few years ago, there is better itemisation of imported tuna and tuna-like species. However, a fair amount of tuna is still being characterised as 'other tunas'. The Department of Environment and Natural Resources will work with the Customs Department to continue to improve reporting in this area. In addition, work still needs to be done to ensure that checks on the documentation of consignments of bigeye tuna and swordfish imported into Bermuda are implemented in line with all import requirements (GEN 0026; TRO 2006; SWO 3001).

5.2 St Helena

For St Helena, capacity and capital restrictions are still an issue in complying with ICCAT measures. 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.

5.3 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, which would help if and when species begin to be targeted commercially.

5.4 British Virgin Islands (BVI)

The British Virgin Islands experienced two major (Category 5) hurricanes during September 2017, which devastated the island's infrastructure, had a major effect on fishing activity and fisheries data collection and the territories ability to comply with all ICCAT conservation and management measures.

catches (including estimated dead discards) decreased from 1,758 MT in 2019 to 1,498 MT in 2020, and provisional landings from the U.S. fishery for yellowfin tuna increased in 2020 to 3,664 MT from 2,625 MT in 2019. In 2020, U.S. vessels fishing in the northwest Atlantic caught an estimated 1,183 MT of bluefin tuna, a decrease of about 8 MT compared to 2019 (1,191 MT). Provisional skipjack tuna landings increased by about 22 MT to 68 MT from 2019 to 2020, bigeye tuna landings decreased by 13 MT compared to 2019 to an estimated 816 MT in 2020, and albacore landings decreased from 2019 to 2020 by 111 MT to 332 MT. U.S. government (NOAA) and university scientists, working independently or in collaboration (including collaborations with scientists from other CPCs), conducted research in 2020 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, and the development of stock assessment models and operating models as part of management strategy evaluations.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: National fisheries information

1. National Fisheries Information

Total (preliminary) reported U.S. catch of main tunas (YFT, SKJ, BET, ALB, BFT) and swordfish, 2020 was 7,562 MT, an increase of about 13% from 6,670 MT in 2019. This total catch includes estimates of dead discards for the tropical tunas, BFT, and SWO. Swordfish catches (including estimated dead discards) decreased from 1,758 MT in 2019 to 1,498 MT in 2020, and provisional landings from the U.S. fishery for yellowfin tuna increased in 2020 to 3,664 MT from 2,625 MT in 2019. In 2020, U.S. vessels fishing in the northwest Atlantic caught an estimated 1,183 MT of bluefin tuna, a decrease of about 8 MT compared to 2019 (1,191 MT). Provisional skipjack tuna landings increased by about 22 MT to 68 MT from 2019 to 2020, bigeye tuna landings decreased by 13 MT compared to 2019 to an estimated 816 MT in 2020, and albacore landings decreased from 2019 to 2020 by 111 MT to 332 MT.

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 3,664 MT in 2020 from the 2019 landings estimate of 2,625 MT (Table 2.1-YFT). The 2020 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 2020 estimated landings were due to rod & reel catches of recreational anglers in the NW Atlantic (2,808 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. A large proportion of the 2020 commercial catches corresponded to the U.S. longline fleet operating in the Gulf of Mexico (189 MT). Total commercial and recreational catches in 2020 were 856 MT and 2,808 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 2.1.

Area	Gear	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
NW Atlantic	Longline**	480.4	731.4	392.7	535.2	471.4
	Gillnet	2.3	0.5	0.3	0	0
	Handline	31.4	32.4	17.9	48.9	30.5
	Troll	16.6	35.5	31.2	4.2	10.9
	Rod and Reel*	1,936.2	2,427.4	1463.9	1,417.5	2,374
	Unclassified	2.5	28.6	11.0	3.6	9.5
Gulf of Mexico	Longline**	695.2	595.0	367.6	224.2	188.7
	Handline	5.6	5.8	3.8	3.5	3.7
	Rod and Reel*	776.2	463.8	306.3	251.4	433.6
	troll	1.3	5.9	30.7	19.1	3.7
	Unclassified	0.03	0	0	0	0.08
Caribbean	Longline**	123.6	103.2	94.4	117.3	137.1
	Handline	1.3	0.1	0.07	0.2	0
	Rod and Reel*	30.3	13.2	0	0	0
NC Atlantic	Longline	1	1.1	0.2	0	0
TOTAL		4,103.9	4,443.9	2,720.4	2,625.2	3,663.6

* 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

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) increased from 45.8 MT in 2019 to 68 MT in 2020 (Table 2.2-SKJ). Estimates of recreational harvests of skipjack continue to be reviewed and could be revised again in the future. Figure 2.2 presents nominal catch rate information (longline catch per 1,000 hooks) based on logbook reports.

Area	Gear	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
NW Atlantic	Longline**	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
	Gillnet	0.7	0.09	0.1	0.2	0.3
	Handline	0.8	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.1
	Trawl	0	0.06	0.6	0.06	0.03
	Rod and Reel*	130.1	80.9	63.1	36.4	59.9
	Unclassified	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.02	0.1
Gulf of Mexico	Longline**	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.03
	Handline	0	0	0.01	0.07	0.04
	Rod and Reel*	34.0	113.2	12.6	7.2	7.1
Caribbean	Handline	0.9	0.2	0.6	1.1	0
	Rod and Reel*	11.4	1.0	0	0	0
TOTAL		179.2	198.6	77.9	45.8	67.9

* 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

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 2020 decreased by approximately 22 MT from 829 MT in 2019 to 816 MT (Table 2.3-BET). 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 2.3 presents nominal catch rates (longline catch per 1,000 hooks) estimated from logbook reports.

Area	Gear	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
NW and North Central Atlantic	Longline**	360.2	540.4	378.8	571.4	489.8
	Gillnet	0.2	0	0	0	0
	Handline	9.4	4.0	25.5	13.9	13.9
	Trawl	0.1	0	0.9	0	1.0
	Troll	1	1.7	4.9	1.5	1.0
	Rod and Reel*	170.5	259.7	493.9	201.7	278.1
	Unclassified	0.4	2.9	2.8	1.7	2.0
Gulf of Mexico	Longline**	6.6	10.5	8.0	4.9	2.2
	Rod and Reel*	0.2	0	0.7	30.4	19.9
	Troll	0	0	2.6	0.3	1.1
Caribbean	Longline**	5.6	7.7	2.4	3.3	7.6
	Handline	0.2	0	0	0	0
	Rod and Reel*	0	0	0	0	0
SW Atlantic	Longline**	13.8	9.4	0	0	0
TOTAL		568.2	836.3	920.8	829	816.5

* 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

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 2.4. Estimated 2020 landings of albacore were about 332 MT in 2020, an increase of 111 MT from 2019 (Table 2.4-ALB).

Area	Gear	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
NW and North Central Atlantic	Longline	59.9	94.0	44.9	113.2	188.8
	Gillnet	3.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	2.0
	Handline	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.8
	Trawl	0.5	1.7	0.05	1.1	0.3
	Troll	0.03	0	0	0	0.02
	Rod and Reel*	41.4	27.5	8.9	29.5	45.0
	Unclassified	0	0	0	0	0.05
Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean	Longline	143.1	114.7	48.0	76.6	95.6
	Rod and Reel*	1.2	0	0	0	0
	Handline	0.1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		250.2	238.3	102.6	221.1	332.6

* Rod and Reel catches represent estimates of recreational landings based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

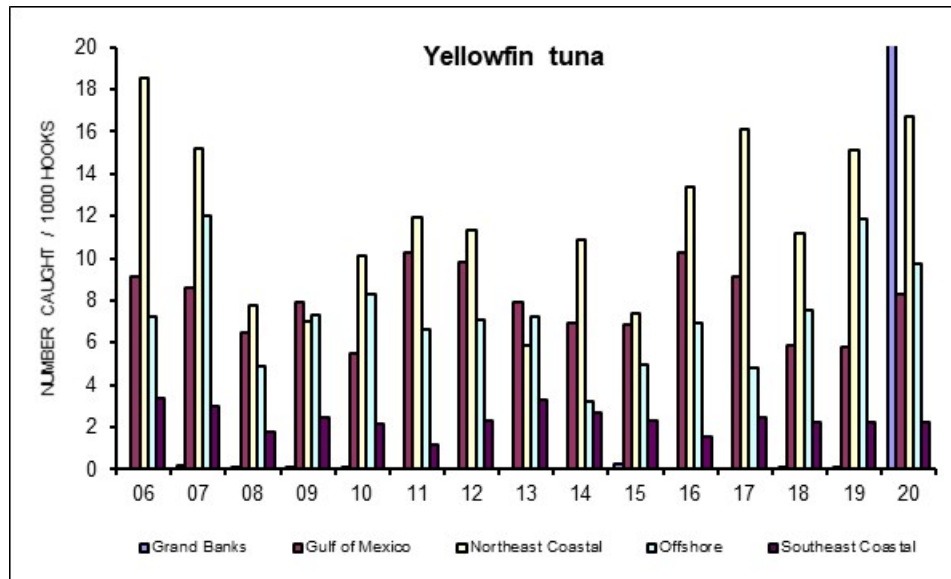


Figure 2.1 – YFT. Nominal catch rates for YFT in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports

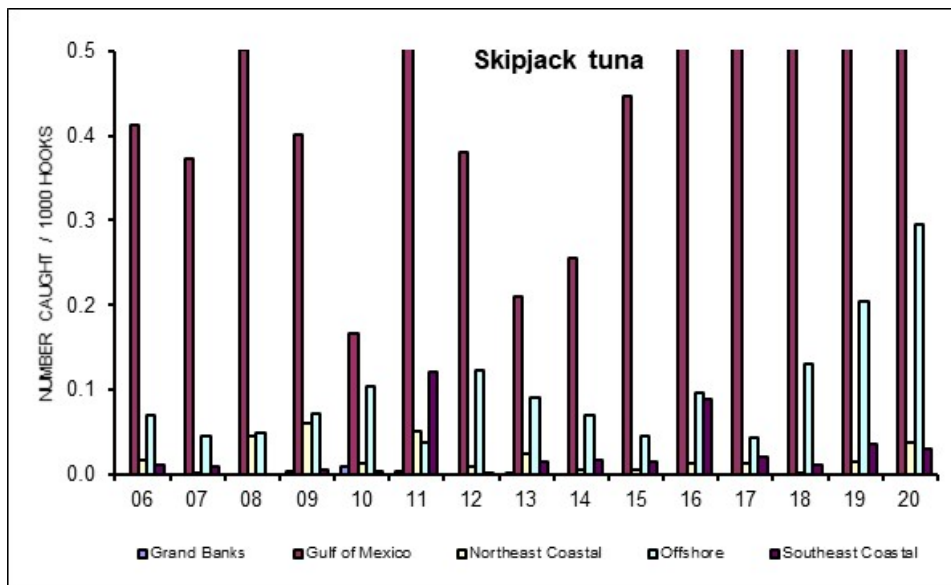


Figure 2.2 – SKJ. Nominal catch rates for SKJ in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports.

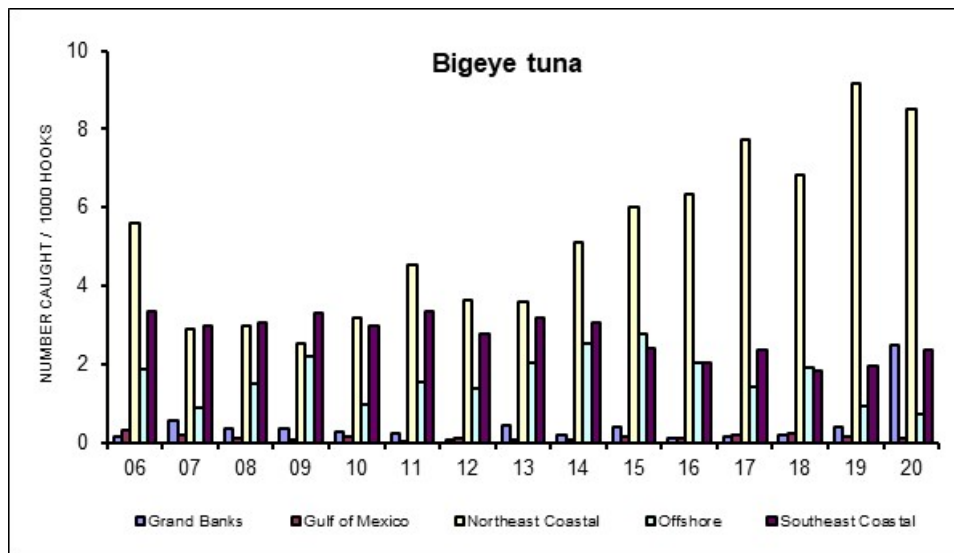


Figure 2.3 – BET. Nominal catch rates for BET in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports.

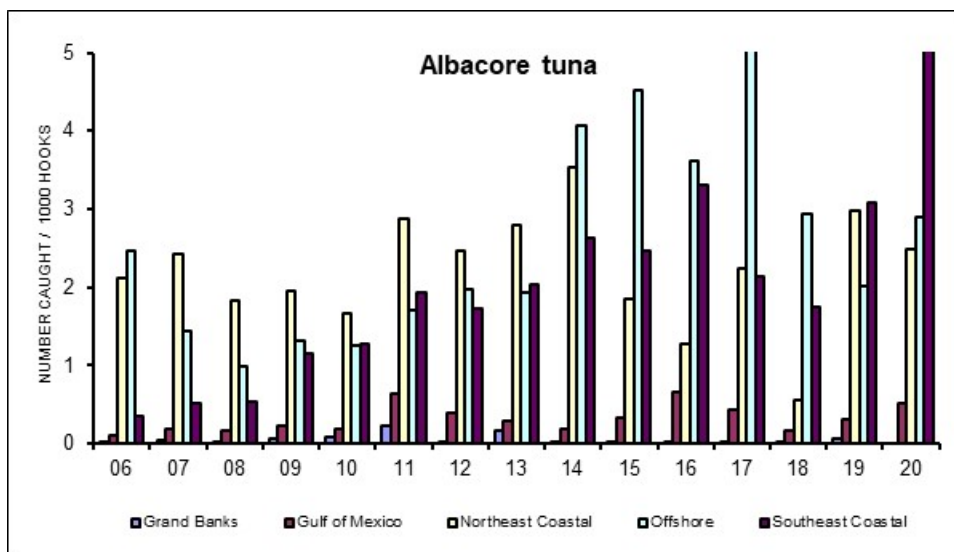


Figure 2.4 – ALB. Nominal catch rates for ALB in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports.

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. 2020, provisional estimated landings and dead discards from the northwest Atlantic (including the Gulf of Mexico) were approximately 1,178 MT and 5.7 MT, respectively. Those estimated landings and dead discards represent an increase of approximately 174 MT from the 2019 estimates. The 2020 catches by some of the gears used in the U.S. bluefin tuna fisheries were: 85 MT by harpoon, 849 MT by commercial rod and reel and 193 MT by recreational rod and reel, 56 MT by longline (including dead discards) of which 4.7 MT were from the Gulf of Mexico (Table 2.5-BFT), and 0.8 MT by traps.

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 2020 recreational rod and reel fishery off the northeastern U.S. for landings in several size categories were 0.5 MT of fish < 66 cm SFL, 81.2 MT of fish 66-114 cm SFL, 29.7 MT of fish 115-144 cm SFL, 82.4 MT of fish 145-178 cm SFL, and 8.8 MT of fish >178 cm SFL.

Area	Gear	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
NW Atlantic	Longline**	82.4	70.8	91.4	77.4	51.2
	Handline	1.1	5.0	1.4	0	0
	Harpoon	52.9	81.7	43.6	118.2	85
	Purse seine	0	0	0	0	0
	Trap	0	0	0	0	0.8
	Commercial Rod and Reel	722.1	652.8	765.7	798.6	848.8
	Recreational Rod and Reel*	143.7	140.1	112.5	179.9	192.6
Gulf of Mexico	Longline**	10.7	11.7	8.0	4.5	4.8
	Recreational Rod and Reel*	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.9	0
NC Atlantic	Longline**	12.0	32.9	4.0	9.8	0.2
Caribbean	Longline**	0.2	0	0	0.4	0.4
TOTAL		1,026.8	996.8	1028.3	1,190.8	1,183.5

* 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

2.1.3 Swordfish Fishery Statistics

For 2020, the provisional estimate of U.S. vessel landings and dead discards of swordfish was 1,498 MT (Table 2.6-SWO). This estimate represents a decrease from the 1,758 MT estimated for 2019. The provisional landings, including discard estimates, by ICCAT area for 2020 (compared to 2019) were: 158 MT (322 MT) from the Gulf of Mexico (Area BIL91); 1,326 MT (1,302 MT) from the northwest Atlantic (Area BIL92); 7 MT (7 MT) from the Caribbean Sea (Area BIL93); and 6 MT (127 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 6,100 swordfish were discarded dead in 2020. For the North Atlantic (including Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea), the estimated weight of SWO discarded dead in 2020 was 99.6 MT, a 188 MT decrease compared to 2019 and corresponded to approximately 8% of the commercially landed catch. The 2020, estimates of recreational rod and reel landings of swordfish based on surveys of recreational anglers and self-reported catches by recreational anglers was 53 MT.

Area	Gear	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
NW Atlantic	Longline**	835.4	774.8	839.2	1,035.2	1,057.7
	Handline	71.2	59.5	127.7	201.1	210.6
	Harpoon	0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0
	Trawl	6	6.8	1.0	10.6	13.4
	Rod and Reel*	22.5	22.6	24.4	54.2	43.6
	Unclassified	0	0.02	0.1	0.6	0.8
Gulf of Mexico	Longline**	175.8	250.6	186.8	309.6	136.3
	Handline	3.5	2.7	3.9	3.0	12.6
	Rod and Reel*	4.8	10.6	11.4	9.5	8.9
Caribbean	Longline**	72.4	88.4	3.2	6.8	7.2
	Handline	0.9	0	0	0	0
	Rod and Reel*	0	0.7	0.4	0.3	0
NC Area 94A	Longline**	304.9	187.7	76.5	125.9	6.4
S. Atlantic	Longline**	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		1,497.5	1377.2	1,274.8	1,758.1	1,497.6

* 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

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 35° N latitude), in the Gulf of Mexico, and U.S. Caribbean regions (i.e., U.S. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico); (b) the Large Pelagic Recreational Survey (LPS) conducted by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) which provides estimates of recreational harvest of highly migratory species (including billfish), from waters along the northeastern U.S. (north of 35° N latitude); (c) Marine Recreational Information Program (MRIP); (d) a Headboat survey (large multi party charter boats); and (e) a coastal sport fishing survey of the Texas recreational fishery (TPW). In addition, recreational catch statistics by self-reported catch cards also document billfish landings in some states.

The 2020, 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: 17 MT for blue marlin, 4 MT for white marlin, 1 MT for sailfish, and 2.3 for roundscale spearfish. The estimates for 2019 were: 17 MT for blue marlin, 2 MT for white marlin, and 3 MT for sailfish and 0.2 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 2020 were 18 MT for blue marlin, 3.6 MT for white marlin, and 1 MT for sailfish and 2 MT for roundscale spearfish.

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 2020, the species of shark with largest amount of landings (in weight) was shortfin mako with a total of 48.2 MT (of which 24.5 MT were landed by the U.S. recreational fishery), followed by blue sharks with 8.4 MT. Landings of porbeagle shark amounted to 4.9 MT.

In 2020, the largest amount of any shark species discarded dead by the pelagic longline fleet corresponded to great hammerhead with 52 MT, followed by blue shark with 23.8 MT. The amount of dead discards for shortfin mako sharks was 3.5 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 2020 U.S. Bluefin Tuna Research Program (BTRP):

- **University of Maine.** Age Structure, Mixed Stock Composition and Evaluation of Mixed Stock

- Composition Methods and Analysis for Bluefin Tuna in the Northwest Atlantic
- **The Ocean Foundation.** Using Electronic Tagging Data, Genetic Stock of Origin and Modeling to Improve ICCAT Management of Atlantic Bluefin Tuna
- **Gulf of Maine Research Institute.** Proof of Concept: Use of Eye-Lens Isotopes to Identify Spawning Origin and Lifetime Trophic Geographies of Bluefin Tuna

An additional two projects were funded to start in 2021:

- **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

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 genotyping protocols for close-kin mark-recapture were refined and genetic analysis continued with the aim of genotyping over 4,000 larvae collected during 2016 to 2019 to serve as Gulf of Mexico spawning stock genetic marking events. Larval sampling did not occur in 2020 due to the restrictions related to the pandemic.

Stanford University, The Ocean Foundation (*Tag a Giant*), and project collaborators continued efforts to deploy electronic tags on Atlantic bluefin tuna in the Northwest Atlantic. Tagging of bluefin tuna with acoustic, satellite, and archival tags occurred in the Gulf of St. Lawrence in September to October 2020. The research team published estimates of stock spatial distribution patterns and catch assignment methods to stock-of-origin (Aalto et al. 2021).

Researchers from the University of Massachusetts and Gulf of Maine Research Institute conducted simulation modeling to evaluate the effects of stock mixing on assessment modeling (Morse et al. 2020). The researchers findings provide a greater understanding of the effects of movement and mixing on single-stock, single-area model-based management approaches and emphasize the importance of explicitly considering these dynamics in ensuring the sustainability of highly migratory species like Atlantic bluefin tuna.

A research team from the University of Maryland and Virginia Institute of Marine Sciences evaluated whether age-0 juveniles occurring in the US Mid-Atlantic Bight during the late summer might originate from Slope Sea spawning by estimating the hatch date distribution based on otolith microstructural analysis (Arai et al. 2020). Following a review of the literature on ageing methodology for Thunnini species, they attempted trials on both sectioned and whole un-sectioned otoliths, and adopted the latter based on higher precision levels. Estimated ages ranged from 122 to 175 (days post hatch) for fish ranging 23.2–36.3 cm fork length. Hatch dates ranged 20 March to 12 May 2010, exhibiting a unimodal distribution. Hatch dates mainly occurred in early-April 2010, which corresponded to the spawning and larval production period for the Gulf of Mexico. Estimated growth rate (size-at-age) was 1.1 mm d⁻¹. The researchers concluded that there was insufficient evidence for recruitment from the newfound Slope Sea spawning region, but caveated that the sample represents only a single year and region, and that more conclusive inferences on recruitment from the Slope Sea spawning will depend on a greater sample of age-0 juveniles sampled across years or molecular approaches that can identify recruits in older juveniles and adults.

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 2020, and is expected to further expand sampling coverage

in 2021.

In 2020, the NOAA SEFSC Panama City Laboratory archived bluefin tuna biological samples received from Quantech Inc., and the NOAA Pelagic Observer Program. Other tissues (spines, liver, skin) were collected and archived. Muscle subsamples will be sent to the SEFSC Miami Laboratory for genetic analysis. All 2020 otoliths will be sectioned and cored for stable isotope analysis. Final ages will also be assigned and all gonads will be staged using histological techniques.

NOAA has been working with scientists from CSIRO (Australia) and the Virginia Institute of Marine Science on pilot studies to evaluate the feasibility of genetics-based absolute abundance estimate for Western Atlantic Bluefin tuna. Larval samples collected during 2016 to 2018 indicated that larvae provide sufficient DNA to obtain genotypes, and that genetic profiles of several of those larvae were linked to their parents (parent-offspring pairs), which were large fish caught in Canada and the U.S. Additionally, a half-sibling match was found between the larvae collected in 2016 and 2017, indicating the same fish spawned in the northern Gulf of Mexico in May of both 2016 and 2017, and was detected in the ichthyoplankton survey each year. These proof of concept results provide strong evidence that close-kin mark recapture may be a feasible option for Gulf of Mexico stock-of-origin spawning stock estimates. Sampling in 2018 yielded over 3000 larvae, providing a large spawner marking event for Gulf of Mexico spawning fish. All larvae from 2016 to 2018 have been processed and sent out for genotyping, with approximately 1000 out of the 4000 already completed and genetic data returned. Out of those samples processed to date, 19 parent-offspring-pairs have been identified, matching adult fish caught in U.S. and Canadian fisheries. The research is expected to provide a robust population estimate of Gulf of Mexico spawning stock by the first quarter of 2022.

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2.2.2 Swordfish Research

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 228 operating models (OM) were evaluated and refined for inclusion in the MSE (Hordyk and Schirripa 2020, Schirripa and Hordyk 2020). Topics that were covered at the June 2020 meeting included OM fits and “red face tests”, OM plausibility weighting, grid completeness and other axes of uncertainty and robustness OMs. The work is nearing the phase of testing candidate management procedures and discussions of appropriate performance metrics.

The NSWO MSE roadmap was discussed and the work was found to be essentially on schedule with stated expectations. Regarding the 2021 roadmap, the members of the meeting agreed that cMP development would continue, with a plan to present preliminary results at one or more of the ICCAT Commission intersessional meetings. The Group concluded that the roadmap is reasonable and endorsed the outlined steps for 2020 and 2021, including finalizing OM conditioning and the uncertainty grid in September 2020. If this progress anticipated for September is hindered by unforeseen obstacles or surprises in the initial CMP results, the Group will reassess the proposed 2021 tasks, including at what point feedback from the Commission is needed. In terms of the OM finalization slated for September, it was noted that some axes of uncertainty are still pending. Those could be tested as robustness tests in the projections, rather than including them all in the uncertainty grid, but a decision has not yet been made. Additional topics currently under consideration are, among others, refinement and acceptance of formal definitions for exceptional

circumstances and advice intervals,

A code review of the NSW MSE was contracted in 2020. The contractor concluded by noting that, in general, the SWOMSE package and its dependent package MSEtool were good examples of applied scientific computing software, that would help identify suitable management procedures for the SWO fishery after the major recommendations were addressed.

A species distribution model (SDM) for swordfish was developed through habitat suitability indices and pop-up satellite tag data. The model used detailed biological and oceanographic data to define the spatial distribution of swordfish. This SDM was compared to a similar model developed previously for blue marlin. The two species SDMs were used as input into the longline simulator (LLSIM) to obtain catch per unit effort datasets based on the US pelagic longline fishery (Forrestal and Schirripa 2020). These datasets were used to identify methods to reduce blue marlin bycatch through the use of time-area closures. The swordfish catch and effort data were also used to assess different methods of CPUE standardization. The datasets produced by LLSIM have a known, underlying population abundance and can be used to test the accuracy of standardization methods that are commonly used in assessments of swordfish. Model approaches used in this report include a Tweedie generalized linear model, a negative binomial generalized linear model, a lognormal generalized linear model and Delta lognormal generalized linear model. Standardized indices obtained from these models were compared to the known population abundance entered into LLSIM.

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 swordfish spines sampled from the US longline fishery approximately twenty years ago and stored by the SEFSC. Methods were being developed to share the spines and associated details of capture time and location while still adhering to the US fisheries data confidentiality concerns.

Investigations into the diet of swordfish collected in the Florida Straits were reported in 2020 (Heemsoth et al. 2020). This study investigated swordfish diet by analyzing stomach contents of 131 swordfish in the Florida Straits from April 2007 to December 2008. Identifiable species included 13 teleost species, 3 cephalopod species, and 1 crustacean species. Cephalopods dominated the swordfish diet by weight (72.4%) and number (69.9%), and ranked highest in importance in the diet by the index of relative importance (IRI; 81.5%). Teleosts occurred the most (99.1%) but represented the second highest importance in diet by weight (25.2%), number (26.3%), and IRI (17.6%). *Illex* sp. was the prey with the greatest dietary importance, followed by unidentifiable ommastrephid squids. Stomach fullness index values ranged from 0 (empty) to 8.98 (mean = 0.37). A positive significant correlation between swordfish length and prey length was found ($r^2 = 0.104$, $P = 0.037$), and no significant correlations were found between swordfish weight and prey weight ($r^2 = -0.075$, $P = 0.065$). This is the first study to report a comprehensive diet of swordfish inhabiting waters in the Florida Straits region and suggests swordfish may be opportunistic feeders, altering their diet when abundance or presence of prey changes.

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2.2.3 Tropical Tunas Research

In response to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill event, NOAA Fisheries – Southeast Fisheries Science Center (SEFSC) scientists initiated a study in 2010 to evaluate the movements, migration patterns and site fidelity of yellowfin tuna in the Gulf of Mexico. This information will help to assess the potential exposure of the stock to contaminants, as well as optimal fishery closure strategies for future events. After a lack of funds for tagging in 2018, activities resumed in 2019. Ongoing work is funded and planned, but experienced significant delays in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

With regard to tropical tunas, US Scientists participated in two important research efforts led by SCRS colleagues from other nations. The first (Herrera et al., 2020) resulted in a report of the progress achieved by a group of SCRS scientists concerning the evaluation of the decision support tool presented in Sharma and Herrera (2019). This work was conducted in response to requests made by the Commission in Recommendations 19-02. The group validated the function of the tool and proposed further work, review and discussion by the broader Tropical Tuna Species Group and the SCRS. The second (Allman et al. 2020) resulted in a report on the International Workshop on the ageing of yellowfin and bigeye tuna. The purpose of this workshop was to ensure consistency across laboratories. Otolith preparation and ageing protocols were found to be in general agreement. Preliminary results from recent oxytetracycline mark-recapture studies suggest that daily increment counts may only be useful to age very young fish, while annual increments appear to be deposited on an annual basis throughout life. A similar pattern was previously found in a strontium-chloride mark-recapture study of bigeye tuna. Maximum age estimates of 16–18 years for yellowfin and bigeye have been validated with bomb ¹⁴C dating. The group also agreed to standardized protocols for ageing these species.

Related research on the age and growth of yellowfin and bigeye tunas was conducted by scientists from the University of Hawaii, the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, the University of Maine and the NOAA-National Marine Fisheries Service (Andrews et al. 2020). Using bomb radiocarbon dating, they were able to validate age estimates to 16–18 years for yellowfin and bigeye tuna. Yellowfin tuna aged 2–18 years and bigeye tuna aged 3–17 years led to birth years that were coincident with the bomb radiocarbon decline. The results also indicated there was no age reading bias for yellowfin tuna, and that age estimates of previous studies were likely underestimated for both species.

A second similar study on the age and growth of yellowfin tuna in the U.S Gulf of Mexico and the Western Atlantic was conducted by scientists from the NOAA-National Marine Fisheries Service, the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, the University of Florida and Fisheries Research Support LLC (Pacocco et al, 2021). Age, growth, and mortality were estimated for Yellowfin tuna from the U.S. Gulf of Mexico and western Atlantic Ocean. Based on reading otoliths, ages ranged from 1 to 18 years, with younger fish (<4 years) representing the majority (78%) of the age-classes. Otolith weight was allometrically related to fish age ($r^2 = 0.91$), which suggests that it may be a useful tool in indirectly estimating age given the challenges associated with directly aging tropical tunas. The Richards growth model had the most parsimonious fit to

the length-at-age data (average maximum length $L_{\infty} = 1,658$ mm, growth coefficient $k = 0.23$ year⁻¹, $a = 1.04$, $b = 0.45$) compared to the von Bertalanffy growth model ($L_{\infty} = 1,589$ mm, $k = 0.36$ year⁻¹, theoretical age at zero length $t_0 = -0.8$ year; AIC difference = 26.21), which had a relatively poor fit. The size-modified Richards model, which assumed a truncated error structure at the minimum size limit (686 mm curved fork length [CFL]) in fishery-dependent collections, improved the fit in the smallest individuals and was therefore the preferred model. Males and females had similar maximum ages (18 and 17 years, respectively) but showed significant differences in growth, with males reaching a larger L_{∞} than females. Baseline natural mortality (M) using a maximum age of 18 years was 0.346 and was then scaled across age-classes. These growth and mortality estimates and the individual age data were used in improving stock assessments for Yellowfin Tuna to support scientific management.

Scientists from NOAA-National Marine Fisheries Service, the University of Florida, the University of Miami Cooperative Institute for Marine and Atmospheric Studies, and the University of Southern Mississippi conducted research on the reproductive biology of yellowfin tuna in the northern Gulf of Mexico. The fish were collected during 2000-2017, primarily from recreational anglers operating off the Mississippi River. Histological evidence, along with mean gonadosomatic index (GSI) values, showed that peak spawning occurred from May-August, with the highest mean GSI value for mature females (1.14%) and males (0.59%) in June. There was a shift to a larger length at 50% maturity (L_{50}) for females when using a functional maturity threshold (primary or secondary vitellogenesis), with $L_{50} = 1067 \pm 4.86$ mm curved fork length (CFL), or a spawning maturity threshold (tertiary vitellogenesis, $L_{50} = 1087 \pm 4.76$ mm CFL) compared to a physiological maturity threshold (appearance of cortical alveoli, $L_{50} = 1001 \pm 6.85$ mm CFL). The spawning interval was estimated to be every 1.53 days during peak spawning months, corresponding to an annual frequency of 85 batch spawning events by an individual female. Mean batch fecundity was estimated at 2.3 ± 0.4 million eggs and was significantly related to female CFL. These reproductive parameter estimates will aid in future stock assessments for yellowfin tuna.

Scientists from Texas A&M University continued research on influence of environmental conditions on the relative abundance of yellowfin and bigeye tunas. The intent of this research is to determine the extent of the early life stage suitable habitat of these species in the Gulf of Mexico. Yellowfin and bigeye larvae were commonly found (31–50% frequency of occurrence per year) in the northern Gulf of Mexico. Preliminary analyses indicated that yellowfin and bigeye larvae were more common and at higher abundance in water masses with moderate to high salinity (28–36), high temperature (29 °C) and positive sea surface height. Both species were more commonly observed and at higher abundance off the continental slope and at margins of the Loop Current and associated warm-core eddies in the northern Gulf of Mexico. This work could be used to develop habitat suitability models to identify critical areas of the Gulf of Mexico inhabited by tuna larvae, and to assess potential impacts of natural and anthropogenic disturbances on the recruitment and population dynamics of tunas.

Scientists from the University of Maine, the New England Aquarium, University of Massachusetts Dartmouth, staff from NOAA SEFSC and in collaboration with commercial and recreational fishermen deployed over 1,100 conventional tags on bigeye, yellowfin and skipjack tuna in the western North Atlantic through the ICCAT AOTTP program. Twenty PSAT tags (11 yellowfin/10 bigeye) were deployed on tropical tunas in the western Atlantic through the AOTTP program. Twenty-three additional PSAT tags were deployed on yellowfin tuna in the western Atlantic by scientific staff at the University of Maine, New England Aquarium and the University of Massachusetts Dartmouth. The University of Maine and its collaborators through support from US domestic federal grants has acquired >800 and >220 sagittal otoliths from yellowfin and bigeye tuna respectively. Bigeye tuna age structure in the western Atlantic was presented to the SCRS bigeye tuna data prep meeting. The University of Maine and its colleagues are actively collecting/archiving tropical tuna otoliths for direct aging estimates. Over 1,000 stomachs from yellowfin and bigeye tuna have been collected and analyzed since 2018 to evaluate foraging ecology on the western Atlantic continental shelf off the US EEZ. While variable, Ommastrephid squids (primarily *Illex*) dominate the shelf break forage base. Other major prey items include various scombrids including *Auxis* spp, and myctophids.

2.2.4 Albacore Research

Research on Atlantic Albacore has traditionally been limited as the U.S. accounts for only a small fraction of the landings. Even so, U.S. scientists participated in the 2020 stock assessment of northern Albacore and contributed Standardized indices of abundance of albacore from the United States pelagic longline fishery. The observed mean CPUE and standardized index declined notably since the peak observed during the terminal year of the last assessment, and the 2018 index value approached the low values observed during the period 2006 to 2009. In fact, 2018 showed the lowest observed catch of albacore since 1988, although fishing effort also declined considerably over the last few years.

References

Lauretta, M.V., 2020. STANDARDIZED INDICES OF ALBACORE, THUNNUS ALALUNGA, FROM THE UNITED STATES PELAGIC LONGLINE FISHERY. Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT, 77(7), pp.190-201.

2.2.5 Mackerels and Small Tunas Research

King mackerel:

In 2020 NOAA SEFSC scientists carried out U.S. domestic stock assessments for Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic king mackerel populations (<http://sedarweb.org/sedar-38>). The updated evaluation analyses included important revisions to marine recreational fisheries statistics. During 2020 and continuing into present, SEFSC scientists continued to make routine collections of otolith samples from the directed commercial and recreational fisheries for use in developing age length keys and have successfully aged fish through 2020. Age determinations are underway for these samples. These updated age length keys will be incorporated into future updated population models. The estimates of age composition from the updated age length keys enabled analysts to evaluate changes in year class strength since the previous 2016 stock assessment; additional samples were acquired through cooperative efforts with state entities.

The SEFSC Panama City Laboratory continued shape analysis of king mackerel otoliths with 2D measurements. In 2018, a research project with measurements of king mackerel otoliths taken in 3D using Z-stack technology was begun. Once the otoliths are imaged, the otoliths are cleaned for stable isotope ($\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$) analysis. A new component to the stable isotope analysis is that we are sectioning some of the otoliths and milling individual annual rings to see if we can determine movement patterns. Should the milling of individual annual rings prove successful, the goal is 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.

Additionally, recently activities have initiated scanning of bluefin tuna and king mackerel otoliths with a Fourier transform near infrared (FT-NIR) spectrometer, which is a non-destructive method. One of the objectives of this study is to investigate whether the FT-NIR spectroscopy technology can discriminate stock structure based on the chemical functional groups and chemical constituents within the otolith. These preliminary results will be provided during the FT-NIR spectroscopy virtual workshop. As part of a NOAA-wide Strategic Initiative project, also the utility of FT-NIR spectroscopy as a rapid, efficient method to age other fish species is under investigation. Another activity includes the investigation of its utility in ageing king and Spanish mackerels as well as our tuna species for which we receive otoliths. Recently the purchase of a confocal Raman microscope was made, which will be used to investigate chemical constituents in annual rings of otoliths, including mackerels and tunas.

Information on Council King Mackerel projects can be found at <http://sedarweb.org/associated-projects-species/King-Mackerel> .

2.2.6 Shark Research

Many of the shark research activities conducted in 2020 were part of the SCRS Shark Research and Data Collection Program (SRDCP), which aims to develop and coordinate science and science-related activities needed to support provision of sound scientific advice for the conservation and management of pelagic sharks in the Atlantic Ocean. These collaborative activities among members of the SCRS Shark Species Group (SSG) were initiated several years ago and continued in 2020 and included four projects covering different aspects of the life history, stock structure, and fisheries of the shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*): a pan-Atlantic age and growth study; a population genetics study to estimate the stock structure and phylogeography of Atlantic shortfin mako; a post-release mortality study focusing on pelagic longline fisheries; and a satellite tagging study for determining movements and habitat use. Studies on other pelagic shark species also continued in 2020.

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.

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.

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 has continued and deployment of remaining miniPATs will be done in 2021 and throughout 2022, depending on the opportunities, considering the current difficulties with onboard missions due to the pandemic.

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. The main plan for the next phase of the project is to continue tag deployment for the tags that have remained to be deployed on SMA during the rest of 2021 and in 2022, depending on the opportunities, considering the current difficulties with onboard missions due to the pandemic. Those include tags currently 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

Reproduction of shortfin mako and porbeagle in the Atlantic Ocean– This project is led by NOAA scientists from the SEFSC and NEFSC. In 2017, a two-day hands-on training session on determination of reproductive maturity of porbeagle sharks was held at the Narragansett Rhode Island, NOAA Fisheries NEFSC Laboratory, led by Dr. Lisa Natanson. The training was aimed at establishing standardized dissecting and sampling practices among researchers for more consistent collection of life history data. In 2020, a workshop on reproductive and other life history aspects of porbeagle and other pelagic sharks in the Atlantic Ocean was held at the IPMA, in Olhão, Portugal. An overview of shark reproduction studies of porbeagle in the Northwest Atlantic Ocean was provided. Median size at maturity for males and females using data from all years was updated to 173.1 and 216.3 cm FL, respectively. There is no new information on the timing of mating, gestation period or average number of pups. The reproductive cycle of at least some portion of the population is biennial or triennial based on the finding of a resting stage. Workshop recommendations included an increase in hormone analysis to determine maturity and pregnancy of pelagic sharks, and to combine size data from various fleets to obtain more robust estimates of size at maturity and the overall reproductive cycle of porbeagle. Funds were allocated for these reproduction studies, but due to different reasons, some related to the pandemic, sampling was not possible. Although some of the 2020 funds allocated to reproduction studies were extended for a 6-month period, there were no planned activities for 2021.

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. Those tags are planned to be deployed during the rest of 2021 and 2022, depending on the tagging opportunities and considering still ongoing restrictions for onboard observers due to the pandemic. The deployments are planned by scientists from EU-Portugal and Norway in the North Atlantic, and Uruguay in the South Atlantic.

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 are 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. There is a planned 8-day expedition in 2021 in the Gulf of Mexico on the Florida State University R/V *Apalachee* to tag silky and oceanic whitetip sharks.

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 Silky shark (*Carcharhinus falciformis*), Longfin mako (*Isurus paucus*), Crocodile shark (*Pseudocarcharias kamoharai*) and Pelagic stingray (*Pteroplatytrygon violacea*). The first draft of these revised and new chapter was made available to the Shark Species Group for review.

Other studies involving NOAA and other researchers

Horizontal and vertical movements of immature dusky sharks *Carcharhinus obscurus* in relation to commercial longline fisheries in the western North Atlantic Ocean— Many species of sharks, including the dusky shark, *Carcharhinus obscurus*, are often incidentally captured in commercial pelagic and bottom longline fisheries. Incidental capture can lead to at-vessel or post-release mortality and can be detrimental to populations of threatened, endangered, or prohibited species. The estimated at-vessel mortality for dusky sharks can be high in longline fisheries and, to minimize mortality, time–area closures have been designated in the western North Atlantic Ocean to mitigate interactions with longline fisheries, yet incidental capture of dusky sharks is still common. The vertical and horizontal movements of dusky sharks were compared to the overall fishing effort and depth fished of commercial pelagic and bottom longline fisheries to determine when and where overlap is present that could lead to incidental capture. Twenty-one ($n = 21$) dusky sharks were tagged with pop-up archival transmitting satellite tags and all were immature animals (123–200 cm FL) apart from two individuals (230 and 300 cm FL). Sharks were tagged off the coasts of North Carolina (71%) and Florida (29%). Twenty tags (95%) reported and provided tracks between 1 and 107 days (median 15 days) and 10 tags (50%) remained on sharks for > 4 days. Most individuals remained within the bottom longline closed area off the coast of North Carolina during their time at liberty. Dusky sharks primarily occupied the 20–40 m depth range 26% of the time, and overlapped with bottom and pelagic longline gears 41% and 59% of the time, respectively. Overlap was highest in the winter and spring for both commercial fisheries. The use of archival satellite telemetry in this study has provided valuable preliminary information on vertical and horizontal movements of immature dusky sharks in western North Atlantic Ocean. Dusky sharks may be more vulnerable to incidental capture in the pelagic longline fishery due to the high fishing effort, larger areas of horizontal overlap, and greater percentage of vertical overlap. This information will inform mitigation measures of commercial longline fisheries, which can work toward population rebuilding of the species (Kroetz et al. 2021).

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 2020, 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.

Post-release survival of porbeagle sharks—Under ICCAT regulations all porbeagle sharks captured alive are required to be released. However, there is very little information on post-release mortality of porbeagle shark. Campana et al. (2016) reported a post-release mortality rate of 27–31% but this was for Canadian longline fisheries only and results may not be applicable across all ICCAT fisheries. A manuscript led by colleagues from the University of New England, NOAA (SEFSC and NEFSC) researchers and other ICCAT scientists, estimating post-release survival for juvenile sharks captured with rod-and-reel was accepted for publication in 2020. To estimate post-release survival, pop-off satellite archival tags were attached to porbeagles captured with rod-and-reel. Fourteen tags were deployed, of which 13 transmitted. All sharks for which there were data survived, giving a post-release survival rate of 100%. Following release, 6 individuals remained in surface waters for several hours to days, while 2 individuals immediately resumed normal diving behaviors. For the remaining sharks (n = 5), low tag transmission resolution precluded the detection of fine scale post-release behavior. The duration of initial depth-holding behavior was characterized using a break-point analysis of dive track variance, which suggests porbeagles exhibited a median post-release recovery period of 116 h (10th and 90th percentiles = 68.8 and 280.1 h) following capture and handling. This preliminary study suggests immature porbeagles are resilient to capture and handling, although more data would provide stronger support for management recommendations.

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 from SEFSC, CIMAS, RSMAS/University of Miami, used logbook data for blue marlin longline catches to run the Longline Simulator, and continued to improve the species distribution models in 2020.

U.S. scientists from SEFSC, CIMAS, RSMAS/University of Miami and The Billfish Foundation, interviewed recreational billfish fishermen to obtain information about changes that have occurred in the recent history of that fishery and how it might pertain to how the data from the Recreational Billfish Series is used in the stock assessment process. They produced a publication from this analysis, (https://www.iccat.int/Documents/CVSP/CV077_2020/n_5/CV077050067.pdf), Gibbs, B.R., Schirripa, M.J. and Chaibongsai, P., 2020. TECHNOLOGICAL AND GEAR CHANGES AFFECTING THE CAPTURE OF BILLFISH 1973-2019. *Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT*, 77(5), pp.67-74.

U.S. scientists from South Carolina Department of Natural Resources and University of Massachusetts, Dartmouth completed a project that compared habitat utilization between Atlantic sailfish and other billfish species (<https://www.int-res.com/abstracts/meps/v638/p137-148/>), Buble, W.J., Galuardi, B., Dukes, A.W. and Jenkins, W.E., 2020. Incorporating depth into habitat use descriptions for sailfish *Istiophorus platypterus* and habitat overlap with other billfishes in the western North Atlantic. *Marine Ecology Progress Series*, 638, pp.137-148.

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 found geographic hotspots of seabird bycatch in Pelagic Observer Program (POP) data of the U.S. Atlantic pelagic longline fleet and made progress toward using hotspot information to mitigate seabird bycatch by modifying fishing effort deployment. Improvements in a fast computing Bayesian approximation method refined identification of “hotspots” and their temporal changes. The hotspots occur in the Mid Atlantic Bight and Northeast Coastal fishing zones delineated by the POP and shift in location annually. A simulation model employed at Virginia Tech was further developed to produce alternative scenarios of fleet effort deployment that reduced seabird bycatch with little reduction in target catch. Their previous research found that interannual changes of predicted bycatch hotspots were correlated with Gulf Stream meanders: the more northerly the Gulf Stream North Wall Index, the more northerly the hotspot. The simulation study suggested that switching fishing fleets from the hindcasted actual bycatch hotspot to neighboring areas and/or different periods could be an efficient strategy to decrease seabird bycatch while largely maintaining fishers’ benefit. With 1% of fleet effort redistributed to a neighboring area 50 miles away, the bycatch risk could decrease by 2% compared to 2.95% if removed completely. Further work will explore the feasibility of using the North Wall Index to forecast hotspot locations in time to allow advance planning of deployment changes to reduce seabird bycatch risk.

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 49 tunas in 2020. This represents a decrease of 23.9% for billfish and a decrease of 13.0% for tunas from 2019 levels. Several electronic tagging studies involving yellowfin tuna, and billfish in the Atlantic Ocean and adjacent waters were planned for 2020, however, Covid 19 travel restrictions put most of these trips on hold. These are discussed further in the corresponding research sections above. There were 60 billfish recaptures from the CTC and TBF projects in 2020. This represents a decrease of 1.6% from 2019. These recaptures included 36 sailfish, 2 white marlin, 16 swordfish, and 6 blue marlin. A total of 30 tunas were recorded as recaptures in 2020, 19 bluefin tuna, and 11 yellowfin tuna. This represents an increase of 114.2% from 2019.

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 2020 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 2020 it reached 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 23,856 longline sets (17,177,814 hooks) were recorded by POP personnel from May of 1992 to December of 2020. During this period, observers recorded over 761,254 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 2007-2019, 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. 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. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, no longline sets were observed (0 hooks) during that period. While observers were not deployed during this time period, there were only eleven longline trips made in the Gulf of Mexico.

Overall and due to the COVID-19 pandemic, there was no observer coverage of the U.S. pelagic longline fleet from early April to mid-August 2020. In 2020, the POP still managed to exceed the overall target coverage for the entire fleet by reaching a 9% coverage for the year. That overall 9% observer coverage corresponded to 380 longline

sets and 287,913 hooks. The POP was also able to reach an 18% observer coverage for the U.S. longline vessels (LOA > 20 m) targeting tropical tuna fleet by increasing the coverage once observer deployments resumed.

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

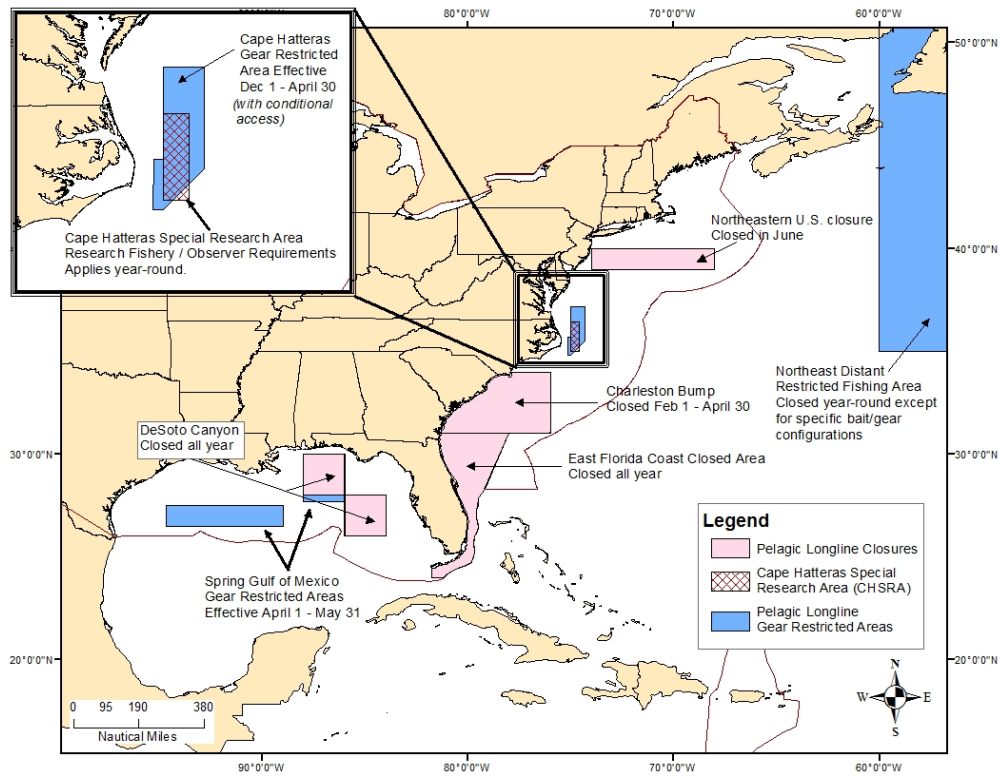
work on ecosystem studies relevant to Atlantic HMS. Finally, the Atlantic HMS Management Division will work to collaborate with domestic and international partners on cross-jurisdictional issues, as well as on data collection and monitoring, related to EBFM Implementation. Details of the Road Map can be found <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/ecosystems/ecosystem-based-fishery-management-implementation-plans>

Appendix 1. Effects of time/area closures on the U.S. swordfish fishery.

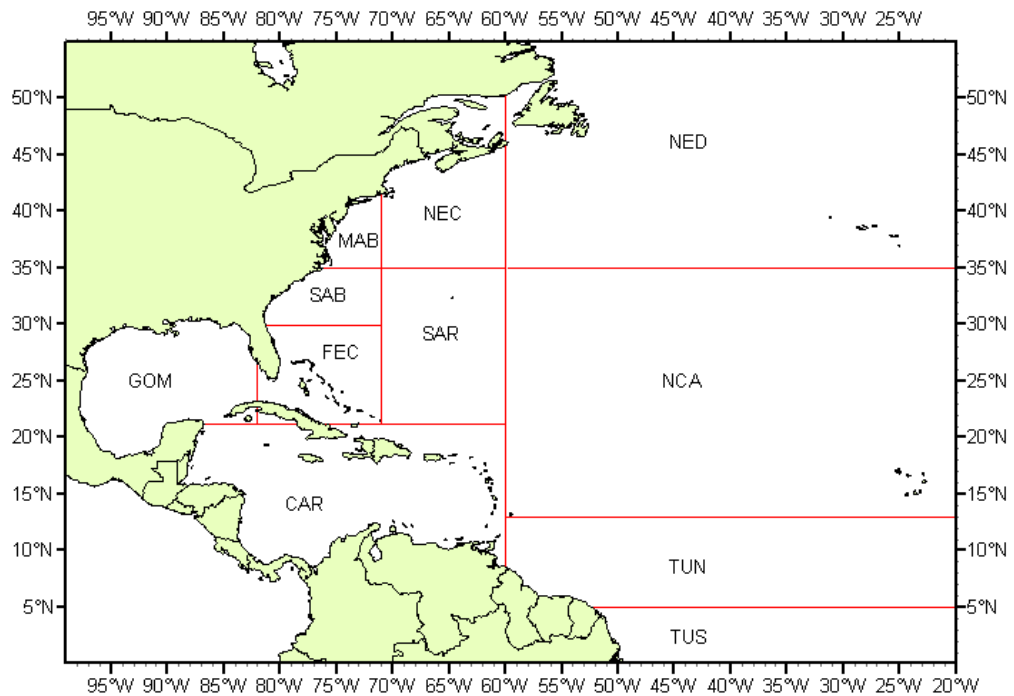
Pelagic longline fishing in the U.S. Atlantic is prohibited or restricted in the areas shown in *Appendix Figure 1.1*. Three of the southern areas, (Charleston Bump, Florida East Coast, and Desoto Canyon), were selected, at least in part, to reduce the catch of swordfish < 125 cm and other bycatch species. 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 1.1, Appendix Figure 1.3*). 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 2020 the number of active vessels was only 69.

The percentage effort in number of hooks and swordfish discarded dead in numbers (reported) and in metric tons (estimated) in 2019, 2019, and 2020 are compared to the average effort and numbers/estimates from 1997 through 1999 (*Appendix Table 1.2*). There was some overall reduction in effort, reported in hooks fished. The years 2018, 2019, and 2020 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 1.3*.



Appendix Figure 1.1- Time/area closures for the U.S. longline fishery in 2020.



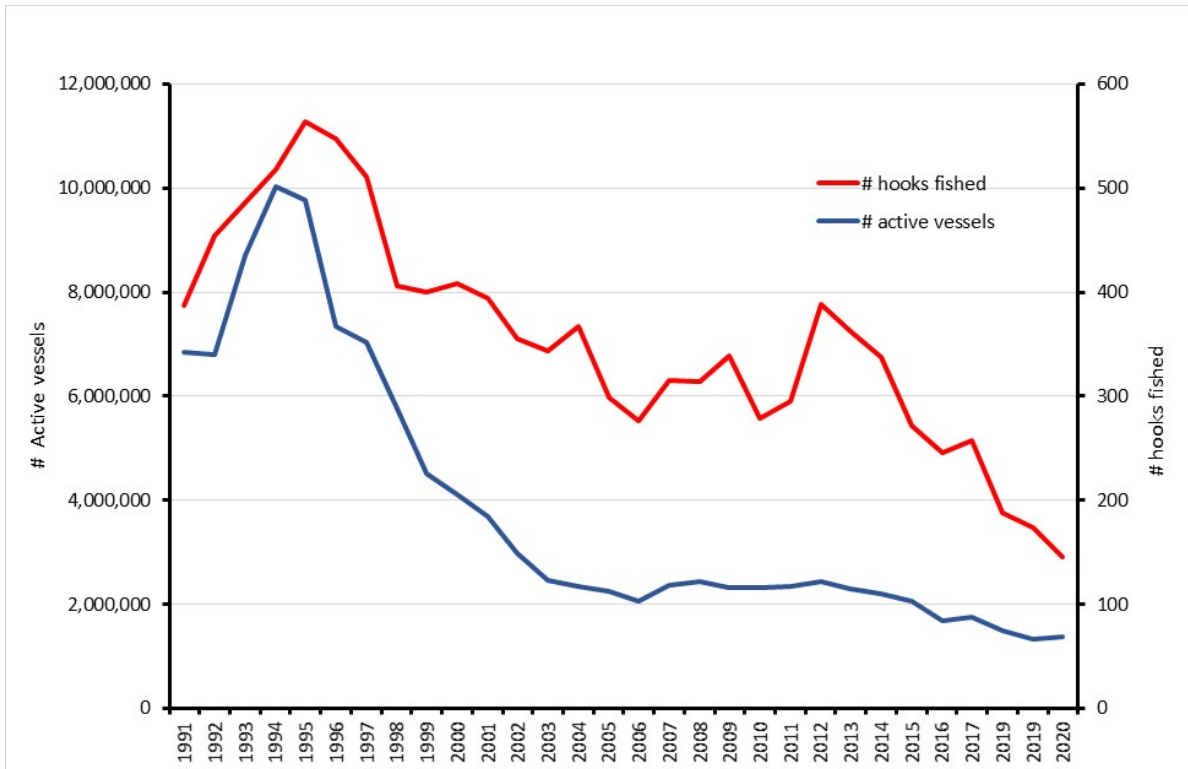
Appendix Figure 1.2- U.S. domestic fishing areas: Caribbean (CAR), Florida East coast (FEC), Gulf of Mexico (GOM), Mid Atlantic Bight (MAB), Northeast Central (NEC), Northeast Distant (NED), South Atlantic Bight (SAB), Sargasso Sea (SAR), North Central Atlantic (NCA), Tuna North (TUN), and Tuna South (TUS).

Appendix Table 1.1. *Number of Active U.S. Pelagic Longline Vessels.* "Vessels" indicates the number of vessels that submitted at least one positive fishing report during that year, "Vessels that caught SWO" corresponds to the number of vessel that reported catching at least one swordfish during that year and "Vessels that caught SWO in 5month period" indicates the number of vessels that reported catching at least one swordfish per month in at least five months of that year. "Hooks Reported" includes all submitted logbooks single pelagic longline sets and summary records.

Year	Vessels	Vessels that caught SWO	Vessels that caught SWO in 5 month period	Hooks reported
1991	342	308	176	7,754,127
1992	340	304	184	9,076,717
1993	435	306	177	9,735,806
1994	501	306	176	10,351,805
1995	489	314	198	11,270,539
1996	367	275	194	10,944,660
1997	352	265	167	10,213,780
1998	288	233	139	8,120,273
1999	226	200	143	7,996,685
2000	206	185	135	8,158,390
2001	185	168	114	7,897,037
2002	149	140	107	7,107,958
2003	123	119	94	6,862,091
2004	117	114	96	7,345,048
2005	112	108	79	5,973,150
2006	103	102	77	5,522,236
2007	119	117	90	6,312,406
2008	122	122	89	6,273,257
2009	116	114	88	6,772,732
2010	116	115	63	5,565,170
2011	117	116	81	5,900,451
2012	122	122	101	7,756,277
2013	115	114	96	7,241,340

2014	110	109	83	6,748,965
2015	103	102	76	5,423,566
2016	84	82	61	4,905,240
2017	88	84	63	5,159,788
2019	75	74	54	3,769,453
2019	67	67	50	3,469,345
2020	69	68	47	2,920,972

Appendix Figure 1.3- Number of active U.S. pelagic longline vessels and number of hooks fished for the period 1991-2020.



Appendix Table 1.2. Numbers (reported) and metric tons (estimated) of swordfish discarded dead, and reported number of hooks in years 2018-2020 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).

	Number of SWO				Number of Hooks				Metric tons			
	Mean	2018	2019	2020	Mean	2018	2019	2020	Mean	2018	2019	2020
CAR	433	7%	7%	3%	233,291	20%	40%	26%	7	0%	6%	3%
FEC	2,488	5%	2%	1%	579,777	47%	46%	32%	40	0%	0%	0%
GOM	1,806	52%	31%	33%	1,465,689	40%	31%	23%	21	47%	15%	12%
MAB	1,195	119%	30%	55%	730,291	111%	88%	91%	19	0%	1%	0%
NEC	767	2%	19%	19%	622,812	4%	45%	34%	12	84%	49%	53%
NED	972	9%	3%	0.2%	494,842	22%	17%	0.4%	15	0%	0%	0%
SAB	2,391	85%	58%	42%	556,779	114%	40%	105%	41	120%	31%	55%

Appendix Table 1.3. Numbers (reported) and metric tons (estimated) of swordfish discarded dead, and number of hooks reported by pelagic longline vessels in years 2018-2020 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	2018	2019	2020	Mean	2018	2019	2020	Mean	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020
CAR	Open	433	32	31	16	233,291	47,175	93,121	59,573	7	0.4	0.4	0.2	-7	-7	-7
FEC	Closed	2,158	7	4	0	364,950	25,960	9,120	13,978	35	0.1	0.1	0.0	-34	-34	-35
FEC	Open	330	128	40	33	214,828	244,549	259,164	172,777	5	2.5	0.8	0.6	-3	-5	-5
GOM	Closed	426	0	3	0	103,274	0	3,710	0	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	-5	-5	-5
GOM	Open	1,380	944	553	599	1,362,414	591,956	44,4833	343,403	16	13.5	7.9	8.6	-3	-8	-8
MAB	Closed	2	0	0	0	5,750	0	0	100	0.03	0.0	0.0	0.00	0	0	0
MAB	Open	1,194	1,417	361	653	726,458	808,754	640,996	664,918	18	22.1	5.6	10.2	4	-13	-8
NEC	Closed	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	560	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
NEC	Open	760	13	149	147	598,478	25,324	278,835	212,025	12	0.2	2.3	2.3	-11	-9	-9
NED	Open	972	83	31	2	494,842	108,221	82,236	1,741	15	1.7	0.6	0.0	-13	-14	-15
SAB	Closed	660	0	1	0	175,767	600	2,257	0	11	0.0	0.0	0.0	-11	-11	-11
SAB	Open	1,734	2,028	1,391	1,003	381,013	636,731	635,906	585,718	30	31.2	21.4	15.4	2	-8	-14

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

Group	Req N°	[old N°]	Requirement	
GENERAL (all species)	S:GEN01	S01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	2021/9/15
	S:GEN02	S02	Task I fleet characteristics (T1FC)	2021/7/27
	S:GEN03	S03	Task I nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	2021/7/27
	S:GEN04	S04	Task II catch and effort (T2CE)	2021/7/27
	S:GEN05	S05	Task II size samples (T2SZ)	2021/7/27
	S:GEN06	S06	Task II catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	2021/7/27
	S:GEN07	S07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No tagging surveys. Information on tagging programs provided in Part I of the U.S. Annual Report and data submitted on 2020/7/31
	S:GEN08	S08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	2021/8/9
	S:GEN09	S09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	2021/8/6
	S:GEN10	S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	2021/7/27
	S:GEN11	S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	2021/9/15; this information is provided in Part II, Section 4 of the U.S. Annual Report.
	S:GEN12	S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	None available
	S:GEN13	S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable; The United States does not fish in the Mediterranean Sea.
BLUEFIN TUNA	S:BFT01	S15	Size sampling from (harvested on) farms	Not applicable; The United States does not farm Atlantic bluefin tuna.
	S:BFT02	S16	Size sampling (raw data outputs) from stereoscopic cameras systems (100% caging coverage) OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Not applicable; The United States does not farm Atlantic bluefin tuna.
	S:BFT03	S17	Size sampling data (while caging reports) from stereoscopic cameras systems (100% caging coverage)	Not applicable; The United States does not farm Atlantic bluefin tuna.
	S:BFT04	S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable; This requirement is specific to the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna fishery, in which the United States does not participate; The United States provides information from its national observer program to ICCAT per SCRS requirements.
	S:BFT05	S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable; The United States did not receive any transfer of quota to support such cooperative research.
	S:BFT06	S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	SCRS/2021/026, ...034, ...035, ...038
	S:BFT07	S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Information provided in bluefin tuna section of Part I of the U.S. Annual Report

Group	Req N°	[old N°]	Requirement	
	S:BFT09	S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	N/A - the United States does not prosecute an fishery for eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna for research or other purposes
TROPICAL TUNA	S:TRO01	S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards	2021/7/27
	S:TRO02	S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Not applicable; The United States does not have purse seine or baitboat fisheries for tropical tunas.
	S:TRO03	S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type, etc.	Not applicable; The United States does not have purse seine or baitboat fisheries for tropical tunas.
	S:TRO04	S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable; The United States does not have purse seine or baitboat fisheries for tropical tunas.
	S:TRO09	S46	Information collected by observers (includes coverage levels)	2021/7/27
	S:TRO10	S46b	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	The United States reported on its use of EMS at the 2021 IMM meeting. See IMM-25/2021 for details.
	S:TRO06	S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	Not applicable; The United States does not fish in the vicinity of the Gulf of Guinea time/area closure.
	S:TRO07	S48	Historical FAD set data	Not applicable; The United States does not have purse seine or baitboat fisheries for tropical tunas or a history of such fishing.
	S:TRO08	S49		<i>Redundant</i>
BILLFISH	S:BIL01	S27		<i>Redundant</i>
	S:BIL02	S28		<i>Redundant</i>
	S:BIL03	S55	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	The methodology was described in SCRS/00/97, which was sent 2000/9/18.
	S:BIL04	S56	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Information on data collection is included in the Billfish Checksheet submitted by the United States on 2021/9/15.
SHARKS	S:SHK01	S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	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 2021/9/15.
	S:SHK02	S50	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	no documents were presented this year
	S:SHK03	S51	Information on blue shark	no documents were presented this year
	S:SHK04	S54	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases	2021/7/27
OTHER BY-CATCH	S:BYC01	S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Links provided in Part II, Section 4 of the 2014 U.S. Annual Report
	S:BYC02	S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	2021/7/27
	S:BYC03	S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through	2021/7/27

UNITED STATES

Group	Req N°	[old N°]	Requirement	
			scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	
	S:BYC04	S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable; The United States does not have artisanal fisheries subject to the exemption from the use of observers.
	S:BYC05	S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Information on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards is included in Part II, Sections 3 and 4 of the U.S. Annual Report. Relevant research is described in Part I, Section 1.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
GENERAL	M:GEN01	GEN0001	Annual Reports	Parts I and II of U.S. Annual Report submitted on 2021/09/15.
	M:GEN02	GEN0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Part II of U.S. Annual Report submitted on 2021/09/15.
	M:GEN03	GEN0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	U.S. Compliance Reporting Tables submitted on 2021/08/13.
	M:GEN04	GEN0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No U.S. chartering operations in the ICCAT Convention area.
	M:GEN05	GEN0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No U.S. chartering operations in the ICCAT Convention area.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Transshipment prohibited; no transshipment in the ICCAT Convention area.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006b	Transshipment reports in - port	Transshipment prohibited; no transshipment in the ICCAT Convention area.
	M:GEN07	GEN0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Transshipment prohibited; no transshipment in the ICCAT Convention area.
	M:GEN08	GEN0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	The United States has no carrier vessels authorized to receive transshipments.
	M:GEN09	GEN0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Transshipment prohibited; no U.S. flagged large-scale pelagic longline vessels authorized to transship to carrier vessels.
	M:GEN10	GEN0010a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Submitted to ICCAT on 2013/07/09 and updated on 2020/08/14.
	M:GEN10	GEN0010b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Submitted to ICCAT on 2013/07/09 and updated on 2020/08/14.
	M:GEN11	GEN0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Submitted to ICCAT on 2013/07/09; no subsequent changes to report.
	M:GEN12	GEN0012	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Submitted to ICCAT on 2013/07/09 and updated on 2020/08/14.
M:GEN13	GEN0013	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No decisions to deny port entry or use to report.	
M:GEN14	GEN0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	None at this time. The United States generally prohibits foreign fishing vessels from landing or transshipping in U.S. ports fish or fish products that were harvested or taken onboard on the high seas, with the exception of activities in certain U.S. territories or pursuant to a	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
				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	GEN0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	See GEN 0014 explanation.
	M:GEN16	GEN0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	See GEN 0014 explanation.
	M:GEN17	GEN0017	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No bilateral arrangements for port inspection at this time.
	M:GEN18	GEN0018	Access agreements and changes	The U.S. has no access agreements at this time.
	M:GEN19	GEN0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	The U.S. has no access agreements at this time.
	M:GEN20	GEN0020	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	At the time of reporting, 400 U.S. flagged vessels 20 meters and above are included on the vessel list.
	M:GEN21	GEN0021	Vessels 20 m LOA or greater internal actions report	We have reviewed internal actions, consistent with the requirements of Rec. 13-13, paragraph 6, and have no updates to report.
	M:GEN23	GEN0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	<p>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.</p> <p>Recreational landings are estimated through the Marine Recreational Information Program (MRIP), and a combination of the Recreational Billfish Survey, the Large Pelagics Survey, mandatory reporting requirements for non-tournament landings of Atlantic 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</p>

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
				<p>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 recreational handgear vessels, within 24 hours of the end of each trip by phone, online, or smartphone app.</p> <p>The United States continues to make significant improvements to its recreational fisheries data collection programs. In 2018, the United States revised MRIP as part of 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</p>
	M:GEN24	GEN0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Ocean Star 2 (circular 3326/20) and Mario 11 (circulars 3977/20 and 4085/20); Nothing new to report for 2021 at this time.
	M:GEN25	GEN0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Nothing beyond those contained in circulars 3326/20, 3977/20 and 4085/20
	M:GEN26	GEN0026	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	The United States collects information through a combination of programs, including the bluefin tuna catch documentation program, bigeye and swordfish statistical document programs, and the U.S. domestic International Trade Data System (ITDS). Relevant information is provided to the Commission. Reports were submitted on 2020/03/30, 2020/09/15, 2021/03/31 and 2021/09/14 for bigeye tuna and swordfish and on 2020/09/14 and 2021/09/14 for bluefin tuna.
	M:GEN27	GEN0027	Data on non-compliance	See Appendix I regarding U.S. enforcement information.
	M:GEN28	GEN0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	See Appendix I regarding U.S. enforcement information.
	M:GEN29	GEN0029	Vessels sightings	In 2020 and 2021, the United States reported the following vessel sightings: OCEAN STAR 2 (circular 3326/20), MARIO 11 (circulars 3977/20 and 4085/20), MAXIMUS (Cir. 7716/20), and

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
				FULL ALWAYS (Cir. 6799/21). The United States is in the process of investigating two additional vessels detected at sea conducting suspicious activities.
	M:GEN30	GEN0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	<p>The United States reported activities in response to the sightings of the vessels OCEAN STAR 2 (circular 3326/20) and MARIO 11 (circulars 3977/20 and 4085/20) in 2020.</p> <p>Regarding the MAXIMUS, the United States reported in Cir. 7716/20 that the vessel is suspected of conducting unauthorized transshipment activities in the ICCAT Convention Area. The United States requested supporting information from Senegal, the flag-CPC. Senegal responded that the vessel is properly authorized and monitored, but provided some information that appeared to support (but not with enough details to confirm) suspected illegal transshipment activity. In December 2020, the vessel was reported inoperable and removed from the authorized vessel list; however, it appears to be renamed LUCAS and reflagged to The Gambia.</p> <p>As reported in Cir 6799/21, upon the sighting and radio communication with the FULL ALWAYS, the United States communicated with Trinidad and Tobago as the intended port CPC and Chinese Taipei as the flag CPC. Chinese Taipei denied a boarding request but conducted an investigation into the vessel. Trinidad and Tobago successfully executed a port inspection upon the vessel's arrival. While no instances of ICCAT violations or IUU fishing could be confirmed, there were several suspicious circumstances associated with the vessel that demonstrated the need for more enhanced and integrated monitoring, control, and surveillance measures within ICCAT.</p>
	M:GEN31	GEN0031	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	Originally submitted on 2019/04/04 and updated on 2020/08/14. Information is available on the ICCAT website. The United States has no bluefin tuna farming facilities.
	M:GEN32	GEN0032	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority	Originally submitted on 2019/04/04 and updated on 2020/08/14. Information is available on the ICCAT website.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
			responsibility for program implementation	
	M:GEN33	GEN0033	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	In 2021, some new professional exchanges within the ICCAT Convention Area included the United States partnering with Brazil and Guyana to detect IUU-fishing off South America. A 2021 joint operation scheduled with Sierra Leone was cancelled due to COVID-19 concerns; however scheduling with partners for 2022 is already underway. Professional exchanges for the inspection of fishing vessels continue with Contracting Parties to ICCAT. To date, Contracting Parties having partnered in professional at-sea exchanges, joint operations, and/or mock dockside boardings with the United States in the ICCAT Convention Area include members of the EU, Brazil, Sierra Leone, Canada, Morocco, Cote D'Ivoire, Nigeria, Cabo Verde, Senegal, Sao Tome e Principe, The Gambia, Guyana, and Ghana. The United States continues to be open to discussions with potential partners for ICCAT-specific professional exchanges.
	M:GEN34	GEN0034	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No U.S.-flagged vessels on the IUU list at this time.
	M:GEN35	GEN0035	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No U.S. flagged vessels participate in ICCAT ROPs.
	M:GEN36	GEN0036	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No U.S. flagged vessels participate in ICCAT ROPs.
	M:GEN37	GEN0037	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	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	GEN0038	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	See response to GEN 0037 above.
	M:GEN39	GEN0039	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	+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.
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	BFT1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	The United States has no bluefin tuna farming facilities.

UNITED STATES

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:BFT02	BFT1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	The United States has no bluefin tuna farming facilities.
	M:BFT03	BFT1003	Carry over of caged fish declaration	The United States has no bluefin tuna farming facilities.
	M:BFT04	BFT1004	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	The United States has no bluefin tuna farming facilities.
	M:BFT05	BFT1005	Bluefin tuna traps	The United States has no bluefin tuna farming facilities.
	M:BFT07	BFT1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.
	M:BFT08	BFT1008	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.
	M:BFT09	BFT1009	Modifications to fishing plans	The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.
	M:BFT10	BFT1010	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02	The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.
	M:BFT11	BFT1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2020	The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.
	M:BFT12	BFT1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.
	M:BFT13	BFT1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.
	M:BFT14	BFT1014	Joint Fishing Operations	The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.
	M:BFT15	BFT1015	VMS messages	The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.
	M:BFT16	BFT1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.
	M:BFT17	BFT1017	List of inspection vessels	The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.
	M:BFT18	BFT1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.
	M:BFT19	BFT1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.
	M:BFT20	BFT1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.
	M:BFT21	BFT1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.
	M:BFT22	BFT1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.
	M:BFT23	BFT1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes, 12 monthly reports submitted during calendar year 2020; to date, reports submitted each month in 2021.
	M:BFT24	BFT1024	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.
	M:BFT25	BFT1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	The United States limits the take of bluefin measuring less than 115 cm through subquotas and retention limits, and no commercial retention of bluefin measuring less than 178 cm is allowed. There is a low recreational daily retention limit (e.g., one fish measuring 66 cm to less than 178 cm per vessel for private

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
				<p>vessels), and vessel captains must release fish after the retention limit is reached. NMFS' outreach efforts are designed to inform vessel captains of this requirement and the importance of releasing fish carefully.</p> <p>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-migratory-species/atlantic-highly-migratory-species-fishery-compliance-guides</p> <p>U.S. Atlantic HMS fishermen are encouraged to obtain free conventional streamer tags and tagging kits from the NOAA Fisheries Cooperative Tagging Center (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.</p>
	M:BFT27	BFT1027	BCD Annual Report	Reports were submitted on 2020/09/15 and 2021/09/14.
	M:BFT28	BFT1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes; details are available on the ICCAT website (http://www.iccat.int/en/BCD.asp).
	M:BFT29	BFT1029	BCD Contact points	Yes; updates provided to ICCAT on 2012/11/21. eBCD POCs provided on 2016/04/28.
	M:BFT30	BFT1030	BCD legislation	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	BFT1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	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)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:BFT32	BFT1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery, but has no vessels meeting this description to report at this time.
	M:BFT33	BFT1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	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	BFT1034	Report on intra farm transfers and random controls	The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	TRO2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	The list of authorized tropical tuna vessels 20 meters LOA or greater has been submitted to ICCAT and kept up-to-date through monthly updates provided in accordance with the procedures in ICCAT's authorized vessel list (Rec. 13-13).
	M:TRO02	TRO2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	List submitted on 2021/07/27
	M:TRO03	TRO2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	The United States has received no notifications concerning possible violations that would trigger the need for investigation.
	M:TRO06	TRO2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Reports submitted biennially as required: 2021/03/31 and 2021/09/14.
	M:TRO07	TRO2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes. Last updated on 2012/11/21.
	M:TRO09	TRO2009	Quarterly catches of tropical tuna	Per the requirements specified in Rec 19-02 for reporting 2020 and 2021 bigeye tuna catch by quarter, reports for 2020 were submitted on 2020/04/30 (qtr 1), 2020/07/30 (qtr 2), 2020/10/30 (qtr 3), and 2021/01/29 (qtr 4 of 2020). Reports for 2021 were submitted on 2021/05/07 (qtr 1) and 2021/07/22 (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	TRO2010	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	The United States does not currently have purse seine or baitboat vessels fishing in association with FADs.
	M:TRO11	TRO2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans	Submitted on 13 September 2019 per Rec 16-01. As the United States falls under paragraph 4(d) of Rec 19-02, this requirement no longer applies and a revised plan was not submitted in 2020. See ICCAT Circular 0941/20 and PA1-16_Jul/2021 for additional information.
	M:TRO13	TRO2013	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	As the United States falls under paragraph 4(d) of Rec 19-02, this requirement does not apply.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:TRO14	TRO2014	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	As the United States falls under paragraph 4(d) of Rec 19-02, this requirement does not apply.
	M:TRO15	TRO2015	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	As the United States falls under paragraph 4(d) of Rec 19-02, this requirement does not apply.
	M:TRO17	TRO2017	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Only US vessels authorized to catch tropical tunas may retain them.
	M:TRO18	TRO2018	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	The United States has no authorized support vessels.
	M:TRO19	TRO2019	Difference between fishing effort 2018 and fishing effort 2020	This provision applies only to those CPC with purse seine vessels fishing on FADs.
	M:TRO20	TRO2020	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	The United States reported on its use of EMS at the 2021 IMM meeting. See IMM-25/2021 for details.
SWORFI SH	M:SWO01	SWO3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Reports submitted biennially as required: 2021/03/31 and 2021/09/14
	M:SWO02	SWO3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes. Last updated on 2012/11/21.
	M:SWO03	SWO3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.
	M:SWO04	SWO3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.
	M:SWO05	SWO3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.
	M:SWO06	SWO3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.
	M:SWO07	SWO3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	15/09/2017
	M:SWO10	SWO3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.
	M:SWO11	SWO3011	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.
	M:SWO12	SWO3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.
	M:SWO13	SWO3013	List of inspection vessels	The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.
	M:SWO14	SWO3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.
	M:SWO15	SWO3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	The list of authorized NSW vessels 20 meters LOA or greater has been submitted to ICCAT, including monthly updates, in accordance with the procedures of the

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
				ICCAT authorized vessel list recommendation (Rec. 13-13).
	M:SWO16	SWO3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	The United States does not currently authorize vessels to fish for South Atlantic swordfish.
	M:SWO17	SWO3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	The United States does not authorize vessels to fish for or retain NSWO without a permit.
	M:SWO18	SWO3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	The United States does not authorize vessels to fish for or retain SSWO without a permit
	M:SWO19	SWO3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.
	M:SWO20	SWO3020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.
ALBACORE				
	M:ALB03	ALB4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean albacore fishery.
	M:ALB04	ALB4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	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. 13-13).
	M:ALB05	ALB4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	The United States does not currently authorize vessels to fish for South Atlantic albacore.
	M:ALB06	ALB4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	The United States does not authorize vessels to fish for or retain NALB without a permit.
	M:ALB07	ALB4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	The United States does not authorize vessels to fish for or retain SALB without a permit
BILLFISH				
	M:BIL01	BIL5001	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	15/09/2021
	M:BIL04	BIL5004	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	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	BIL5005	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	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. U.S. pelagic longline vessels are prohibited from retaining billfish and they must be released whether dead or alive.
SHARKS				

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:SHK05	SHK7005	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Information contained in shark check sheet; revised document submitted on 2021/09/15.
OTHER SPECIES BY-CATCH	M:BYC01	BYC8001	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	2021/09/15 (Annual Report); U.S. regulations adopted in 2004 for all U.S. Atlantic pelagic longline vessels include: mandatory attendance at protected species safe handling release and identification workshops, mandatory bait specifications, use of circle hooks (size of hook depending on fishing locale), and the mandatory possession and use of sea turtle handling and release gear on board all vessels with pelagic longline gear. The United States continues to modify the suite of disentanglement and release gears required to be onboard longline vessels as new gears and information on best practices are developed. Sea turtle interactions in the U.S. pelagic longline fleet are reported annually to ICCAT.
	M:BYC02	BYC8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	The United States does not fish in the area south of 25 degrees South latitude or the Mediterranean where the requirements of Rec. 11-09 apply. Information on the U.S. NPOA for Seabirds was included in the 2009 U.S. Annual Report to ICCAT, which is available on the ICCAT website.
	M:BYC03	BYC8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	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 II for information on this topic.
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	SDP9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	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

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
				directly into ACE. More information can be found at https://www.cbp.gov/trade/automated .
	M:MIX01	MISC9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	The United States has not objected to any ICCAT recommendation.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures

Recommendation to Establish Minimum Standards for Fishing Vessel Scientific Observer Programs (16-14)

The U.S. observer program has two main objectives: monitoring interactions between fishing gear and protected species (marine mammals, sea turtles, and seabirds) and monitoring fishing effort and catch (estimation of total landings of target species and/or bycatch of non-target or prohibited species). The U.S. observer coverage goal is eight percent of all sets in each area/quarter stratum. The actual observer coverage of the U.S. pelagic longline fleet was nine percent of the fishing sets in 2020. No purse seine vessels fished during 2020. 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 through a final rule published in 2016. This is a risk-based traceability program requiring the importer of record to provide data from the point of harvest to point of entry into U.S. commerce. More information is available online at: <http://www.iuufishing.noaa.gov/>.

Recommendation by ICCAT to Promote Compliance By Nationals of Contracting Parties, Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties, Entities, or Fishing Entities with ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures (06-14)

U.S. fisheries enforcement is undertaken by the NOAA Office of Law Enforcement (OLE), the U.S. Coast Guard, and, pursuant to cooperative enforcement agreements, by U.S. States and territories with maritime boundaries in the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and/or Caribbean Sea. Enforcement activities include monitoring and inspecting offloads at landing facilities and marinas in conjunction with dealer record checks and at-sea boarding and inspection. The U.S. Coast Guard is the primary Federal agency responsible for monitoring compliance with U.S. regulations on the fishing grounds. For a summary of recent enforcement actions to

ICCAT species, including those actions concerning U.S. domestic regulations that exceed the requirements of ICCAT, see Appendix I.

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 II.

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

In our 2020 annual report, the United States reported that, based on the preliminary landing information available at that time, the annual Atlantic blue marlin, white marlin, and roundscale spearfish 250-landings limit had been exceeded. In response, from September 30 through December 31, 2020, NOAA Fisheries required catch-and-release fishing only for all three species in all areas of the Atlantic Ocean. Subsequent data quality assurance and quality control review showed that the 2020 limit had had not been met in September. The discrepancy was the result of released fish mistakenly being counted as landed. The source of the error has been identified and corrected. Final end-of-year accounting indicates that the estimate of Atlantic blue marlin, white marlin, and roundscale spearfish landings was 235.

The United States has two issues to report relative to our implementation of the Swordfish and Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document Programs in the most recent two biennial reporting periods (Jul-Dec 2020 and Jan-Jun 2021). Two shipments of swordfish were imported from Guyana (one shipment containing South Atlantic swordfish in December 2020 and one shipment containing North Atlantic swordfish in January 2020). The United States is pursuing administrative action in response to this situation, consistent with the provisions of Rec. 01-22. Additionally, several shipments of North Atlantic swordfish were imported from Canada during the Jul-Dec 2020 and Jan-Jun 2021 reporting periods with documents that were validated by Canada but did not provide the relevant gear code as required by Rec. 01-22. The United States is taking administrative action in this case, as well.

Appendices

**Appendix I
NOAA ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS TAKEN ON ICCAT SPECIES
September 11, 2020 - September 10, 2021**

During this reporting period, enforcement efforts consisted of dockside monitoring of offloads at major landing facilities in conjunction with dealer record checks, as well as at-sea boardings and visits to recreational marinas. Enforcement officials detected the following violations:

ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS	#
CASES OPENED THIS REPORTING PERIOD	363
COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE GIVEN	44
NOVA/NOPS ISSUED	2
WRITTEN WARNINGS ISSUED	5
SUMMARY SETTLEMENTS ISSUED	30
REFERRED TO OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL	2
ONGOING	50
CLOSED – No violation, lack of evidence, etc.	230

VIOLATION CITE

NUMBER OF VIOLATION TYPE

General Prohibitions under ATCA:

(2) Fish for, catch, possess, retain, land, or sell Atlantic HMS without the appropriate valid vessel permit	41
(3) Purchase Atlantic HMS landed by non-permitted vessel	1
(4) Commercial sale of Atlantic HMS to a non-permitted dealer	5
(6) Falsify, fail to record or maintain a required record	25
(19) Capture, or attempt to capture, any undersized or free swimming Atlantic HMS, or fail to release a captured Atlantic HMS in the manner specified	9
(21) Fail to maintain an Atlantic HMS in the proper form	8
(22) Fish for, catch, retain, or possess an Atlantic HMS that is less than its minimum size limit	6
(27) Operate a charterboat or headboat without a valid U.S. Coast Guard merchant marine or uninspected passenger vessel license on board the vessel when fishing for or possessing Atlantic HMS	2

Specific Prohibitions for Atlantic Tunas:

- (3) Fish for, catch, retain, or possess a BFT less than the large medium size class by a person aboard a vessel other than one that has on board a valid HMS Angling or Charter/Headboat permit, or an Atlantic tunas Purse Seine category permit 3
- (5) Fail to report a large medium or giant bluefin tuna that is or is not sold 4
- (6) As the owner of a vessel permitted, or required to be permitted, in the Atlantic HMS Angling or Atlantic HMS Charter/Headboat category, fail to report a BFT, as specified in §635.5(c)(1) or (c)(3). 3
- (12) Exceed Catch Limit for BFT 5
- (19) Fish for, retain, possess, or land a BFT when the fishery is closed 1
- (42) Fail to report all dead discards or landings of bluefin through the NMFS electronic catch reporting system within 24 hours of landing or the end of the trip 3

Specific Prohibitions for Sharks:

- (2) Exceed catch limit 1
- (6) Fail to maintain a shark in its proper form 5
- (12) Fish for Atlantic sharks with unauthorized gear or possess Atlantic sharks on board a vessel with unauthorized gear on board 2
- (23) Fish for, retain, possess, or land sharks without deploying non-offset, corrodible circle hooks 2

Specific Prohibitions for Swordfish:

- (6) Fail to maintain a swordfish in its proper form 1

Appendix II

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

Commercial Fisheries	Recreational Fisheries
Gear Modifications (including hook/bait types)	Circle Hooks (mortality reduction only)
Circle Hooks	Formal Voluntary or Mandatory Catch-and-Release Program for all Fish or Certain Species
Weak Hooks	Prohibiting retention of fish
Time/Area Closures	Education/Outreach
Performance Standards	De-hooking Devices (mortality reduction only)
Education/Outreach	
Effort Reductions (i.e., Limited Access)	
De-hooking Devices (mortality reduction only)	
Prohibiting retention of fish	

Fishery closures designed to minimize bycatch

The U.S. Atlantic pelagic longline fishery, which typically targets ICCAT-managed species, is subject to several discrete time/area closures. These closures are designed to reduce bycatch (*e.g.*, undersized swordfish, billfish, *etc.*) by prohibiting pelagic longline fishing for ICCAT-managed species in those areas during specified times. The closures affect offshore fishing areas up to 200 nm from shore (see Figure 1). These closures are as follows: (1) Florida East Coast: 50,720 nm² year-round; (2) Charleston Bump: 49,090 nm² from February through April each year; (3) DeSoto Canyon: 32,860 nm² year-round; and (4) the Northeastern United States: 21,600 nm² during the month of June each year. 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.

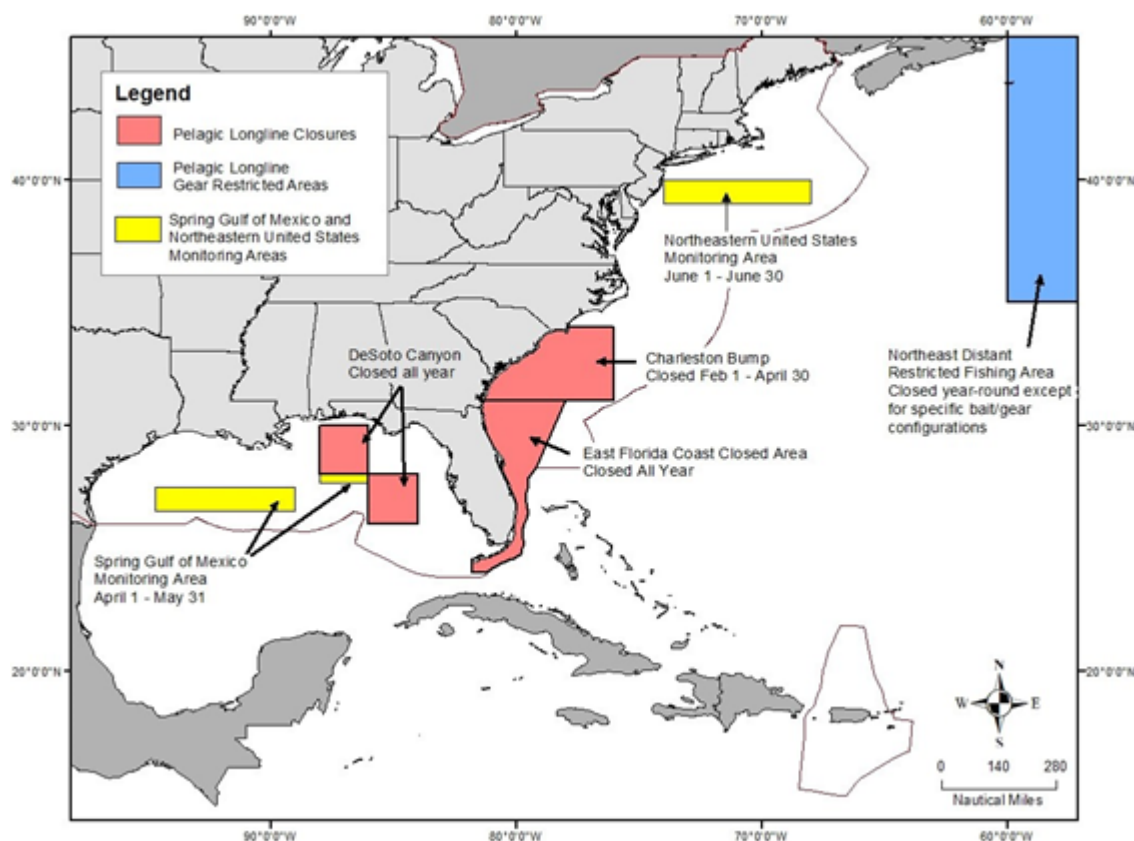


Figure 1. Selected U.S. time/area closures in HMS pelagic longline fisheries (2020). Note: the Northeast Distant (NED) was a closed area to all vessels as of 2001. It became the NED Restricted Fishing Area on 30 June 2004, when it was opened to those participating in the NED experiment. NOAA Fisheries 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. The Cape Hatteras Special Research Area requires vessels fishing with pelagic longline gear to carry observers, when needed, and limit longline mainline to 20 nm in length.

Regulatory efforts to minimize dead discards

As directed fishing for bluefin tuna is prohibited in the Gulf of Mexico, the United States has taken steps to minimize dead discards. Effective May 2011, pelagic longline vessels fishing in the Gulf of Mexico must use “weak hooks” to reduce bycatch of spawning bluefin tuna. A weak hook is a circle hook that meets current U.S. hook size and offset restrictions for the Gulf of Mexico pelagic longline fishery but is constructed of round wire stock that is thinner-gauge than what is more commonly used in constructing circle hooks and is no larger than 3.65 mm in diameter. Weak hooks can allow incidentally hooked bluefin tuna to escape capture because the hooks are more likely to straighten when a large fish is hooked. The purpose of the requirement is to reduce pelagic longline catch of bluefin tuna in the Gulf of Mexico, consistent with SCRS advice that ICCAT may wish

to protect the strong 2003 year class until it reaches maturity and can contribute to spawning. NOAA Fisheries published a 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.

Species identification guides can be found online at:

<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/atlantic-highly-migratory-species/atlantic-highly-migratory-species-fishery-compliance-guides>.

ANNUAL REPORT OF URUGUAY¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE L'URUGUAY
INFORME ANUAL DE URUGUAY

SUMMARY

Durante el año 2020, 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. 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 de evaluación de stock del Atlántico del atún albacora, la reunión de evaluación de stock de marrajo sardinero, y la reunión del subcomité de ecosistemas. Se continuó con el trabajo de control en puerto de buques de tercera bandera iniciado durante 2009. Se realizaron inspecciones en puerto para determinar cuáles son las especies desembarcadas, cuál es su origen y controlando aspectos formales de la documentación de los barcos. Todas las Recomendaciones de la CICAA aprobadas durante la Reunión de la Comisión en el año 2020 han sido internalizadas en Uruguay, y actualmente rigen bajo decreto.

RÉSUMÉ

Durante el año 2020, 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. 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 de evaluación de stock del Atlántico del atún albacora, la reunión de evaluación de stock de marrajo sardinero, y la reunión del subcomité de ecosistemas. Se continuó con el trabajo de control en puerto de buques de tercera bandera iniciado durante 2009. Se realizaron inspecciones en puerto para determinar cuáles son las especies desembarcadas, cuál es su origen y controlando aspectos formales de la documentación de los barcos. Todas las Recomendaciones de la CICAA aprobadas durante la Reunión de la Comisión en el año 2020 han sido internalizadas en Uruguay, y actualmente rigen bajo decreto.

RESUMEN

Durante el año 2020, 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. 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 de evaluación de stock del Atlántico del atún albacora, la reunión de evaluación de stock de marrajo sardinero, y la reunión del subcomité de ecosistemas. Se continuó con el trabajo de control en puerto de buques de tercera bandera iniciado durante 2009. Se realizaron inspecciones en puerto para determinar cuáles son las especies desembarcadas, cuál es su origen y controlando aspectos formales de la documentación de los barcos. Todas las Recomendaciones de la CICAA aprobadas durante la Reunión de la Comisión en el año 2020 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 2020, 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 2020 las actividades se vieron reducidas a las vinculadas al control de la flota.

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. Report of the 2nd workshop on collaborative work to assess sea turtle bycatch in pelagic longline fleets (Atlantic and Indian Oceans and Mediterranean Sea). SCRS/2020/040. Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico. 4 al 6 de mayo de 2020. On-line.
- Cortés, E.; Bowlby, H.; Carlson, J.; Coelho, R.; Domingo, A.; Forselledo, R.; Jagger, C.; Mas, F.; Parker, D.; Santos, C.; Semba, Y.; Taylor, N. & Zhang, X. Preliminary sustainability assessment for fishing effects (SAFE) of pelagic longline fisheries on porbeagle sharks and identification of f-based biological reference points. SCRS/2020/099. Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico. 15 al 22 de junio de 2020. On-line.
- Forselledo, R.; Mas, F.; Domingo, A. & Hoyle, S. Standardized CPUE of porbeagle shark (*Lamna nasus*) caught by the Uruguayan pelagic longline fleet in the southwestern Atlantic Ocean (1982-2012). SCRS/P/2020/035. Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico. 15 al 22 de junio de 2020. On-line.
- Forselledo, R.; Mas, F.; Ortiz, M. & Domingo, A. Length-length, length-weight and weight-weight relationships of albacore, *Thunnus alalunga*, caught by longliners in the Southwestern Atlantic Ocean. SCRS/P/2020/044. Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico. 29 de junio al 8 de julio de 2020. On-line.
- Jiménez, S.; Domingo, A.; Winker, H.; Parker, D.; Gianuca, D.; Neves, T.; Coelho, R. & Kerwath, S. Towards mitigation of seabird bycatch: Large-scale effectiveness of night setting and Tori lines across multiple pelagic longline fleets. SCRS/P/2020/008. Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico. 4 al 6 de mayo de 2020. On-line.
- Mas, F.; Forselledo, R.; Jiménez, S. & Domingo, A. Hooking mortality of porbeagle shark (*Lamna nasus*) in pelagic longline fisheries in the southwestern Atlantic Ocean. SCRS/P/2020/034. Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico. 15 al 22 de junio de 2020. On-line.
- Santos, C.C.; Forselledo, R.; Mas, F.; Cortés, E.; Carlson, J.; Bowlby, H.; Semba, Y.; Kerwath, S.; da Silva, C.; Parker, D.; Jagger, C.; Rosa, D.; Domingo, A. & Coelho, R. Size distribution of porbeagle shark in the North and South Atlantic using data from observer programs. SCRS/2020/097. Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico. 15 al 22 de junio de 2020. On-line.

Durante el mes de febrero de 2020 se realizó una campaña de investigación dirigida a grandes peces pelágicos y a programar futuros planes de investigación en la zona de altamar más allá de las 200 millas de jurisdicción nacional, a bordo del B/I “Aldebarán” perteneciente a la DINARA.

ANEXO 1 A LA PARTE I DEL INFORME ANUAL (INFORME CIENTÍFICO)

Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº req. anterior]	Requisito	Respuesta
S: GEN01	S01	Informes anuales (científico)	13/09/2021.
S: GEN02	S02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	28/07/2021.
S: GEN03	S03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	28/07/2021.
S: GEN04	S04	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CE)	28/07/2021.
S: GEN05	S05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	28/07/2021.
S: GEN06	S06	Estimaciones de captura por talla de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	28/07/2021.
S: GEN07	S07	Prospecciones de marcado científico (inventarios)	N/A no hubo marcado.
S: GEN08	S08	Declaración de marcado convencional (marcado/recuperación)	N/A no hubo marcado.
S: GEN09	S09	Declaración de marcado electrónico (marcado/recuperación)	N/A no hubo marcado.
S: GEN10	S10	Datos del programa de observadores nacionales de Tarea 3	N/A. Sin actividad de la flota en 2020.
S: GEN11	S11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14	N/A. Sin actividad de la flota en 2020.
S: GEN12	S12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	N/A. Uruguay no ha desarrollado actividades que tengan impacto sobre <i>Sargassum</i> pelágico.
S: GEN13	S13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
S: BFT01	S15	Muestras de talla de sacrificio en las granjas de Tarea 2 (BFT)	N/A. Uruguay no tiene granjas de atún rojo.
S: BFT02	S16	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 de las cámaras estereoscópicas (salidas de datos brutos de BFT) O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías ni granjas de atún rojo.
S: BFT03	S17	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 de las cámaras estereoscópicas (informes resumidos en el momento de la de introducción en jaulas)	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías ni granjas de atún rojo.
S: BFT04	S18	Datos del programa de observadores nacionales de Tarea 3 (BFT)	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
S: BFT05	S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del oeste que se van a emprender	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
S: BFT06	S22	Actualizaciones de índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
S: BFT07	S23	Información procedente de la investigación del ICCAT GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
S: BFT09	S53	Informe sobre las actividades científicas realizadas por los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
S: TRO01	S24	Información de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT/SKJ, incluidos descartes	N/A. Sin actividad en 2020.

Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº req. anterior]	Requisito	Respuesta
S: TRO02	S25	Planes de ordenación para el uso de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye medidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico)	N/A. Sin actividad en 2020. Uruguay tampoco opera con DCP.
S: TRO03	S44	Información sobre los DCP de Tarea 3 (tropicales) (mes, cuadrículas 1x1, tipo de DCP, etc.)	N/A. Sin actividad en 2020. Uruguay tampoco opera con DCP.
S: TRO04	S45	Datos de los barcos auxiliares de Tarea 3 sobre las pesquerías tropicales (BB/PS)	N/A. Sin actividad en 2020.
S: TRO09	S46	Datos del programa de observadores nacionales de Tarea 3 (tropicales)	N/A. Sin actividad de la flota en 2020.
S: TRO10	S46b	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	N/A. Sin actividad en 2020.
S: TRO06	S47	Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto de Tarea 3 (tropicales)	N/A. Sin actividad de la flota en 2020.
S: TRO07	S48	Datos históricos de lances en DPC	N/A. Uruguay nunca operó con DCP.
S: TRO09	S58	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico	N/A. No hubo ensayos en 2020.
S: BIL03	S55	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto	N/A. Sin actividad en 2020.
S: BIL04	S56	Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala	N/A. Sin actividad en 2020. Además, Uruguay no tiene pesquerías artesanales que capturen istiofóridos.
S: BIL05	S57	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL	N/A. No hubo ensayos en 2020.
S: SHK01	S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	N/A. Sin actividad en 2020. De todas formas, en los períodos de actividad de la flota, Uruguay ha reportado sus capturas de tiburones a nivel de especie.
S: SHK02	S50	Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso	N/A. Sin actividad en 2020.
S: SHK03	S51	Información sobre tintorera	N/A. Sin actividad en 2020. De todas formas, continúa en proceso una tesis de doctorado iniciada en 2018, titulada “Ecología espacial, preferencias ambientales, biología pesquera y demografía del tiburón azul (<i>Prionace glauca</i>) en el Atlántico Sudoccidental”. Los resultados de esta tesis serán presentados al SCRS.
S: SHK04	S54	Cantidad de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes de peces muertos y las liberaciones de peces vivos.	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico norte.
S: BYC01	S37	Facilitar guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	Se proveen estas guías a los diferentes actores.
S: BYC02	S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	N/A. Sin actividad en 2020.
S: BYC03	S39	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10- 10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	N/A. Sin actividad en 2020.

Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº req. anterior]	Requisito	Respuesta
S: BYC04	S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías artesanales que capturen túnidos y especies afines.
S: BYC05	S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente	N/A. Sin actividad en 2020.

Parte II (Implementación de la Ordenación)

Sección 3: Cumplimiento de los requisitos de comunicación en el marco de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

PARTE II DEL INFORME ANUAL, SECCIÓN 3

Grupo	Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
GENERAL	M:GEN01	GEN0001	Informes anuales	13/09/2021. Todos los requisitos de comunicación a la Comisión han sido implementados en Uruguay. Todas las comunicaciones han sido realizadas en tiempo y forma a la Comisión.
	M:GEN02	GEN0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	13/09/2021. Todos los requisitos de comunicación a la Comisión han sido implementados en Uruguay. Todas las comunicaciones han sido realizadas en tiempo y forma a la Comisión.
	M:GEN03	GEN0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	13/08/2021.
	M:GEN04	GEN0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	N/A. En 2020 no hubo fletamento.
	M:GEN05	GEN0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	N/A. En 2020 no hubo fletamento.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006a	Informes de transbordo en el mar	N/A. Uruguay no autoriza transbordos en el mar.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006b	Informes de transbordo en puerto	N/A. Uruguay no tiene buques autorizados a transbordar en puerto.
	M:GEN07	GEN0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	N/A. Uruguay no realiza transbordos en el mar.
	M:GEN08	GEN0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	N/A. Uruguay no tiene buques autorizados a realizar transbordos.
M:GEN09	GEN0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente)	N/A. Uruguay no tiene buques autorizados a realizar transbordos.	

Grupo	Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:GEN10	GEN0010a	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	No hubo cambios en los puntos de contactos designados para las notificaciones de entrada a puerto.
	M:GEN10	GEN0010b	Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria	No hubo cambios en los puntos de contactos designados para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria.
	M:GEN11	GEN0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros pueden solicitar entrada	Puerto de Montevideo, Montevideo, Uruguay.
	M:GEN12	GEN0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	Todo buque pesquero extranjero que procure la entrada al puerto designado deberá enviar a la Dirección Nacional de Recursos Acuáticos, con una antelación de 4 (cuatro) días corridos previos a su arribo. Tratándose de buques que hayan recibido trasbordos en Alta Mar, la solicitud de ingreso deberá enviarse con una antelación de 5 (cinco) días corridos previos al arribo. Decreto N° 323/017 Reglamentación de la Ley 19.017, sobre el acuerdo de medidas del estado rector del puerto.
	M:GEN13	GEN0013	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	No hubo casos de denegación de entrada al puerto.
	M:GEN14	GEN0014	Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable)	No hubo hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones.
	M:GEN15	GEN0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	Ver respuesta GEN0014.
	M:GEN16	GEN0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	Ver respuesta GEN0014.
	M:GEN17	GEN0017	Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación.	En proceso de elaboración un acuerdo con Argentina.
	M:GEN18	GEN0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	En 2020 no hubo acuerdos de acceso.
	M:GEN19	GEN0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	En 2020 no hubo acuerdos de acceso.

Grupo	N° req. (IOMS)	[N° de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:GEN20	GEN0020	Lista de buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior	Sin actividad en 2020.
	M:GEN21	GEN0021	Informe de acciones internas para buques con eslora total de 20 m o superior	Sin actividad en 2020.
	M:GEN23	GEN0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías deportivas o de recreo que capturen túnidos o especies afines.
	M:GEN24	GEN0024	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU	No se detectaron actividades de pesca IUU en el marco de la CICAA.
	M:GEN25	GEN0025	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	Ver respuesta GEN024.
	M:GEN26	GEN0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	N/A. Durante el 2020 no se registran datos de importaciones ni desembarque.
	M:GEN27	GEN0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	N/A. No hubo incumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT.
	M:GEN28	GEN0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	N/A. No hubo alegaciones de incumplimiento.
	M:GEN29	GEN0029	Avistamientos de buques	N/A. No hubo avistamientos de buques.
	M:GEN30	GEN0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	N/A. Ver respuesta GEN 0029.
	M:GEN31	GEN0031	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	N/A. Uruguay no ha participado del Programa de intercambio voluntario de personal de inspección.
	M:GEN32	GEN0032	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	N/A. Ver respuesta GEN0031.
	M:GEN33	GEN0033	Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	N/A. Ver respuesta GEN0031.
	M:GEN34	GEN0034	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	N/A. Uruguay no tiene buques en las listas IUU de ICCAT.
	M:GEN35	GEN0035	Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para la recuperación de observadores	N/A. Uruguay no participa de Programas Regionales de Observadores.

Grupo	Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:GEN36	GEN0036	Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada	Ver respuesta GEN 0036.
	M:GEN37	GEN0037	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados	N/A. Sin actividad en la flota durante el 2020.
	M:GEN38	GEN0038	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados	N/A. Sin actividad en 2020.
	M:GEN39	GEN0039	Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional)	N/A. Aún no se han designado puntos de contacto.
ATÚN ROJO	M:BFT01	BFT1001	Granjas de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene granjas de atún rojo.
	M:BFT02	BFT1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no cría atún rojo.
	M:BFT03	BFT1003	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	N/A. Uruguay no cría atún rojo.
	M:BFT04	BFT1004	Declaración/informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	N/A. Uruguay no cría atún rojo.
	M:BFT05	BFT1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no opera con almadrabas.
	M:BFT07	BFT1007	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
	M:BFT08	BFT1008	Plan de capacidad de cría (y revisiones si procede)	N/A. Uruguay no cría atún rojo.
	M:BFT09	BFT1009	Modificaciones al plan de pesca	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
	M:BFT10	BFT1010	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 18-02	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
	M:BFT11	BFT1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2020	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
	M:BFT12	BFT1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
	M:BFT13	BFT1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
	M:BFT14	BFT1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
	M:BFT15	BFT1015	Mensajes VMS	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
M:BFT16	BFT1016	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
M:BFT17	BFT1017	Lista de buques de inspección	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
M:BFT18	BFT1018	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
M:BFT19	BFT1019	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	

Grupo	Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:BFT20	BFT1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
	M:BFT21	BFT1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
	M:BFT22	BFT1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
	M:BFT23	BFT1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
	M:BFT24	BFT1024	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
	M:BFT25	BFT1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
	M:BFT27	BFT1027	Informe anual BCD	N/A. Uruguay no importa atún rojo.
	M:BFT28	BFT1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
	M:BFT29	BFT1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
	M:BFT30	BFT1030	Legislación para el BCD	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
	M:BFT31	BFT1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
	M:BFT32	BFT1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo, pero que se sabe o que se supone que han capturado atún rojo del este	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
	M:BFT33	BFT1033	Datos necesarios para registrarse en el Sistema eBCD	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
	M:BFT34	BFT1034	Informes de transferencias dentro de las granjas y controles aleatorios	N/A. Uruguay no cría atún rojo.
ESPECIES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	TRO2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	N/A. Sin actividad en 2020.
	M:TRO02	TRO2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	N/A. Sin actividad en 2020.
	M:TRO03	TRO2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	N/A. No hubo investigaciones.
	M:TRO06	TRO2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	N/A. Uruguay no importa patudo congelado.
	M:TRO07	TRO2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	N/A. Uruguay no exporta patudo congelado.

Grupo	Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:TRO09	TRO2009	Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	N/A. Sin actividad en 2020.
	M:TRO10	TRO2010	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S25).	N/A. Uruguay no opera con DCP.
	M:TRO11	TRO2011	Plan de pesca/ capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	N/A. Sin actividad en 2020.
	M:TRO13	TRO2013	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	N/A. Sin actividad en 2020.
	M:TRO14	TRO2014	Capturas semanales de patudo	N/A. Sin actividad en 2020.
	M:TRO15	TRO2015	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de los límites de captura de patudo	N/A. Sin actividad en 2020.
	M:TRO17	TRO2017	Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales	N/A. Sin actividad en 2020.
	M:TRO18	TRO2018	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la TRO 2017	N/A. Sin actividad en 2020.
	M:TRO19	TRO2019	Diferencia entre el esfuerzo pesquero de 2018 y el de 2020	No se requiere hasta 2021.
	M:TRO20	TRO2020	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico	No se requiere hasta 2021.
PEZ ESPADA	M:SWO01	SWO3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	N/A. Uruguay no importó pez espada congelado.
	M:SWO02	SWO3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Se mantienen las existentes.
	M:SWO03	SWO3003	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
	M:SWO04	SWO3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
	M:SWO05	SWO3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
	M:SWO06	SWO3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
	M:SWO07	SWO3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico Norte.

Grupo	N° req. (IOMS)	[N° de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:SWO10	SWO3010	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
	M:SWO11	SWO3011	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
	M:SWO12	SWO3012	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
	M:SWO13	SWO3013	Lista de buques de inspección	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
	M:SWO14	SWO3014	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
	M:SWO15	SWO3015	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora total de 20m o superior para pez espada del norte	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico Norte.
	M:SWO16	SWO3016	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora total de 20m o superior para pez espada del sur	N/A. Sin actividad en 2020.
	M:SWO17	SWO3017	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico Norte.
	M:SWO18	SWO3018	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	N/A. No se han registrado capturas fortuitas de esta especie en otras pesquerías.
	M:SWO19	SWO3019	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
	M:SWO20	SWO3020	Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
ATÚN BLANCO				
	M:ALB03	ALB4003	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
	M:ALB04	ALB4004	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico Norte.
	M:ALB05	ALB4005	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	N/A. Sin actividad en 2020.
	M:ALB06	ALB4006	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico Norte.
	M:ALB07	ALB4007	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	N/A. No se han registrado capturas fortuitas de esta especie en otras pesquerías.
ISTIOFÓRIDOS	M:BIL01	BIL5001	Informe sobre la Implementación de las Recs 19-05 y 16- 11	13/09/2021.

Grupo	Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:BIL04	BIL5004	Solicitud de exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías artesanales, de subsistencia o de pequeña escala que capturen Istiofóridos.
	M:BIL05	BIL5005	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL	N/A. Sin actividad en 2020.
Tiburones				
	M:SHK05	SHK7005	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	13/09/2021.
OTRAS ESPECIES DE CAPTURA FORTUITA	M:BYC01	BYC8001	Información 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 la FAO	N/A. Sin actividad en 2020. 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	BYC8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	N/A. Sin actividad en 2020. 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	BYC8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	N/A. Sin actividad en 2020, por lo que no se registraron capturas incidentales. De todas formas, desde el año 2009 se vienen realizando experimentos a bordo del buque de investigación de DINARA, sobre el uso de diferentes medidas de mitigación para aves y tortugas marinas. Líneas espantapájaros, reducción de la distancia del peso al anzuelo, anzuelos circulares, hook pods. El efecto de estas medidas de mitigación también está siendo evaluado sobre la captura de especies objetivo, así como otras capturadas incidentalmente (peces óseos, tiburones y mamíferos marinos). Además, en los últimos años se han realizado

Grupo	Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
				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	SDP9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	N/A. Uruguay no ha implementado un sistema piloto electrónico de documento estadístico.
	M:MIX01	MISC9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	No hubo.

Sección 4: Implementación de otras medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

Se continuo con el trabajo de control en puerto de buques de tercera bandera iniciado durante 2009, a través de un grupo conformado por funcionarios de la DINARA (OROPS). Se realizaron inspecciones en puerto para determinar cuáles son las especies desembarcadas en el puerto de Montevideo, cuál es su origen y controlando aspectos formales de la documentación de los barcos.

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

No se encontraron dificultades en la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT.

Todas las Recomendaciones de ICCAT aprobadas durante la Reunión de la Comisión en el año 2020 han sido internalizadas en Uruguay.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VENEZUELA¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU VENEZUELA
INFORME ANUAL DE VENEZUELA

SUMMARY

La flota venezolana orientada a los recursos pelágicos que operó en el océano Atlántico estuvo conformada en 2020 por 87 unidades industriales: 82 palangreros, 3 cerqueros y 2 cañeros. Ese año se produjeron capturas de túnidos y especies afines provenientes del Océano Atlántico en el orden de las 3.576,267 t, dentro de las cuales 3.521,501 t corresponden a desembarques y 54,766 t a descartes. El 81,60 % de los desembarques lo representan los atunes, entre los cuales el más importante fue el aleta amarilla (Thunnus albacares) con 54,79 %, mientras que el bonito listado (Katsuwonus pelamis), el albacora (T. alalunga), el ojo gordo (T. obesus), el aleta negra (T. atlanticus) y la carachana (Auxis thazard), alcanzaron 17,49 %, 6,98 %, 2,25 %, 0,06 % y 0,01 %, respectivamente. La captura incidental de especies afines estuvo conformada por peces pico, entre los que se destacó el pez vela (Istiophorus albicans) con 10,32 % y tiburones oceánicos cuyos desembarques representan el 1,96 %, siendo el tiburón azul (Prionace glauca) el que presenta la mayor cantidad dentro de este grupo con 1,67 %. El 58,73 % de los desembarques provinieron de la pesquería de palangre, 39,80 % de cerco y 1,47 % de caña. En 2020 continuaron las investigaciones sobre la pesquería de los grandes pelágicos; éstos incluyen los atunes, peces de pico y tiburones.

RÉSUMÉ

La flota venezolana orientada a los recursos pelágicos que operó en el océano Atlántico estuvo conformada en 2020 por 87 unidades industriales: 82 palangreros, 3 cerqueros y 2 cañeros. Ese año se produjeron capturas de túnidos y especies afines provenientes del Océano Atlántico en el orden de las 3.576,267 t, dentro de las cuales 3.521,501 t corresponden a desembarques y 54,766 t a descartes. El 81,60 % de los desembarques lo representan los atunes, entre los cuales el más importante fue el aleta amarilla (Thunnus albacares) con 54,79 %, mientras que el bonito listado (Katsuwonus pelamis), el albacora (T. alalunga), el ojo gordo (T. obesus), el aleta negra (T. atlanticus) y la carachana (Auxis thazard), alcanzaron 17,49 %, 6,98 %, 2,25 %, 0,06 % y 0,01 %, respectivamente. La captura incidental de especies afines estuvo conformada por peces pico, entre los que se destacó el pez vela (Istiophorus albicans) con 10,32 % y tiburones oceánicos cuyos desembarques representan el 1,96 %, siendo el tiburón azul (Prionace glauca) el que presenta la mayor cantidad dentro de este grupo con 1,67 %. El 58,73 % de los desembarques provinieron de la pesquería de palangre, 39,80 % de cerco y 1,47 % de caña. En 2020 continuaron las investigaciones sobre la pesquería de los grandes pelágicos; éstos incluyen los atunes, peces de pico y tiburones.

RESUMEN

La flota venezolana orientada a los recursos pelágicos que operó en el océano Atlántico estuvo conformada en 2020 por 87 unidades industriales: 82 palangreros, 3 cerqueros y 2 cañeros. Ese año se produjeron capturas de túnidos y especies afines provenientes del Océano Atlántico en el orden de las 3.576,267 t, dentro de las cuales 3.521,501 t corresponden a desembarques y 54,766 t a descartes. El 81,60 % de los desembarques lo representan los atunes, entre los cuales el más importante fue el aleta amarilla (Thunnus albacares) con 54,79 %, mientras que el bonito listado (Katsuwonus pelamis), el albacora (T. alalunga), el ojo gordo (T. obesus), el aleta negra (T. atlanticus) y la carachana (Auxis thazard), alcanzaron 17,49 %, 6,98 %, 2,25 %, 0,06 % y 0,01 %, respectivamente. La captura incidental de especies afines estuvo conformada por peces pico, entre los que se destacó el pez vela (Istiophorus albicans) con 10,32 % y tiburones oceánicos cuyos desembarques representan el 1,96 %, siendo el tiburón azul (Prionace glauca) el que presenta la mayor cantidad dentro de este grupo con 1,67 %. El 58,73 % de los desembarques provinieron de la pesquería de palangre, 39,80 % de cerco y 1,47 % de caña. En 2020 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, IRD, 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 recolecta 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° - 69° W.

Los desembarques realizados por la flota cerquera fueron de 1.401,419 t lo cual representa un descenso del 19,51 % respecto al 2019. El atún aleta amarilla, *Thunnus albacares* representó el 51,72 % de los desembarques de la flota y el bonito, *Katsuwonus pelamis* el 43,02 %. Otras especies capturadas por la flota fueron el atún carachana negra, *Auxis thazard* y el atún ojo gordo, *Thunnus obesus*; las cuales representaron el restante 5,26 % de los desembarques. El esfuerzo ejercido por estas embarcaciones en el 2020 fue de 294 días de pesca, 20,07 % superior al ejercido en el 2019 (**Tabla 2**).

1.2 Pesquerías de caña

La flota cañera venezolana está conformada por 8 unidades de pesca, de las cuales 2 faenaron en 2020 (**Tabla 1**). Los desembarques de esta flota alcanzaron 51,85 t, disminuyendo más del 100 % en relación al año 2019. La especie más importante en la captura fue el atún aleta amarilla, *T. albacares*, con 89 % seguido del listado, *Katsuwonus pelamis*, con 10,65 %, el ojo gordo *Thunnus obesus* con 0,30 % y el aleta negra, *T. atlanticus*, con 0,05 %. El esfuerzo aplicado fue de 79 días de pesca lo cual representó un descenso del 43,04 % en relación al 2019 (**Tabla 3**). Las áreas de pesca para este año estuvieron entre 10° - 12° N y 64 - 67° W.

1.3 Pesquerías de palangre

El número de embarcaciones de palangre pelágico venezolanas que operaron en el Océano Atlántico en 2020 fue de 82 unidades. El área de pesca de estas embarcaciones se extiende entre 11°-16° N y 62 °-69° 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 2020, fue de un total de 2.068,232 t y se descartaron 54,766 t, de los cuales 51,779 t, corresponden a la especie atún albacora, 0,65 t a la aguja blanca y 2,337 t a algunas especies de tiburones para un total de 2.122,998 t de captura, disminuyendo 4,01 % con respecto al 2019. El esfuerzo aplicado también aumentó en un 0,79 % con un total de 5.453.048 anzuelos (**Tabla 4**).

El atún aleta amarilla, *T. albacares*, fue la especie más importante de los desembarques, representando el 57,83 % de los mismos, mientras que para los otros túnidos como el atún albacora, *T. alalunga*, el bonito, *Katsuwonus pelamis* y el atún ojo gordo, *T. obesus*, el porcentaje fue de 12,27, 0,38 y 0,29 %, respectivamente. Los peces pico representaron el 22,18 % de los desembarques de la flota, de los cuales el mayor porcentaje correspondió al pez vela con un 18,14 %. Entre los tiburones el principal desembarque por especie fue el tiburón azul, *Prionace glauca* con un 2,93 %.

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 208 ejemplares en caña y 1528 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 434 viajes, la de caña 6 y la de cerco 9, para un total de 449 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 2020 no desarrolló ninguna actividad.

Científicos de Venezuela han contribuido activamente con los Programas de Investigación de Albacora del norte y el Programa de Investigación de Pez espada del norte 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 de albacora del norte y pez vela del oeste.

Un miembro del equipo científico fue seleccionado para participar en los cursos (virtual) sobre capacitación en técnicas para Evaluación de Estrategias de Manejo (MSE) para científicos de habla hispano-luso, el cual fue patrocinado por Japón (JCAP2). El curso dividido en dos etapas sirvió para comprender las bases teóricas del MSE y sus ventajas para el desarrollo de un marco de trabajo práctico (enfocado en seleccionar posibles

estrategias de ordenación pesquera más robustas ante múltiples fuentes de incertidumbre), y para la aplicación de herramientas técnicas en stocks de interés para la CICAA y Venezuela.

ANEXO 1 A LA PARTE I DEL INFORME ANULA (INFORME CIENTÍFICO)

Nº req. (IOM S)	[Nº req. anterior]	Requisito	Respuesta
S: GEN01	S01	Informes anuales (científico)	25/09/2021
S: GEN02	S02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	30/07/2021
S: GEN03	S03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1(T1NC)	30/07/2021
S: GEN04	S04	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CE)	30/07/2021
S: GEN05	S05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	30/07/2021
S: GEN06	S06	Estimaciones de captura por talla de Tarea 2(T2CS)	Dificultades para su realización.
S: GEN07	S07	Prospecciones de mercado científico(inventarios)	No aplica. Venezuela no participa en los programas de mercado.
S: GEN08	S08	Declaración de mercado convencional (mercado/recuperación)	No aplica. Venezuela no participa en los programas de mercado.
S: GEN09	S09	Declaración de mercado electrónico (mercado/recuperación)	No aplica. Venezuela no participa en los programas de mercado
S: GEN10	S10	Datos del programa de observadores nacionales de Tarea 3	El programa de observadores a bordo de Venezuela no funcionó en 2020.

S: GEN11	S11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14	El programa de observadores a bordo de Venezuela no funcionó en 2020.
S: GEN12	S12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	No aplica. Venezuela no recolecta datos de <i>sargassum</i> pelágico.
S: GEN13	S13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplica. Venezuela no pesca en el Mediterráneo.
S: BFT01	S15	Muestras de talla de sacrificio en las granjas de Tarea 2 (BFT)	No aplica. Venezuela no pesca, ni tiene granjas de atún rojo.
S: BFT02	S16	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 de las cámaras estereoscópicas (salidas de datos brutos de BFT) O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo	No aplica. Venezuela no pesca, ni tiene granjas de atún rojo.
S: BFT03	S17	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 de las cámaras estereoscópicas (informes resumidos en el momento de la de introducción en jaulas)	No aplica. Venezuela no pesca, ni tiene granjas de atún rojo.
S: BFT04	S18	Datos del programa de observadores nacionales de Tarea 3 (BFT)	No aplica. Venezuela no pesca, ni tiene granjas de atún rojo.
S: BFT05	S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del oeste que se van a emprender	No aplica. Venezuela no pesca, ni tiene granjas de atún rojo.
S: BFT06	S22	Actualizaciones de índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No aplica. Venezuela no pesca, ni tiene granjas de atún rojo.
S: BFT07	S23	Información procedente de la investigación del ICCAT GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No aplica. Venezuela no pesca, ni tiene granjas de atún rojo.
S: BFT09	S53	Informe sobre las actividades científicas realizadas por los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	No aplica. Venezuela no pesca, ni tiene granjas de atún rojo.
S: TRO01	S24	Información de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT/SKJ, incluidos descartes	30/07/2021
S: TRO02	S25	Planes de ordenación para el uso de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye medidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico)	No aplica. Venezuela no utiliza dispositivos concentradores de peces.
S: TRO03	S44	Información sobre los DCP de Tarea 3 (tropicales) (mes, cuadrículas 1x1, tipo de DCP, etc.)	No aplica. Venezuela no utiliza dispositivos concentradores de peces.

S: TRO04	S45	Datos de los barcos auxiliares de Tarea 3 sobre las pesquerías tropicales (BB/PS)	No aplica. Venezuela no utiliza dispositivos concentradores de peces.
S: TRO05	S46	Datos del programa de observadores nacionales de Tarea 3 (tropicales)	El programa de observadores a bordo de Venezuela no funcionó en 2020.
S: TRO10	S46b	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No aplica. Venezuela no utiliza EMS.
S: TRO06	S47	Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto de Tarea 3 (tropicales)	No aplica. Venezuela no utiliza dispositivos concentradores de peces.
S: TRO07	S48	Datos históricos de lances en DPC	No aplica. Venezuela no utiliza dispositivos concentradores de peces.
S: TRO09	S58	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico	No aplica. Venezuela no utiliza sistemas de seguimiento electrónico.
S: BIL03	S55	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto	Nat Ven 2021
S: BIL04	S56	Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala	Venezuela no posee financiamiento para recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales en 2020.
S: BIL05	S57	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL	No aplica. Venezuela no utiliza sistemas de seguimiento electrónico.
S: SHK01	S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	Plan nacional de tiburones.
S: SHK02	S50	Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso	No aplica. Venezuela no participó en investigaciones del marrajo dientuso en 2020.
S: SHK03	S51	Información sobre tintorera	Tarea 1 y Tarea 2.
S: SHK04	S54	Cantidad de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes de peces muertos y las liberaciones de peces vivos.	Tarea 1 y Tarea 2.
S: BYC01	S37	Facilitar guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	Venezuela utiliza las guías de identificación de tiburones facilitadas por la ICCAT y otras OROPs.
S: BYC02	S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	El programa de observadores no funcionó en 2020.
S: BYC03	S39	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	El programa de observadores no funcionó en 2020.

S: BYC04	S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	Dificultades para su realización por parte de la administración pesquera y científica.
S: BYC05	S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente	Nat Ven 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

PARTE II DEL INFORME ANUAL, SECCIÓN 3

Grupo	Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
GENERAL	M:GEN01	GEN0001	Informes anuales	25/09/2021
	M:GEN02	GEN0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Nat Ven 2021
	M:GEN03	GEN0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	14/08/2021
	M:GEN04	GEN0004	Fletamento de buques - informeresumido	No aplica. Venezuela no fletó ningún buque.
	M:GEN05	GEN0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No aplica. Venezuela no fletó ningún buque.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006a	Informes de transbordo en el mar	No aplica. Venezuela no realizó transbordo en el mar
	M:GEN06	GEN0006b	Informes de transbordo en puerto	No aplica. Venezuela no realizó transbordo en puerto.
	M:GEN07	GEN0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No aplica. Venezuela no realizó transbordo en puerto.
	M:GEN08	GEN0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	No aplica. Venezuela no realizó transbordo en el mar ni en puerto.
	M:GEN09	GEN0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente)	No aplica. Venezuela no realizó transbordos.

M:GEN10	GEN0010a	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	No aplica. Venezuela no realizó transbordos.
M:GEN10	GEN0010b	Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria	No aplica. Venezuela no realizó transbordos.
M:GEN11	GEN0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros pueden solicitar entrada	No aplica. Venezuela no realizó transbordos.
M:GEN12	GEN0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No aplica. Venezuela no ha otorgado acceso a buques de pesca extranjeros
M:GEN13	GEN0013	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	No aplica. Venezuela no ha otorgado acceso a buques de pesca extranjeros.
M:GEN14	GEN0014	Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable)	No aplica. Venezuela no ha otorgado acceso a buques de pesca extranjeros.
M:GEN15	GEN0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No aplica. Venezuela no ha otorgado acceso a buques de pesca extranjeros.
M:GEN16	GEN0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No aplica. Venezuela no ha otorgado acceso a buques de pesca extranjeros.
M:GEN17	GEN0017	Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación.	No aplica. Venezuela no ha otorgado acceso a buques de pesca extranjeros.
M:GEN18	GEN0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No aplica. Venezuela no ha otorgado acceso a buques de pesca extranjeros.
M:GEN19	GEN0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No aplica. Venezuela no ha otorgado acceso a buques de pesca extranjeros.
M:GEN20	GEN0020	Lista de buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior	En desarrollo el formato cp01.
M:GEN21	GEN0021	Informe de acciones internas para buques con eslora total de 20 m o superior	No se presentaron cambios con respecto al año anterior.

	M:GEN23	GEN0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	Dificultades para surealización.
	M:GEN24	GEN0024	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU	No aplica. Venezuela no tiene reportes de actividades IUU.
	M:GEN25	GEN0025	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	No aplica. Venezuela no tiene reportes de actividades IUU.
	M:GEN26	GEN0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No aplica. Venezuela no presenta datos de importación.
	M:GEN27	GEN0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	Venezuela no presenta datos sobre supuestos incumplimientos de las medidas ICCAT.
	M:GEN28	GEN0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	Venezuela no presenta datos sobre supuestos incumplimientos de las medidas ICCAT.
	M:GEN29	GEN0029	Avistamientos de buques	No aplica. Venezuela no realizó avistamiento.
	M:GEN30	GEN0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No aplica. Venezuela no realizó avistamiento.
	M:GEN31	GEN0031	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 aplica. Venezuela no tiene granjas de atún rojo.
	M:GEN32	GEN0032	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	No aplica. Venezuela no participó en ese programa.
	M:GEN33	GEN0033	Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	No aplica. Venezuela no participó en ese programa.
	M:GEN34	GEN0034	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	No aplica. Venezuela no realizó ninguna solicitud.
	M:GEN35	GEN0035	Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para la recuperación de observadores	No aplica. Venezuela no desarrollo EAP.

	M:GEN36	GEN0036	Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada	No aplica. Venezuela no desarrollo EAP.
	M:GEN37	GEN0037	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados	No aplica. Venezuela no participó en esta actividad.
	M:GEN38	GEN0038	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados	No aplica. Venezuela no ha presentado ALDFG.
	M:GEN39	GEN0039	Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional)	No aplica. Venezuela no ha tenido avistamiento de buques de pabellón extranjero o sin nacionalidad.
ATÚN ROJO	M:BFT01	BFT1001	Granjas de atún rojo	No aplica. Venezuela no tiene granjas de atún rojo.
	M:BFT02	BFT1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No aplica. Venezuela no tiene granjas de atún rojo.
	M:BFT03	BFT1003	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No aplica. Venezuela no tiene granjas de atún rojo.
	M:BFT04	BFT1004	Declaración/informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No aplica. Venezuela no tiene granjas de atún rojo.
	M:BFT05	BFT1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No aplica. Venezuela no tiene granjas de atún rojo.
	M:BFT07	BFT1007	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad	No aplica. Venezuela no tiene granjas de atún rojo.
	M:BFT08	BFT1008	Plan de capacidad de cría (y revisiones si procede)	No aplica. Venezuela no tiene granjas de atún rojo.
	M:BFT09	BFT1009	Modificaciones al plan de pesca	No aplica. Venezuela no tiene granjas de atún rojo.
		M:BFT10	BFT1010	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 18- 02
	M:BFT11	BFT1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2020	No aplica. Venezuela no tiene granjas de atún rojo.
	M:BFT12	BFT1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No aplica. Venezuela no tiene granjas de atún rojo.
	M:BFT13	BFT1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	No aplica. Venezuela no tiene granjas de atún rojo.
	M:BFT14	BFT1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No aplica. Venezuela no tiene granjas de atún rojo.
	M:BFT15	BFT1015	Mensajes VMS	No aplica. Venezuela no pesca atún rojo.
	M:BFT16	BFT1016	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	No aplica. Venezuela no pesca atún rojo.

	M:BFT17	BFT1017	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplica. Venezuela no pesca atún rojo.
	M:BFT18	BFT1018	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No aplica. Venezuela no pesca atún rojo.
	M:BFT19	BFT1019	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No aplica. Venezuela no pesca atún rojo.
	M:BFT20	BFT1020	Puertos de transbordo de atúnrojo	No aplica. Venezuela no pesca atún rojo.
	M:BFT21	BFT1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No aplica. Venezuela no pesca atún rojo.
	M:BFT22	BFT1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	No aplica. Venezuela no pesca atún rojo.
	M:BFT23	BFT1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	No aplica. Venezuela no pesca atún rojo.
	M:BFT24	BFT1024	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo	No aplica. Venezuela no pesca atún rojo.
	M:BFT25	BFT1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el mercado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No aplica. Venezuela no pesca atún rojo.
	M:BFT27	BFT1027	Informe anual BCD	No aplica. Venezuela no pesca atún rojo.
	M:BFT28	BFT1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No aplica. Venezuela no pesca atún rojo.
	M:BFT29	BFT1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No aplica. Venezuela no pesca atún rojo.
	M:BFT30	BFT1030	Legislación para el BCD	No aplica. Venezuela no pesca atún rojo.
	M:BFT31	BFT1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No aplica. Venezuela no pesca atún rojo.
	M:BFT32	BFT1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo, pero que se sabe o que se supone que han capturado atún rojo del este	No aplica. Venezuela no pesca atún rojo.
	M:BFT33	BFT1033	Datos necesarios para registrarse en el Sistema eBCD	No aplica. Venezuela no pesca atún rojo.
	M:BFT34	BFT1034	Informes de transferencias dentro de las granjas y controles aleatorios	No aplica. Venezuela no pesca atún rojo.
ESPECIES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	TRO2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	En desarrollo el formato cp01.
	M:TRO02	TRO2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	Tarea 1. 30/07/2021.

	M:TRO03	TRO2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No aplica. Venezuela no participó en investigaciones de actividades IUU.
	M:TRO06	TRO2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplica. Venezuela no emite documento estadístico.
	M:TRO07	TRO2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplica. Venezuela no emite documento estadístico.
	M:TRO09	TRO2009	Capturas trimestrales de tónidos tropicales	Inconvenientes para el envío de la información.
	M:TRO10	TRO2010	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S25).	No aplica. Venezuela no pesca con DCP.
	M:TRO11	TRO2011	Plan de pesca/ capacidad para los tónidos tropicales	En desarrollo.
	M:TRO13	TRO2013	Capturas mensuales de tónidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Inconvenientes para el envío de la información.
	M:TRO14	TRO2014	Capturas semanales de patudo	Inconvenientes para el envío de la información.
	M:TRO15	TRO2015	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de los límites de captura de patudo	No aplica. Venezuela no tiene asignado límites de capturas de patudo.
	M:TRO17	TRO2017	Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los tónidos tropicales	Venezuela no posee buques no autorizados a pescar tónidos tropicales.
	M:TRO18	TRO2018	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la TRO 2017	Venezuela no posee buques no autorizados a pescar tónidos tropicales.
	M:TRO19	TRO2019	Diferencia entre el esfuerzo pesquero de 2018 y el de 2020	No aplica. Venezuela no utiliza DCP.
	M:TRO20	TRO2020	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico	No aplica. Venezuela participa en ensayos de seguimiento electrónico.
PEZ ESPADA	M:SWO01	SWO3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplica. Venezuela no participa en este programa.
	M:SWO02	SWO3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplica. Venezuela no participa en este programa.
	M:SWO03	SWO3003	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplica. Venezuela no pesca en el mediterráneo.
	M:SWO04	SWO3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplica. Venezuela no pesca en el mediterráneo.

	M:SWO05	SWO3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplica. Venezuela no pesca en el mediterráneo.
	M:SWO06	SWO3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	No aplica. Venezuela no pesca en el mediterráneo.
	M:SWO07	SWO3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pezespada del norte	En desarrollo formato cp41.
	M:SWO10	SWO3010	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	No aplica. Venezuela no pesca en el mediterráneo.
	M:SWO11	SWO3011	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada delMediterráneo	No aplica. Venezuela no pesca en el mediterráneo.
	M:SWO12	SWO3012	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	No aplica. Venezuela no participó en programas de marcado.
	M:SWO13	SWO3013	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplica. Venezuela no dirige las capturas a SWO.
	M:SWO14	SWO3014	Lista de inspectores (yagencias)	No aplica. Venezuela no pesca en el mediterráneo.
	M:SWO15	SWO3015	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora total de 20m o superior para pez espada del norte	No aplica. Venezuela no dirige las capturas a SWO.
	M:SWO16	SWO3016	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora total de 20m o superior para pez espada del sur	No aplica. Venezuela no pesca pez espada del sur.
	M:SWO17	SWO3017	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	Nat Ven 2021.
	M:SWO18	SWO3018	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	No aplica. Venezuela no pesca pez espada del sur.
	M:SWO19	SWO3019	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No aplica. Venezuela no realizó inspección de JIS.
	M:SWO20	SWO3020	Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplica. Venezuela no pesca pez espada del mediterráneo.
ATÚN BLANCO				
	M:ALB03	ALB4003	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No aplica. Venezuela no pesca atún blanco del mediterráneo.
	M:ALB04	ALB4004	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	No aplica. Venezuela no dirige las capturas al atún blanco del norte.

	M:ALB05	ALB4005	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	No aplica. Venezuela no pesca atún blanco del sur.
	M:ALB06	ALB4006	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	Nat Ven 2021.
	M:ALB07	ALB4007	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	No aplica. Venezuela no pesca atún blanco del sur.
ISTIOFÓRIDOS	M:BIL01	BIL5001	Informe sobre la Implementación de las Recs 19- 05 y 16- 11.	En desarrollo la elaboración de la hoja de comprobación de istiophoridos.
	M:BIL04	BIL5004	Solicitud de exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías	Exentos. Datos presentados en Tarea 1 y 2.
	M:BIL05	BIL5005	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL	No aplica. Venezuela no realizó ensayos de seguimiento electrónico.
TIBURONES				
	M:SHK05	SHK7005	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	En desarrollo la elaboración de la hoja de comprobación de tiburones.
OTRAS ESPECIES DE CAPTURA FORTUITA	M:BYC01	BYC80 01	Información 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 la FAO	El programa de observadores de Venezuela en el año 2020 estuvo inactivo.
	M:BYC02	BYC80 02	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No aplica. existen muy poca o ninguna interacción con aves marinas.
	M:BYC03	BYC80 03	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	Nat Ven 2021.
MISCELÁNEA	M:SDP01	SDP90 01	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	No aplica. Venezuela no emite documentos estadísticos.
	M:MIX01	MISC90 02	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	

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 firmas 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.

Venezuela no tiene una pesquería dirigida a la captura de *T. alalunga* (atún albacora), sin embargo, a partir del año 2014 Venezuela ha aplicado medidas de descarte para la mencionada especie, tal como se refleja en la Tarea I (capturas nominales). Los ejemplares capturados deberán ser descartados, llevándose un registro en los cuadernos de bitácora, demostrando así, el grado de compromiso del país con las disposiciones internacionales en materia de ordenación y conservación de recursos.

A través la Resolución DM/N062-2012 publicada el 19 de junio de 2012, establece las medidas sobre conservación de tiburones en Venezuela; donde 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). A partir de enero de 2013 se puso en ejecución esta norma. Siguiendo dicha norma técnica, para el año 2020 se registraron los siguientes descartes por la flota industrial atunera: 496 kg de zorro ojón (*A. superciliosus*), 938 kg de *C. falciformis*, 358 kg de tiburón oceánico (*C. longimanus*) y 545 kg de *Sphyrna lewini*: entre estos 184 kg fueron ejemplares vivos y 2153 kg fueron ejemplares muertos.

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 se establecieron medidas de descarte para el atún albacora (*T. alalunga*) y la aguja blanca (*T. albidus*) desde el 15 de noviembre del 2020.

Tabla 1. Composición de la flota industrial venezolana en el océano atlántico centro occidental, según la capacidad de almacén, año 2020.

Capacidad Almacén (t)	BB	LL	PS	Total
00- 49		49		49
50 - 99	1	32		33
100 - 149	1			1
150 - 199		1		1
200 - 299				
300 - 399				
400 - 499				
500 - 599				
600 - 699			2	2
700 - 799				
800 - 899				
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 2020.

Especie	I	II	III	IV	Total	%
YFT	203,07	40,41	94,64	386,67	724,79	51,72
SKJ	76,87	216,26	101,77	208,04	602,94	43,02
BET				73,19	73,19	5,22
BLF					0,00	0,00
FRI				0,49	0,49	0,03
ALB					0,00	0,00
	279,94	256,67	196,41	668,39	1401,42	100,00
EFE (días)	30	47	114	103	294	

Tabla 3. Captura (t) y esfuerzo (días de pesca) de la flota cañera venezolana en el océano atlántico centro occidental durante el año 2020.

Especie	I	II	III	IV	Total	%
YFT	0	21,35	4,57	20,22	46,15	89,00
SKJ	2,79	2,04	0,26	0,44	5,52	10,65
BET			0,15		0,15	0,30
BLF			0,02		0,02	0,05
	2,79	23,39	5,01	20,66	51,85	100,00
EFE (días)	14	18	34	13	79	

Tabla 4. Captura (t) y esfuerzo (anzuelos) de la flota palangrera venezolana en el océano atlántico centro occidental durante el año 2020.

Especie/Trimestre	I	II	III	IV	Total	%
YFT	159,46	251,07	280,70	467,40	1158,63	56,02
BET	0,88	0,19	2,62	2,24	5,92	0,29
ALB	77,06	74,11	52,79	41,96	245,93	11,89
SWO	4,20	2,21	2,44	5,51	14,36	0,69
SAI	67,53	89,20	82,76	123,90	363,39	17,57
BUM	9,54	8,04	8,32	16,56	42,46	2,05
WHM	14,72	6,45	5,07	9,16	35,39	1,71
SPF	1,19	0,39	0,21	1,32	3,11	0,15
RSP	0,06	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,06	0,00
WAH	8,35	7,57	10,12	14,28	40,31	1,95
DOL	9,77	6,89	12,23	7,03	35,92	1,74
LEC	3,88	2,39	2,74	5,00	14,01	0,68
GBA	0,75	0,13	0,62	3,19	4,69	0,23
SKJ	1,01	3,27	2,58	0,82	7,67	0,37
BLF	0,02	0,41	0,65	1,18	2,27	0,11
BSH	10,72	15,54	12,50	19,98	58,74	2,84
SMA	0,72	1,19	1,38	4,37	7,67	0,37
LMA	0,47	0,78	0,33	0,13	1,72	0,08
TIG	0,04	0,09	0,04	0,41	0,59	0,03
CCS	0,03	0,00	0,12	0,22	0,37	0,02
CCE	0,00	0,00	0,07	0,00	0,07	0,00
PLS	2,03	1,98	4,78	10,09	18,88	0,91
STT	1,54	1,52	1,22	1,29	5,57	0,27
RMB	0,27	0,00	0,20	0,04	0,51	0,02
	374,25	473,43	484,48	736,07	2068,23	100,00
ESFUERZO	938212	1121480	1375860	2017496	5453048	

ANNUAL REPORT OF BOLIVIA¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA BOLIVIE
INFORME ANUAL DE BOLIVIA

SUMMARY

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 la 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 dispone todavía de 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 tónidos tropicales. Con las mejoras introducidas en el proceso de modernización indicado en el Informe Anual de 2019, 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 al día de hoy, que en adición se está mejorando. Aunada 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.

RÉSUMÉ

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 la 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 dispone todavía de 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 tónidos tropicales. Con las mejoras introducidas en el proceso de modernización indicado en el Informe Anual de 2019, 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 al día de hoy, que en adición se está mejorando. Aunada 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.

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 la 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 dispone todavía de 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 tónidos tropicales. Con las mejoras introducidas en el proceso de modernización indicado en el Informe Anual de 2019, 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 al día de hoy, que en adición se está mejorando. Aunada 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.

¹ V.Almte. José Luis Velásquez Ortiz, Director General de Intereses Marítimos, Fluviales, Lacustres y de Marina Mercante.

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 2020, no existió actividad de pesca ni otras operaciones de apoyo ni conexas durante el período que se reporta.

No obstante, el Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia mantiene un interés prolongado en las pesquerías bajo la autoridad de la Comisión, especialmente en lo que se refiere a túnidos tropicales.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

A continuación, se presentan los formularios de cumplimiento y estadística, reflejando cero (0) capturas durante 2020, 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.

ANEXO 1 A LA PARTE I DEL INFORME ANULA (INFORME CIENTÍFICO)

Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº req. anterior]	Requisito	Respuesta
S: GEN01	S01	Informes anuales (científico)	2021/09/14
S: GEN02	S02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	2021/07/30 Bolivia no contó con buques pesqueros autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.
S: GEN03	S03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	2021/07/30 Bolivia no realizó capturas de túnidos ni de especies afines, toda vez que no contó con buques pesqueros autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio ni tuvo actividad de pesca durante el período del presente informe.
S: GEN04	S04	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CE)	2021/07/30 Bolivia no obtuvo información de captura-esfuerzo que reportar, debido a que no contó con buques pesqueros autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio ni tuvo actividad de pesca durante el período del presente informe.
S: GEN05	S05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	2021/07/30 Bolivia no realizó muestreos de tallas, por cuanto que no contó con buques pesqueros autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio ni tuvo actividad de pesca durante el período del informe.
S: GEN06	S06	Estimaciones de captura por talla de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	2021/07/30 Bolivia no dispuso de tales estimaciones debido a que no contó con buques pesqueros autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio ni tuvo actividad de pesca durante el período del informe.
S: GEN07	S07	Prospecciones de marcado científico (inventarios)	2021/07/30 Bolivia no efectuó prospecciones de marcado científico, toda vez que no contó con buques autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio ni tuvo actividad de pesca durante el período del informe.

N° req. (IOMS)	[N° req. anterior]	Requisito	Respuesta
S: GEN08	S08	Declaración de mercado convencional (marcado/recuperación)	2021/07/29 Bolivia no dispuso de información sobre mercado convencional que declarar, por cuanto no contó con buques pesqueros autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio ni tuvo actividad de pesca durante el período del informe.
S: GEN09	S09	Declaración de mercado electrónico (marcado/recuperación)	2021/07/30 Bolivia no dispuso de información sobre mercado electrónico que declarar, debido a que no contó con buques pesqueros autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio ni tuvo actividad de pesca durante el período del presente informe.
S: GEN10	S10	Datos del programa de observadores nacionales de Tarea 3	2021/07/30 Bolivia no dispuso de un programa de observadores nacionales en funcionamiento durante el período del presente informe.
S: GEN11	S11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14	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.
S: GEN12	S12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	No aplicable Bolivia no recopiló información ni datos sobre Sargassum pelágico, durante el período del presente informe.
S: GEN13	S13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	2021/07/30 Bolivia no contó con buques pesqueros autorizados para operar en el Mediterráneo en pesquerías de palangre pelágico ni de arpón durante el período del presente informe.
S: BFT01	S15	Muestras de talla de sacrificio en las granjas de Tarea 2 (BFT)	2021/07/30 Bolivia no realizó muestreos de talla de sacrificio toda vez que no contó con granjas de atún rojo ni participó en actividades de su cría durante el período del presente informe.
S: BFT02	S16	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 de las cámaras estereoscópicas (salidas de datos brutos de BFT) O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo	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	S17	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 de las cámaras estereoscópicas (informes resumidos en el momento de la de introducción en jaulas)	2021/07/30 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.

N° req. (IOMS)	[N° req. anterior]	Requisito	Respuesta
S: BFT04	S18	Datos del programa de observadores nacionales de Tarea 3 (BFT)	2021/07/30 Bolivia no dispuso de un programa interno de observadores en funcionamiento durante el período del presente informe.
S: BFT05	S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del oeste que se van a emprender	No aplicable Bolivia no contempló emprender programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del oeste durante el período del presente informe.
S: BFT06	S22	Actualizaciones de índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	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	S23	Información procedente de la investigación del ICCAT GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	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.
S: BFT09	S53	Informe sobre las actividades científicas realizadas por los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	No aplicable 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: TRO01	S24	Información de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT/SKJ, incluidos descartes	No aplicable Bolivia no dispuso de información de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT/SKJ, ni sobre descartes, toda vez que no contó con buques pesqueros autorizados para pescar túnidos tropicales con eslora de 20 m o superior en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.
S: TRO02	S25	Planes de ordenación para el uso de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye medidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico)	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	S44	Información sobre los DCP de Tarea 3 (tropicales) (mes, cuadrículas 1x1, tipo de DCP, etc.)	2021/07/30 Bolivia no obtuvo información sobre los DCP, toda vez que no operó pesquerías con DCP en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.
S: TRO04	S45	Datos de los barcos auxiliares de Tarea 3 sobre las pesquerías tropicales (BB/PS)	2021/07/30 Bolivia no obtuvo datos de barcos auxiliares en las pesquerías tropicales, toda vez que no operó pesquerías con DCP en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.

N° req. (IOMS)	[N° req. anterior]	Requisito	Respuesta
S: TRO09	S46	Datos del programa de observadores nacionales de Tarea 3 (tropicales)	2021/07/30 Bolivia no dispuso de un programa nacional de observadores en funcionamiento, toda vez que no contó con buques que pesquen especies de túnidos tropicales durante el período del presente informe.
S: TRO10	S46b	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	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	S47	Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto de Tarea 3 (tropicales)	2021/07/30 Bolivia no obtuvo datos de un programa de muestreo en puerto, toda vez que no contó con puertos donde tenga lugar el desembarque o transbordo de BET/YFT/SK durante el período del presente informe.
S: TRO07	S48	Datos históricos de lances en DPC	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: TRO09	S58	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico	2021/07/30 Bolivia no realizó ensayos de seguimiento electrónico, toda vez que no contó con buques que hayan pescado túnidos tropicales durante el período del presente informe.
S: BIL03	S55	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto	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	S56	Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala	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	S57	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL	2021/07/30 Bolivia no efectuó ensayos de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico con interacciones con BIL durante el período del presente informe.
S: SHK01	S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	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.

N° req. (IOMS)	[N° req. anterior]	Requisito	Respuesta
S: SHK02	S50	Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso	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	S51	Información sobre tintorera	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	S54	Cantidad de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes de peces muertos y las liberaciones de peces vivos.	2021/07/30 Bolivia no tuvo actividad de pesca relacionada con el marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte, toda vez que no autorizó a capturar, retener a bordo, transbordar, desembarcar ni a liberar dicha especie durante el período del presente informe.
S: BYC01	S37	Facilitar guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	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	S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	2021/07/30 Bolivia no contó con pesquerías que interactuaran con tortugas marinas en la zona del Convenio durante el período del informe, toda vez que no contó con buques pesqueros autorizados.
S: BYC03	S39	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10- 10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	2021/07/30 Bolivia no contó con pesquerías de palangre que interactuaran ni registraran capturas fortuitas de aves marinas en la zona del Convenio durante el período del informe, toda vez que no contó con buques pesqueros autorizados ni con un programa de observadores científicos.
S: BYC04	S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	No aplicable 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	S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente	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

PARTE II DEL INFORME ANUAL, SECCIÓN 3

Grupo	Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
GENERAL	M:GEN01	GEN0001	Informes anuales	2021/09/14 Es preciso destacar que Bolivia no contó con buques autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio ni llevó a cabo actividades de pesca durante el período del presente informe
	M:GEN02	GEN0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	2021/09/14 Bolivia continúa avanzando en un proceso interno para la mejora en el cumplimiento de las obligaciones de comunicación con la Comisión, cuyos resultados se espera que se reflejen en el presente año 2021
	M:GEN03	GEN0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	2021/08/14 Bolivia informó a la Secretaría antes de la fecha límite que no contó con capturas de las especies implicadas, motivo por el cual no suministró el formulario CP13-COC_Sec.xlsx relativo a “capturas”, “talla” y “exceso - remanente de captura”
	M:GEN04	GEN0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No aplicable Bolivia no celebró contratos de fletamentos de buques con pabellón de otras CPC durante el período del presente informe.
	M:GEN05	GEN0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No aplicable Bolivia no celebró contratos de fletamentos de buques con otras CPC durante el período del presente informe.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006a	Informes de transbordo en el mar	No aplicable Bolivia no contó con buques que hayan realizado transbordos en el mar durante el período del presente informe.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006b	Informes de transbordo en puerto	No aplicable Bolivia no contó con buques que hayan realizado transbordos en puerto durante el período del presente informe.
	M:GEN07	GEN0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	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)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:GEN08	GEN0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	No aplicable 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	GEN0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente)	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:GEN10	GEN0010a	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	No aplicable Bolivia no designó puertos a los cuales se haya concedido acceso a buques pesqueros extranjeros durante el período del presente informe.
	M:GEN10	GEN0010b	Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria	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	GEN0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros pueden solicitar entrada	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	GEN0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	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:GEN13	GEN0013	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	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	GEN0014	Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable)	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)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:GEN15	GEN0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	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	GEN0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	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	GEN0017	Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación.	2021/09/14 Bolivia no participó en arreglos ni acuerdos bilaterales que permitieran un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación durante el período del presente informe.
	M:GEN18	GEN0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No aplicable Bolivia no estableció ningún acuerdo de acceso durante el período del presente informe.
	M:GEN19	GEN0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No aplicable Bolivia no estableció ningún acuerdo de acceso durante el período del presente informe.
	M:GEN20	GEN0020	Lista de buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior	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	GEN0021	Informe de acciones internas para buques con eslora total de 20 m o superior	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	GEN0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	2021/09/14 Bolivia no contó con buques de pesca deportiva ni de recreo autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio ni ha registrado capturas en esas pesquerías durante el período del presente informe.
	M:GEN24	GEN0024	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU	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.

Grupo	N° req. (IOMS)	[N° de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:GEN25	GEN0025	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	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.
	M:GEN26	GEN0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	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	GEN0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	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	GEN0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	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	GEN0029	Avistamientos de buques	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	GEN0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	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)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:GEN31	GEN0031	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 aplicable Bolivia no participó en el intercambio voluntario de personal de inspección durante el período del presente informe.
	M:GEN32	GEN0032	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	No aplicable Bolivia no participó en el intercambio voluntario de personal de inspección durante el período del presente informe.
	M:GEN33	GEN0033	Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	No aplicable Bolivia no participó en el intercambio voluntario de personal de inspección durante el período del presente informe.
	M:GEN34	GEN0034	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	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	GEN0035	Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para la recuperación de observadores	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	GEN0036	Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada	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.
	M:GEN37	GEN0037	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados	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	GEN0038	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados	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	GEN0039	Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional)	No aplicable Bolivia no contó con buques de pesca autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.

Grupo	Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
				Una vez Bolivia disponga de una flota que enarbore el pabellón nacional, se proporcionarán los puntos de contacto para el intercambio de información sobre avistamiento de buques.
ATÚN ROJO	M:BFT01	BFT1001	Granjas de atún rojo	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	BFT1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	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	BFT1003	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	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	BFT1004	Declaración/informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No aplicable Bolivia no participó en actividades de cría de atún rojo en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.
	M:BFT05	BFT1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	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	BFT1007	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad	No aplicable Bolivia no contó con buques autorizados con licencia para pescar atún rojo del este durante el período del presente informe.
	M:BFT08	BFT1008	Plan de capacidad de cría (y revisiones si procede)	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	BFT1009	Modificaciones al plan de pesca	No aplicable Bolivia no pescó atún rojo en el Atlántico este ni en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.
	M:BFT10	BFT1010	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 18-02	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	BFT1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2020	No aplicable Bolivia no contó con buques que pescaran atún rojo del este durante el período del presente informe.

Grupo	Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:BFT12	BFT1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No aplicable Bolivia no pescó atún rojo en el Atlántico este ni en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.
	M:BFT13	BFT1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	No aplicable Bolivia no pescó, no crió ni transportó atún rojo en el Atlántico este ni en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.
	M:BFT14	BFT1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No aplicable Bolivia no participó en operaciones de pesca conjunta en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.
	M:BFT15	BFT1015	Mensajes VMS	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	BFT1016	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	No aplicable Bolivia no participó en el programa conjunto de la CICAA de inspección internacional durante el período del presente informe.
	M:BFT17	BFT1017	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplicable Bolivia no participó en el programa conjunto de la CICAA de inspección internacional durante el período del presente informe.
	M:BFT18	BFT1018	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No aplicable Bolivia no participó en el programa conjunto de la CICAA de inspección internacional durante el período del presente informe.
	M:BFT19	BFT1019	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No aplicable Bolivia no participó en el programa conjunto de la CICAA de inspección internacional durante el período del presente informe.
	M:BFT20	BFT1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No aplicable Bolivia no pescó atún rojo en el Atlántico este ni en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.
	M:BFT21	BFT1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No aplicable Bolivia no pescó atún rojo en el Atlántico este ni en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.
	M:BFT22	BFT1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	No aplicable Bolivia no pescó atún rojo en el Atlántico este ni en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.

Grupo	Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:BFT23	BFT1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	No aplicable Bolivia no pescó atún rojo en el Atlántico oeste durante el período del presente informe.
	M:BFT24	BFT1024	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo	No aplicable Bolivia no pescó atún rojo en el Atlántico este ni en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.
	M:BFT25	BFT1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el mercado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No aplicable Bolivia no pescó atún rojo en el Atlántico oeste durante el período del presente informe.
	M:BFT27	BFT1027	Informe anual BCD	No aplicable Bolivia no importó ni exportó atún rojo durante el periodo del 1 de enero al 31 de diciembre de 2020.
	M:BFT28	BFT1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	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	BFT1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No aplicable Bolivia no exportó ni reexportó atún rojo durante el período del presente informe.
	M:BFT30	BFT1030	Legislación para el BCD	No aplicable Bolivia no exportó ni reexportó atún rojo durante el período del presente informe.
	M:BFT31	BFT1031	Resumen de mercado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No aplicable Bolivia no contó con un programa de marcado con marcas de cola durante el período del presente informe.
	M:BFT32	BFT1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo, pero que se sabe o que se supone que han capturado atún rojo del este	No aplicable 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	BFT1033	Datos necesarios para registrarse en el Sistema eBCD	No aplicable Bolivia no participó en la captura, cría ni comercio de atún rojo durante el período del presente informe.
	M:BFT34	BFT1034	Informes de transferencias dentro de las granjas y controles aleatorios	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)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
ESPECIES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	TRO2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	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	TRO2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	2021/07/30 Bolivia no contó con buques que pescaran patudo/rabil/listado en 2020 ni que apoyaran esta actividad pesquera.
	M:TRO03	TRO2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No aplicable Bolivia no contó con buques que hayan realizado presuntamente actividades IUU durante el período del presente informe
	M:TRO06	TRO2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplicable Bolivia no importó patudo congelado durante el período del presente informe.
	M:TRO07	TRO2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplicable Bolivia no exportó patudo congelado ni ningún tipo de pez espada durante el período del presente informe.
	M:TRO09	TRO2009	Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	No aplicable Bolivia no capturó túnidos tropicales en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.
	M:TRO10	TRO2010	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S25).	No aplicable Bolivia no plantó DCP para capturar túnidos tropicales en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.
	M:TRO11	TRO2011	Plan de pesca/ capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	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	TRO2013	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No aplicable Bolivia no operó pesquerías de túnidos tropicales con palangre ni cerco en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.

Grupo	Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:TRO14	TRO2014	Capturas semanales de patudo	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	TRO2015	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de los límites de captura de patudo	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	TRO2017	Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales	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	TRO2018	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la TRO 2017	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:TRO19	TRO2019	Diferencia entre el esfuerzo pesquero de 2018 y el de 2020	No aplicable Bolivia no pescó túnidos tropicales en la zona del Convenio en 2020.
	M:TRO20	TRO2020	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico	No aplicable Bolivia no pescó túnidos tropicales en la zona del Convenio en 2020.
PEZ ESPADA	M:SWO01	SWO3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplicable Bolivia no importó ningún tipo de pez espada durante el período del presente informe.
	M:SWO02	SWO3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplicable Bolivia no exportó patudo congelado ni ningún tipo de pez espada durante el período del presente informe.
	M:SWO03	SWO3003	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	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	SWO3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable Bolivia no operó pesquerías deportivas/de recreo en el Mediterráneo que pudieran capturar pez espada durante el período del presente informe.

Grupo	Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:SWO05	SWO3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplicable Bolivia no pescó stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo con arpón o palangre durante 2019.
	M:SWO06	SWO3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	No aplicable Bolivia no pescó SWO en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.
	M:SWO07	SWO3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	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	SWO3010	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	No aplicable Bolivia no autorizó el desembarque de pez espada del Mediterráneo en sus puertos durante el período del presente informe.
	M:SWO11	SWO3011	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable Bolivia no pescó SWO en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.
	M:SWO12	SWO3012	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	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	SWO3013	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplicable Bolivia no participó en el programa conjunto de la CICAA de inspección internacional durante el período del presente informe.
	M:SWO14	SWO3014	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No aplicable Bolivia no participó en el programa conjunto de la CICAA de inspección internacional durante el período del presente informe.
	M:SWO15	SWO3015	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora total de 20m o superior para pez espada del norte	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	SWO3016	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora total de 20m o superior para pez espada del sur	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	SWO3017	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	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.

Grupo	Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:SWO18	SWO3018	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	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.
	M:SWO19	SWO3019	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No aplicable Bolivia no participó en el programa conjunto de la CICAA de inspección internacional durante el período del presente informe.
	M:SWO20	SWO3020	Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable Bolivia no pescó pez espada del Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.
ATÚN BLANCO				
	M:ALB03	ALB4003	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No aplicable Bolivia no autorizó a ningún buque a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.
	M:ALB04	ALB4004	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	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	ALB4005	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	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	ALB4006	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	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	ALB4007	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	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.
ISTIOFÓRIDOS				
	M:BIL01	BIL5001	Informe sobre la Implementación de las Recs 19-05 y 16- 11.	No aplicable Bolivia no contó con buques autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio y que pudieran capturar istiofóridos, independientemente de si los istiofóridos son o no la especie objetivo, durante el período del presente informe.

Grupo	N° req. (IOMS)	[N° de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:BIL04	BIL5004	Solicitud de exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías	No aplicable Bolivia no es una CPC costera no en desarrollo ni registró capturas de agujas/SPF para consumo local por parte de la pesca costera artesanal, de subsistencia ni de pequeña escala.
	M:BIL05	BIL5005	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL	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	SHK7005	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	No aplicable Bolivia no contó con buques autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe, ni en períodos anteriores. Asimismo, el grupo de especies de tiburones no ha alertado sobre posibles interacciones de buques bajo pabellón de Bolivia con estas especies, lo que es coherente con la inexistencia de buques bolivianos autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio. 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.
OTRAS ESPECIES DE CAPTURA FORTUITA				
	M:BYC01	BYC8001	Información 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 la FAO	2021/09/14 Bolivia no contó con 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. De esa cuenta, las normas relevantes de las Recomendaciones 10-09 y 13-11 están vigentes para Bolivia.

Grupo	Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:BYC02	BYC8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	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	BYC8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	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	SDP9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	2021/09/14 Bolivia no implementó un sistema piloto electrónico de documento estadístico distinto del eBCD de la CICAA en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.
	M:MIX01	MISC9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	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.

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, con es el caso en la CICA. 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, pero en 2021 se considera que tales dificultades ya han sido superadas. 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 2020, the number of our authorized fishing vessels in ICCAT waters was 85 with 55 targeting bigeye tuna and 30 targeting albacore, and the total catch of tuna and tuna-like species was about 26,072 t. Albacore was the most dominant species, which accounted for 51% of the total catch in weight, followed by bigeye tuna with catch accounting for 35% of the total catch. In general, Chinese Taipei fully implemented ICCAT conservation and management measures in 2020. 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 Jan 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 the 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 the ICCAT for 2020. 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 sharks, hammerhead sharks, oceanic whitetip sharks, silky sharks, and north Atlantic shortfin mako. We have carried out a scientific observer program in the ICCAT waters since 2002. In 2020, 14 observers were deployed on fishing vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean, and the observer coverage rate was 5.72% and 6.49% for albacore and bigeye tuna fleets, respectively. The research programs conducted by scientists in 2021 included the researches on bigeye tuna, albacore tuna, and swordfish. The research results were presented at the inter-sessional working group meetings and regular meetings of 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

In 2020, the number of our authorized fishing vessels in ICCAT waters was 85 with 55 targeting bigeye tuna and 30 targeting albacore, and the total catch of tuna and tuna-like species was about 26,072 t. Albacore was the most dominant species, which accounted for 51% of the total catch in weight, followed by bigeye tuna with catch accounting for 35% of the total catch. In general, Chinese Taipei fully implemented ICCAT conservation and management measures in 2020. 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 Jan 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 the 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 the ICCAT for 2020. 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 sharks, hammerhead sharks, oceanic whitetip sharks, silky sharks, and north Atlantic shortfin mako. We have carried out a scientific observer program in the ICCAT waters since 2002. In 2020, 14 observers were deployed on fishing vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean, and the observer coverage rate was 5.72% and 6.49% for albacore and bigeye tuna fleets, respectively. The research programs conducted by scientists in 2021 included the researches on bigeye tuna, albacore tuna, and swordfish. The research results were presented at the inter-sessional working group meetings and regular meetings of 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.

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RESUMEN

In 2020, the number of our authorized fishing vessels in ICCAT waters was 85 with 55 targeting bigeye tuna and 30 targeting albacore, and the total catch of tuna and tuna-like species was about 26,072 t. Albacore was the most dominant species, which accounted for 51% of the total catch in weight, followed by bigeye tuna with catch accounting for 35% of the total catch. In general, Chinese Taipei fully implemented ICCAT conservation and management measures in 2020. 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 Jan 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 the 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 the ICCAT for 2020. 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 sharks, hammerhead sharks, oceanic whitetip sharks, silky sharks, and north Atlantic shortfin mako. We have carried out a scientific observer program in the ICCAT waters since 2002. In 2020, 14 observers were deployed on fishing vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean, and the observer coverage rate was 5.72% and 6.49% for albacore and bigeye tuna fleets, respectively. The research programs conducted by scientists in 2021 included the researches on bigeye tuna, albacore tuna, and swordfish. The research results were presented at the inter-sessional working group meetings and regular meetings of 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.

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 2020, the number of our authorized fishing vessels in ICCAT waters was 85 with 55 targeting bigeye tuna and 30 targeting albacore.

Figure 1 shows annual geographic distributions of fishing efforts (number of hooks) from 2018 to 2020. 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 2018 to 2020. 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 2020, the total catch of our longline fishery was 26,072 t with 13,400 t of albacore; 9,226 t of bigeye tuna; 870 t of yellowfin tuna; 511 t of swordfish; 1,217 t of blue shark, 52 t of South Atlantic stock of shortfin mako; and 796 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 I 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 Chinese Taipei 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. 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 2018, 2019 and 2020, there were 19, 21, and 14 observers deployed on the fishing vessels in the Atlantic Ocean, respectively. In 2020, the coverage rates of observers on albacore and bigeye tuna vessels were 5.72% and 6.49%, 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 2021, the following research results were presented at the inter-sessional working group meetings and regular meetings of SCRS:

- Catch and effort standardization for bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) caught in the Chinese Taipei distant-water longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean (SCRS/2021/059). It showed regional abundance indices of bigeye tuna developed for the Chinese Taipei longline using generalized linear models (GLM). The targeting effect was derived from a cluster analysis based on catch composition and was accounted for in the GLM analysis. For the main fishing ground of bigeye tuna in the tropical area (Region 2), the trend was increased from the late 1990 and decreased from 2005, but showed a slightly decreasing trend in recent years.
- Developing abundance index of bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) for the Chinese Taipei longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean using boosted regression trees (SCRS/2021/060). It showed an alternative standardization approach to the generalized linear model used for the Chinese Taipei longline index, based on a boosted regression tree analysis. The alternative standardization showed similar model performance, significant factors, interaction terms, and overall index to the GLM. The primary difference was in the index values for the first three years of the time series, which showed higher values and steeper decline compared to the GLM.
- Size composition of bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) caught in the Chinese Taipei distant-water longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean (SCRS/2021/061). It showed a review of the size composition of BET catches from the Chinese Taipei longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean since 1995. The analysis compared the size distributions collected by fishers and by observers in the tropical area (15°N-15°S). The authors indicated a comparable size distribution when a sufficient number of measurements is collected by each source (100 thousand Fishers, and 10 thousand Observers). It was noted that the mean size of BET caught in this region has increased and the relative proportion of large fish (> 145 cm SFL) has increased, while the smaller fish (85-110 cm SFL) has decreased. The authors indicated that size analyses were done by vessel, and that increase in mean size correspond to shifts in the fishing strategy of the fleet, where larger fish are caught closer to the west coast of Africa and in southern latitudes, while the smaller fish are found mainly in the tropical open ocean waters. Similar patterns were found for both data collection system by captains and observers, particularly for the period from 2002 to 2019.

- Biological samples of swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) collected by observers from the Chinese Taipei longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean during 2019-2020 (SCRS/2021/095). The objectives of this study were to summarize the biological samples of swordfish under the observer program and to examine the samples by fish size, month, and location for further analysis of the biological parameters. In total, 66 swordfish were sampled from the Chinese Taipei tuna longline fleet, including 28 females and 38 males during 2019-2020. There were 63 individuals recorded with length data, for which 49 anal fin spines and 29 otoliths were collected. Small swordfish under 120 cm LJFL were sampled with length and spine samples for both males and females. Male samples were available throughout the year, while females were only sampled for half year from August to next January. Fish including those smaller than 90 cm LJFL were sampled with otoliths and spines available, and have been sent to the laboratory for ageing analysis to determine the age of the fish.
- Size composition of swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) caught in the Chinese Taipei longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean (SCRS/2021/096). It provided the available fishery information regarding to size structure of swordfish in the Atlantic Ocean from the Chinese Taipei distant-water longline fishery during the period from 2002 to 2020. Size data were available from the data collection system and comparison was made to explore potentially inconsistent trends between the data from logbooks by captains and records from onboard observers. Small fish of swordfish were recorded by observers, but not shown in the logbooks records because the captains and crews did not catch the fish onboard and released, but some of the fish were recorded by the observers. Swordfish that were caught larger than 130 cm LJFL account for a larger proportion of the catch. The pattern in mean length seems to stabilize during the recent period from 2002-2019. Larger and juvenile fish were captured in open waters of tropical Atlantic Ocean.
- Updated Standardized CPUE of albacore tuna (*Thunnus alalunga*) caught in the Chinese Taipei tuna longline fishery in the North Atlantic Ocean to 2020 (SCRS/2021/114). It showed the updated standardized CPUE of albacore tuna caught in the Chinese Taipei tuna longline fishery in the North Atlantic Ocean from 1999 to 2020. The index included the factors latitude, longitude, and its interaction to possible address changes in targeting in the period. The standardized CPUE of albacore started to increase slightly from 1999 until 2014, and then decrease to a relatively stable level during 2015-2020. In general, the trend remains stable over the recent decade from 2010 to 2020.

2.3 Bycatch and discard information

There were 17 shark species recorded by observers in the Atlantic Ocean during 2018-2020. It was observed that 30.5% of hooked sharks in number were released alive, 18.3% were retained onboard, and 51.2% were dead discarded. The retained shark species were mainly blue shark (98.2%) and shortfin mako shark (1.8%). The dead discarded sharks were mainly blue shark, crocodile shark, and bigeye thresher.

2.4 Incidental catch information

There were 4 species of 61 sea turtles, including leatherback turtle, olive ridley turtle, loggerhead turtle, and green turtle, recorded by our observers of being caught incidentally in the Atlantic Ocean during 2018-2020. It was noted that higher incidental catch rates of sea turtles were observed in tropical areas.

In the same period, there were 37 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/50°W-15°E. The major bycatch species identified were black-browed albatross, spectacled petrel, and great shearwater.

There were 2 species of three marine mammals recorded by observers in the Atlantic Ocean during 2018-2020. The species identified were pantropical spotted dolphin and false-killer whale.

REPORTING SUMMARY SCIENTIFIC REQUIREMENTS

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:GEN01	S01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	2021/9/15
S:GEN02	S02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	2021/4/23 2021/4/6 2021/7/29
S:GEN03	S03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	2021/7/29
S:GEN04	S04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	2021/4/23 2021/4/6 2021/7/29
S:GEN05	S05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	2021/7/29
S:GEN06	S06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	2021/7/29
S:GEN07	S07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Chinese Taipei retrieved conventional taggings in the Atlantic from January 2020 to August 2021.
S:GEN08	S08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	2020/3/30 2021/3/17
S:GEN09	S09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei didn't retrieve electronic taggings in the Atlantic from January 2020 to August 2021.
S:GEN10	S10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	2021/7/29
S:GEN11	S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	2021/7/29
S:GEN12	S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei's vessels didn't fish in the area of Sargassun.
S:GEN13	S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei prohibited fishing vessels operating in the Mediterranean.
S:BFT01	S15	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	Not applicable. No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei since 2007.
S:BFT02	S16	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras (BFT raw data outputs) OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Not applicable. No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei since 2007.
S:BFT03	S17	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras (BFT at time of caging summary reports)	Not applicable. No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei since 2007.
S:BFT04	S18	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Not applicable. No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei since 2007.
S:BFT05	S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable. No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei since 2007.
S:BFT06	S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable. No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei since 2007.
S:BFT07	S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable. No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei since 2007.
S:BFT09	S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	Not applicable. No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei since 2007.
S:TRO01	S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards	2021/7/29

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:TRO02	S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei's longline vessels didn't use fish aggregation devices.
S:TRO03	S44	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei's longline vessels didn't use fish aggregation devices.
S:TRO04	S45	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei had neither purse seine nor baitboat fisheries in the Atlantic Ocean.
S:TRO05	S46	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	2021/4/23 2021/7/29
S:TRO10	S46b	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Chinese Taipei didn't implement the trials on electronic monitoring in the Atlantic Ocean.
S:TRO06	S47	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	2021/4/23 2021/7/29
S:TRO07	S48	Historical FAD set data	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei's longline vessels didn't use fish aggregation devices.
S:TRO09	S58	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Chinese Taipei didn't implement the trials on electronic monitoring in the Atlantic Ocean.
S:BIL03	S55	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	2021/7/29
S:BIL04	S56	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei didn't have artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries operating in the Atlantic Ocean.
S:BIL05	S57	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Chinese Taipei is developing the EM that would fit its fleet operating in the Atlantic Ocean. However, due to COVID-19, trials were unable to be commenced.
S:SHK01	S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Chinese Taipei implemented the observer programs and logbook programs to collect sharks data and submitted related information to the ICCAT Secretariat.
S:SHK02	S50	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	2021/7/29
S:SHK03	S51	Information on blue shark	2021/7/29
S:SHK04	S54	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases	2021/7/29
S:BYC01	S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Chinese Taipei published identification guides for sharks, seabirds, turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area.
S:BYC02	S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	2021/7/29
S:BYC03	S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	2021/7/29

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:BYC04	S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei didn't have artisanal fisheries operating in the Atlantic Ocean.
S:BYC05	S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	2021/9/15, 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

All information required by ICCAT Recommendations, if applicable, was submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat within the required timeframe.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
GENERAL	M:GEN01	GEN0001	Annual Reports	2021/09/15
	M:GEN02	GEN0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	2021/09/15
	M:GEN03	GEN0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	2021/08/13
	M:GEN04	GEN0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei is not the CPC that charters vessels from other CPCs.
	M:GEN05	GEN0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	2021/08/20 2021/08/12; 2021/07/14 2021/03/10; 2021/03/02 2020/11/25; 2020/11/06 2020/09/15; 2020/09/14 2020/08/28; 2020/06/16 2020/05/15; 2020/01/03 2019/12/31; 2019/10/08
	M:GEN06	GEN0006a	Transshipment reports - at sea	2021/09/15
	M:GEN06	GEN0006b	Transshipment reports in - port	2021/09/15
	M:GEN07	GEN0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	157 transshipment declarations were sent by captains of carrier vessels within 24hrs of the completion of at-sea transshipment from 01/01/2020 to 31/12/2020
	M:GEN08	GEN0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	2021/06/04; 2021/06/28 2021/06/04; 2021/03/18 2020/12/31; 2020/12/09 2020/07/17; 2020/06/08 2020/05/27; 2019/12/31
	M:GEN09	GEN0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	2021/06/04; 2021/06/28 2021/06/04; 2021/03/18 2020/12/31; 2020/12/09 2020/07/17; 2020/06/08 2020/05/27; 2019/12/31
	M:GEN10	GEN0010a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	2017/10/02
	M:GEN10	GEN0010b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	2017/10/02, updated on 2020/09/30

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:GEN11	GEN0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	2017/10/2
	M:GEN12	GEN0012	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	2017/10/2
	M:GEN13	GEN0013	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No foreign fishing vessel carrying ICCAT-managed species from the ICCAT Convention Area was denied entry or use of port after Rec 18-09 took effect.
	M:GEN14	GEN0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement were found.
	M:GEN15	GEN0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Ditto.
	M:GEN16	GEN0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	2021/05/27
	M:GEN17	GEN0017	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Not applicable. No bilateral or multilateral agreement/arrangements were entered into.
	M:GEN18	GEN0018	Access agreements and changes	After 2017/06/29, there were no access agreement.
	M:GEN19	GEN0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. No access agreement after 2017/06/29.
	M:GEN20	GEN0020	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	There were 85 authorized vessels in 2020, and there are 84 authorized vessels in the recent 2021. 2021/08/25; 2021/08/18 2021/06/21; 2021/06/17 2021/04/13; 2021/03/17 2020/12/28; 2020/12/17 2020/11/13; 2020/09/23 2020/08/12; 2020/07/27 2020/02/26; 2020/01/14 2019/12/31; 2019/12/25
	M:GEN21	GEN0021	Vessels 20 m LOA or greater internal actions report	No changes from the previous year.
	M:GEN23	GEN0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable. No sport and recreational fisheries in the Atlantic Ocean.
	M:GEN24	GEN0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	No information on presumed IUU activities was submitted to the Secretariat.
	M:GEN25	GEN0025	Comments on IUU allegations	With respect to F/V Ocean Star No.2, we will provide an updated report to the Commission 30 days before the Commission meeting.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:GEN26	GEN0026	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	2020/09/15
	M:GEN27	GEN0027	Data on non-compliance	No documented information on suspected non-compliance was submitted to the Secretariat.
	M:GEN28	GEN0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable. No suspected non-compliance information was received from the Secretariat.
	M:GEN29	GEN0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. No enforcement and surveillance activities operated in the Atlantic Ocean.
	M:GEN30	GEN0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. No report of vessel sightings was received from the Secretariat.
	M:GEN31	GEN0031	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	Not applicable. Does not participate in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.
	M:GEN32	GEN0032	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Ditto.
	M:GEN33	GEN0033	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Ditto.
	M:GEN34	GEN0034	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Not applicable. Does not request for the removal.
	M:GEN35	GEN0035	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Not applicable. Our carrier vessels operating in the Atlantic do not tranship tuna and tuna-like species managed by ICCAT.
	M:GEN36	GEN0036	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Not applicable. Our carrier vessels operating in the Atlantic do not tranship tuna and tuna-like species managed by ICCAT.
	M:GEN37	GEN0037	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Not applicable. We have only longline vessels operating in the ICCAT Convention Area.
	M:GEN38	GEN0038	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Not applicable. We have only longline vessels operating in the ICCAT Convention area.
	M:GEN39	GEN0039	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Not yet provided.
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	BFT1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. No BFT farm was authorized.
	M:BFT02	BFT1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Ditto.
	M:BFT03	BFT1003	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Ditto.
	M:BFT04	BFT1004	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Ditto.
	M:BFT05	BFT1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. No BFT trap was authorized.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:BFT07	BFT1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	2021/02/08
	M:BFT08	BFT1008	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	Not applicable. No BFT farm was authorized.
	M:BFT09	BFT1009	Modifications to fishing plans	2021/02/26
	M:BFT10	BFT1010	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02	2020/09/15, and the regulations remain the same thereafter.
	M:BFT11	BFT1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2020	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.
	M:BFT12	BFT1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Ditto.
	M:BFT13	BFT1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Ditto.
	M:BFT14	BFT1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Ditto.
	M:BFT15	BFT1015	VMS messages	Ditto.
	M:BFT16	BFT1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Ditto.
	M:BFT17	BFT1017	List of inspection vessels	Ditto.
	M:BFT18	BFT1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Ditto.
	M:BFT19	BFT1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Ditto.
	M:BFT20	BFT1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Ditto.
	M:BFT21	BFT1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Ditto.
	M:BFT22	BFT1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Ditto.
	M:BFT23	BFT1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Ditto.
	M:BFT24	BFT1024	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Ditto.
	M:BFT25	BFT1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Ditto.
	M:BFT27	BFT1027	BCD Annual Report	2020/09/15
	M:BFT28	BFT1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	2020/01/14
	M:BFT29	BFT1029	BCD Contact points	No change from previous year.
	M:BFT30	BFT1030	BCD legislation	No change from previous year.
	M:BFT31	BFT1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.
	M:BFT32	BFT1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Ditto.
	M:BFT33	BFT1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Update the registration through the eBCD system directly. 2021/08/16; 2021/03/22 2020/11/26; 2020/09/28 2020/07/17; 2020/06/08 2020/05/21; 2020/05/13
	M:BFT34	BFT1034	Report on intra farm transfers and random controls	Not applicable. No BFT farm was authorized.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	TRO2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	2021/08/25; 2021/08/18 2021/06/21; 2021/06/17 2021/04/13; 2021/03/17 2020/12/28; 2020/12/17 2020/11/13; 2020/09/23 2020/08/12; 2020/07/27 2020/02/26; 2020/01/14 2019/12/31; 2019/12/25
	M:TRO02	TRO2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	2021/07/29
	M:TRO03	TRO2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No IUU fishing activity was informed by the Secretariat.
	M:TRO06	TRO2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	2021/03/30; 2021/09/14
	M:TRO07	TRO2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	2020/01/14
	M:TRO09	TRO2009	Quarterly catches of tropical tuna	2021/07/09; 2021/04/15; 2021/01/20; 2020/10/30
	M:TRO10	TRO2010	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Not applicable. No fishing activity with FADs.
	M:TRO11	TRO2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans	2020/01/29
	M:TRO13	TRO2013	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	2021/08/12; 2021/07/09; 2021/06/18; 2021/05/17; 2021/04/15; 2021/03/09; 2021/02/26; 2021/01/20; 2020/12/14; 2020/11/30; 2020/10/30; 2020/09/28
	M:TRO14	TRO2014	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	For fishing year 2020: 2021/01/08; 2020/12/29; 2020/12/22; 2020/12/14 80% of the bigeye tuna catch limit for 2021 has not reached yet.
	M:TRO15	TRO2015	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Not applicable. The entire quota of bigeye tuna has not been totally utilized.
	M:TRO17	TRO2017	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	2021/09/15
	M:TRO18	TRO2018	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	2021/09/15
	M:TRO19	TRO2019	Difference between fishing effort 2018 and fishing effort 2020	Not applicable, as this requirement applies to purse seine fishery.
M:TRO20	TRO2020	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Chinese Taipei is developing the EM that would fit its fleet operating in the Atlantic Ocean. However, due to COVID-19, trials were unable to be commenced.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	SWO3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	2021/03/30; 2021/09/14
	M:SWO02	SWO3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	2018/05/08

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:SWO03	SWO3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Not applicable. No fishing vessel was authorized to catch Med-SWO.
	M:SWO04	SWO3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Ditto.
	M:SWO05	SWO3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. No fishing vessel was authorized to operate in the Mediterranean.
	M:SWO06	SWO3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. No fishing vessel was authorized to catch Med-SWO.
	M:SWO07	SWO3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	2021/09/06
	M:SWO10	SWO3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Not applicable. No fishing vessel was authorized to catch Med-SWO.
	M:SWO11	SWO3011	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Ditto.
	M:SWO12	SWO3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Ditto.
	M:SWO13	SWO3013	List of inspection vessels	Ditto.
	M:SWO14	SWO3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Ditto.
	M:SWO15	SWO3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	62 vessels
	M:SWO16	SWO3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	76 vessels
	M:SWO17	SWO3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Since the domestic legal framework restricts each vessel's fishing area and prohibits any vessel from operating beyond its authorized area, no fishing vessel is allowed to fish N. SWO in the North Atlantic Ocean without such an authorization.
	M:SWO18	SWO3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Since the domestic legal framework restricts each vessel's fishing area and prohibits any vessel from operating beyond its authorized area, no fishing vessel is allowed to fish S. SWO in the South Atlantic Ocean without such an authorization.
	M:SWO19	SWO3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable. No fishing vessel was authorized to catch Med-SWO.
	M:SWO20	SWO3020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Ditto.
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	ALB4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Not applicable. No fishing vessel was authorized to catch Med-ALB.
	M:ALB04	ALB4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	62 vessels.
	M:ALB05	ALB4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	76 vessels.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:ALB06	ALB4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Since the domestic legal framework restricts each vessel's fishing area and prohibits any vessel from operating beyond its authorized area, no fishing vessel is allowed to fish N. ALB in the North Atlantic Ocean without such an authorization.
	M:ALB07	ALB4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Since the domestic legal framework restricts each vessel's fishing area and prohibits any vessel from operating beyond its authorized area, no fishing vessel is allowed to fish S. ALB in the South Atlantic Ocean without such an authorization.
BILLFISH	M:BIL01	BIL5001	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	2021/09/14
	M:BIL04	BIL5004	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Not applicable. We do not claim for exemption.
	M:BIL05	BIL5005	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Chinese Taipei is developing the EM that would fit its fleet operating in the Atlantic Ocean. However, due to COVID-19, trials were unable to be commenced.
SHARKS	M:SHK05	SHK7005	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	2021/09/14
OTHER SPECIES BY-CATCH	M:BYC01	BYC8001	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	See Section 4.3
	M:BYC02	BYC8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	2021/09/06; and see Section 4.3
	M:BYC03	BYC8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	See Section 4.3
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	SDP9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. No pilot project on electronic statistical document system was developed.
	M:MIX01	MISC9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Not applicable. Rights for Contracting Party only.

Section 4. Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

4.1 Limit on the number of fishing vessels

Northern Albacore (ICCAT Rec. 16-06)

In accordance with Rec. 16-06, the number of fishing vessels targeting northern albacore was limited to the average number for the period between 1993 and 1995. Following this limitation, we have authorized 9 fishing vessels targeting northern albacore to operate in the Atlantic Ocean in 2021 up to date. The list of authorized vessels was duly submitted to ICCAT.

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. 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. Pursuant to Rec. 19-02 and 20-01, we allocated each vessel targeting albacore tuna (known as “albacore tuna group”) with 20t of bigeye tuna as bycatch limit in 2020 and 2021. Measures to ensure compliance with the catch limit include implementing electronic logbook system and vessel monitoring system (VMS), requiring the concerned vessel to stop catching bigeye tuna within a deadline should the bigeye tuna catch amount of that vessel reached 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 2020 was provided for ICCAT Secretariat.

4.3 Measures to reduce incidental catch of sea turtle, seabird and sharks (ICCAT Rec. 95-02, 03-10, 04-10, 07-06, 07-07, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 10-09, 11-08, 11-09, 11-10, 11-15, 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 vessels operating in the area south of 20°S are required to use tori lines during operation (Length of long streamers should be at least 150 meters. Long streamers must be bright colors, made of durable materials, and of intervals of no more than 5 meters.), and maintain at least one spare set on board. In 2012, the Fisheries Agency encouraged the fishing vessels operating in the area south of 25°S to use either night setting with minimum deck lighting or line weighting. Since 2013, all longline vessels operating in the area south of 25°S have been required to use tori lines and line weighting as seabird mitigation measures.

- c) Ban on specific sharks: Fishermen have been prohibited from catching or possessing bigeye thresher sharks (since 2010), hammerhead shark (since 2011), oceanic whitetip shark (since 2011), silky sharks (since 2012), and north Atlantic shortfin mako (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.
- d) To ensure full utilization of sharks, we adopted a policy of “fins naturally attached” for tuna fishing vessels employing freezing method to preserve sharks catches and transporting such sharks catches to land in our domestic ports. In addition, we require in the domestic regulations that shark catches shall be fully utilized and not be discarded except the head, guts and skins.

Data collection:

- a) Observers have been dispatched onboard distant water tuna longline vessels since 2002 to record:
 - i. the length, species and information with relation to incidental catch;
 - ii. the number of release/discard of the prohibited shark species, with indication of status (dead or alive); and
 - iii. interactions with sea turtles, with indication of species, size, the nature of the hooking, bait type, hook size and type.
- b) Fishermen are required to completely and accurately record the following data on 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*, 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 2020, Chinese Taipei dispatched 14 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 5.72% and 6.49% 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 transshipment in compliance with relevant requirements. In-port transshipment, on the other hand, has been conducted in accordance with the regulations implemented by the concerned port States. In 2020, the Fisheries Agency authorized 48 vessels to transship at-sea. The detailed report on Chinese Taipei's implementation of ICCAT Regional Observer Program in 2020 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 2020, the Fisheries Agency issued 399 Statistical Documents for trading bigeye tuna and swordfish caught in the Atlantic Ocean. Among which, 77.4% was issued for bigeye tuna, 22.6% 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 2020. 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 2016-2020.

<i>YEAR</i>	<i>ALB</i>	<i>N.ALB</i>	<i>S.ALB</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>BFT</i>	<i>SBF</i>	<i>SWO</i>	<i>N.SWO</i>	<i>S.SWO</i>	<i>WHM</i>	<i>BUM</i>	<i>BIL</i> ²	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>OTH</i>	<i>BSH</i>	<i>SMA</i>	<i>FAL</i>	<i>POR</i>	<i>OTHER SHARKS</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
2016	12,041	3,134	8,907	13,115	942	0	9	626	148	478	10	75	247	19	1,220	2,112	99	0	0	2	30,517
2017	11,475	2,385	9,090	11,845	776	0	4	494	78	416	5	73	251	36	1,416	1,894	86	0	0	10	28,365
2018	12,153	2,926	9,227	11,630	945	0	7	608	162	446	6	74	172	35	641	1,398	64	0	0	2	27,735
2019	12,396	2,770	9,626	11,288	736	0	4	461	115	346	2	40	160	31	460	724	42	0	0	1	26,345
2020 ¹	13,400	3,549	9,851	9,226	870	0	3	511	158	353	5	91	128	23	546	1,217	52	0	0	0	26,072

¹ Preliminary data.² The catch estimate of BIL includes sailfish, longbill spearfish, shortbill spearfish, black marlin and other billfishes. Note that catch estimates of sailfish and longbill spearfish have been separated from BIL.

Table 2. Report of Implementation of the ICCAT Management Standard for Large-scale Tuna Longline Vessels in 2020.

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.	Landing declaration is required for each transshipment.	The fishing vessels shall accept inspector(s) dispatched by the Fisheries Agency to inspect the amount landed, if necessary.

Table 3. Chinese Taipei's contributions to ICCAT, 2008-2021.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Contribution to ICCAT</i>	<i>Note</i>
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

*1. The 20,000 Euros for Albacore Research Programme had been transferred to AOTTP in June 09, 2015. (referred the letter No.15/13 of Chinese Taipei and the letter No. S15-0350-AF of Secretary.)

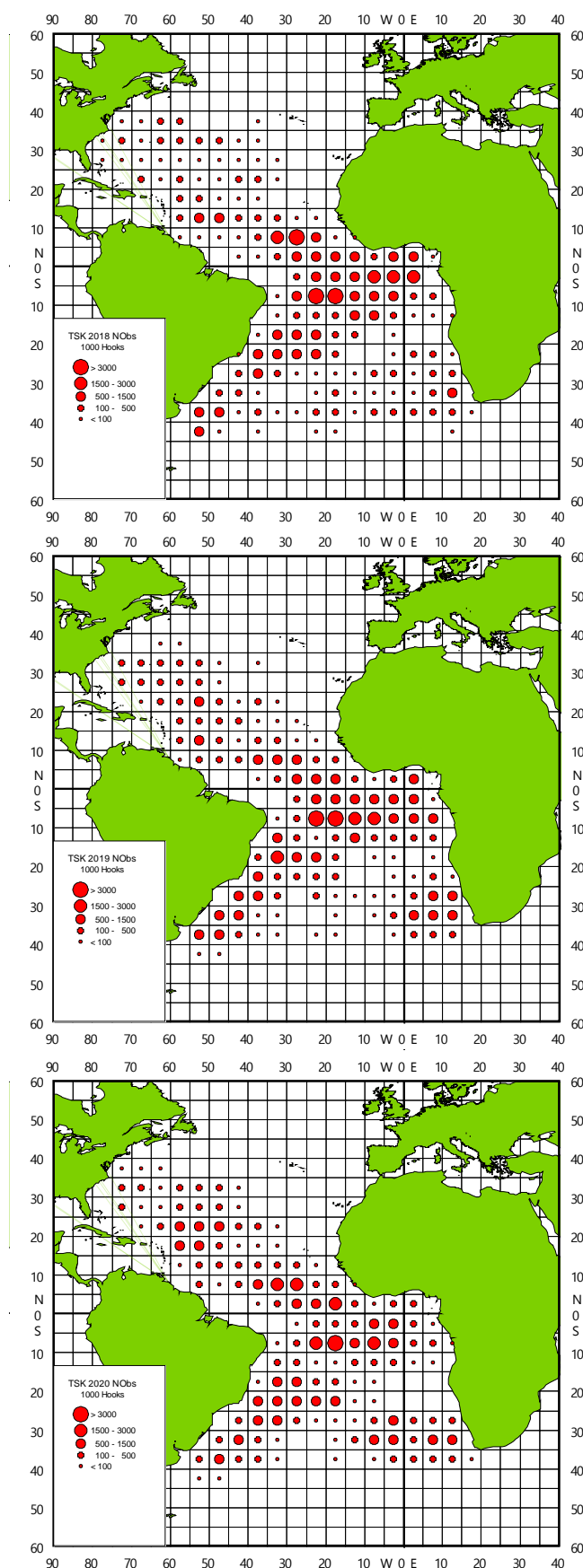


Figure 1 The fishing effort distributions (number of hooks) of Chinese Taipei's tuna logline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean of 2018 (top), 2019 (middle) and 2020 (lower, preliminary data).

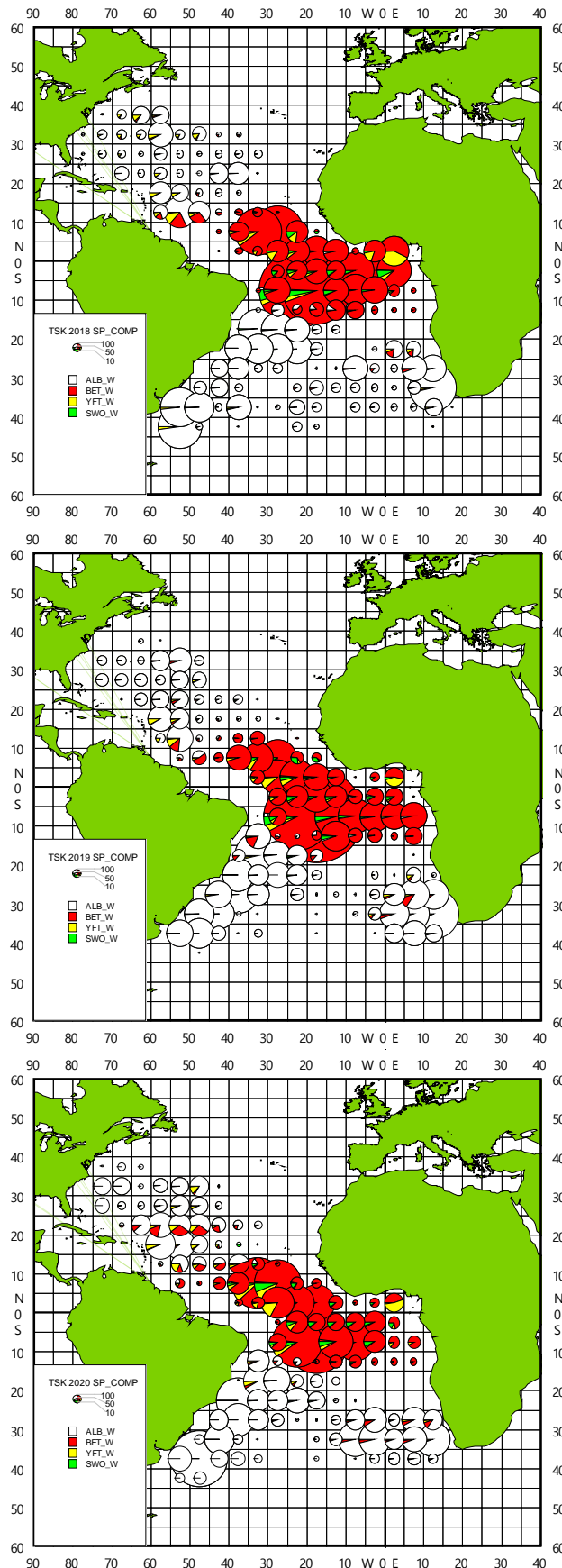


Figure 2 The catch distributions of major tuna species and swordfish of Chinese Taipei's tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean of 2018 (top), 2019 (middle) and 2020 (lower, preliminary data).

**ANNUAL REPORT OF COSTA RICA
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INFORME ANUAL DE COSTA RICA¹**

SUMMARY

*Por su posición geográfica en el extremo sur del Istmo Centroamericano, con litorales en el Mar Caribe y en el Océano Pacífico, la pesca constituye la principal fuente de ingresos y de desarrollo en las zonas costeras, por lo que se ubica entre los principales rubros de producción del Sector Pecuario del país, con exportaciones relevantes en el contexto de la balanza comercial y su aporte al Producto Interno Bruto. En el contexto de la seguridad alimentaria, Costa Rica posee índices de consumo de productos de la pesca de aproximadamente 6-6,5 kilos anuales per cápita, de los cuales más del 95% son resultado de las faenas de pesca de los pescadores nacionales, desarrollada en poco más del 80% en las aguas del Océano Pacífico. En la Zona del Convenio del CICAA, durante el siglo XX e inicios del actual, la pesca en nuestra ZEE, se consolidó un sector pesquero caracterizado mayormente por el uso artes propios de la pesca en pequeña escala: redes y anzuelos en lanchas, como pesca "a pulmón", dirigidas al aprovechamiento de peces costeros, crustáceos y moluscos. Diversos fenómenos de carácter económico y social acordes con nuestra condición de Estado Ribereño en la Zona del Convenio, han venido orientando a nuestros pescadores hacia pesquerías de mayor profundidad, con signos de interacción con peces de especies abarcadas por la convención como lo es el rabil, fundamentalmente a principios del 2016, lo que ha motivado a nuestros pescadores a solicitar acceso a esos recursos mediante palangre y advierte la necesidad de asumir las obligaciones establecidas por la Comisión, en cumplimiento del mandato de participar en el manejo cooperativo de las especies altamente migratorias por medio de las OROPs como paso previo a la autorización de la pesquería. Costa Rica ha ejercido actividad pesquera positiva en la Zona del Convenio dirigida a algunas especies cubiertas por la Comisión durante el año 2018 (especies como *Thunnus alalunga*, *T. albacares*, *T. obesus*, *Makaira nigricans*, *Prionace glauca*, *Carcharhinus falciformis*, *Sphyrna zygaena*, *S. lewini*, *Galeocerdo cuvier*, *Acanthocybium solandri*), razón por la cual se cumple con la obligación de provisión de datos, sin embargo, se cuenta con datos de captura generales y falta implementar la colecta de información detallada sobre estas pesquerías de acuerdo a los términos en que lo indica la Comisión. .*

RÉSUMÉ

*Por su posición geográfica en el extremo sur del Istmo Centroamericano, con litorales en el Mar Caribe y en el Océano Pacífico, la pesca constituye la principal fuente de ingresos y de desarrollo en las zonas costeras, por lo que se ubica entre los principales rubros de producción del Sector Pecuario del país, con exportaciones relevantes en el contexto de la balanza comercial y su aporte al Producto Interno Bruto. En el contexto de la seguridad alimentaria, Costa Rica posee índices de consumo de productos de la pesca de aproximadamente 6-6,5 kilos anuales per cápita, de los cuales más del 95% son resultado de las faenas de pesca de los pescadores nacionales, desarrollada en poco más del 80% en las aguas del Océano Pacífico. En la Zona del Convenio del CICAA, durante el siglo XX e inicios del actual, la pesca en nuestra ZEE, se consolidó un sector pesquero caracterizado mayormente por el uso artes propios de la pesca en pequeña escala: redes y anzuelos en lanchas, como pesca "a pulmón", dirigidas al aprovechamiento de peces costeros, crustáceos y moluscos. Diversos fenómenos de carácter económico y social acordes con nuestra condición de Estado Ribereño en la Zona del Convenio, han venido orientando a nuestros pescadores hacia pesquerías de mayor profundidad, con signos de interacción con peces de especies abarcadas por la convención como lo es el rabil, fundamentalmente a principios del 2016, lo que ha motivado a nuestros pescadores a solicitar acceso a esos recursos mediante palangre y advierte la necesidad de asumir las obligaciones establecidas por la Comisión, en cumplimiento del mandato de participar en el manejo cooperativo de las especies altamente migratorias por medio de las OROPs como paso previo a la autorización de la pesquería. Costa Rica ha ejercido actividad pesquera positiva en la Zona del Convenio dirigida a algunas especies cubiertas por la Comisión durante el año 2018 (especies como *Thunnus alalunga*, *T. albacares*, *T. obesus*, *Makaira nigricans*, *Prionace glauca*, *Carcharhinus falciformis*, *Sphyrna zygaena*, *S. lewini*, *Galeocerdo cuvier*, *Acanthocybium solandri*), razón por la cual se cumple con la obligación de provisión de datos, sin embargo, se cuenta con datos de captura generales y falta implementar la colecta de información detallada sobre estas pesquerías de acuerdo a los términos en que lo indica la Comisión.*

¹ Instituto Costarricense de Pesca y Acuicultura.

RESUMEN

*Por su posición geográfica en el extremo sur del Istmo Centroamericano, con litorales en el Mar Caribe y en el Océano Pacífico, la pesca constituye la principal fuente de ingresos y de desarrollo en las zonas costeras, por lo que se ubica entre los principales rubros de producción del Sector Pecuario del país, con exportaciones relevantes en el contexto de la balanza comercial y su aporte al Producto Interno Bruto. En el contexto de la seguridad alimentaria, Costa Rica posee índices de consumo de productos de la pesca de aproximadamente 6-6,5 kilos anuales per cápita, de los cuales más del 95% son resultado de las faenas de pesca de los pescadores nacionales, desarrollada en poco más del 80% en las aguas del Océano Pacífico. En la Zona del Convenio del CICA, durante el siglo XX e inicios del actual, la pesca en nuestra ZEE, se consolidó un sector pesquero caracterizado mayormente por el uso artes propios de la pesca en pequeña escala: redes y anzuelos en lanchas, como pesca "a pulmón", dirigidas al aprovechamiento de peces costeros, crustáceos y moluscos. Diversos fenómenos de carácter económico y social acordes con nuestra condición de Estado Ribereño en la Zona del Convenio, han venido orientando a nuestros pescadores hacia pesquerías de mayor profundidad, con signos de interacción con peces de especies abarcadas por la convención como lo es el rabil, fundamentalmente a principios del 2016, lo que ha motivado a nuestros pescadores a solicitar acceso a esos recursos mediante palangre y advierte la necesidad de asumir las obligaciones establecidas por la Comisión, en cumplimiento del mandato de participar en el manejo cooperativo de las especies altamente migratorias por medio de las OROPs como paso previo a la autorización de la pesquería. Costa Rica ha ejercido actividad pesquera positiva en la Zona del Convenio dirigida a algunas especies cubiertas por la Comisión durante el año 2018 (especies como *Thunnus alalunga*, *T. albacares*, *T. obesus*, *Makaira nigricans*, *Prionace glauca*, *Carcharhinus falciformis*, *Sphyrna zygaena*, *S. lewini*, *Galeocerdo cuvier*, *Acanthocybium solandri*), razón por la cual se cumple con la obligación de provisión de datos, sin embargo, se cuenta con datos de captura generales y falta implementar la colecta de información detallada sobre estas pesquerías de acuerdo a los términos en que lo indica la Comisión.*

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.

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 de pequeña escala con productos de peces de escama como las corvinas (esciénidos) y jureles (carángidos), asimismo de crustáceos tales como la langosta del Caribe (*Panulirus argus*). Estas pesquerías no se encuentran abarcadas por la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún del Atlántico (CICA), por lo que sus datos no son objeto de reporte, no obstante lo cual existe un continuo trabajo de investigación y análisis derivado sustancialmente de los programas de captura y análisis de datos, así como del control, seguimiento y vigilancia de cumplimiento de las medidas de ordenación, entre ellas vedas y en lo pertinente definición de tallas mínimas.

En cuanto a las especies de interés para CICA, Costa Rica mantiene un interés sostenido y relevante en participar y desarrollar las pesquerías de túnidos y otras especies de peces pelágicos, con embarcaciones que sean de 20 metros o superior, una vez que el Convenio de la ICCAT haya sido debidamente aprobado por la Asamblea Legislativa. Actualmente, Costa Rica sólo cuenta en el Mar Caribe con una Flota Artesanal de 203 embarcaciones, de las cuales 170 licencias son embarcaciones de pequeña escala que realizan sus actividades pesqueras cerca de la zona costera y capturan diferentes especies como por ejemplo macarela, pargo, camarón y langosta. Las restantes 14 embarcaciones artesanales menores de 20 metros de eslora se dedican a la pesca de especies como el dorado, el pez espada, atunes, tiburones, cuya actividad la llevan a cabo con el arte de pesca de palangre superficial. El interés de Costa Rica por incorporarse a la ICCAT radica en las posibilidades de ampliar en el futuro su flota pesquera en la Zona de la Convención y ejercitar sus derechos de pesca en las especies de interés comercial, con embarcaciones superiores a los 20 metros de eslora. Esta flota se está reportando a la ICCAT en el formulario de Registro de Embarcaciones CP01-VessLst.

El INCOPECA, como autoridad ejecutora de la Ley de Pesca y Acuicultura, en conjunto con las autoridades del Servicio Nacional de Salud Animal, del Servicio Nacional de Guardacostas, y demás entes con competencias concurrentes, permiten que El Estado, en la ejecución de sus mandatos posea la capacidad de integración del conocimiento derivado de las acciones cooperativas de manejo que se desarrollan en el CICAA, asegurando su correcta utilización en la gestión nacional, al igual que el cumplimiento de las medidas de ordenación allí definidas, como fuente primigenia para el desarrollo de esta gestión. De esta manera, por la naturaleza de estas especies altamente migratorias, la República de Costa Rica asume la condición de productor de información y participe en la investigación desarrollada en el marco de CICAA, procurando asegurar la oportuna y completa información estadística en manos del CICAA.

Se esperaba iniciar en el segundo semestre del año 2017 con una pequeña pesquería exploratoria de los recursos disponibles de las especies de túnidos tropicales (*YellowFin*, *Bigeye*, *Skypjack*), que será de oportuno reporte a CICAA y utilizará los recursos de cooperación en ese marco internacional para el mejoramiento de sus capacidades institucionales, informáticas y humanas para la correcta gestión. Dicha exploración no ha sido posible iniciarla debido a trámites de índole gubernamental

Caracterización de las embarcaciones que operan en el Caribe de Costa Rica con palangre superficial para la captura multi específica de especies como tiburones, túnidos, dorado y pez espada, entre otras

Con base en información obtenida del Sistema Integrado de Servicios Pesqueros y Acuícolas (SISPA) del Instituto Costarricense de Pesca y Acuicultura (Incopesca), las embarcaciones que operan en el Caribe de Costa Rica, cuyas licencias de pesca fueron renovadas en los últimos cinco años (periodo 2016-2020) son 14 en total. En la **Tabla 1** se presenta los datos de nombre, matrícula, eslora, manga, puntal, tonelaje bruto, tonelaje neto y potencia de motor para cada una de estas embarcaciones.

Todas estas embarcaciones registradas para el Caribe, están construidas en fibra de vidrio, utilizan el diésel como combustible, se registran en sus licencias como arte de pesca el palangre con longitud máxima de 15000 m, con máximo de 600 anzuelos por cada 1000 m, cuerdas de mano, poterías (cuerdas de mano con varios anzuelos).

Para estas embarcaciones y según lo que se indica en el sistema de las licencias de pesca, las especies a capturar o tipo de pesca, es el pez espada, tiburones, pelágicos, escama y atún en 13 de estas embarcaciones, mientras que para la embarcación *Kembly II* se registra además de las especies de grandes pelágicos a las especies demersales.

De estas embarcaciones hay 13 que utilizan hielo en escarcha utilizado en tinas y neveras, mientras que la embarcación *Sea Flower 2* utiliza freón utilizado en tinas por medio de tuberías de cobre.

Las 170 licencias de pesca corresponden a embarcaciones de pequeña escala que realizan sus actividades pesqueras cerca de la zona costera hasta un máximo de 3 millas náuticas de la costa. En su mayoría estas embarcaciones cuentan con artes de pesca manuales siendo las cuerdas de mano y redes de enmalle. En la **Tabla 2** se describe las características de estas en tonelaje bruto, eslora y total de embarcaciones.

Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías

En la actualidad tal y como se informa en los formularios del CICAA, no existe información nacional anual detallada por buque de las pesquerías de interés del CICAA, en virtud de que la flota artesanal no supera los 20 metros de eslora. Costa Rica tiene la mejor disposición de dar inicio con un Plan de Enmienda que mejore la recopilación de datos estadísticos en la pesquería del Mar Caribe, el cual se adjunta como apéndice al presente Informe.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

Tal y como se informa en los formularios del CICAA, no existe información nacional anual detallada relativa a Investigación ni estadística de las pesquerías de interés del CICAA. No obstante, se cuenta con un robusto sistema de Inspecciones en desembarque y se encuentra en proceso de implementación del sistema de seguimiento satelital de las embarcaciones (VMS), así como mejorar la información pesquera mediante el uso de libros de operación de pesca que se estarían utilizando en aquellas embarcaciones de menos de 20 m de eslora que utilizan como arte de pesca el palangre.

Hemos procedido a realizar una revisión en la base de datos del INCOPESCA y en lo que se refiere particularmente a la especie Aguja Blanca, después de un proceso de recopilación de datos y muestreos biológicos, realizado durante varias semanas por el Dpto. de Investigación conjuntamente con funcionarios de la Oficina Regional Incopescas de Limón que se encarga de reportar las descargas del Caribe, se logró determinar lo siguiente:

“La especie *Makaira nigricans* es un pez de la familia Istiophoridae el cual según la guía para la identificación de los istiofóridos del Atlántico de ICCAT (Ochoa y Beerkircher, s.f.) presenta cuerpo robusto y grueso en sección transversal, perfil frontal muy inclinado, primera aleta dorsal alta y puntiaguda en parte anterior pero muy baja en parte posterior, línea lateral formando un sistema reticulado en ejemplares jóvenes (no distinguible en adultos), abertura anal cercana al origen anterior de la primera aleta anal, varias filas longitudinales dispuestas verticalmente a cada lado del cuerpo y compuestas por motas color azul claro y gónadas simétricas. Esta especie de amplia distribución en el mundo se encuentra presente en el Mar Caribe (Robertson et al., 2019). En la figura 1 (anexo) se presenta fotografías de un individuo entero de esta especie capturado en el Caribe de Costa Rica principalmente por la flota comercial de mediana escala. Esta especie suele ser descargada en este país sin cabeza ni vísceras, pero en este caso en particular se logró contar con un individuo entero previa solicitud al sector pesquero.

En el documento de ICCAT denominado Glosario de términos pesqueros (ICCAT, s.f.) a la especie *Makaira nigricans* se le llama en español con el nombre común de aguja azul y se le asigna dentro en los Códigos ICCAT para las Especies el código BUM. En Costa Rica, a nivel local, esta misma especie es conocida con el nombre común de marlin blanco y así es registrada en las bases de datos del Incopescas con ese nombre común local. Por lo anteriormente expuesto, es necesario hacer la aclaración que cuando se reportó a ICCAT las capturas de aguja blanca en Costa Rica para los años 2015, 2016, 2017 y 2018, en realidad se hacía referencia a la aguja azul (*Makaira nigricans*, código BUM) de acuerdo a la nomenclatura utilizada por ICCAT. La confusión se produjo al hacer la asociación errónea de marlin blanco con aguja blanca, debido a la coincidencia en el color blanco en ambos nombres comunes”.

PARTE 1: TABLA RESUMEN DE REQUISITOS CIENTÍFICOS

Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº req. anterior]	Requisito	Respuesta
S: GEN01	S01	Informes anuales (científico)	20/09/ 2021.
S: GEN02	S02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	20/09/2021
S: GEN03	S03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	20/09/2021
S: GEN04	S04	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CE)	20/09/2021
S: GEN05	S05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	20/09/2021
S: GEN06	S06	Estimaciones de captura por talla de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	20/09/2021
S: GEN07	S07	Prospecciones de marcado científico (inventarios)	20/09/2021
S: GEN08	S08	Declaración de marcado convencional (marcado/recuperación)	20/09/2021
S: GEN09	S09	Declaración de marcado electrónico (marcado/recuperación)	20/09/2021
S: GEN10	S10	Datos del programa de observadores nacionales de Tarea 3	20/09/2021
S: GEN11	S11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no cuenta con observadores científicos en buques pesqueros del Caribe
S: GEN12	S12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	NO APLICA. No se cuenta con esta información.
S: GEN13	S13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no realiza pesca en el Mediterráneo.

N° req. (IOMS)	[N° req. anterior]	Requisito	Respuesta
S: BFT01	S15	Muestras de talla de sacrificio en las granjas de Tarea 2 (BFT)	NO APLICA. Costa Rica con cuenta con granjas de BFT.
S: BFT02	S16	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 de las cámaras estereoscópicas (salidas de datos brutos de BFT) O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no realiza pesca de atún rojo.
S: BFT03	S17	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 de las cámaras estereoscópicas (informes resumidos en el momento de la de introducción en jaulas)	NO APLICA. Costa Rica con cuenta con granjas de BFT.
S: BFT04	S18	Datos del programa de observadores nacionales de Tarea 3 (BFT)	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no realiza esa pesquería.
S: BFT05	S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del oeste que se van a emprender	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no realiza esa pesquería.
S: BFT06	S22	Actualizaciones de índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no realiza esa pesquería.
S: BFT07	S23	Información procedente de la investigación del ICCAT GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no realiza esa pesquería
S: BFT09	S53	Informe sobre las actividades científicas realizadas por los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no realiza esa pesquería.
S: TRO01	S24	Información de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT/SKJ, incluidos descartes	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no cuenta con buques de más de 20 m de eslora en el Caribe.
S: TRO02	S25	Planes de ordenación para el uso de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye medidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico)	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no cuenta con buques de más de 20 m de eslora en el Caribe.
S: TRO03	S44	Información sobre los DCP de Tarea 3 (tropicales) (mes, cuadrículas 1x1, tipo de DCP, etc.)	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no cuenta con buques de más de 20 m de eslora en el Caribe.
S: TRO04	S45	Datos de los barcos auxiliares de Tarea 3 sobre las pesquerías tropicales (BB/PS)	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no cuenta con buques de más de 20 m de eslora en el Caribe.
S: TRO05	S46	Datos del programa de observadores nacionales de Tarea 3 (tropicales)	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no cuenta con buques de más de 20 m de eslora en el Caribe.
S: TRO10	S46b	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no cuenta con buques de más de 20 m de eslora en el Caribe.
S: TRO06	S47	Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto de Tarea 3 (tropicales)	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no cuenta con buques de más de 20 m de eslora en el Caribe.
S: TRO07	S48	Datos históricos de lances en DPC	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no cuenta con buques de más de 20 m de eslora en el Caribe.
S: TRO09	S58	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no cuenta con buques de más de 20 m de eslora en el Caribe.
S: BIL03	S55	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no cuenta con buques de más de 20 m de eslora en el Caribe.
S: BIL04	S56	Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no cuenta con buques de más de 20 m de eslora en el Caribe.
S: BIL05	S57	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no cuenta con buques de más de 20 m de eslora en el Caribe.
S: SHK01	S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no cuenta con buques de más de 20 m de eslora en el Caribe.

N° req. (IOMS)	[N° req. anterior]	Requisito	Respuesta
S: SHK02	S50	Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no cuenta con buques de más de 20 m de eslora en el Caribe.
S: SHK03	S51	Información sobre tintorera	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no cuenta con buques de más de 20 m de eslora en el Caribe.
S: SHK04	S54	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 APLICA. Costa Rica no cuenta con buques de más de 20 m de eslora en el Caribe.
S: BYC01	S37	Facilitar guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no cuenta con buques de más de 20 m de eslora en el Caribe.
S: BYC02	S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no cuenta con buques de más de 20 m de eslora en el Caribe.
S: BYC03	S39	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10- 10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no cuenta con buques de más de 20 m de eslora en el Caribe.
S: BYC04	S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no cuenta con buques de más de 20 m de eslora en el Caribe.
S: BYC05	S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no cuenta con buques de más de 20 m de eslora en el Caribe.

Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación)

Sección 3: Cumplimiento de los requisitos de comunicación en el marco de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

PARTE II DEL INFORME ANUAL, SECCIÓN 3

Grupo	N° req. (IOMS)	[N° de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
GENERAL	M:GEN01	GEN0001	Informes anuales	20/09/2021. El informe anual correspondiente al año 2019 se presenta al solicitar el mantenimiento de la condición de Parte No Contratante Colaboradora, atendiendo los lineamientos indicados en la Recomendación 03-20.
	M:GEN02	GEN0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	20/09/2021. El informe anual correspondiente al año 2019 se presenta al solicitar el mantenimiento de la condición de Parte No Contratante Colaboradora, atendiendo los lineamientos indicados en la Recomendación 03-20.
	M:GEN03	GEN0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	20/09/2021.
	M:GEN04	GEN0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no ha operado mediante fletamento.

Grupo	Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:GEN05	GEN0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no ha operado mediante fletamento
	M:GEN06	GEN0006a	Informes de transbordo en el mar	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no ha efectuado transbordos.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006b	Informes de transbordo en puerto	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no ha efectuado transbordos.
	M:GEN07	GEN0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no ha efectuado transbordos.
	M:GEN08	GEN0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no ha autorizado ni se han ejecutado transbordos.
	M:GEN09	GEN0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente)	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no ha autorizado ni se han ejecutado transbordos.
	M:GEN10	GEN0010a	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	14/09/2021. 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.
	M:GEN10	GEN0010b	Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria	14/09/2021. Costa Rica notificó a ICCAT Punto de Contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto.
	M:GEN11	GEN0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros pueden solicitar entrada	14/09/2021. 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	GEN0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	NO APLICA. Al 14/09/2021 Costa Rica no ha recibido ningún requerimiento de entrada a Puerto.
	M:GEN13	GEN0013	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	NO APLICA. Al 14/09/2021 Costa Rica no ha emitido ninguna denegación de uso de Puerto
	M:GEN14	GEN0014	Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable)	NO APLICA. En Costa Rica no se han ejecutado inspecciones en Puerto por no haber existido llamadas a puerto.
	M:GEN15	GEN0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	NO APLICA. En Costa Rica no se han ejecutado inspecciones en Puerto por no haber existido llamadas a puerto.
	M:GEN16	GEN0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no se han ejecutado inspecciones en Puerto por no haber existido llamadas a puerto.

Grupo	Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:GEN17	GEN0017	Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación.	Costa Rica suscribió un MOU 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:GEN18	GEN0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	NO APLICA. No se han suscrito acuerdos de acceso y no existen acuerdos en vigor.
	M:GEN19	GEN0019	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:GEN20	GEN0020	Lista de buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior	NO APLICA. En Costa Rica su flota pesquera artesanal es inferior a los 20 metros de eslora.
	M:GEN21	GEN0021	Informe de acciones internas para buques con eslora total de 20 m o superior	NO APLICA. En Costa Rica su flota pesquera artesanal es inferior a los 20 metros de eslora. Al 14/09/2021 igualmente no ha realizado ninguna acción de esa naturaleza con Buques Extranjeros.
	M:GEN23	GEN0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	La pesca deportiva se encuentra regulada, debiéndose obedecer la disposición de liberación de las capturas (catch and release). Se debe obtener licencia por acto de pesca.
	M:GEN24	GEN0024	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU	El pasado 12 de agosto del 2021 Costa Rica recibió una comunicación de los Estados Unidos de América, señalando que embarcaciones costarricenses podrían estar incurriendo en pesca INDNR, como resultado de las manifestaciones expresadas en el Informe Bienal 2019-2020 de la ICCAT.
	M:GEN25	GEN0025	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	Costa Rica realizará las aclaraciones necesarias y hará defensa de sus intereses pesqueros y comerciales ante las Autoridades de la ICCAT y ante las Autoridades de los Estados Unidos de América en forma expresa antes del 01 de octubre del 2021 y en forma oral durante la 27 Reunión Ordinaria de la ICCAT en noviembre próximo.
	M:GEN26	GEN0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no posee buques registrados ni implicados en forma expresa en pesca IUU.
	M:GEN27	GEN0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	Costa Rica dará respuesta a los incumplimientos que le han sido señalados por la ICCAT y expondrá sus propias razones objetivas conforme al ordenamiento jurídico costarricense y a las normas y principios de derecho internacional.

Grupo	Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:GEN28	GEN0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	Como resultado de las investigaciones Costa Rica ha realizado correcciones en el manejo de sus datos estadísticos y llevará a cabo un Plan de Enmienda para mejorar la flota pesquera artesanal menor a 20 metros de eslora, que ejerce sus actividades en la zona costera dentro de la Zona Económica Exclusiva costarricense.
	M:GEN29	GEN0029	Avistamientos de buques	NO APLICA. No existen avistamientos.
	M:GEN30	GEN0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	NO APLICA. No existen avistamientos.
	M:GEN31	GEN0031	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	Las autoridades responsables de inspección en el mar son Servicio Nacional de Guardacostas/Instituto costarricense de pesca y acuicultura. No se cuenta con pesquería de atún rojo.
	M:GEN32	GEN0032	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	NO APLICA. No hay programas activos de este tipo.
	M:GEN33	GEN0033	Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	NO APLICA. No hay programas activos de este tipo.
	M:GEN34	GEN0034	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	NO APLICA. Al 14/09/2021 ninguna embarcación de Costa Rica ha sido incorporada a la lista de Buques INDNR.
	M:GEN35	GEN0035	Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para la recuperación de observadores	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no cuenta con buques de más de 20 m de eslora en el Caribe.
	M:GEN36	GEN0036	Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no cuenta con buques de más de 20 m de eslora en el Caribe.
	M:GEN37	GEN0037	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no cuenta con buques de más de 20 m de eslora en el Caribe.
	M:GEN38	GEN0038	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no cuenta con buques de más de 20 m de eslora en el Caribe.
	M:GEN39	GEN0039	Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional)	Departamento de Registro del INCOPECA, Julio Díjeres Bonilla y Departamento de Fiscalización, Edwin Salazar Serrano.
ATÚN ROJO	M:BFT01	BFT1001	Granjas de atún rojo	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no ejerce esta actividad de granjas de atún rojo.
	M:BFT02	BFT1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no ejerce esta actividad de granjas de atún rojo.

Grupo	Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:BFT03	BFT1003	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades de granjas de atún rojo.
	M:BFT04	BFT1004	Declaración/informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades de granjas de atún rojo
	M:BFT05	BFT1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades de granjas de atún rojo
	M:BFT07	BFT1007	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades de granjas de atún rojo
	M:BFT08	BFT1008	Plan de capacidad de cría (y revisiones si procede)	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades de granjas de atún rojo
	M:BFT09	BFT1009	Modificaciones al plan de pesca	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades de pesca de atún rojo
	M:BFT10	BFT1010	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 18-02	NO APLICA. No se ejercen actividades de granjas de atún rojo
	M:BFT11	BFT1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2020	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no realiza capturas de atún rojo.
	M:BFT12	BFT1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no realiza capturas de atún rojo.
	M:BFT13	BFT1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no realiza capturas de atún rojo.
	M:BFT14	BFT1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no realiza capturas de atún rojo.
	M:BFT15	BFT1015	Mensajes VMS	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no ejerce actividades sobre atún rojo.
	M:BFT16	BFT1016	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no ejerce actividades sobre atún rojo.
	M:BFT17	BFT1017	Lista de buques de inspección	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no ejerce actividades sobre atún rojo.
	M:BFT18	BFT1018	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no ejerce actividades sobre atún rojo.
	M:BFT19	BFT1019	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no ejerce actividades sobre atún rojo.
	M:BFT20	BFT1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no ejerce actividades sobre atún rojo.
	M:BFT21	BFT1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no ejerce actividades sobre atún rojo.
	M:BFT22	BFT1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no ejerce actividades sobre atún rojo.
	M:BFT23	BFT1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no ejerce actividades sobre atún rojo.
	M:BFT24	BFT1024	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no ejerce actividades sobre atún rojo.
	M:BFT25	BFT1025	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:BFT27	BFT1027	Informe anual BCD	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no ejerce actividades sobre atún rojo.

Grupo	Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:BFT28	BFT1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no ejerce actividades sobre atún rojo.
	M:BFT29	BFT1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no ejerce actividades sobre atún rojo.
	M:BFT30	BFT1030	Legislación para el BCD	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no ejerce actividades sobre atún rojo.
	M:BFT31	BFT1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no ejerce actividades sobre atún rojo.
	M:BFT32	BFT1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo, pero que se sabe o que se supone que han capturado atún rojo del este	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no ejerce actividades sobre atún rojo.
	M:BFT33	BFT1033	Datos necesarios para registrarse en el Sistema eBCD	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no ejerce actividades sobre atún rojo.
	M:BFT34	BFT1034	Informes de transferencias dentro de las granjas y controles aleatorios	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no ejerce actividades sobre atún rojo.
ESPECIES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	TRO2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	NO APLICA. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte.
	M:TRO02	TRO2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	NO APLICA. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte.
	M:TRO03	TRO2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No Aplica. No existen reportes de pesca IUU.
	M:TRO06	TRO2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No Aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte.
	M:TRO07	TRO2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No Aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte.
	M:TRO09	TRO2009	Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	No Aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte.
	M:TRO10	TRO2010	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S25).	No Aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte. Costa Rica prohíbe el uso de los DCP.
	M:TRO11	TRO2011	Plan de pesca/ capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	No Aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte.
	M:TRO13	TRO2013	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No Aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte.
	M:TRO14	TRO2014	Capturas semanales de patudo	No Aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte.
M:TRO15	TRO2015	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de los límites de captura de patudo	No Aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte.	
M:TRO17	TRO2017	Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales	No Aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte.	

Grupo	Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:TRO18	TRO2018	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la TRO 2017	No Aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte.
	M:TRO19	TRO2019	Diferencia entre el esfuerzo pesquero de 2018 y el de 2020	No Aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte.
	M:TRO20	TRO2020	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico	No Aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte
PEZ ESPADA	M:SWO01	SWO3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	NO APLICA. No existen buques autorizados en el período de reporte. La Flota CR es menor a 20 metros de eslora.
	M:SWO02	SWO3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	NO APLICA. No existen buques autorizados en el período de reporte. La Flota CR es menor a 20 metros de eslora.
	M:SWO03	SWO3003	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no ejerce actividad de pesca del pez espada del Mediterráneo.
	M:SWO04	SWO3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no ejerce actividad de pesca del pez espada del Mediterráneo.
	M:SWO05	SWO3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no ejerce actividad de pesca de especies pelágicas altamente migratorias del Mediterráneo.
	M:SWO06	SWO3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no ejerce actividad de pesca del pez espada del Mediterráneo.
	M:SWO07	SWO3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	No Aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte. La Flota Pesquera de CR es menor a 20 metros de eslora.
	M:SWO10	SWO3010	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	No Aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte. La Flota Pesquera de CR es menor a 20 metros de eslora.
	M:SWO11	SWO3011	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no ejerce actividad de pesca del pez espada del Mediterráneo.
	M:SWO12	SWO3012	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no cuenta con buques de más de 20 m de eslora en el Caribe.
	M:SWO13	SWO3013	Lista de buques de inspección	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no cuenta con buques de más de 20 m de eslora en el Caribe.
	M:SWO14	SWO3014	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no cuenta con buques de más de 20 m de eslora en el Caribe.
	M:SWO15	SWO3015	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora total de 20m o superior para pez espada del norte	No Aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte. La Flota Pesquera de CR es menor a 20 metros de eslora.
M:SWO16	SWO3016	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora total de 20m o superior para pez espada del sur	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no cuenta con buques de más de 20 m de eslora en el Caribe.	

Grupo	Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:SWO17	SWO3017	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	SWO3018	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no ejerce pesca en el Atlántico sur.
	M:SWO19	SWO3019	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no cuenta con buques de más de 20 m de eslora en el Caribe.
	M:SWO20	SWO3020	Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no ejerce pesca en el Mediterráneo.
ATÚN BLANCO	M:ALB03	ALB4003	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no ejerce pesca en el Mediterráneo.
	M:ALB04	ALB4004	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	No Aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte. La Flota Pesquera de CR es menor a 20 metros de eslora.
	M:ALB05	ALB4005	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no ejerce pesca en el Atlántico sur.
	M:ALB06	ALB4006	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	ALB4007	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no ejerce pesca en el Atlántico sur.
ISTIOFÓRIDOS	M:BIL01	BIL5001	Informe sobre la Implementación de las Recs 19-05 y 16- 11.	La Hoja de Comprobación de Istioforidos se remitió a ICCAT 14/09/2021.
	M:BIL04	BIL5004	Solicitud de exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías	Costa Rica va a hacer solicitud de exención del párrafo 4 de conformidad con el numeral 10 de la recomendación 17-02.
	M:BIL05	BIL5005	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL	No Aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte. La Flota Pesquera de CR es menor a 20 metros de eslora.
Tiburones	M:SHK05	SHK7005	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	La Hoja de Comprobación de Tiburones se remitió a la ICCAT el 20/09/2021.
OTRAS ESPECIES DE CAPTURA FORTUITA	M:BYC01	BYC8001	Información 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 la FAO	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no cuenta con buques de más de 20 m de eslora en el Caribe.

Grupo	Nº req. (IOMS)	[Nº de Req anterior]	Información requerida	Respuesta
	M:BYC02	BYC8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no cuenta con buques de más de 20 m de eslora en el Caribe.
	M:BYC03	BYC8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no cuenta con buques de más de 20 m de eslora en el Caribe.
MISCELÁNEA	M:SDP01	SDP9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no cuenta con buques de más de 20 m de eslora en el Caribe.
	M:MIX01	MISC9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	NO APLICA. Costa Rica no cuenta con buques de más de 20 m de eslora en el Caribe.

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.

No existen en el período de reporte, Costa Rica no ha establecido ninguna otra medida de conservación y ordenación de CICAA que hubiese sido necesario implementarla por vías adicionales o alternas.

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

Costa Rica al tener embarcaciones de menos de 20 m de eslora se la ha dificultado llegar a implementar un programa de observadores a bordo que podría brindar información más detallada de las faenas de pesca. Se presenta un plan de Plan de Enmienda del 2022 al 2025 para las pesquerías de atunes y especies afines, en aguas jurisdiccionales del Mar Caribe costarricense. Se debe mejorar la implementación de formularios para recolección de datos de capturas y otra información.

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Tabla 1. Datos de nombre, matrícula, eslora, manga, puntal, tonelaje bruto, tonelaje neto y potencia de motor para cada una de estas embarcaciones

Nombre de embarcación	Matrícula	Eslora (m)	Manga (m)	Puntal (m)	Tonelaje bruto	Tonelaje neto	Potencia de motor (HP)
DIAMANTES Y SECRETOS I	L03971	11	3,6	1,45	21,42	2,75	240
LOBSTER V	L03169	11,09	3,66	1,83	14,86	7,13	250
DON KINCHO	P08669	11,2	4,08	1,45	13,25	5	230
SEA FLOWER I	P04677	12,2	4,3	1,9	19,93	8,97	275
JAROCHO I	L04083	12,8	4,15	1,95	27,78	7,43	180
SEA FLOWER 2	P013296	13,12	3,78	1,25	12,4	5,95	190
SEA FLOWER 3	P10294	13,44	4,62	2,35	29,18	14	250
SEA STAR III	L02435	13,95	3,54	2,45	24,19	11,61	225
TORMENTA PERFECTA II	P12207	14	4,45	1,6	19,93	9,56	360
TORMENTA VII	L03066	14	3,16	2,2	19,46	9,34	170
LOS MARES	L02946	15	3,87	2,25	26,12	1,54	225
KEMBLI II	PG09731	15,16	4,1	2	24,86	11,93	225
DOS HERMANOS R	L02866	15,85	4,12	1,82	23,77	11,41	360
CHALLENGER	P12403	16,55	4,5	2,05	30,54	14,66	360

Tabla 2. Características de las embarcaciones en tonelaje bruto, eslora y total de embarcaciones

Número de embarcaciones	Tonelaje bruto	Eslora (m)
165	< 30	< 10
4	< 30	10-15
1	30-40	10-15

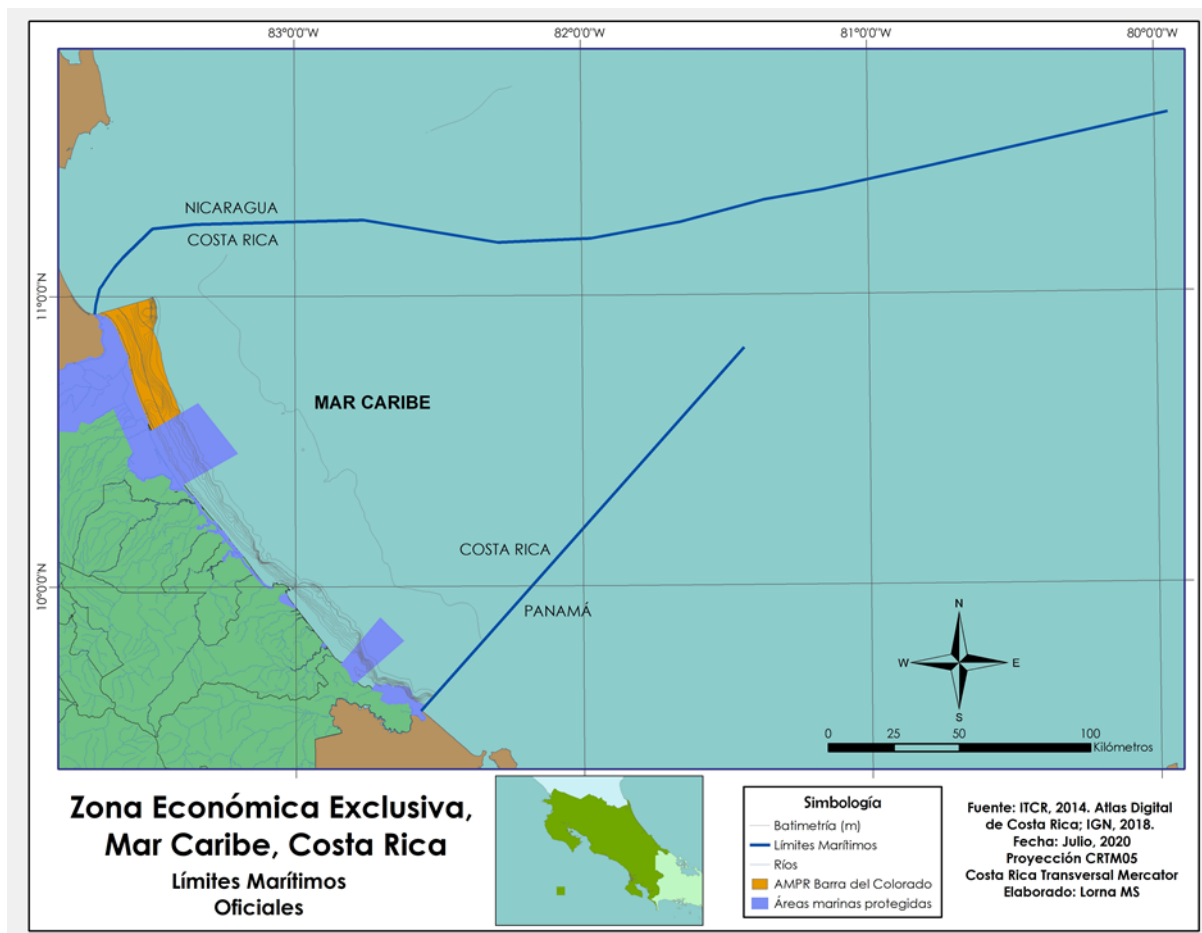


Figura 1. Zona Económica Exclusiva de Costa Rica en el Mar Caribe.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF GUYANA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU GUYANA
INFORME ANUAL DE GUYANA**

SUMMARY

*In Guyana, the tuna fishery is relatively new with one local company involved in this fishery. The company Pritipaul Singh Investment Inc. has a tuna fleet of fifteen long line fishing vessels. However, the company does not utilize all of the vessels. For example, they utilized six in 2019 and in 2020 they would have utilized four vessels. The four converted trawlers/vessels are local long liners have 19.72 meters in length and GRT of 113-114. The vessels were licensed and registered for the reporting period. Data on species landings are collected by the Fisheries Department (FD) on a monthly basis for the timely monitoring of the fishery. While the tuna fishing vessels primarily targets tuna; tuna-like species and sharks are taken as bycatch. The total production for the tuna fleet in 2020 was 254 mt. The main species landed for that year were the yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) - 116 mt, common dolphinfish (*Coryphaena hippurus*) - 86 mt and blue marlin (*Makaira nigricans*) - 39 mt. These species accounted for roughly 95 % of the total catch. Tuna-like species and sharks are also harvested by artisanal fishing vessels, along Guyana's coastline. The issue of sharks being landed dressed, continued to pose a problem with identification. The FD is in the process of building the requisite capacity to address this issue. This will include extensive consultations with fishers to sensitize them on the importance of landing the shark "whole" and gathering the requisite information to guide the best policy interventions. The COVID-19 pandemic did negatively impact the operations of the fishing industry during this reporting period.*

RÉSUMÉ

*In Guyana, the tuna fishery is relatively new with one local company involved in this fishery. The company Pritipaul Singh Investment Inc. has a tuna fleet of fifteen long line fishing vessels. However, the company does not utilize all of the vessels. For example, they utilized six in 2019 and in 2020 they would have utilized four vessels. The four converted trawlers/vessels are local long liners have 19.72 meters in length and GRT of 113-114. The vessels were licensed and registered for the reporting period. Data on species landings are collected by the Fisheries Department (FD) on a monthly basis for the timely monitoring of the fishery. While the tuna fishing vessels primarily targets tuna; tuna-like species and sharks are taken as bycatch. The total production for the tuna fleet in 2020 was 254 mt. The main species landed for that year were the yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) - 116 mt, common dolphinfish (*Coryphaena hippurus*) - 86 mt and blue marlin (*Makaira nigricans*) - 39 mt. These species accounted for roughly 95 % of the total catch. Tuna-like species and sharks are also harvested by artisanal fishing vessels, along Guyana's coastline. The issue of sharks being landed dressed, continued to pose a problem with identification. The FD is in the process of building the requisite capacity to address this issue. This will include extensive consultations with fishers to sensitize them on the importance of landing the shark "whole" and gathering the requisite information to guide the best policy interventions. The COVID-19 pandemic did negatively impact the operations of the fishing industry during this reporting period.*

RESUMEN

*In Guyana, the tuna fishery is relatively new with one local company involved in this fishery. The company Pritipaul Singh Investment Inc. has a tuna fleet of fifteen long line fishing vessels. However, the company does not utilize all of the vessels. For example, they utilized six in 2019 and in 2020 they would have utilized four vessels. The four converted trawlers/vessels are local long liners have 19.72 meters in length and GRT of 113-114. The vessels were licensed and registered for the reporting period. Data on species landings are collected by the Fisheries Department (FD) on a monthly basis for the timely monitoring of the fishery. While the tuna fishing vessels primarily targets tuna; tuna-like species and sharks are taken as bycatch. The total production for the tuna fleet in 2020 was 254 mt. The main species landed for that year were the yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) - 116 mt, common dolphinfish (*Coryphaena hippurus*) - 86 mt and blue marlin (*Makaira nigricans*) - 39 mt. These species accounted for roughly 95 % of the total*

catch. Tuna-like species and sharks are also harvested by artisanal fishing vessels, along Guyana's coastline. The issue of sharks being landed dressed, continued to pose a problem with identification. The FD is in the process of building the requisite capacity to address this issue. This will include extensive consultations with fishers to sensitize them on the importance of landing the shark "whole" and gathering the requisite information to guide the best policy interventions. The COVID-19 pandemic did negatively impact the operations of the fishing industry during this reporting period.

Part 1 (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

The Guyana marine fisheries consist of four categories; the industrial that targets seabob shrimp, the semi-industrial that targets snappers, the artisanal that targets finfish and the tuna fishery that targets tuna. The contribution of fisheries to Guyana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was 2% in 2020, which represents 100 % increase when compared to the previous year. In 2020 the total landing of tuna and tuna-like species was 254 mt¹. Yellow-fin tuna (116 mt) and the common dolphinfish (86 mt) had the highest landed biomass. The production of tuna and tuna-like species for 2020 was lower than 2019 (366 mt). This represented a 31% decrease in production. This can be partly attributed to the aforesaid reduction in the active fishing fleet from six to four vessels. Individual weight data were submitted for the vessels "Drifter" and "Moonrise" for the months of February, April and December. A total of 227 individuals were weighed of which yellowfin tuna (114) and big eye tuna (103) made up 96 % of all species, with swordfish (10) accounting for the remainder². The average weight varied across species with swordfish being the largest (0.091 mt) (**Table 1**).

Please note that as of 13 August 2021, the lone operator of the tuna fishery was given a cease order to immediately stop the harvest of blue marlin, white marlin and swordfish³. However, the proprietor has indicated that his company have in excess of 20 mt of blue marlin in storage to be exported. This will be the final export of these species until such time that there is a change in ICCAT's scientific management recommended.

The artisanal fisheries lands sharks as bycatch which are mostly for local consumption.

Section 2: Research and statistics

Due to the challenges posed by the global COVID-19 pandemic fishery research have been limited. Nonetheless, some of the activities conducted included:

- the fisheries department have acquired its own vessel to be used for research, monitoring and surveillance activities.
- there have been local advancements at the department level to improve the data collection, preparation and submission of reports in a timely manner.
- the tuna data collection forms were altered to include Endangered Threatened and Protected (ETP) species and turtles.
- in house data analysis training using the R software program was done.
- efforts were made with fishers through a sensitization program on how to fill logbook accurately on each trip. It is mandatory with the FD that owners of licensed processing plants fill logbooks and submit to the department monthly.
- there was a continuation of the observer program for the industrial trawlers targeting shrimp.
- fishing gear interactions with ETP⁴ and vulnerable species were documented.
- the dumping of harmful and polluting materials into the ocean was monitored and data relating to fish habitat was collected.

¹ Please see species breakdown table in Appendix I.

² See complete table in Appendix II.

³ See correspondence in Appendix III.

⁴ See snippets of the identification manual in Appendix IV.

- staff were able to hold training sessions with captains and crew members on the identification of turtles, sharks and rays during the closed season period for the seabob fleet. The captains were able to reasonably identify the different species displayed during the training. Nonetheless, this area remains a challenge and the FD is in pursuit of technical assistance from external organizations. These institutions are the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism.

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

Req N° (IMOS)	[previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:GEN01	S01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	2021/09/17
S:GEN02	S02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	2021/09/17
S:GEN03	S03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	2021/09/17
S:GEN04	S04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Not applicable
S:GEN05	S05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Not applicable
S:GEN06	S06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Not applicable
S:GEN07	S07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Not applicable. Guyana does not have a tagging program.
S:GEN08	S08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Not applicable. Guyana has neither tagged nor received any tag.
S:GEN09	S09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Not applicable. Guyana has neither tagged nor received any tag.
S:GEN10	S10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	Not applicable. Guyana has an observer programme for the industrial fleet targeting seabob.
S:GEN11	S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Not applicable
S:GEN12	S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not applicable. The monitoring and collection of data for sargassum weed is done by another agency.
S:GEN13	S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable. Guyana does not participate in fisheries in the Mediterranean.
S:BFT01	S15	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	Not applicable. Guyana does not engage in any form of fishing for farming of Bluefin tuna.
S:BFT02	S16	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras (BFT raw data outputs) OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Not applicable. Guyana does not harvest bluefin tuna.
S:BFT03	S17	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras (BFT at time of caging summary reports)	Not applicable. Guyana does not engage in any form of harvesting of Bluefin tuna.
S:BFT04	S18	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Not applicable. Guyana does not engage in any form of harvesting of Bluefin tuna.
S:BFT05	S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable. Guyana does not engage in any form of harvesting of Bluefin tuna.
S:BFT06	S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable. Guyana does not engage in any form of harvesting of Bluefin tuna.
S:BFT07	S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable. Guyana does not engage in any form of harvesting of Bluefin tuna.

Req N° (IMOS)	[previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:BFT09	S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	Not applicable. Guyana does not engage in any form of harvesting of Bluefin tuna.
S:TRO01	S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards	Not applicable. Guyana does not engage in any form of harvesting of Bluefin tuna
S:TRO02	S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Not applicable. Guyana does not use moored fish aggregating devices.
S:TRO03	S44	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	Not applicable. Guyana does not use moored fish aggregating devices.
S:TRO04	S45	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Not applicable. Guyana does not engage in purse-seine or baiting fishing.
S:TRO05	S46	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Not applicable. Guyana does not use moored fish aggregating devices.
S:TRO10	S46b	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Not applicable. Guyana does not use moored fish aggregating devices.
S:TRO06	S47	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Not applicable. Guyana does not have vessels greater than 20 m actively fishing.
S:TRO07	S48	Historical FAD set data	Not applicable. Guyana does not use moored fish aggregating devices.
S:TRO09	S58	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Not applicable. Guyana does not have electronic monitoring
S:BIL03	S55	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Not applicable. The artisanal fisheries do not harvest this species.
S:BIL04	S56	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Not applicable. The artisanal fisheries do not harvest this species.
S:BIL05	S57	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Not applicable. Guyana does not have electronic monitoring
S:SHK01	S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species-specific level	The Department plans to conduct two training sessions on shark identification in 2021. Also, to develop a National Plan of Action for Sharks.
S:SHK02	S50	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Not applicable. Guyana did not engage in any scientific programmes for shortfin mako sharks.
S:SHK03	S51	Information on blue shark	Since the species are landed dressed, shark identification is a problem, However, based on fishers' response they do not harvest blue shark.
S:SHK04	S54	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases	Since the species are landed dressed, shark identification is a problem, However, based on fishers' response they do not harvest north Atlantic shortfin shark.
S:BYC01	S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Information for sharks was included in this section submitted to ICCAT 2019 National report.
S:BYC02	S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	The implementation of log books in 2021 for captains will capture data on turtles.

Req N° (IMOS)	[previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:BYC03	S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	The implementation of log books in 2021 for captains will capture data on seabirds
S:BYC04	S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	The gear used in Guyana fisheries target all species landed. However, during Data Collection programme fishers report on discarded catch.
S:BYC05	S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Not applicable. The gear is for multi-species and fishers discard catches only in exceptional circumstances.

Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Req N°	Information required	Response
GENERAL	M:GEN01	GEN0001	Annual Reports	First sent on: 2021/09/17 Amended and resent on: 2021/09/27.
	M:GEN02	GEN0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	See above.
	M:GEN03	GEN0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	2021/09/03
	M:GEN04	GEN0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Guyana is not involved in any chartering of vessel arrangement.
	M:GEN05	GEN0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Guyana is not involved in any chartering of vessel arrangement.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Not applicable. No transshipments at sea are allowed. This is prohibited and is in the Fisheries Act 2002.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006b	Transshipment reports in - port	Not applicable. No transshipments of ICCAT species passed through Guyana ports.
	M:GEN07	GEN0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. Transshipments at sea are prohibited in Guyana's waters.
	M:GEN08	GEN0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Not applicable. Transshipments at sea are prohibited in Guyana's waters.
	M:GEN09	GEN0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Not applicable. Transshipment at sea is prohibited in Guyana's waters.
M:GEN10	GEN0010a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Not applicable. No foreign fishing vessels were allowed entry into Guyana's port.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Req N°	Information required	Response
	M:GEN10	GEN0010b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Not applicable. No foreign fishing vessels were allowed entry into Guyana's port nor were any such entries planned.
	M:GEN11	GEN0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable. No foreign fishing vessels were allowed entry into Guyana's port nor were any such entries planned.
	M:GEN12	GEN0012	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable. No foreign fishing vessels were allowed entry into Guyana's port.
	M:GEN13	GEN0013	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Not applicable. No foreign fishing vessels were allowed entry into Guyana's port.
	M:GEN14	GEN0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Not applicable. No foreign fishing vessels were allowed entry into Guyana's port.
	M:GEN15	GEN0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. No foreign fishing vessels were allowed entry into Guyana's port.
	M:GEN16	GEN0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. No foreign fishing vessels were allowed entry into Guyana's port
	M:GEN17	GEN0017	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Not applicable. Guyana has no such arrangements.
	M:GEN18	GEN0018	Access agreements and changes	Not applicable. There are no fishing access agreements involving Guyana.
	M:GEN19	GEN0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. There are no fishing access agreements involving Guyana.
	M:GEN20	GEN0020	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Not applicable. No vessels greater than 20m were involved in fishing during the reporting period.
	M:GEN21	GEN0021	Vessels 20 m LOA or greater internal actions report	Not applicable. No vessels greater than 20m were involved in fishing during the reporting period.
	M:GEN23	GEN0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable. No reports received.
	M:GEN24	GEN0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable. No reports received.
	M:GEN25	GEN0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. No foreign fishing vessels were allowed entry into Guyana's port.
	M:GEN26	GEN0026	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Not applicable. Species imported to Guyana are not on ICCAT list.
	M:GEN27	GEN0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable.
	M:GEN28	GEN0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Req N°	Information required	Response
	M:GEN29	GEN0029	Vessel sightings	Not applicable.
	M:GEN30	GEN0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. No reports received
	M:GEN31	GEN0031	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	Not applicable.
	M:GEN32	GEN0032	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Not applicable.
	M:GEN33	GEN0033	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Not applicable.
	M:GEN34	GEN0034	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Not applicable. No reports received.
	M:GEN35	GEN0035	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Not applicable. There is no plan.
	M:GEN36	GEN0036	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Not applicable.
	M:GEN37	GEN0037	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Not applicable. No reports received.
	M:GEN38	GEN0038	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Not applicable. No reports received.
	M:GEN39	GEN0039	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Not applicable.
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	BFT1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Guyana is not involved in any fishing or farming of bluefin tuna.
	M:BFT02	BFT1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. Guyana is not involved in any fishing or farming of bluefin tuna.
	M:BFT03	BFT1003	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Not applicable. Guyana is not involved in any such activity.
	M:BFT04	BFT1004	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Not applicable. Guyana is not involved in any fishing or farming of bluefin tuna.
	M:BFT05	BFT1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Guyana is not involved in any fishing or farming of bluefin tuna.
	M:BFT07	BFT1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Not applicable. Guyana is not involved in any fishing or farming of bluefin tuna.
	M:BFT08	BFT1008	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	Not applicable. Guyana is not involved in any fishing or farming of bluefin tuna.
	M:BFT09	BFT1009	Modifications to fishing plans	Not applicable. Guyana is not involved in any such activity.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Req N°	Information required	Response
	M:BFT10	BFT1010	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02	Not applicable.
	M:BFT11	BFT1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2020	Not applicable. Guyana is not involved in any fishing or farming of bluefin tuna.
	M:BFT12	BFT1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. Guyana is not involved in any fishing or farming of bluefin tuna.
	M:BFT13	BFT1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. Guyana is not involved in any fishing or farming of bluefin tuna.
	M:BFT14	BFT1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. Guyana is not involved in any fishing or farming of bluefin tuna.
	M:BFT15	BFT1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. Guyana is not involved in any fishing or farming of bluefin tuna.
	M:BFT16	BFT1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable. Guyana is not involved in any fishing or farming of bluefin tuna.
	M:BFT17	BFT1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Guyana is not involved in any fishing or farming of bluefin tuna.
	M:BFT18	BFT1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Guyana is not involved in any fishing or farming of bluefin tuna.
	M:BFT19	BFT1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable. Guyana is not involved in any fishing or farming of bluefin tuna.
	M:BFT20	BFT1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. Guyana is not involved in any fishing or farming of bluefin tuna.
	M:BFT21	BFT1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. Guyana is not involved in any fishing or farming of bluefin tuna.
	M:BFT22	BFT1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Not applicable. Guyana is not involved in any fishing or farming of bluefin tuna.
	M:BFT23	BFT1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. Guyana is not involved in any fishing or farming of bluefin tuna.
	M:BFT24	BFT1024	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Not applicable. Guyana is not involved in any fishing or farming of bluefin tuna.
	M:BFT25	BFT1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. Guyana is not involved in any fishing or farming of bluefin tuna.
	M:BFT27	BFT1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable. Guyana is not involved in any fishing or farming of bluefin tuna.
	M:BFT28	BFT1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable. Guyana is not involved in any fishing or farming of bluefin tuna.
	M:BFT29	BFT1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable. Guyana is not involved in any fishing or farming of bluefin tuna.
	M:BFT30	BFT1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. Guyana is not involved in any fishing or farming of bluefin tuna.
	M:BFT31	BFT1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Guyana is not involved in any fishing or farming of bluefin tuna.
	M:BFT32	BFT1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. Guyana is not involved in any fishing or farming of bluefin tuna.
	M:BFT33	BFT1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable. Guyana is not involved in any fishing or farming of bluefin tuna.
	M:BFT34	BFT1034	Report on intra farm transfers and random controls	Not applicable. Guyana is not involved in any fishing or farming of bluefin tuna.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Req N°	Information required	Response	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	TRO2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes		
	M:TRO02	TRO2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	2021/09/17	
	M:TRO03	TRO2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable. No reports of IUU fishing received.	
	M:TRO06	TRO2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	See section 5.	
	M:TRO07	TRO2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Sample validation seals and signatures will be submitted shortly.	
	M:TRO09	TRO2009	Quarterly catches of <u>tropical tuna</u>	See section 5.	
	M:TRO10	TRO2010	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Not applicable. Guyana vessels does not engage in FAD fishing.	
	M:TRO11	TRO2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans	Not applicable.	
	M:TRO13	TRO2013	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	See section 5.	
	M:TRO14	TRO2014	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Not applicable. The implementation of log books for this fishery will be in 2021.	
	M:TRO15	TRO2015	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Not applicable.	
	M:TRO17	TRO2017	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Not applicable.	
	M:TRO18	TRO2018	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2016	Not applicable.	
	M:TRO19	TRO2019	Difference between fishing effort 2018 and fishing effort 2020	Not available.	
	M:TRO20	TRO2020	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Not applicable.	
	SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	SWO3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No applicable.
		M:SWO02	SWO3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable.
		M:SWO03	SWO3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Not applicable. Guyana vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean.
		M:SWO04	SWO3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. Guyana vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean.
		M:SWO05	SWO3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. Guyana vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Req N°	Information required	Response
	M:SWO06	SWO3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. Guyana vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean.
	M:SWO07	SWO3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Not applicable. Guyana vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean.
	M:SWO10	SWO3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Not applicable. Guyana vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean.
	M:SWO11	SWO3011	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Not applicable. Guyana vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean.
	M:SWO12	SWO3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable. Guyana vessels do not engage in a tagging programme.
	M:SWO13	SWO3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Guyana does not participate in ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
	M:SWO14	SWO3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Guyana is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection
	M:SWO15	SWO3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	There are no Guyanese registered vessels larger than 20m.
	M:SWO16	SWO3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Not applicable.
	M:SWO17	SWO3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Not applicable.
	M:SWO18	SWO3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Guyana is working on a national plan of action for the tuna fishery.
	M:SWO19	SWO3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Guyana does not participate in ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection
M:SWO20	SWO3020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Not applicable. Guyana vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean.	
ALBACORE				
	M:ALB03	ALB4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Not applicable. Guyana vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean albacore.
	M:ALB04	ALB4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Not applicable. Guyana vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean albacore.
	M:ALB05	ALB4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Not applicable. Guyana vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean albacore.
	M:ALB06	ALB4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Not applicable. Guyana vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean albacore.
	M:ALB07	ALB4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Not applicable. Guyana vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean albacore.
BILLFISH				
	M:BIL01	BIL5001	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Not applicable.
	M:BIL04	BIL5004	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Not applicable.
	M:BIL05	BIL5005	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Not applicable.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Req N°	Information required	Response
SHARKS				
	M:SHK05	SHK7005	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Guyana is developing a national plan of action for sharks.
OTHER SPECIES BY-CATCH	M:BYC01	BYC8001	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	2021/09/17. See annual report.
	M:BYC02	BYC8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Guyana will develop a NPOA on seabirds.
	M:BYC03	BYC8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Guyana has no data on discards and is developing a management plan for this fishery.
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	SDP9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Guyana has not implemented a pilot electronic statistical document system.
	M:MIX01	MISC9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Not applicable.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

In Guyana permission was given to one local company to fish for tuna. In 2020 four out of a fleet of fifteen vessels operated. Activities were conducted where captains were trained on filling logbook. Also, continuous data collection for catch and effort and biological data on the species harvested was done by the FD. The tuna vessels will be required to install Vessel Monitoring Systems and CCTV cameras on board and have an observer programme apart from logbooks reporting on ETP and other interactions with other species.

The FD intends to seek funding and technical capacity to develop a national plan of action (NPOA) for sharks. There are plans to host two training sessions on shark classification in 2021. The artisanal fishery continues to be an open fishery despite decrease in production and an increase in effort. The bycatch from the artisanal fishery includes sharks landed dressed.

The implementation of Port State Measure has commenced since the signing of Memorandum of Understanding with the relevant agencies for example, Guyana Coast Guard, Maritime Police, Maritime Administration (MARAD) and Environmental Protection Agency.

The Fisheries Advisory Committee (FAC) continued to be active and continues to give advice to the Minister on the management of the sector. The FD will not accept any other applications for exploitation of large pelagic fishery (tuna and tuna-like species) until further research is done on the fishery.

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

SHK 01: There is urgent need for assistance to develop Guyana's NPOA for shark. Sharks are landed dressed and the fins are more valuable than the carcass. Beside the NPOA there is also need for legislation to support the respective ICCAT recommendations in relation to management of shark species.

Guyana would like to indicate that there are many challenges regarding the shark fishery. However, the tuna fishery is notified of the ICCAT recommendations and are advised to follow them. To this end, the FD is committed to working with that fishery to ensure compliance until regulations and the NPOA for sharks are developed.

At the Artisanal level most sharks are utilized at the local level and the difficulty remains in the species identification.

BYC 8002-8003: There is little data on incidence of turtle interaction and seabird entanglements with the fishing gear. There is a need for regulations to be developed to sensitize the fishers and to mitigate the impact on the environment.

Final remarks

Please note that the FD is committed to ensuring that all implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures including accurate data reporting and on time submission are complied with. However, the FD has its fair number of challenges. These include and are not limited to the human resources. For example, the senior person who would have reported to ICCAT until 2019 has retired and even that person had challenges as can be noted in the various correspondences from ICCAT over the years. As such, there is urgent need for training of staff on ICCAT matters. The FD have recently reached out to the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) for some assistance in this regard. However, we will also be appreciative similar support from ICCAT on these matters.

Table 1. Mean weight of tuna and tuna-like species landed.

<i>Species</i>	<i>Mean weight (mt)</i>
BET	0.036
SW	0.091
YFT	0.042

Appendix I

Production of tuna and tuna-like species for 2020

<i>Latin names</i>	<i>ID</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Weight (kgs)</i>	<i>Weight (mt)</i>
<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	YFT	Tuna	116215	116.215
<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	BET	Tuna	3817	3.817
<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	ALB	Tuna	59	0.059
<i>Makaira nigricans</i>	BUM	Tuna-like	38829	38.829
<i>Xiphias gladius</i>	SWO	Tuna-like	4515	4.515
<i>Scomberomorus cavalla</i>	KGM	Tuna-like	221	0.221
<i>Ruvettus pretiosus</i>	OIL	Tuna-like	73	0.073
<i>Selachimorpha (Pleurotremata)</i>	SKH	Tuna-like	4883	4.883
<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>	DOL	Tuna-like	85554	85.554
<i>Acanthocybium solandri</i>	WAH	Tuna-like	4	0.004

Count of tuna and tuna-like weighed for 2020

<i>Species</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Count of individuals weighed</i>
BET	16-Feb	53
	21-Apr	12
	8-Dec	38
SW	8-Dec	10
YFT	16-Feb	36
	21-Apr	9
	8-Dec	69
Grand Total		227

Copies of the cease order which prohibits the harvest of blue marlin, white marlin and swordfish



17th August, 2021

The Chief Fisheries Officer
Ministry of Agriculture,
Fisheries Department
Regent and Vlissengen Roads
Bourda.

Subject: Correspondence Re: Notification to cease harvesting of Blue Marlin, White Marlin and Sword fish.

Dear Mr. Denzil Roberts,

Your correspondence dated the 13th August, 2021 relative to the subject matter above, is hereby acknowledged. Please note that the Company hereby signifies its intention to adhere to the instruction to stop harvesting Blue Marlin, White Marlin and Sword fish. Additionally, please be guided by the information listed below (as requested):

1. **Method of fishing** – Long Line Drifting
2. **Size & type of hook** – Size 16 stainless steel hooks
3. **Types of bait** – Squid & Sardine.

Additional information requested (by telephone call)

Please be guided by the price (listed below) for tuna.

Tuna vacuum packs – US\$ 4.50 per kilo gram.

All for your information and guidance.

Kindest Regards

Vishnu Panday
Company Secretary

*Mc Doom Village, East Bank Demerara, Guyana South America.
Tel: (592)-233-0514/16, 233-0584, Fax: (592)-233-0665, 233-0515*



Ministry of Agriculture
Fisheries Department
Regent & Vlissengen Roads
Bourda, Georgetown

August 13, 2021
Mr. Pritipaul Singh
Chief Executive
Pritipaul Investments Inc.
Mc Doom village
East Bank Demerara

Dear Mr. Singh,

Re: Notification to cease harvesting of Blue Marlin, White Marlin and Swordfish

Please be informed that with **IMMEDIATE EFFECT** you are instructed to cease the harvesting of Blue Marlin, White Marlin and Swordfish.

It was also reported by the United States Department of Commerce National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration that Guyana is being identified for having vessels that engaged in fishing activities or practices that result in bycatch of sea turtles, a P.I.M.R. in longline fisheries in the ICCAT convention waters beyond national jurisdiction.

Please note that you are not licensed to fish in waters beyond national jurisdiction and you should immediately desist from such practices and whilst in national waters please ensure that measures are put into place to ensure that marine turtles are not caught.

For bycatch, the United States requires U.S. pelagic longline vessels that are permitted to fish for tunas and swordfish in ICCAT waters to use only corrosion resistant (i.e., non-stainless steel) 18/0 or larger circle hooks with an offset not to exceed 10 degrees, or 16/0 or larger non-offset circle hooks, as well as to use only whole finfish and/or squid bait. Bottom longline vessels are also required to use circle hooks. Identified nations and entities are not required to adopt management measures identical to those of the United States in order to receive a positive certification, but rather they must adopt measures that are comparable in effectiveness to those of the United States.

Tel: (592) 226-4398, 225-9551, 225-9552 fisheriesguyana@gmxil.com

In this stead, you are required to submit to the Office of the Chief Fisheries Officer all information regarding your tuna fishing. This includes your method of fishing, size and type of hooks, types of baits.

Please note also that you are required to inform the Fisheries Department of the arrival of your Tuna vessels to Port so that a Fisheries Official will be there to inspect the catches before it is offloaded. Failure to do so will result in not being able to export your catches. You are also required to ensure that all data should be submitted in a timely manner in a species-specific format.

All for your information and guidance

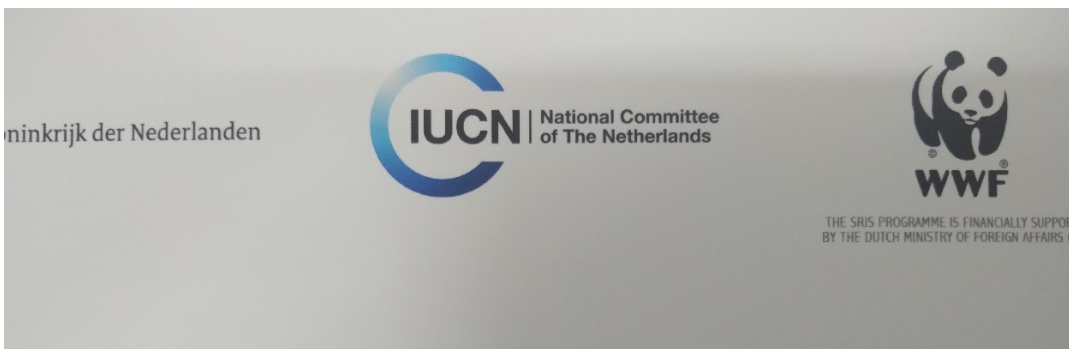
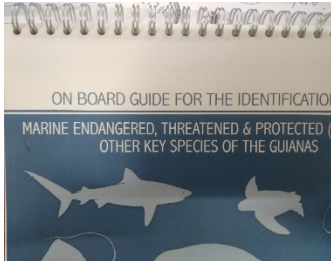
Yours sincerely,


.....
Denzil Roberts
Chief Fisheries Officer

Cc: Hon. Zulfikar Mustapha, M.P.
Minister of Agriculture

Ms. Delma Nedd,
Permanent Secretary
Minister of Agriculture

Pictures of “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 oxyrinchus</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 SURINAME¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU SURINAME
INFORME ANUAL DE SURINAM

SUMMARY

The main objective of Suriname's fisheries policy is to conserve the biological resources of the sea and to ensure sustainable and balanced exploitation of these resources, while minimizing the impact of fishing on marine ecosystems. All this under responsible economic and social conditions. During 2020 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 but catches some King Mackerel (Scomberomorus Cavalla), some Atlantic Spanish Mackerel (Scomberomorus Maculatus), and some sharks (Carcharhinidae spp.) as by-catch. 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 2020 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 are 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

The main objective of Suriname's fisheries policy is to conserve the biological resources of the sea and to ensure sustainable and balanced exploitation of these resources, while minimizing the impact of fishing on marine ecosystems. All this under responsible economic and social conditions. During 2020 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 but catches some King Mackerel (Scomberomorus Cavalla), some Atlantic Spanish Mackerel (Scomberomorus Maculatus), and some sharks (Carcharhinidae spp.) as by-catch. 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 2020 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 are 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.

RESUMEN

The main objective of Suriname's fisheries policy is to conserve the biological resources of the sea and to ensure sustainable and balanced exploitation of these resources, while minimizing the impact of fishing on marine ecosystems. All this under responsible economic and social conditions. During 2020 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 but catches some King Mackerel (Scomberomorus Cavalla), some Atlantic Spanish Mackerel (Scomberomorus Maculatus), and some sharks (Carcharhinidae spp.) as by-catch. 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

¹ Tania Tong Sang, Policy officer at the Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, Cornelis Jongbawstraat 50, tareva@hotmail.com.

port of Suriname. In 2020 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 are 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.

Part I (information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

The fishing fleet of Suriname can be divided into two main groups, the industrial and the artisanal. There is a licensing scheme in force covering both fleets which consist a maximum allowable licenses issued for each category. We distinguish 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*), some Atlantic Spanish Mackerel (*scomberomorus maculatus*), and some sharks (Carcharhinidae spp.) as bycatch. Most of these vessels are 20 meter in length overall or greater. An important part of the fisheries policy of Suriname is to establish fishing zones for the various fishing categories. For example, in coastal waters, trawl fishing is prohibited.

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 2020. 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 2020, 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) will be 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.

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

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:GEN01	S01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Send to ICCAT on 2021/9/13.
S:GEN02	S02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Send to ICCAT on 2021/7/13.
S:GEN03	S03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Send to ICCAT on 2021/6/21.
S:GEN04	S04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2020.
S:GEN05	S05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2020.
S:GEN06	S06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2020.
S:GEN07	S07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2020.
S:GEN08	S08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2020.
S:GEN09	S09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2020.
S:GEN10	S10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	Send to ICCAT on 2021/6/21.
S:GEN11	S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any scientific observer program. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2020.
S:GEN12	S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in pelagic <i>Sargassum</i> .
S:GEN13	S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable. Suriname has no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in the Mediterranean.
S:BFT01	S15	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.
S:BFT02	S16	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras (BFT raw data outputs) OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.
S:BFT03	S17	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras (BFT at time of caging summary reports)	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.
S:BFT04	S18	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.
S:BFT05	S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.
S:BFT06	S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.
S:BFT07	S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.
S:BFT09	S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:TRO01	S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards	Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2020 or in the previous years.
S:TRO02	S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2020.
S:TRO03	S44	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2020.
S:TRO04	S45	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2020.
S:TRO09	S46	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2020.
S:TRO10	S46b	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2020.
S:TRO06	S47	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2020.
S:TRO07	S48	Historical FAD set data	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2020.
S:TRO09	S58	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2020.
S:BIL03	S55	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2020.
S:BIL04	S56	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching billfishes in 2020. However, Suriname is in a process implementing a new Fisheries Information System in Suriname, called Calipseo with the support of the FAO.
S:BIL05	S57	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching billfishes in 2020.
S:SHK01	S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting sharks in 2020. However, Suriname is in a process implementing a new Fisheries Information System in Suriname, called Calipseo with the support of the FAO.
S:SHK02	S50	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting shortfin mako sharks in 2020.
S:SHK03	S51	Information on blue shark	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting blue sharks in 2020.
S:SHK04	S54	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting shortfin mako sharks in 2020.
S:BYC01	S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Not applicable. Suriname had no tuna vessels in 2020.
S:BYC02	S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Not applicable. Suriname had no tuna vessels in 2020.
S:BYC03	S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Not applicable. Suriname had no tuna vessels in 2020.

Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Requirement	Response
S:BYC04	S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable. Suriname had no tuna vessels in 2020.
S:BYC05	S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Not applicable. Suriname had no tuna vessels in 2020.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
GENERAL	M:GEN01	GEN0001	Annual Reports	Send to ICCAT on 2021/9/13.
	M:GEN02	GEN0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Send to ICCAT on 2021/9/13.
	M:GEN03	GEN0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Send to ICCAT on 2021/7/13.
	M:GEN04	GEN0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Suriname was not involved in chartering vessels in 2020.
	M:GEN05	GEN0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Suriname was not involved in chartering vessels in 2020.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Not applicable. Suriname was not involved in any transshipment in 2020.
	M:GEN06	GEN0006b	Transshipment reports in - port	Not applicable. Suriname was not involved in any transshipment in 2020.
	M:GEN07	GEN0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. Suriname was not involved in any transshipment in 2020.
	M:GEN08	GEN0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Not applicable. Suriname was not involved in any transshipment in 2020.
	M:GEN09	GEN0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Not applicable. Suriname was not involved in any transshipment in 2020.
	M:GEN10	GEN0010a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Send on 2020/April/16.
	M:GEN10	GEN0010b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Send on 2018/July/28.
M:GEN11	GEN0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Send to ICCAT on 2021/7/26.	
M:GEN12	GEN0012	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Send to ICCAT on 2021/7/26.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:GEN13	GEN0013	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Not applicable. Suriname did not deny any entry or use of port.
	M:GEN14	GEN0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	See explanation in section 5 of the Annual report.
	M:GEN15	GEN0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	See explanation in section 5 of the Annual report.
	M:GEN16	GEN0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	See explanation in section 5 of the Annual report.
	M:GEN17	GEN0017	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Not applicable. Suriname has not entered into any such bilateral or multilateral agreements/ arrangements.
	M:GEN18	GEN0018	Access agreements and changes	Send to ICCAT on 2021/July/13 and on 2021/July/26. Suriname has not entered into an access agreements with other Parties or private companies, however we allow foreign flagged vessels to fish in waters under Surinamese jurisdiction for species managed by ICCAT through our national licensing scheme taking into account the ICCAT conservation and management measures.
	M:GEN19	GEN0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Send to ICCAT on 2021/July/13 and on 2021/July/26.
	M:GEN20	GEN0020	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Send to ICCAT on 2020/11/2.
	M:GEN21	GEN0021	Vessels 20 m LOA or greater internal actions report	Not applicable. Suriname has no authorized tuna fishing vessels of 20m or greater.
	M:GEN23	GEN0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable. There are no sport or recreational fisheries in tuna and tuna-like species.
	M:GEN24	GEN0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Not applicable. Suriname did not have any information to report on alleged IUU activities.
	M:GEN25	GEN0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. Suriname has not received information regarding any presumed IUU activities of its fishing vessels nor has any additional information to report for 2020.
	M:GEN26	GEN0026	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Not applicable. Suriname has no relevant information to report for 2020.
	M:GEN27	GEN0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable. Suriname has no information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report for 2020.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:GEN28	GEN0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable. Suriname has not received any allegations of non-compliance of ICCAT measures.
	M:GEN29	GEN0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. Suriname has not made any sightings of vessels fishing in contravention of ICCAT conservation and management measures.
	M:GEN30	GEN0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. Suriname has not received any reports of its vessels having been sighted engaging in activities, which contravene ICCAT conservation and management measures.
	M:GEN31	GEN0031	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	Not applicable. Suriname is currently not participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.
	M:GEN32	GEN0032	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Not applicable. Suriname is currently not participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.
	M:GEN33	GEN0033	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Not applicable. Suriname is currently not participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.
	M:GEN34	GEN0034	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Not applicable. Suriname has no vessels on the final IUU vessel list.
	M:GEN35	GEN0035	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Not applicable. Suriname had no tuna vessels in 2020.
	M:GEN36	GEN0036	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Not applicable. Suriname had no tuna vessels in 2020.
	M:GEN37	GEN0037	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Not applicable. Suriname did not have anything to report.
	M:GEN38	GEN0038	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Not applicable. Suriname did not have anything to report.
	M:GEN39	GEN0039	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Not available yet.
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	BFT1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Suriname does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.
	M:BFT02	BFT1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. Suriname does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.
	M:BFT03	BFT1003	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Not applicable. Suriname does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:BFT04	BFT1004	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Not applicable. Suriname does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.
	M:BFT05	BFT1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Suriname does not authorise any trap fishery for bluefin tuna.
	M:BFT07	BFT1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.
	M:BFT08	BFT1008	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	Not applicable. Suriname does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.
	M:BFT09	BFT1009	Modifications to fishing plans	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.
	M:BFT10	BFT1010	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.
	M:BFT11	BFT1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2020	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.
	M:BFT12	BFT1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. Suriname does not authorise any vessels to catch BFT.
	M:BFT13	BFT1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.
	M:BFT14	BFT1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.
	M:BFT15	BFT1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.
	M:BFT16	BFT1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.
	M:BFT17	BFT1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.
	M:BFT18	BFT1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.
	M:BFT19	BFT1019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.
	M:BFT20	BFT1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. Suriname has not authorised any of its ports to allow vessels to carry out transshipment of BFT.
	M:BFT21	BFT1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. Suriname has not authorised any of its ports to allow landing of BFT.
	M:BFT22	BFT1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.
	M:BFT23	BFT1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:BFT24	BFT1024	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.
	M:BFT25	BFT1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. Suriname does not operate any BFT-W fishery or have any opportunity to take any BFT-W as by-catch.
	M:BFT27	BFT1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in catching or trading BFT.
	M:BFT28	BFT1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in catching or trading BFT.
	M:BFT29	BFT1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in catching or trading BFT.
	M:BFT30	BFT1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in catching or trading BFT.
	M:BFT31	BFT1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in catching or trading BFT.
	M:BFT32	BFT1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. Suriname has no information to report regarding such vessels.
	M:BFT33	BFT1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in catching or trading BFT.
	M:BFT34	BFT1034	Report on intra farm transfers and random controls	Not applicable. No such transfers or controls were carried out by Suriname.
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	TRO2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2020 or the previous years.
	M:TRO02	TRO2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2020 or the previous years.
	M:TRO03	TRO2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2020 or the previous years.
	M:TRO06	TRO2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No applicable. Suriname did not import or re-export any BET in 2020.
	M:TRO07	TRO2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. Suriname did not catch or trade any BET in 2020.
	M:TRO09	TRO2009	Quarterly catches of tropical tuna	Not applicable. Suriname had no tuna vessels in 2020.
	M:TRO10	TRO2010	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Not applicable. Suriname had no tuna vessels in 2020.
	M:TRO11	TRO2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans	Not applicable. Suriname had no tuna vessels in 2020.
	M:TRO13	TRO2013	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2020 or the previous years.
	M:TRO14	TRO2014	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2020 or the previous years.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:TRO15	TRO2015	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2020 or the previous years.
	M:TRO17	TRO2017	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Not applicable. Suriname had no tuna vessels in 2020.
	M:TRO18	TRO2018	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	Not applicable. Suriname had no tuna vessels in 2020.
	M:TRO19	TRO2019	Difference between fishing effort 2018 and fishing effort 2020	Not applicable. Suriname had no tuna vessels in 2020.
	M:TRO20	TRO2020	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Not applicable. Suriname had no tuna vessels in 2020.
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	SWO3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. Suriname had no flagged vessels involved in catching or trading SWO.
	M:SWO02	SWO3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. Suriname had no flagged vessels involved in catching or trading SWO.
	M:SWO03	SWO3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Not applicable. Suriname had no flagged vessels involved in catching or trading SWO.
	M:SWO04	SWO3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. Suriname does not authorise sport/recreational vessels to catch SWO-MED.
	M:SWO05	SWO3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2020 or in the previous years.
	M:SWO06	SWO3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2020 or in the previous years.
	M:SWO07	SWO3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2020 or in the previous years.
	M:SWO10	SWO3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Not applicable. Suriname had no flagged vessels involved in catching or trading SWO.
	M:SWO11	SWO3011	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Not applicable. Suriname had no flagged vessels involved in catching or trading SWO.
	M:SWO12	SWO3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable. Suriname had no flagged vessels involved in catching or trading SWO.
	M:SWO13	SWO3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2020 or in the previous years.
	M:SWO14	SWO3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2020 or in the previous years.
	M:SWO15	SWO3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2020 or in the previous years.
	M:SWO16	SWO3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2020 or in the previous years.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:SWO17	SWO3017	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2020 or in the previous years.
	M:SWO18	SWO3018	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2020 or in the previous years.
	M:SWO19	SWO3019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2020 or in the previous years.
	M:SWO20	SWO3020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2020 or in the previous years.
ALBACORE				
	M:ALB03	ALB4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2020 or in the previous years.
	M:ALB04	ALB4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2020 or in the previous years.
	M:ALB05	ALB4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2020 or in the previous years.
	M:ALB06	ALB4006	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2020 or in the previous years.
	M:ALB07	ALB4007	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2020 or in the previous years.
BILLFISH				
	M:BIL01	BIL5001	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Send to ICCAT on 2021/7/26.
	M:BIL04	BIL5004	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2020 or in the previous years.
	M:BIL05	BIL5005	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2020 or in the previous years.
SHARKS				
	M:SHK05	SHK7005	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Send to ICCAT on 2021/7/26.
OTHER SPECIES BY-CATCH				
	M:BYC01	BYC8001	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	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any tuna vessels operating in the ICCAT Convention area.
	M:BYC02	BYC8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Not applicable. 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)	[Previous Req N°]	Information required	Response
	M:BYC03	BYC8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any tuna vessels operating in the ICCAT Convention area.
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	SDP9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. No pilot electronic statistical document system has been implemented by Suriname.
	M:MIX01	MISC9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Not applicable. 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. 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. This Vessel Monitoring System automatically provides data for each vessel on its position, speed, direction, catching etc. 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 Maritieme 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 the establishment of a National Plan of Action (NPOA) for Suriname.

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

Because of several factors such as, limited financial and human capacity, an outdated fisheries legislation we are not in a position to ensure full compliance with all the conservation and management measures adopted by the ICCAT Commission.

Suriname acts as a port state and, in addition to its normal reporting obligations, we must also comply with port state obligations. Under these port state obligations, Suriname is obliged to inspect 5% of the total number of landings of foreign fishing vessels offloading their catch in Suriname. 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 fishing vessels.

To ensure full compliance with Recommendation 13-13 by ICCAT, Suriname is in need for some clarification on this recommendation. It is 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*), some Atlantic Spanish Mackerel (*Scomberomorus maculatus*), and some sharks (*Carcharhinidae* spp.) as by-catch. Therefore, the government of Suriname had to register 2 vessels on the ICCAT record of vessel list in 2020 but because of the uncertainty we didn't continue to do that. We also send a letter to the PWG on the 7 May 2021 requesting some clarification on this matter.