

Original: English / French / Spanish

**Annual Reports of CPCs /
Rapports annuels des CPC /
Informes anuales de las CPC**

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-001/2023	Albania
ANN-002/2023	Algeria
ANN-003/2023	Barbados
ANN-004/2023	Belize
ANN-005/2023	Brazil
ANN-006/2023	Cabo Verde
ANN-007/2023	Canada
ANN-008/2023	China
ANN-009/2023	Côte d'Ivoire
ANN-010/2023	Curaçao
ANN-011/2023	Egypt
ANN-012/2023	El Salvador
ANN-013/2023	Equatorial Guinea
ANN-014/2023	EU
ANN-015/2023	France (SPM)
ANN-016/2023	Gabon
ANN-017/2023	Ghana
ANN-018/2023	Guatemala
ANN-019/2023	Iceland
ANN-020/2023	Japan
ANN-021/2023	Korea
ANN-022/2023	Liberia
ANN-023/2023	Libya
ANN-024/2023	Mauritania
ANN-025/2023	Mexico
ANN-026/2023	Morocco
ANN-027/2023	Namibia
ANN-028/2023	Nicaragua
ANN-029/2023	Norway
ANN-030/2023	Panama

ANN-031/2023	Philippines
ANN-032/2023	Russia
ANN-033/2023	Senegal
ANN-034/2023	South Africa
ANN-035/2023	SVG
ANN-036/2023	Syria
ANN-037/2023	Tunisia
ANN-038/2023	Türkiye
ANN-039/2023	UK
ANN-040/2023	United States
ANN-041/2023	Uruguay
ANN-042/2023	Venezuela
ANN-043/2023	Bolivia
ANN-044/2023	Chinese Taipei
ANN-045/2023	Costa Rica
ANN-046/2023	Guyana
ANN-047/2023	Suriname

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

SUMMARY

Total catch of marine fisheries of Albania during the year 2022 was 5,502 metric tons and the amount of total bluefin tuna catch was 177.50 metric tons or 3,2 % 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 on 26 May 2022 and finished on 17 June 2022. 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 2022 was 177.50 metric tons.

Albania does exercise neither other fishing method (long line, harpoons, traps etc.) nor catch other species (SWO, BET, ALB etc.).

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development issued Bluefin tuna fishing authorization to two purse seiner fishing vessels in 2022, in accordance with national legislation as well as relevant ICCAT regulations. The bluefin tuna purse seiners have 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 2022 started at 26 May and finished at 17 June 2022 due to quota utilization. The fishing operation was conducted in the Western Mediterranean Sea. All the fish caught by the purse seiners was transported live to cage farming facilities in Albania.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Research

There is no in place a National Observer Programme and no scientific research program was undertaken during 2022 for BFT. Albania does not authorize the recreational BFT fishing and do not issue permits for recreational and sport fishing regarding BFT or other tuna like species. Albania does exercise neither other fishing method (long line, harpoons, traps etc.) nor catch of other species (SWO, BET, ALB etc.). The entire national quota of the 2022 was exported live in tuna farming facilities in Albania.

As above, Albania reported in 2022 to SRSC also Task2 – Farms related sampling ST06-T2FM form.

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

Albania started since 2019 and continues the implementation of the by-catch and discards monitoring program through the observers on board of fishing vessels (trawlers and purse seiners in Adriatic Sea) with the support of GFCM. This program aims to obtain representative data on the discard component of total by-catch, as well as information on the incidental catch of vulnerable species. Albania, also approved the Ministerial Order 150/2022 “On the mitigation of fisheries impact for the conservation of seabirds, sea turtles, cetaceans and elasmobranchs” as per implementation of respective Rec GFCM 44/2021/13-14-15-16 “On the mitigation of fisheries impacts for the conservations of seabirds, sea turtles, cetaceans and elasmobranchs in the Mediterranean sea.

2.2 Statistics

During the bluefin tuna fishing season, daily bluefin tuna data were collected and assessed at the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to determine and pre-announce the closure time for the fishing vessel. Task 1 and Task 2 data were reported to the ICCAT Secretariat. During the harvesting period, our observers collected the data regarding farms sampling and we provide these data to SRCS.

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

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2023-09-07		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2023-07-30	2023-07-30	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2023-07-30	2023-07-30	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2023-07-30	2023-07-30	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2023-07-30		2023-09-06
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	No		Albania do not provides size estimation data on catch.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No		No scientific tagging (conventional/electronic) surveys in place in Albania.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		No opportunistic conventional tagging made by Albania.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		No electronic tagging made by Albania.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	No		Observer program is focused on discards, by-catch or incidental catch of vulnerable species in the Albanian fleet of trawlers and small pelagic purse seiners in Adriatic Sea.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes	2022-09-15	Albania has Observer program data on discards, by-catch or incidental catch of vulnerable species in the Albanian fleet of trawlers and small pelagic purse seiners in the Adriatic Sea.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		There are no Albanian vessels authorized to fish on Sargassum. Hence, no data on pelagic Sargassum was collected.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	No		Albania does not authorize any fishing vessel to carry out pelagic long line fisheries and harpoons.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Yes	2023-08-29	CPC Albania sent on 2023-08-29 the raw data of stereoscopic camera. with the support of secretariat, we sent respective format ST06 on 2023-09-06.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S:BFT02	Yes	2023-09-06	CPC Albania sent size samples from stereoscopic as per ST06-T2FM_2023 - 1/2 on 2023-09-06	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		Albania does not have the national BFT observer programmes in its two purse seiner for catching BFT.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on W-BFT	No		Albania does not have a cooperative research program on W-BFT.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		Albania does not have data of abundance indices and other fishery indicators.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		Albania does not have information resulting from GBYP related research.	
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	No		Albania does not conduct a sport catch - and -release fishery, and does not provide any Report on the scientific activities.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	No		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.	
S:ALB01	Age at maturity	No		Albania does not authorize any vessels to fish for MED-ALB.	
S:ALB02	Habitat	No		Albania does not authorize any vessels to fish for MED-ALB.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	No		Albania does not authorize any vessels to fish for MED-ALB.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series	No		Albania does not authorize any vessels to fish for MED-ALB.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	No		Albania does not authorize any vessels to fish for MED-ALB.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	No		Albania does not carry out billfish fisheries.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No		Albania does not carry out billfish fisheries.	
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No		Albania does not carry out billfish fisheries.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes	2022-09-15	Albania started since 2019 and continues the implementation of the by-catch monitoring program through the observers on board of fishing vessels (trawlers and purse seiners in Adriatic Sea) in the frame of GFCM project.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No		There are no fishing activities related on shortfin mako in Albania.	
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	No		There are no fishing activities related on blue sharks in Albania.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	No		There are no fishing activities related on shortfin mako in Albania.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	No		There are no fishing activities related on sharks in Albania.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No		There are no fishing activities related on sharks in Albania.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes	2022-09-15	“Guide published by Network for the Conservation of Cetaceans and Sea Turtles in the Adriatic”, “Guide of Albanian birds”, “Fisher Guide for sea turtles”.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes		Albania carries out its quota by two purse seiner vessels. No sea turtles are caught by Albanian BFT vessels.	
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Yes		There is no seabird incidental catch reported.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes	2022-09-15	Albania started since 2019 and continue the implementation of the by-catch monitoring program through the observers on board of fishing vessels (trawlers and purse seiners in Adriatic Sea) and aims to obtain representative data on the discard component of total by-catch, as well as information on the incidental catch of vulnerable species.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes	2022-09-15	Albania started since 2019 and continue the implementation of the by-catch monitoring program through the observers on board of fishing vessels (trawlers and purse seiners in Adriatic Sea) and aims to obtain representative data on the discard component of total by-catch, as well as information on the incidental catch of vulnerable species	

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT – SECTION 3 – REPORTING SUMMARY

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2023-09-07		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes		Albania tried to be timely responded with accompanying data for all its reporting obligations to ICCAT The new Minister Order, No.524 date 2023-09-08 implementing Rec 22-08 was sent to be published in Official Journal and ALB will send the link to ICCAT Sec.	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2023-08-14	2023-08-14	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		CPC Albania is not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		CPC Albania is not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	No		CPC Albania is not involved in any transshipment at sea.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	No		CPC Albania is not involved in any transshipment in port.	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	No		CPC Albania is not involved in any transshipment at sea.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		Albania has no carrier vessels authorized to receive transshipments either at-sea or in-port.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		Albania has not authorized any pelagic long line vessel to transship.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes	2020-02-11	No changes since that time.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes	2020-02-11	No changes since that time.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes	2021-09-03	No new designated ports since time of reporting.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes		At least 24 hours in advance (Art. 81, law 64/2012, "On Fisheries" amended).	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		No request for Port Entry or Use of Port received from other CPCs flagged fishing vessels.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		No inspection reports containing or not apparent infringements.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		No inspection reports containing or not apparent infringements.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		No inspection reports containing apparent infringements, so, no notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		Albania has not entered into any such bilateral arrangements/agreements.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		Albania has not entered into any access agreements with other Parties or private companies.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		Albania has not entered into any access agreements with other Parties or private companies.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes	2023-05-10	Albania reported CP01_VessLst_ALBCatchingVess in Secretariat on 2023-05-10.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	No		There has been no change since the last submission of this form by Albania.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No		There are no sport or recreational fisheries carried out by Albania in the ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	No		Albania has not received information regarding any presumed IUU activities of its fishing vessels nor has any additional information to report.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		Albania has no information to report on alleged IUU activities.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	No		Albania has no relevant information to report.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No		Albania has no information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No		Albania has not received any allegations of non-compliance of ICCAT measures.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		Albania has not made any sightings of vessels fishing in contravention of ICCAT conservation and management measures.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		Albania has not received any reports of its vessels having been sighted engaging in activities which contravene ICCAT conservation and management measures.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	Yes		National authority responsible for at-sea inspection in territorial waters and farming activities are: Directorate of Fisheries, Fisheries Inspectorate, Border Police, Coast Guard.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No		Albania is not participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No		Albania is not participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		Albania has no vessels on the final IUU vessel list.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes	2021-04-08	No changes since that time.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		Albania do not have any observer incident report.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		Albania do not have any report of lost fishing gear retrieved.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		Albania do not have any report of lost fishing gear not retrieved.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	No		Albania do not have any cooperation on vessel sighting.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		Albania do not authorize any carrier vessel to provide at sea supplies.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	No		There are no nationals involved in IUU activities.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes	2022-05-24	No changes since that time and no new farms.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes	2023-08-29		
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes		No carry over of BFT by the last year.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	Yes	2023-08-29		
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes		Albania does not authorize any trap fishery for bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Yes	2023-02-13		
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	Yes	2023-02-13		
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	Yes		Albania did not modify its fishing plan.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	Yes		Albania will inform ICCAT regarding the regulation adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08 as soon as it will be published in the Official Journal.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2022	Yes	2023-01-17		
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes	2023-05-10	2023-05-10 two vessels.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes	2023-05-10	2023-05-10 four vessels.	2023-06-27
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	Yes	2023-05-19	2023-05-19	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		VMS system in place since 2012. Polling every hour during the fishing season.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes		Albania has less than 15 active vessels and does not participate in the JIS for BFT-E.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes		With the financial support of the EU, Albania has ordered two patrol vessels, 10 m length for patrolling territorial waters	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes	2017-02-11	No changes since that time.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		There were no Albanian or foreign vessels landing BFT in Albanian ports during 2022.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Yes	2023-02-13		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes	2023-02-13		
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes	2023-06-06		
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes	2023-06-06		
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes	2023-06-03	2023-06-03	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No		Albania does not conduct a sport catch-and-release fishery.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes	2023-08-29	2023-08-29	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes	2018-02-12	There have been no changes since the last submission by Albania.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes		There have been no changes since the last submission by Albania.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes		There have been no changes since the last submission by Albania.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		Albania carries out its quota by two purse seiners and BFT is transfer alive in the cage farming.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	No		Albania has no information to report regarding such vessels.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes		Data has been entered directly through the system.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		Albania has only two cages in its farm caged with fish.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		Albania does not participate in REM pilot project.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	No		Albania does not authorize fishing for BET/YFT/SKJ species.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	No		No vessels flagged to Albania fished for BET/YFT/SKJ species in the previous years.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No		Albania has not received reports of IUU activity by its vessels nor has any additional information to report.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		Albania does not authorize fishing for tropical species.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		Albania does not authorize fishing for tropical species.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	No		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	No		Albania does not deploy FADs to catch tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	No		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries or farming.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	No		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	No		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		Albania is not involved in catching or trading SWO.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		Albania is not involved in catching or trading SWO.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	No		Albania does not authorize any of its vessels to catch SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No		Albania does not authorize any sport/recreational vessels to catch SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		Albania does not grant any permits for harpoons or longlines to catch highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		Albania does not operate or have plans to operate any fishery for SWO-MED, and hence has no specific closed period.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No		Albania does not operate, nor has plans to operate, a SWO-N fishery.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No		Albania has not authorized any of its ports to receive landings or allow transshipment of SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	No		Albania does not have any catches of SWO-MED to report.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		Albania does not tag and has not landed any tagged SWO-MED fish.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		There are no, for the moment, Fishery Inspection vessels in Albania.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes	2017-02-11	No changes since that time.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	No		Albania does not authorize any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch N.SWO.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	No		Albania does not authorize any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch S.SWO.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	No		Albania does not permit by-catch of N.SWO in other fisheries.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	No		Albania does not permit by-catch of S.SWO in other fisheries.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Albania does not participate in JIS for MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		Albania does not operate or have plan to operate any fishery for MED-SWO.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		Albania does not authorize any vessels to fish for MED-ALB.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No		Albania does not authorize any of its vessels of 20m+ to catch ALB-N.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	No		Albania does not authorize any of its vessels of 20m+ to catch ALB-S.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	No		Albania does not permit by-catch of N.ALB onboard of their vessels.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	No		Albania does not permit by-catch of S.ALB onboard of their vessels.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	No		Albania does not authorize sport/recreational vessels to catch MED-ALB.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes	2023-08-14	Billfish Check Sheet sent to ICCAT 2023-08-04.	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		Albania does not carry out BUM/WHM/SPF fisheries.	
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No		Albania does not carry out BIL fisheries	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2023-08-14	Shark Check Sheet sent to ICCAT 2023-08-14.	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	No		Albania does not have any catches of North Atlantic shortfin mako to report.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, as amended by Rec. 13-11/ Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes		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 and 150/2022 Albania, also approved the Ministerial Order 150/2022 “On the mitigation of fisheries impact for the conservation of seabirds, sea turtles, cetaceans and elasmobranchs” as per implementation of respective Rec GFCM 44/2021/13-14-15-16.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No		Albania does not have an NPOA for seabirds and has not longline fishery in the area to which the requirement pertains.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes	2022-09-15	Albania started since 2019 and continues the implementation of the by-catch monitoring program through the observers on board of fishing vessels (trawlers and purse seiners in Adriatic Sea) in the frame of GFCM project.	
MISCELL-ANEIOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		Albania have not lodged an objection to any of ICCAT Recommendations.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	No		No pilot electronic statistical document system has been implemented by Albania.	

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 continued to be regulated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, through the respective Ministerial Order No. 385, date 9/8/2022 “On the implementation of ICCAT recommendation amending Recommendation 19-04 amending Recommendation 18-02 Establishing a multi-year management plan for bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean (Rec. 21-08).

Albania has prepared the Ministerial Order to implement Recommendation by ICCAT amending the Recommendation 21-08 Establishing a multi-annual management plan for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean (Rec. 22-08) and will inform Secretariat as far as it will be published in the Official Journal.

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

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

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

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

This year, regarding the tables Part I/Annex 1 and Part II/Section 3 we will be able to transmit in time the data online through IOMS platform.

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

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

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

SUMMARY

Les captures nationales des thonidés et des espèces voisines enregistrées en 2022 sont de l'ordre de 471,783tonnes sur un quota de 472,33tonnes pour l'espadon ; De 1649,691 tonnes sur un quota de 1655 tonnes pour le thon rouge, dont 1461 kg de pièces mortes enregistrés durant la campagne de pêche au thon vivant par les thoniers senneurs, et 5 tonnes de prises accessoires ; Et de 5241,631 tonnes pour les thonidés mineurs. Des données de captures de requins ont été collectée dans le cadre du suivi des espèces de requins, à ce titre deux espèces de requins pêchées accessoirement et accidentellement, elles sont de l'ordre 4,767 tonnes pour le requin à peau bleue « Prionaceglauca », et de 1,806 tonnes pour le requin renard « Alopias vulpinus ». La campagne de pêche au thon rouge vivant a été accomplie par 29 navires thoniers senneurs battant pavillon Algérien, d'une longueur comprise entre 22 m et 40 m. Cette campagne a été organisée en cinq (05) groupes de pêche conjointe. A l'issue de cette pêche, 1649,691 tonnes de thon rouge ont été capturés sur un quota de 1655 tonnes octroyé à l'Algérie, une quantité de 1461 kg de thon rouge mort a été enregistrée durant dans les opérations de pêche à la senne, et une quantité de 5 tonnes de prises accessoires. Le programme national d'échantillonnage au débarquement se poursuit au niveau des ports nationaux, ce qui permet la collecte 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 114 spécimens. L'intervalle de taille oscille entre 90 cm et 239 cm.

RÉSUMÉ

Les captures nationales des thonidés et des espèces voisines enregistrées en 2022 sont de l'ordre de 471,783tonnes sur un quota de 472,33tonnes pour l'espadon ; De 1649,691 tonnes sur un quota de 1655 tonnes pour le thon rouge, dont 1461 kg de pièces mortes enregistrés durant la campagne de pêche au thon vivant par les thoniers senneurs, et 5 tonnes de prises accessoires ; Et de 5241,631 tonnes pour les thonidés mineurs. Des données de captures de requins ont été collectée dans le cadre du suivi des espèces de requins, à ce titre deux espèces de requins pêchées accessoirement et accidentellement, elles sont de l'ordre 4,767 tonnes pour le requin à peau bleue « Prionaceglauca », et de 1,806 tonnes pour le requin renard « Alopias vulpinus ». La campagne de pêche au thon rouge vivant a été accomplie par 29 navires thoniers senneurs battant pavillon Algérien, d'une longueur comprise entre 22 m et 40 m. Cette campagne a été organisée en cinq (05) groupes de pêche conjointe. A l'issue de cette pêche, 1649,691 tonnes de thon rouge ont été capturés sur un quota de 1655 tonnes octroyé à l'Algérie, une quantité de 1461 kg de thon rouge mort a été enregistrée durant dans les opérations de pêche à la senne, et une quantité de 5 tonnes de prises accessoires. Le programme national d'échantillonnage au débarquement se poursuit au niveau des ports nationaux, ce qui permet la collecte 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 114 spécimens. L'intervalle de taille oscille entre 90 cm et 239 cm.

RESUMEN

Les captures nationales des thonidés et des espèces voisines enregistrées en 2022 sont de l'ordre de 471,783tonnes sur un quota de 472,33tonnes pour l'espadon ; De 1649,691 tonnes sur un quota de 1655 tonnes pour le thon rouge, dont 1461 kg de pièces mortes enregistrés durant la campagne de pêche au thon vivant par les thoniers senneurs, et 5 tonnes de prises accessoires ; Et de 5241,631 tonnes pour les thonidés mineurs. Des données de captures de requins ont été collectée dans le cadre du suivi des espèces de requins, à ce titre deux espèces de requins pêchées accessoirement et accidentellement, elles sont de l'ordre 4,767 tonnes pour le requin à peau bleue « Prionaceglauca », et de 1,806 tonnes pour le requin renard « Alopias vulpinus ». La campagne de pêche au thon rouge vivant a été accomplie par 29 navires thoniers senneurs battant pavillon Algérien, d'une longueur comprise entre 22 m et 40 m. Cette campagne a été organisée en cinq (05) groupes de pêche conjointe. A l'issue de cette pêche, 1649,691 tonnes de thon rouge ont été capturés sur un quota de 1655 tonnes octroyé à l'Algérie, une quantité de 1461 kg de thon rouge

*mort a été enregistrée durant dans les opérations de pêche à la senne, et une quantité de 5 tonnes de prises accessoires. Le programme national d'échantillonnage au débarquement se poursuit au niveau des ports nationaux, ce qui permet la collecte 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 114 spécimens. L'intervalle de taille oscille entre 90 cm et 239 cm.*

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

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

En 2022, les captures algériennes totales de thonidés et des espèces voisines sont réparties comme suit :

- Thon rouge	1649,691 tonnes campagne de pêche + 5 tonnes de prises accessoires
- Espadon	471,783 tonnes
- Thonidés mineurs	5241,631 tonnes
- Requins peau bleue	4,767 tonnes
- Requins renard	1,806 tonnes

La campagne de pêche au thon rouge vivant au titre de 2022 s'est soldée par la capture de 1649.691 tonnes, grâce à l'intervention d'une flotte nationale composée de 29 navires thoniers senneurs, regroupés en cinq 05 groupes de pêches conjointes.

Conformément à la recommandation 16-05, le quota d'espadon de l'Algérie au titre de l'année 2022, est de 472,33 tonnes, la quantité pêchée s'élève à 471,783 tonnes soit un solde de 550 kilogrammes.

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 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 (Arrêté du 25 Février 2018 Fixant la période de fermeture de la pêche de l'espadon dans les eaux sous juridiction nationale).

Un contrôle et suivi rigoureux des captures d'espadon en termes des quantités débarquées et de la taille minimale marchande est opérationnel au niveau des 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.

Le Service National des Garde-côtes (SNGC) assure la surveillance et le contrôle en mer dans ses missions de police des pêches.

Par ailleurs, il est important de signaler que le nombre de jours en mer ne dépasse guère les 90 jours, car en plus de la fermetures biologiques de cette pêcherie, cette activité est aussi impactée par les mauvaises conditions météorologiques qui engendrent l'inactivité de la flottille ciblant l'espadon par sa vocation artisanale.

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 des études sur la reproduction, la croissance, le régime alimentaire de cette espèce.

Cette approche participative est indispensable dans le contexte de la pêcherie espadonnaire, 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 quatre (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 2022 sont à hauteur de 5241,631 tonnes. 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 22 individus capturés morts durant les opérations de pêche effectuées au titre de la campagne de pêche de 2022 ont un poids total de 1461 kg.

Vu le petit nombre d'individus morts qui est de 22 pièces, cette distribution de fréquence de taille est peu représentative de tout le reste de la capture estimée à 1649.69 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 2022, l'échantillon représenté est composé de 115 spécimens effectués durant les mois d'avril, mai, juin, juillet, août et septembre. Région centre (port de khemisti).

La distribution des fréquences de taille de l'espadon obtenue est représentée dans le tableau I.

Echantillonnage biologique de l'espadon année 2022

L'échantillonnage biologique a été effectuée par le Centre National de Recherche et de Développement de la pêche et de l'aquaculture (CNRDPA) dans la région centre de la côte algérienne d'une façon aléatoire en fonction de la disponibilité du produit dans les ports, du mois d'Avril au mois de septembre 2022.

Au total, 114 individus ont été échantillonnée dont la taille varie de 90 à 239cm. (**tableau 1**).

La **figure 1**, reprend la distribution de fréquence de taille de l'espadon échantillonnée dans la région centre de la côte algérienne (port de khemisti)

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 un organe d'appui à la décision de gestion pour le Ministère de la Pêche et des Productions Halieutiques, grâce aux résultats des études effectuées sur les pêcheries Algériennes ainsi au traitement et analyses des données collectées notamment des grands migrateurs halieutiques, l'espadon, le thon rouge et les thonidés mineurs.

A travers ces annexes décentralisés le CNRDPA en collaboration avec les directions de la pêche locales, diffuse les informations relatives aux pratiques manipulations et remise à l'eau en toute sécurité et les pratiques de réanimations des tortues marines capturées accidentellement en association avec les pêcheries de l'ICCAT suivant un programme complet de suivi et prise en charge des actions nécessaires et ceci conformément à la recommandation 22-12.

Aussi, dans le cadre de la préservation des oiseaux et des tortues de mer, dans les pêcheries palangrières, le secteur de la pêche a renforcé la réglementation a travers une instruction relative à la mise en place des mesures visant le renforcement de la préservation et la conservation des tortues marines, par :

- vulgarisation et sensibilisation ;
- formation sur la manipulation des tortues marines ;
- collecte des données ;
- recherche et exploitation des données ;
- contrôle et veille.

S'agissant des requins, des données de captures sont rendues disponibles et communiqués à l'ICCAT, même si les requins répertoriés en Algérie ne font pas parties des espèces ciblées par la flottille commerciale, ces espèces n'ont pas de valeur commerciale importante. Les espèces de requins sont débarquées entières jamais dépourvues de leurs ailerons ni d'autres parties de leur corps.

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

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
S:GEN01	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Oui	2023-09-15	
S:GEN02	Caractéristiques des flottilles (T1FC)	Oui	2023-07-31	
S:GEN03	Estimation de la prise nominale de la tâche 1 (T1NC)	Oui	2023-07-31	
S:GEN04	Prise et effort de la tâche 2 (T2CE)	Oui	2023-07-31	
S:GEN05	Échantillons de taille de la tâche 2 ; T2SZ	Oui	2023-07-31	
S:GEN06	Estimations de la prise par taille de la la tâche 2 (T2CS)	Oui	2023-07-31	
S:GEN07	Prospections scientifiques de marquage (inventaires)	Non		Aucune campagne de marquage n'est opérée.
S:GEN08	Déclaration de marquage conventionnel (appositions/récupérations)	Non		Aucune apposition ni récupération des marques conventionnelles.
S:GEN09	Déclaration de marquage électronique (appositions/récupérations)	Non		Aucune apposition ni récupération des marques électroniques.
S:GEN10	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux	Non		Aucun changement n'est opéré depuis la dernière transmission.
S:GEN11	Rapport sur la mise en oeuvre de la Rec. 16-14	Non		Aucun changement n'opéré depuis la dernière transmission.
S:GEN12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	Non		Non applicable cette espèce n'est pas répertoriée en Algérie.
S:GEN13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à exploiter des pêcheries pélagiques opérant à la palangre et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure.	Non		Aucun changement n'opéré depuis la dernière transmission.
S:BFT02	Procédures et résultats des caméras stéréoscopiques OU méthodologie alternative pour l'estimation de la taille du thon rouge	Non		Non applicable. En Algérie, n'existe pas actuellement des fermes d'élevage du thon rouge.
S:BFT03	Tâche 2 : Echantillons de taille des caméras stéréoscopiques résultant de S : BFT02	Non		Non applicable. En Algérie, n'existe pas actuellement des fermes d'élevage du thon rouge.
S:BFT04	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux (BFT)	Non		Aucun changement n'est opéré depuis la dernière transmission.
S:BFT05	Détails des programmes de recherche sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie, n'autorise pas la pêche du thon rouge de l'Ouest.
S:BFT06	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie, n'autorise pas la pêche du thon rouge de l'Ouest.

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
S:BFT07	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités renforcées d'échantillonnage biologique	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie, n'autorise pas la pêche du thon rouge de l'Ouest.
S:BFT09	Déclaration des activités scientifiques réalisées par les navires opérant dans le contexte d'un projet scientifique d'un institut de recherche intégré dans un programme de recherche scientifique	Non		Non applicable. Pas de projet scientifique.
S:TRO02	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact écologique)	Non		Non applicable, aucune pêche sous DCP.
S:TRO03	Tâche 3 : Informations sur les DCP (tropicaux) (mois, carrés 1x1, type de DCP, etc.)	Non		Non applicable, aucune pêche sous DCP informations.
S:TRO04	Tâche 3 : Données sur les navires de support dans les pêcheries tropicales (BB/PS)	Non		Non applicable, aucune pêche sous DCP.
S:TRO05	Tâche 3 : Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (tropicaux)	Non		Non applicable, aucune pêche des tropicaux en Algérie.
S:TRO10	Informations sur les systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Non		Non applicable, aucune pêche des tropicaux en Algérie.
S:TRO06	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'échantillonnage portuaire (tropicaux)	Non		Non applicable, aucune pêche des tropicaux en Algérie.
S:TRO07	Données historiques sur les opérations sous DCP telles que requises par le SCRS (prise et effort de la tâche 2)	Non		Non applicable, aucune pêche sous DCP.
S:ALB01	Âge à la maturité	Non		Non applicable, pas d'échantillonnage effectué.
S:ALB02	Habitat	Non		Pas d'échantillonnage effectué.
S:ALB03	Impact des pêcheries palangrières en termes de composition des captures	Non		Pas d'échantillonnage effectué.
S:ALB04	Séries de CPUE.	Non		Non applicable, aucune pêche sous DCP.
S:ALB05	Estimation mensuelle de la proportion des reproducteurs et des recrues dans les prises.	Non		Pas d'échantillonnage effectué.
S:BIL03	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et vivants de makaires/ makaires épée	Non		Non applicable groupe d'espèces non répertorié en Algérie.

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
S:BIL04	Informations sur leur programme de collecte de données pour les pêcheries artisanales et/ou de petits métiers	Non		Non applicable groupe d'espèces non répertorié en Algérie.
S:BIL05	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique pour les BIL	Non		Non applicable groupe d'espèces non répertorié en Algérie.
S:SHK01	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins à un niveau spécifique aux espèces.	Non		Non applicable groupe d'espèces non répertorié en Algérie.
S:SHK02	Résultats de la recherche et de l'échantillonnage biologique sur le requin-taube bleu	Non		Données de captures par type de métier ont été portées sur les formulaires de Task 2.
S:SHK03	Informations sur le requin peau bleue	Non		Données de captures par type de métier ont été portées sur les formulaires de Task 2.
S:SHK04	La quantité de requin-taube bleu de l'Atlantique Nord capturé et retenu à bord, ainsi que les rejets morts et les rejets vivants, et la méthodologie statistique utilisée pour calculer ces rejets/remises à l'eau	Non		Non applicable. Il s'agit d'une espèce du Nord non concernée par cette exigence.
S:SHK05	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et les mises à l'eau de spécimens vivants	Non		Non applicable espèce non répertoriée.
S:SHK06	Information sur les programmes de collecte des données sur les pêcheries artisanales/de petits métiers	Non		Non applicable espèce non répertoriée.
S:BYC01	Transmission des guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Non		L'information sur les échouages de ces espèces fait toujours l'objet de suivi par les scientifiques nationaux et le centre de recherche relevant du secteur de la pêche.
S:BYC02	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Non		Non applicable, aucune prise accessoire déclaré.
S:BYC03	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	Non		Non applicable groupe d'espèces non répertorié en Algérie.
S:BYC04	Notification des mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales par le biais de moyens alternatifs	Non		Les mesures prises à cet effet ont été portées sur la Partie I du rapport annuel.

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
S:BYC05	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	Non		Les mesures prises à cet effet ont été portées sur le rapport annuel.

IIe Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

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

RAPPORT ANNUEL, IIe PARTIE, CHAPÎTRE 3

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
GENERALITE	M:GEN01	Rapports annuels	Oui	2023-09-15		
	M:GEN02	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Oui	2023-09-15		
	M:GEN03	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	Oui	2023-08-15		
	M:GEN04	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Non		Non applicable. l'Algérie n'affrète Aucun navire	
	M:GEN05	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Non		Non applicable. l'Algérie n'affrète Aucun navire	
	M:GEN06a	Rapports de transbordement -en mer	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas réalisé de transbordement en mer.	
	M:GEN06b	Rapports sur les transbordements au port	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas réalisé de transbordement au port .	
	M:GEN07	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas réalisé de transbordement en mer.	
	M:GEN08	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas réalisé de transbordement	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN09	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique (et modifications ultérieures).	Non		Non applicable. Les palangriers pélagiques ne sont pas autorisés à transborder.	
	M:GEN10a	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'accorde aucun accès aux ports algériens des navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger, sauf dans les cas de force majeure (mauvais temps ou problème technique de navire).	
	M:GEN10b	Points de contact pour recevoir des copies des rapports d'inspection portuaire	Oui	2023-02-14	le point de contact pour recevoir les copies des rapports d'inspection a été communiqué dans le plans de pêche BFT	
	M:GEN11	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas l'entrée de navires de pêche étrangers dans ses ports.	
	M:GEN12	Délai de notification préalable requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas l'entrée de navires de pêche étrangers dans ses ports.	
	M:GEN13	Rapport de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas l'entrée de navires de pêche étrangers dans ses ports.	
	M:GEN14	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port contenant des constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente (et autres lorsque cela est possible)	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas l'entrée de navires de pêche étrangers dans ses ports.	
	M:GEN15	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas l'entrée de navires de pêche étrangers dans ses ports.	
	M:GEN16	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	Non		Non applicable l'Algérie n'autorise pas l'entrée de navires de pêche étrangers dans ses ports	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN17	Informations des accords/arrangements bilatéraux ou multilatéraux qui autorisent un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas conclu ce type d'accords bilatéraux.	
	M:GEN18	Accords d'accès et modification	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a conclu aucun accord d'accès.	
	M:GEN19	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a participé à aucun accord d'accès.	
	M:GEN20	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui	2023-05-10		
	M:GEN21	Rapport sur l'examen des mesures internes	Non		Non applicable. Pas d'informations pertinentes à déclarer .	
	M:GEN23	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne réalise aucune pêche sportive ou récréative dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT.	
	M:GEN24	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a aucune information à déclarer concernant les activités IUU présumées.	
	M:GEN25	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a reçu aucune information concernant les activités IUU présumées de ses navires de pêche et n'a aucune information supplémentaire à déclarer.	
	M:GEN26	Mesures commerciales ; soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Non		non applicable. l'Algérie n'a aucune information pertinente à déclarer.	
	M:GEN27	Données sur la non-application	Non		Aucune information sur des cas présumés de non-application des mesures de l'ICCAT	
	M:GEN28	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Non		l'Algérie n'a reçu aucune allégation concernant la non-application des mesures de l'ICCAT	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN29	Observations de navires	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a aucune information pertinente à déclarer.	
	M:GEN30	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a reçu aucune information concernant l'observation des ces navires.	
	M:GEN31	Autorité nationale responsable de l'inspection en mer et autres agences maritimes d'appui, le cas échéant, et/ou Autorité nationale responsable de la madrague et des activités d'élevage du thon rouge	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas participé à l'échange volontaire de personnel d'inspection.	
	M:GEN32	Point(s) de contact désigné(s) (POC) au sein de l'autorité responsable de la mise en œuvre du programme	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas participé à l'échange volontaire de personnel d'inspection.	
	M:GEN33	Déclaration de toute activité menée dans le cadre du programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas participé à l'échange volontaire de personnel d'inspection.	
	M:GEN34	Demande de radiation du navire de liste de navires IUU finale	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne compte aucun navire sur la liste des navires IUU.	
	M:GEN35	Plan d'action d'urgence (EAP) pour la récupération des observateurs	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas émis des mises à jour sur le programme EAP	
	M:GEN36	Rapports sur des incidents impliquant des observateurs qui ont déclenché l'EAP, y compris toute action corrective prise	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a aucun incident à signaler	
	M:GEN37	Signalisation de la récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a récupéré Aucun engin de pêche perdu.	
	M:GEN38	Signalisation de la non-récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Non		Non applicable. aucun engin de pêche n'a été signalé perdu.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN39	Points de contact pour faciliter la coopération en matière d'observation des navires (facultatif)	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas de tels contacts, actuellement le chef de la délégation nationale au près de ICCAT est le seul contact ICCAT.	
	M:GEN40	Déclarations d'approvisionnement	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas de déclarations d'approvisionnement.	
	M:GEN41	Rapport sur les mesures prises à l'encontre des ressortissants impliqués dans des activités IUU	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a aucune information à déclarer concernant les activités IUU présumées.	
THON ROUGE	M:BFT01	Fermes de thon rouge	Non		Non applicable. Actuellement, l'Algérie n'a pas de fermes du thon rouge.	
	M:BFT02	Rapports sur l'élevage du thon rouge	Non		Non applicable. Actuellement, l'Algérie n'a pas de fermes du thon rouge.	
	M:BFT03	Déclaration de report du poisson resté en cages	Non		Non applicable. Actuellement, l'Algérie n'a pas de fermes du thon rouge.	
	M:BFT04	Rapport de mise en cages du thon rouge	Non		Non applicable. Actuellement, l'Algérie n'a pas de fermes du thon rouge.	
	M:BFT05	Madragues de thon rouge	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne dispose pas de madragues.	
	M:BFT07	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité	Oui	2023-02-14		
	M:BFT08	Plan de la capacité d'élevage	Oui	2023-02-14	Signalé dans le plan de pêche. Actuellement, l'Algérie n'a pas de ferme de thon rouge.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications des plans de pêche	Non		Les modifications ont été apportées lors de la réunion de la sous-commission 2.	
	M:BFT10	Informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 21-08	Non		Non applicable. Aucune demande de ces documents n'a été formulée, l'Algérie a appliqué la REC 21-08 dès le début de la campagne.	
	M:BFT11	Prises de thon rouge de 2022	Oui	2023-07-31		
	M:BFT12	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Oui	2023-05-10		

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT13	Autres navires de thon rouge	Oui	2023-05-10		
	M:BFT14	Opérations de pêche conjointes	Oui	2023-05-17		
	M:BFT15	Messages VMS	Non		Les informations transmises régulièrement durant la période citée par la recommandation ICCAT.	
	M:BFT16	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas participé au programme ICCAT d'inspection conjointe durant l'année concernée.	
	M:BFT17	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas participé au titre de l'année 2022 au programme d'inspection internationale conjointe.	
	M:BFT18	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas participé au titre de l'année 2022 au programme d'inspection internationale conjointe.	
	M:BFT19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas participé au titre de l'année 2022 au programme d'inspection internationale conjointe.	
	M:BFT20	Ports de transbordement du thon rouge	Non		L'Algérie n'autorise pas le transbordement.	
	M:BFT21	Ports de débarquement du thon rouge	Oui	2023-02-14		
	M:BFT22	Rapports bi-mensuels de capture de thon rouge (madraques comprises)	Oui	2023-06-14	14/06/2023 29/06/2023 17/07/2023	
	M:BFT23	Rapports de capture mensuels sur le thon rouge	Oui	2023-06-02		
	M:BFT24	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon rouge a été utilisée	Oui	2023-07-17		
	M:BFT25	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm.	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'exploite pas de pêcherie de thon rouge de l'Ouest.	
	M:BFT27	Rapport annuel du BCD	Non		non applicable, l'Algérie n'a pas délivré des BCD en format concerné durant l'exercice de l'année 2022.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT28	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Non		Non applicable. Aucun changement n'est survenu.	
	M:BFT29	Points de contact pour les BCD	Non		non applicable, Aucun changement n'est survenu depuis la dernière soumission.	
	M:BFT30	Législation relative au BCD	Non		Non applicable. Aucun changement n'est survenu depuis la dernière soumission.	
	M:BFT31	Résumé du marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD	Non		Non applicable. Aucun changement n'est survenu depuis la dernière soumission de l'Algérie.	
	M:BFT32	Navires ne figurant pas comme navires de pêche de BFT mais dont on sait ou qui sont présumés avoir pêché du E-BFT	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a aucune information à déclarer concernant ces navires.	
	M:BFT33	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	Non		les données ont été saisie directement par le biais du système eBCD , et les validations ont été effectuées par nos validateurs. de même pour l'enregistrements et les mise à jour. Rien à signaler.	
	M:BFT34	Contrôles aléatoires	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne dispose pas de fermes de thon rouge.	
	M:BFT35	Autorité nationale et points de contact responsables du navire de transformation participant au projet pilote REM	Non		l'Algérie n'est pas impliqué dans le projet pilote REM.	
ESPECES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Liste des navires de BET/YFT/SKJ et modification ultérieure	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas délivré d'autorisation de la pêche des espèces de thonidés tropicaux.	
	M:TRO02	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure	Oui	2023-07-31		

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:TRO03	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de BET/YFT/SKJ	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas reçu de rapport d'activités IUU concernant ses navires et n'a aucune information supplémentaire à déclarer.	
	M:TRO06	Données des Programmes de Documents Statistiques ICCAT	Oui	2023-04-02		
	M:TRO07	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas exporté du thon obèse congelé ; tout l'espadon.	
	M:TRO09	Prises trimestrielles de thonidés tropicaux	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne capture pas de thonidés tropicaux.	
	M:TRO10	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (inclure dans le plan de gestion des DCP - cf. aussi exigence S25)	Non		Non applicable l'Algérie ne déploie pas de DCP pour capturer des thonidés tropicaux.	
	M:TRO11	Déclarations/plans de capacité/de pêche des thonidés tropicaux	Non		Non applicable, l'Algérie n'autorise pas ses navires à pêcher les thonidés tropicaux.	
	M:TRO13	Captures mensuelles de thonidés tropicaux (BET ; SKJ ; YFT)	Non		Non applicable l'Algérie ne capture pas de thons tropicaux (BET/YFT/SKJ).	
	M:TRO14	Prises hebdomadaires de thon obèse	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne capture pas le BET,SKJ, et YFT.	
	M:TRO15	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité de la limite de capture de thon obèse a été utilisée	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne capture pas de thon obèse.	
	M:TRO17	Limite maximale de prise accessoire de thonidés tropicaux à bord	Non		Non applicable, l'Algérie ne capture les thonidés tropicaux.	
	M:TRO18	Mesures prises pour garantir l'application du M:TRO17	Non		Non applicable, l'Algérie ne capture pas les thonidés tropicaux.	
ESPADON	M:SWO01	Données des Programmes de Documents Statistiques ICCAT	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'importe pas de l'espadon.	
	M:SWO02	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non		Non applicable. Aucun changement n'est survenu depuis la dernière soumission.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:SWO03	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui	2023-01-14		
	M:SWO04	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		Non applicable. aucun navire de pêche sportive ou récréative ne cible l'espadon en Algérie.	
	M:SWO05	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Non		l'Algérie ne compte pas de navires sportifs/récréatifs en vue de pêcher l'espadon de la Méditerranée opérant dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT.	
	M:SWO06	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui	2023-09-15		
	M:SWO07	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'exploite pas les pêcheries d'espadon du Nord.	
	M:SWO10	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	Oui	2023-02-14	Informations portées sur le CP 24/ et retransmis le 17/03/2023.	2023-03-17
	M:SWO11	Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO.	Oui	2023-01-30	30/01/2023; 29/10/2022; 30/04/2023; 30/07/2023	
	M:SWO12	Résumé de la mise en œuvre du programme de marquage	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne marque pas et n'a pas débarqué de spécimens d'espadon de la Méditerranée marqués.	
	M:SWO13	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne participe pas dans le programme d'inspection internationale conjointe. La pêche à l'espadon de la Méditerranée s'effectue par des navires artisanaux dans les eaux sous juridiction nationale.	
	M:SWO14	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non		Non applicable. La pêche à l'espadon de la Méditerranée s'effectue dans les eaux sous juridiction nationale.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:SWO15	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le N-SWO pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas autorisé ses navires de 20 mètres ou plus à capturer de l'espadon du Nord.	
	M:SWO16	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas autorisé ses navires de 20 mètres ou plus à capturer de l'espadon du Sud.	
	M:SWO17	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne participe pas aux pêcheries de l'espadon de Nord.	
	M:SWO18	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne participe pas aux pêcheries de l'espadon de Nord.	
	M:SWO19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne participe pas dans le programme d'inspection internationale conjointe.	
	M:SWO20	Plan de pêche pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui	2023-03-14		2023-03-17
GERMON	M:ALB03	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée.	Non		Non applicable, Algérie n'a aucun navire ciblant le germon de la Méditerranée.	
	M:ALB04	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne participe pas à la capture du germon du Nord.	
	M:ALB05	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne participe pas à la capture du germon du Sud.	
	M:ALB06	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne participe pas à la capture du germon du Nord.	
	M:ALB07	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne participe pas à la capture du germon du Sud.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:ALB08	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer du germon de la Méditerranée	Non		Non applicable l'Algérie n'autorise aucun navire de pêche sportive/récréative à capturer le germon.	
ISTIOPHORIDÉS	M:BIL01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 19-05 et 16-11	Oui		L'Algérie n'est pas concerné par cette exigence du fait qu'elle ne répertorie pas ce groupe d'espèces.	
	M:BIL04	Demande de dérogation à la remise à l'eau de spécimens vivants de BUM/WHM/SPF et mesures prises pour limiter l'application de cette dérogation à ces pêcheries	Non		L'Algérie n'a pas émit de demande de dérogation à la mise à l'eau de spécimens vivants de BUM/WHM/SPF, et n'est pas concerné par cette pêcherie.	
	M:BIL05	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique pour les BIL	Non		Non applicable, l'Algérie n'est pas concernée par cette pêcherie.	
REQUINS	M:SHK05	Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins	Oui		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas de modification et de mise à jour sur les mesures de conservations et de gestion pour les requins.	
	M:SHK08	Débarquements mensuels de requin-taube bleu de l'Atlantique Sud et de l'Atlantique Nord	Non		L'Algérie n'a pas débarqué de requin-taube bleu de l'Atlantique du Nord.	
AUTRES ESPS / PRISE ACCESSOIRE	M:BYC01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-09, paragraphes 1, 2 et 7, telle que modifiée par la Rec. 13-11/ Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 22-12, paragraphes 1, 2, 4, 5 et 8 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO	Oui	2023-09-15		

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BYC02	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Non		Non applicable. Il est à noter le caractère artisanal de la pêcherie palangrière algérienne. Les palangres utilisées ayant des petites longueurs utilisées au niveau des côtes, les prises accidentelles des oiseaux de mer ne sont pas signalées par les professionnels de la pêche artisanale.	
	M:BYC03	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine.	Non		Non applicable. Toutefois, aux fins d'améliorer les récoltes d'information, des nouvelles dispositions réglementaires en matière de déclaration sont introduites dans le modificatif de la réglementation régissant les conditions d'exercice de la pêche.	
DIVERS	M:SDP01	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Non		Non applicable. Il n'existe aucun autre programme de document statistiques électronique de capture.	
	M:MIX01	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Non		Aucune objection n'a été formulée par l'Algérie pour les recommandations et résolutions adoptées par la Commission en 2021.	

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

L'Algérie a instauré depuis 2010, un dispositif réglementaire relatif à l'exploitation du thon rouge par les opérateurs nationaux, qui est modifié et complété, afin de veiller à ce que toutes les mesures de gestion édictées par l'ICCAT à travers les recommandations et résolutions soient appliquées, respectées et renforcées dans la réglementation nationale.

A ce titre, et tenant compte de la spécificité de cette pêcherie et sa complexité, des améliorations sont opérées au dispositif réglementaire régissant la pêche au thon rouge. Les dispositions de l'arrêté du 19 avril 2010 instituant des quotas de pêche au thon rouge pour les navires battant pavillon national sont abrogés par l'arrêté du 24 février 2022 fixant les conditions et les modalités de la pêche au thon rouge par les navires battant pavillon national.

Ce nouveau texte réglementaire apporte des améliorations pour la gestion, l'encadrement et le suivi de l'exercice de la pêche au thon rouge et qui s'implémente aux recommandations et résolutions de l'ICCAT notamment la Rec. 21-08.

En application des dispositions des recommandations de l'ICCAT et de la législation et réglementation nationale en vigueur, en matière de contrôle, un contrôleur-observateur relevant du corps des inspecteur de l'Administration des pêches est embarqué à bord de chaque navire sennear autorisé à la pêche au thon rouge.

Le contrôleur-observateur veille à l'application de la réglementation nationale en vigueur notamment :

- Contrôler le navire thonier, dès son embarquement
- Suivre les opérations de pêche
- Contrôler le livre de bord, la conformité des informations consignés sur le carnet de pêche, les documents du transfert du thon rouge, le contenu des espaces de stockage des navires, le fonctionnement du VMS
- Et de réaliser toute autres tâches dans le cadre du respect de la réglementation en vigueur.

Les opérations de transfert du filet de pêche vers la cage de transport sont enregistrées au moyen de caméra vidéo, tel qu'il est exigé dans le dispositif réglementaire régissant l'activité de pêche au thon rouge.

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, 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 Production Halieutiques. Aussi, en application de la réglementation Algérienne, tout navire de pêche qui rentre au port doit faire l'objet d'inspection par les éléments du Service National des Garde Côtes, pour vérifier en outre, le respect de la législation et de la réglementation en matière de sécurité et de pêche. Il est à noter que les débarquements des produits de la pêche par des navires battant pavillon étranger est interdit par la réglementation nationale.

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, par des navires de type petits métiers, dont les longueurs sont comprises entre 4 et 14 mètres.

Dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre des dispositions de la recommandation de l'ICCAT 16-05 établissant un programme pluriannuel de rétablissement de l'espadon de la Méditerranée, l'Algérie a pris des dispositions pour renforcer le contrôle de débarquement au niveau des ports autorisés, d'où la présence des inspecteurs de pêche sur tous les ports de débarquement.

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

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

Le décret exécutif n°03-481 du 13 décembre 2003, fixant les conditions et les modalités d'exercice de la pêche, exige des autorisations de pêche pour l'exploitation de la ressource, quel que soit le type et la longueur du navire de pêche.

Déclaration des exemptions prévues aux paragraphes 1 b) et 6 de la Rec. 22-12 :

L'Algérie a notifié le secrétariat de l'ICCAT en date de 06 juin 2023, qu'elle remplit les conditions requises pour bénéficier de l'exemption spécifiée aux paragraphe 1B et 6, « Les navires battants le pavillon Algérien opèrent uniquement en mer Méditerranée »

A ce titre et conformément au paragraphe N°6 de la recommandation (22-12) :

- Le paragraphe N°1 de la recommandation (22-12) ne devra pas s'appliquer pour l'Algérie à ce stade.
- Et que le paragraphe N°2 et N° 3 ne devront pas s'appliquer à la période allant de 2023 à 2025.

Il est à signaler que l'Algérie n'a pas capturé les espèces : Makaire bleu, makaire blanc et le makaire épée.

L'Algérie a mis les mesures pour la protection et la conservation des requins.

Comme cité dans le chapitre 2 ci-dessus, pour la protection et la préservation des tortues marine, les structures et les établissements sous tutelle (ministère de la pêche) doivent prendre les mesures nécessaires pour œuvrer à la protection et la préservation des tortues marines et ceci conformément au contenu de la nouvelle instruction.

Il est demandé aux directeurs des chambres de la pêche et de l'aquaculture et aux directeurs de la pêche et de l'aquaculture, des wilayas littorales, de mettre en place un programme de vulgarisation et de sensibilisation périodique et continu, aux profits des marins pêcheurs, pour s'assurer de l'application des bonnes pratiques de manipulation des tortues marines prises accidentellement dans les engins de pêche.

A ce titre, il est attendu à ce que les marins pêcheurs puissent :

- reconnaître les différentes espèces de tortues marines qui fréquentent les eaux algériennes ;
- auto-déclarer à l'administration de la pêche toute observation de tortue marine en mer, au niveau des ports et au niveau des sites d'échouage ;
- auto-déclarer les prises accidentelles des tortues marines dans les engins de pêche utilisés ;
- coordonner avec le Centre national de Recherche et de développement de la pêche et de l'Aquaculture pour alimenter la base de données scientifique ;
- mettre en place un programme de sensibilisation pour les pêcheurs à travers la diffusion des guides de bonnes pratiques pour la manipulation des tortues marines capturées de manière accidentelle au cours de l'activité de pêche ;
- intégrer la protection des tortues marines dans leurs programmes de sensibilisation.

Les directeurs des écoles et des instituts de formation sous tutelle doivent intégrer, dans les différents types de formation dispensés au métier de la pêche, la notion de préservation et de conservation des tortues marines.

Les bonnes pratiques pour la manipulation des tortues marines capturées de manière accidentelle au cours d'activités de pêche ou après échouage : il s'agit du document mis en place par la FAO concernant la manipulation des tortues marines.

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.

L'Algérie mène un travail continu afin d'adapter ces programmes pour pouvoir répondre aux exigences de l'ICCAT.

Il est à signaler, la difficulté concernant l'obligation de soumettre des données concernant les pêcheries non existante en Algérie et dans certains cas l'exigence ne peut s'appliquer.

Et aussi, la difficulté à embarquer des observateurs scientifiques à bord des navires palangriers ciblant l'espadon, vu l'étroitesse des embarcations artisanales non pontées.

Tableau 1. Distribution de fréquence de taille *Xiphias gladius* 2022.

<i>Taille (cm)</i>	<i>Total</i>
90-99	6
100-109	29
110-119	3
120-129	7
130-139	11
140-149	9
150-159	8
160-169	6
170-179	5
180-189	6
190-199	3
200-209	6
210-219	6
220-229	6

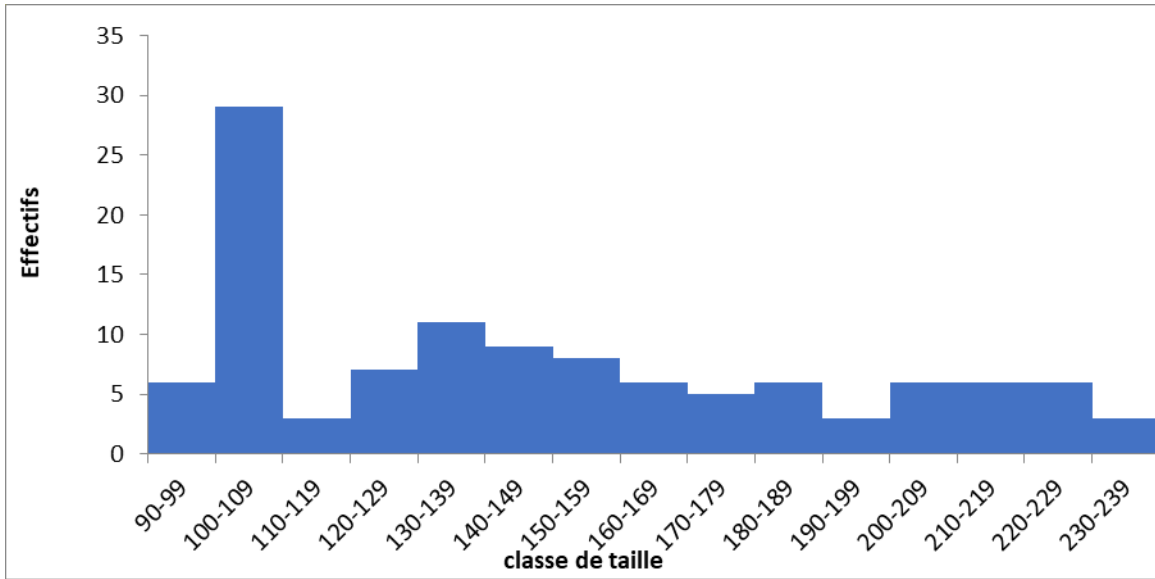


Figure 1. Histogramme de distribution de fréquence de taille de *Xiphias gladius*.

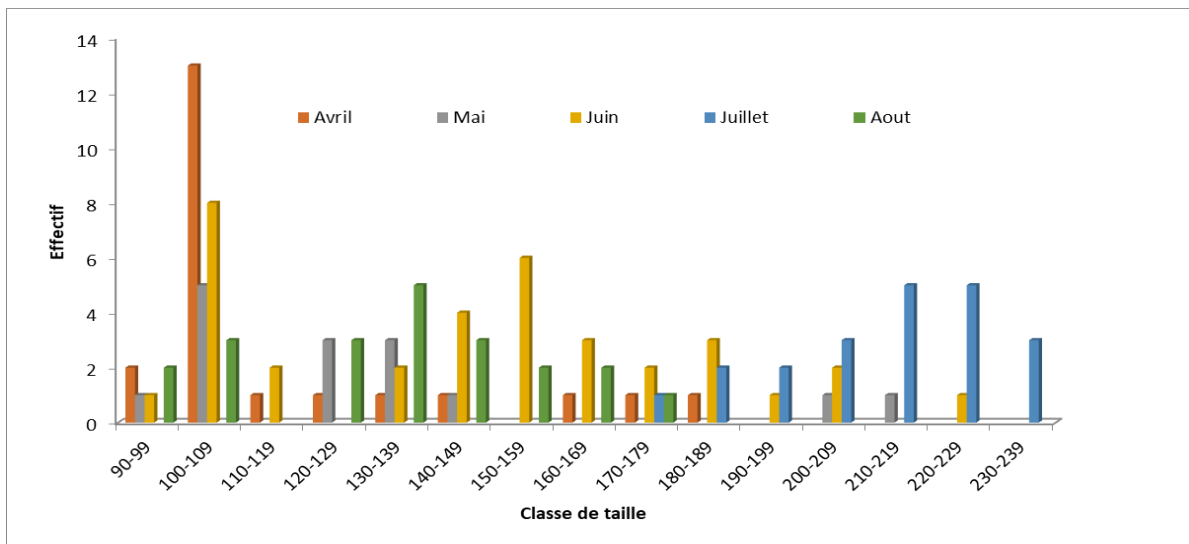


Figure 2. Histogramme de distribution de fréquence de taille de *Xiphias gladius* par mois.

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

SUMMARY

In 2022 a total of 441t of large pelagic species (including landings of common dolphinfish (Coryphaena hippurus) under the purview of ICCAT was landed at Barbados by the island's fishing fleet. The fleet of 30 Barbadian longline vessels that fished during the year ranged in size from 11.2m to 17.0 LOA (mean 13m). Mass influxes of Sargassum sp. into local fishing areas continued through 2022, resulting in significantly reduced catches of the island's most important species especially in the context of food security viz. flying fish and dolphinfish. The continued shortfall in the fish supply to the industry was partially mitigated by respectable landings of the aggregate group of highly migratory large pelagic species (tunas, billfishes and swordfish), notably dominated by tunas (86%) during the reporting period. Following its nearly complete suspension due to restrictions imposed by local management of the Covid-19 pandemic, the dockside sampling programme was restarted in earnest from September 2022. At the time of writing the final, the revised 2023 Fisheries Management Regulations, will very shortly be submitted to Cabinet for final approval and promulgation. These regulations will, by force of law, facilitate the prompt implementation of a number of measures that will markedly improve Barbados' compliance with ICCAT recommendations and generally improve the management of local fisheries. Recognizing the deficiencies in the existing parent Fisheries Act of 1993 (amended in 2000), a new Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Act (SFMDA) to replace the old Act, focussing on regulating the harvest sector, is currently at an advanced drafting stage. In addition, a Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development (Seafood Markets and Businesses) Act which focuses on regulating the post-harvest sector is also at an advanced stage of drafting Collectively these new Acts along with supporting regulations including the 2023 Fisheries Management Regulations, will redound to an even more comprehensive and holistic regulatory framework for fisheries. Implementation plans for restructuring and expanding the human and technical capacity of the Fisheries Division to effectuate the necessary Monitoring, Control and Surveillance requirements that will accompany this expanded regulatory framework as well as several improvements in the pivotal data collection scheme are in train. As a first step in this process 9 satellite Vessel Monitoring Devices have to date been installed on active longline vessels with installation of the remaining 31 devices projected to be completed by year end. Training sessions on the use of the platform will be delivered to boat owners, captains and crew and fisheries management officials. In addition, the digitization of a catch and effort data form using the KoboToolbox platform and the procurement of rugged tablets that will transform the existing fisheries data collection programme is progressing, with the operational use of this technology set to commence in the last quarter of 2023. Additional data collectors will also be contracted to support the existing staff of the Fisheries Division.

RÉSUMÉ

In 2022 a total of 441t of large pelagic species (including landings of common dolphinfish (Coryphaena hippurus) under the purview of ICCAT was landed at Barbados by the island's fishing fleet. The fleet of 30 Barbadian longline vessels that fished during the year ranged in size from 11.2m to 17.0 LOA (mean 13m). Mass influxes of Sargassum sp. into local fishing areas continued through 2022, resulting in significantly reduced catches of the island's most important species especially in the context of food security viz. flying fish and dolphinfish. The continued shortfall in the fish supply to the industry was partially mitigated by respectable landings of the aggregate group of highly migratory large pelagic species (tunas, billfishes and swordfish), notably dominated by tunas (86%) during the reporting period. Following its nearly complete suspension due to restrictions imposed by local management of the Covid-19 pandemic, the dockside sampling programme was restarted in earnest from September 2022. At the time of writing the final, the revised 2023 Fisheries Management Regulations, will very shortly be submitted to Cabinet for final approval and promulgation. These regulations will, by force of law, facilitate the prompt implementation of a number of measures that will markedly improve Barbados' compliance with ICCAT recommendations and generally improve the management of local fisheries. Recognizing the deficiencies in the existing parent Fisheries Act of 1993 (amended

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RESUMEN

In 2022 a total of 441t of large pelagic species (including landings of common dolphinfish (Coryphaena hippurus) under the purview of ICCAT was landed at Barbados by the island's fishing fleet. The fleet of 30 Barbadian longline vessels that fished during the year ranged in size from 11.2m to 17.0 LOA (mean 13m). Mass influxes of Sargassum sp. into local fishing areas continued through 2022, resulting in significantly reduced catches of the island's most important species especially in the context of food security viz. flying fish and dolphinfish. The continued shortfall in the fish supply to the industry was partially mitigated by respectable landings of the aggregate group of highly migratory large pelagic species (tunas, billfishes and swordfish), notably dominated by tunas (86%) during the reporting period. Following its nearly complete suspension due to restrictions imposed by local management of the Covid-19 pandemic, the dockside sampling programme was restarted in earnest from September 2022. At the time of writing the final, the revised 2023 Fisheries Management Regulations, will very shortly be submitted to Cabinet for final approval and promulgation. These regulations will, by force of law, facilitate the prompt implementation of a number of measures that will markedly improve Barbados' compliance with ICCAT recommendations and generally improve the management of local fisheries. Recognizing the deficiencies in the existing parent Fisheries Act of 1993 (amended in 2000), a new Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Act (SFMDA) to replace the old Act, focussing on regulating the harvest sector, is currently at an advanced drafting stage. In addition, a Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development (Seafood Markets and Businesses) Act which focuses on regulating the post-harvest sector is also at an advanced stage of drafting Collectively these new Acts along with supporting regulations including the 2023 Fisheries Management Regulations, will redound to an even more comprehensive and holistic regulatory framework for fisheries. Implementation plans for restructuring and expanding the human and technical capacity of the Fisheries Division to effectuate the necessary Monitoring, Control and Surveillance requirements that will accompany this expanded regulatory framework as well as several improvements in the pivotal data collection scheme are in train. As a first step in this process 9 satellite Vessel Monitoring Devices have to date been installed on active longline vessels with installation of the remaining 31 devices projected to be completed by year end. Training sessions on the use of the platform will be delivered to boat owners, captains and crew and fisheries management officials. In addition, the digitization of a catch and effort data form using the KoboToolbox platform and the procurement of rugged tablets that will transform the existing fisheries data collection programme is progressing, with the operational use of this technology set to commence in the last quarter of 2023. Additional data collectors will also be contracted to support the existing staff of the Fisheries Division.

Part 1 (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

In 2022 a total of 441t of large pelagic species (including landings of common dolphinfish (*Coryphaena hippurus*) under the purview of ICCAT was landed at Barbados by the island's fishing fleet. Longliners continued to be the main contributors (97%) to the island's catch of the highly migratory group of species (tunas, billfishes and swordfish) as well as the shark catch (82%). The majority of dolphinfish and wahoo (86% and 58%, respectively), were landed by other local vessels using single hook lines mainly during flyingfish (*Hirundichthys affinis*) fishing trips.

The fleet of 30 Barbadian longline vessels that fished during the year ranged in size from 11.2 m to 17m LOA (mean 13m). No vessels greater than 24m LOA are in the Barbados fishing fleet and the lone vessel greater than 20m LOA that had remained nominally registered in the fleet albeit not fishing for over 20 years, was stripped and sunk to form an artificial reef (footage at <https://youtu.be/7nZXVstECKs>). No foreign-owned vessels are registered in the Barbados fishing fleet and all Barbadian fishing vessels are home-based. Purse seine gear is not used by any Barbadian vessel. No transshipment of ICCAT species was reported at Barbados in 2022.

Mass influxes of *Sargassum* sp., occurred throughout the reporting period resulting in continued declines in the catches of flyingfish (mainly *Hirundichthys affinis*) and common dolphinfish (*Coryphaena hippurus*) in turn resulting in an overall reduction in local supplies of fresh fish. In this context, although the catches of these two fish categories were very slightly greater than the respective catches reported in 2021, in effect the 2022 catches were still only the second lowest on record for the island for the period from the late 1940's when fish landings were systematically collected.

The total landing of the aggregated group of highly migratory large pelagic species (tunas, billfishes and swordfish) recorded for 2022 (282t) was above the average (256t) for this aggregate group over the previous 25-year period (1997 to 2021, inclusive). In 2022, tunas contributed the lion's share (84%) of the total catch representing the largest proportion of the respective annual catches of this group reported over the same 25-year period. In 2022 catches of the group of highly migratory pelagic species was again pivotal in mitigating the island's shortfall in catches of the traditional species of flying fish, dolphinfish and wahoo.

Section 2: Research and statistics

The dockside monitoring programme resumed in earnest in September 2022, following its effective suspension due to the restricted movement and other controls imposed during the Covid-19 pandemic. From the recommencement date to the end of the year, a total of 756 yellowfin tunas were measured.

Barbados continued to participate in the work of a number of WECAFC working Groups with direct or indirect relevance to issues of interest to the ICCAT, including: The CRFM/WECAFC Working Groups.

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 continued its work on Sargassum related research and sharing information including the Sub-regional Sargassum Outlook Bulletins, which provide 3-monthly island-scale forecasts of sargassum influxes to the Eastern Caribbean. Most of this body of work is available at <https://www.cavehill.uwi.edu/cermes/projects/sargassum/research.aspx>. UWI-CERMES has also produced a series of good practice guides to support effective monitoring of influxes: <https://tinyurl.com/SargTools>. An updated draft Sargassum Adaptive Management Strategy for Barbados has been completed and published to the UWI-CERMES website: <https://tinyurl.com/BdosSAMS1>; <https://tinyurl.com/BdosSAMS2>.

There has been progress on the digitization of a catch and effort data form using the KoboToolbox platform and the procurement of rugged tablets that will transform the existing fisheries data collection programme. Data collectors will be contracted to support existing staff at the Fisheries Division. The operational use of this technology is set to commence in the last quarter of 2023.

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

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2023-09-15		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2023-07-31		
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2023-07-31		
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2023-07-31		
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2023-07-31		
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	No		The CPC does not collect this information.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No		The CPC was not involved in tagging surveys during the period.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		The CPC did not collect any information under a tagging program during the reporting period.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		The CPC was not involved in any electronic tagging surveys during the reporting period.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	No		Barbados has not yet implemented an observer program. Nevertheless, the 2023 Fisheries Management Regulations mandates that the masters of fishing vessels participate in observer programs including electronic monitoring as stipulated by the Chief Fisheries Officer.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	No		Barbados has not yet implemented an observer program. Nevertheless, the 2023 Fisheries Management Regulations mandates that the masters of fishing vessels participate in observer programs including electronic monitoring as stipulated by the Chief Fisheries Officer. Provision 16-14 4 b applies in the case of Barbados vessels and in this context, Barbados is examining ways to comply with rec. 16-14.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		The Sargassum presence in the area and relevant sources of information are reported in the Annual Report.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	No		The CPC does not participate in fisheries in the Mediterranean.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		The CPC is not involved in fishing or farming bluefin tuna.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		The CPC is not involved in fishing or farming bluefin tuna.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		The CPC is not involved in fishing or farming bluefin tuna.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on W-BFT	No		The CPC is not involved in fishing or farming bluefin tuna.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		The CPC is not involved in fishing or farming bluefin tuna.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		The CPC is not involved in fishing or farming bluefin tuna.	
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	No		The CPC was not involved in scientific research on bluefin tuna.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		The CPC does not use drifting FADs.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	No		The CPC does not use drifting FADs	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		Barbados does not engage in purse-seining of bait boat fishing.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No		No Barbadian vessel greater than 20M LOA engaged in fishing during the reporting period. Barbados has not yet implemented an observer program. Nevertheless, the 2023 Fisheries Management Regulations mandates that the masters of fishing vessels participate in observer programs including electronic monitoring as stipulated by the Chief Fisheries Officer. Provision 16-14 4 b applies in the case of Barbados vessels and in this context, Barbados is examining ways to comply with Rec. 16-14.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		Barbados has not yet started an EMS program.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes		No foreign vessels landed catches or transshipped tunas at local ports. All tuna landings by local vessels at local fish markets have been duly reported in the Task 1 and 2 forms.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		Barbados does not use drifting FADs and has no historical data to present.	
S:ALB01	Age at maturity	No		Barbados does not fish Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB02	Habitat	No		Barbados does not fish Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	No		Barbados does not fish Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series	No		Barbados does not fish Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	No		Barbados does not fish Mediterranean albacore.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	No		Barbados is a developing country and no billfish catches are discarded and are consumed locally. Nevertheless, the 2023 Fisheries Management Regulations mandate that records be kept on all fish caught including live and dead discards.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes		The data collection program for all Barbados fisheries has been described in several earlier National reports. However, details of planned improvements in data collection predicated on enactment and implementation of the 2023 Fisheries Management Regulations, as well as per the new suite of legislation now being drafted referred to in this year's national report, will be duly reported to ICCAT at a later date.	
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No		Barbados did not conduct any trials on electronic monitoring for billfish.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No		Details of planned improvements in data collection predicated on enactment and implementation of the 2023 Fisheries Management Regulations, as well as per the new suite of legislation now being drafted referred to in this year's national report, will be duly reported to ICCAT at a later date.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No		No landings of shortfin mako sharks were recorded and as such no research and biological sampling of this species was possible during the reporting period.	
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	Yes	2023-07-31	Task 1 and 2 data submitted.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	No		This information was not collected during the reporting period. However, under the 2023 Fisheries Management Regulations, when put in force, it will be mandatory for fishers to report this information.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	No		No fishing activities catching South Atlantic shortfin mako (SMA-S).	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No		No fishing activities catching South Atlantic shortfin mako (SMA-S).	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes	2016-10-16		
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No		Reporting and collection of this information has not been started yet. However, the 2023 Fisheries Management Regulations mandate the reporting of interactions with marine turtles.	
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	No		Barbados has not yet implemented an observer program. Provision 16-14 4b applies in the case of Barbados vessels. In this context, Barbados is examining options to comply with Rec. 16-14. Note that the 2023 Fisheries Management Regulations mandate participation in approved observer programmes including electronic monitoring systems.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		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 2023 Fisheries Management Regulations includes an expanded list of species that are prohibited to be taken and mandates the reporting of any incidental catches of these species in both commercial and recreational fisheries.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No		The 2023 Fisheries Management Regulations (when put into effect) mandate the use of circle hooks to reduce incidental by-catches. In addition, it will be mandatory to release all protected species (including turtles) in a manner that maximizes their post-release survival. In this context all vessels must carry the suitable gear for this purpose and the master and crew of the vessel must be trained to undertake this task.	

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)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2023-09-15		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2023-09-15		
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2023-08-15		
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		This CPC is not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		This CPC is not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	No		Barbados is not involved in any transshipment at sea.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	No		Barbados was not involved in any transshipment in port during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	No		There was no application for or permission given for any at-sea transshipments.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		Barbados has no carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments either at-sea or in-port.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		Barbados does not have any LSPLVs in its fleet and no pelagic long line vessel has been given permission to tranship to carrier vessels.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No		ICCAT will be officially supplied with this information but the point of Contact for port entry notifications is the Barbados Port Inc.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	No		ICCAT will be officially supplied with this information as soon as possible.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No		Cap 285B 1st schedule identifies the Port of Bridgetown as the designated port of entry.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No		Regulation 12 of the Barbados Harbours Regulations 1961 states that advanced notice must be given by foreign ships, which also applies to foreign fishing vessels, and administratively that time period is a minimum of 24 hours. The detailed advanced notification reporting requirements and submission protocols in compliance with International guidance and regulations are included in the draft Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development suite of laws and will be duly shared with ICCAT as soon as possible.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		No instances of the denial of entry or use of the port arose during the reporting period.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		No instances of potential non-compliance or infringement during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		No instances of potential non-compliance or infringement and need for any action to be taken during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		No instances of non-compliance or apparent infringements during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		Barbados has not entered into any such arrangements.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		Barbados has not entered into any access agreements with other Parties or private companies.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		Barbados has not entered into any access agreements with other Parties or private companies.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	No		Barbados has no fishing vessels of 20m or above authorized to fish for, retain on board, transship or land tuna and tuna-like species.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	No		Barbados has no fishing vessels of 20m or above authorized to fish for, retain on board, transship or land tuna and tuna-like species.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No		The 2023 Fisheries Management Regulations (when in force) 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 is being developed through stakeholder consultations.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	No		This CPC has no information to report on alleged IUU activities.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		Barbados has not received information regarding any presumed IUU activities of its fishing vessels nor has any additional information to report.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	No		The 2023 Fisheries Management Regulations mandates that written permission of the Chief Fisheries Officer is required for the import, export and re-export of all sharks and this is only obtained subject to provision of such information as the Chief he may require to facilitate traceability of the shipment of fish and certify that the fish is not a product of IUU fishing etc. This issue is also being addressed in the context of improving the traceability of fish and fish products in the upgrade of food safety legislation which has already been drafted.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No		This CPC has no information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No		Barbados has not received any allegations of non-compliance of ICCAT measures.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		Barbados has not received any reports of sightings of vessels fishing in contravention of ICCAT conservation and management measures.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		Barbados has not received any reports of its vessels having been sighted engaging in activities which contravene ICCAT conservation and management measures.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	No		This CPC is currently not interested in participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No		This CPC is currently not interested in participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No		This CPC is currently not interested in participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		This CPC has no vessels on the final IUU vessel list.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No		This CPC does not embark ICCAT Regional Observers.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		This CPC does not embark ICCAT Regional Observers.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		No lost fishing gear retrieved.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		No reports of lost fishing gear were received.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	No		This CPC does have not such contacts.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		This CPC does not have supply declarations.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	No		No actions were taken against nationals involved in IUU activities.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		This CPC does not authorise any trap fishery for bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	No		This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	No		This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	No		This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2022	No		This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to catch BFT-E.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	No		This CPC does not authorize other fishing vessel to operate for BFT in the ICCAT Convention area.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	No		This CPC has not authorised any of its ports to allow vessels to carry out transhipment of BFT-E.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No		This CPC has not authorised any of its ports to allow landing of BFT-E.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No		This CPC does not operate any BFT-W fishery or have any opportunity to take any BFT-W as by-catch.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No		This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes	2022-09-08		
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No		This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No		This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	No		This CPC has no information to report regarding such vessels.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No		This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		This CPC is not involved in the REM pilot project.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	No		There are no vessels greater than 20m LOA in the Barbados fishing fleet.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes	2023-07-31		2023-07-31
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No		This CPC has not received reports of IUU activity by its vessels nor has any additional information to report.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		This information will be submitted shortly.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2022-09-08		2022-09-08
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes		Outstanding quarterly catch reports for 2023 will be submitted by 2023-09-18.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	No		This CPC does not deploy drifting FADs to catch tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	No		The catch reductions in para 4 of Rec. 19-02 do not apply to this CPC.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		This CPC does not have any purse seiners and large longline vessels (LOA 20m or greater) authorised to fish.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		This CPC did not reach 80% of its catch limit.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		This CPC did not reach its catch limit.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	No		All registered vessels in the CPC's fishing fleet are authorised to fish tropical tunas and as such this regulation does not apply.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	No		All registered vessels in the CPC's fishing fleet are authorised to fish tropical tunas and as such this regulation does not apply.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		The CPC will submit this information shortly.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2022-09-08		
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	No		This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels to catch SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No		This CPC does not authorise any of its sport/recreational vessels to catch SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		This CPC does not have any sport/recreational vessels to operate for SWO-MED in the ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		This CPC does not operate or have plans to operate any fishery for SWO-MED, and hence has no specific closed period.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No		There has been no change since the last submission of this form by this CPC.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No		This CPC has not authorised any of its ports to receive landings or allow transshipment of SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	No		This CPC does not have any catches of SWO-MED to report.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		This CPCs does not tag and has not landed any tagged SWO-MED fish.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	No		This CPC does have any vessels of 20m or over authorised to fish in its fishing fleet.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	No		This CPC does have any vessels of 20m or over authorised to fish in its fishing fleet.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	No		All vessels in the CPC's registered fishing fleet are authorised to fish N. SWO and as such no vessels are subject to this by-catch limit.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	No		Barbados does not fish S. SWO.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		This CPC does not operate or have plans to operate any fishery for SWO-MED.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to fish for ALB-MED.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No		This CPC does not currently have any vessels 20m in its fleet nor has any local vessel been authorized to fish.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	No		This CPC does not currently have any vessels in its fleet greater than 20m that are authorised to fish.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	No		This CPC allows all vessels registered in its fleet to fish for N-ALB and as such no validly registered vessels are not subject to a special by-catch limit.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	No		The geographic range of S-ALB is beyond the fishing range of this CPCs fishing fleet.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to catch MED-ALB for sport/recreational fishing.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes	2023-09-15		
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		Barbados has not yet claimed for this exemption.	
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No		This CPC has not carried out any trials of electronic monitoring for BIL.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2023-09-15		
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	No		This CPC does not have any landing of SMA to report.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, as amended by Rec. 13-11/ Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes	2020-09-15		2023-09-15
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No		This CPC does not currently have an NPOA for seabirds.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes		Included in Annual report.	2023-09-15

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
MISCELL-ANEIOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		No pilot electronic statistical document system has been implemented yet by this CPC.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	No		This CPC had not lodged an objection to any of the previous year's Recommendations.	

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

Following wide consultative review by government and industry stakeholders the Draft 2021 Fisheries Management Regulations were submitted and approved by Cabinet in November 2021. Since that time the regulations were under the purview of the Chief Parliamentary Council (CPC), the legal drafter of legislation for the Government. Following continued consultations with the Fisheries Division, at the time of writing the final, appropriately revised regulations, now understandably referred to as the 2023 Fisheries Management Regulations, will very shortly be submitted to Cabinet for final approval and promulgation. These comprehensive regulations provide a legislative framework that will facilitate the implementation of existing key ICCAT recommendations while allowing for timely alterations as may become necessary in keeping with the dynamic nature and of fisheries and related fisheries management that are often reflected in the changes in ICCAT recommendations.

Recognizing the deficiencies in the existing parent Fisheries Act of 1993 (amended in 2000), especially in the context of codifying into local law and complying with various international fisheries-related legislation that have come into being over the last 30 years, on 18th March 2023, after several consultations with government and industry stakeholders, the Cabinet of Barbados approved the drafting instructions for two key primary bodies of legislation for the local fishing industry. The first being the draft Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Act (SFMDA), which will replace the existing Fisheries Act, along with suites of regulations that will collectively comprehensively represent the legislative framework for the harvest sector. The second primary legislation was the draft Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development (Seafood Markets and Businesses) Act, which along with its supporting regulations provides the legislative framework for the post-harvest sector. It should be noted that the imminent Fisheries Management Regulations (2023) will be subsumed under the new (SFMDA) once it is realized and replaces the existing Fisheries Act.

Implementation plans that include restructuring and expanding the human and technical capacity of the Fisheries Division to effectuate the necessary Monitoring, Control and Surveillance requirements that will accompany this expanded regulatory framework are currently being developed. In addition, several improvements in the pivotal data collection scheme are in train including the installation of 9 satellite Vessel Monitoring Devices to date aboard active longline vessels. Installation of the remaining 31 devices will be completed by year end and training sessions on the use of the platform will be delivered to boat owners, captains and crew and fisheries management officials. The installation of two ‘Smart Scales’ at the Bridgetown Fisheries Complex to promote traceability of the tuna fishery in the first instance has been postponed to 1st quarter 2024 due to the delay in the disbursement of funds from Compete Caribbean.

On 23rd March 2023, Barbados acceded to the International Declaration on Transnational Organized Crime in the Global Fishing Industry (Copenhagen Declaration) and Barbados is now part of the Blue Justice Initiative.

The Fisheries Division is also in the process of seeking Cabinet approval for Barbados to become party to the following International Fisheries Conventions:

- International Maritime Organization’s (IMO) International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Fishing Vessel Personnel (STCW-F), 1995;
- IMO’s Cape Town Agreement of 2012 on the Implementation of the Provisions of the 1993 Protocol relating to the Torremolinos International Convention for the Safety of Fishing Vessels; and
- International Labour Organization’s (ILO) Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188).

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

Implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures have in the past been stymied by inadequate legislation. The 2023 Fisheries Management Regulations and additional related subsidiary legislation will facilitate, by force of law, prompt implementation of a number of measures that will markedly improve Barbados' compliance with ICCAT recommendations and generally improve the management of local fisheries. The proposed suite of legislation currently being drafted *viz.* the Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Act (SFMDA), and the Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development (Seafood Markets and Businesses) Act, along with supporting regulations including the 2023 Fisheries Management Regulations, will redound to an even more comprehensive and holistic regulatory framework. This in conjunction with the noted improvements in the data collection and MSC frameworks, will redound to greatly enhanced holistic management of all Barbados fisheries.

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

SUMMARY

As a member of three major RFMOs, ICCAT, IATTC and SPRMFO 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 2022 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 fluctuated over the years, followed by purse seine vessels. The total number of tuna long line vessels over the past five years averages 14 vessels while our purse seine fleet averages 8 vessels. Despite the fleet size and structure, the catches of tuna and tuna-like species and sharks have fluctuated over the past five years with catches ranging from 33,208 m/t in 2018, 31,383 m/t in 2019, 31,157 m/t in 2020, 27,772.28 m/t in 2021 to 40,859.80 m/t in 2022, inclusive of tunas, billfishes, and sharks. Skipjack has been the predominant catch for the past several years, amounting to 41% of our overall catches in the past five years. Blue shark, frigate tuna, wahoo, sailfish, dolphinfish continue to be the most commonly incidentally caught species in our overall fishery, inter alia. The compiled data including Task 1 and Task 2 for 2022 and the list of authorized vessels will be reported to the Secretariat on or before the deadline date.

RÉSUMÉ

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RESUMEN

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

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

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

Tables 1 and 2 show the annual catch and effort data by gear and species for our fleet which operated in the area over the past 5 years (*source: Fishing logs and fishing vessel voyage reports, discharge data,*)

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

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

Our fleet in 2022 consisted of 16 fishing vessels of > 24 meters in LOA, all of which were licensed to operate exclusively in the ICCAT Area and 1 support vessel. **Tables 3, 4 and 5** show 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 that engages in high seas fishing is authorized by the Belize High Seas Fisheries Unit (BHSFU), a division of the Ministry of Finance of the Government of Belize and is registered with the International Merchant Marine Registry of Belize (IMMARBE). A license regulation, a sanction regulation, and a monitoring, control, and surveillance regulation were among the new subsidiary regulations added to Belize's 2013 update of its fishing laws. There now exists Fisheries Monitoring Center within the structure of the High Seas Fishing Unit. Belize has also adopted a 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. It has also implemented its Observer Program and has issued an Observer, an Inspection, a Licensing Policy and 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. Belize was able to deploy 2 observers to our vessels in 2022. 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. Belize is also actively collaborating for the establishment of an electronic monitoring system in the near future.

2.2 Research activities

We have not conducted any research activities or engaged in any scientific programs in the Convention Area. Through institutional development we envisage to commence research activities in the area in the near future.

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. Belize has commenced the review and revision 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, Belize 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)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2023-07-29		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2023-07-26	2023-Jul-26	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2023-07-26	2023-Jul-26	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2023-07-26	2023-Jul-26	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2023-07-26	2023-Jul-26	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes	2023-07-26	2023-Jul-26	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No	2023-03-09	Belize has no tagging program	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No	2023-03-09	Belize does not have a tagging program	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No	2023-03-09	Belize does not have a tagging program	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	Yes	2023-07-30		
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	No	2023-03-09	Belize does not carry out alternative scientific monitoring as we have no small-scale vessels in our fleet unable to carry an observer.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No	2023-03-09	Belize has no reported activities that impact pelagic sargassum as over vessels do not operate in Sargasso sea.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	No	2023-03-09	Belize does not operate a longline fishery in the Mediterranean and as such, there is no data to report on this measure.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No	2023-03-09	Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No	2023-03-09	Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No	2023-03-09	Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on W-BFT	No	2023-03-09	Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No	2023-03-09	Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No	2023-03-09	Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery	
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	No	2023-03-09	Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes	2023-03-09	Submitted 09-March-2023	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	Yes	2023-07-28	2023-07-28	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes	2023-07-26	2023-July-26 (Data was sent in our fleet composition report)	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes	2023-04-30	Form was submitted 30-April-2023	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No	2023-03-09	Belize does not currently have an electronic monitoring system in place to complement human observer coverage in its tropical tuna fishery.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No	2023-03-09	Belize has no port sampling program for its fleet, nor does it have a domestic port where the transshipment of tropical tunas takes place.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	Yes	2023-07-28	2023-06-26 (Task 2 catch and effort report)	
S:ALB01	Age at maturity	No	2023-03-09	Belize is not engaged in the catching of Mediterranean	
S:ALB02	Habitat	No	2023-03-09	Belize is not engaged in the catching of Mediterranean	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	No	2023-03-09	Belize is not engaged in the catching of Mediterranean	
S:ALB04	CPUE series	No	2023-03-09	Belize is not engaged in the catching of Mediterranean	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	No	2023-03-09	Belize is not engaged in the catching of Mediterranean	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes	2023-03-09	Belize does not utilize any methodology to estimate dead and live discards of marlins or spearfish. Belize-flagged vessels rarely catch marlins for commercial purposes. All billfish catches are reported to the Commission.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No	2023-03-09	Belize does not operate an artisanal fishery for species managed by ICCAT.	
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No	2023-03-09	Belize has not carried out any electronic monitoring trials for BIL interactions.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes	2023-03-09	Belize submits species-specific shark data in our Task 1 and 2 reports. Data for 2022 will be submitted before the deadline dates.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No	2023-03-09	Belize has not carried out any research and biological sampling on Shortfin Mako Sharks. Belize's fleet did not target any Mako Sharks in 2022.	
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	No	2023-03-09	Belize does not carry out research on Blue Shark.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	Yes	2023-03-09	Belize issued a prohibition on the harvesting of North Atlantic Mako Sharks in the Northern Atlantic. Nonetheless, any incidental catch harvested will be reported in Belize's Task I and 2 reports.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	No	2023-03-09	Belize did not employ any statistical methodology to estimate dead discards and live releases.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	Yes	2023-03-09	Although Belize has a data collection program for small-scale/artisanal shark fisheries it does not include shortfin mako sharks, as this specie is not targeted by our small-scale artisanal fisheries.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes	2023-03-09	Belize is in the process of developing its shark identification guide. We have included in our Sea Turtle Handling Guidelines information on the major turtle species caught in the ICCAT fisheries nesting areas, ecological regions, scientific names and photo, together with other identifying information.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes	2023-07-30	2023-07-30	
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Yes	2023-04-30	2023-April-30	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No	2023-03-09	Belize does not operate an artisanal fleet that targets ICCAT regulated species exclusively for commercial purposes.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes	2023-03-09	This data is reported in our Annual Reports.	

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)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2023-06-30	Belize implements ICCAT CMMs through legally binding fishing vessel circulars issued in accordance with our HSFA 2013. The ICCAT Statistical Document program has been implemented since 2007 and our annual reports are submitted to the Secretariat in accordance with the relevant Resolutions and Recommendations. Belize has also implemented the EU's catch certification scheme. Implementing these trade monitoring systems has been instrumental in keeping track of Belize's trade partners and the quantities of marine resources exported to these areas.	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2023-06-30	Belize submits required annual reports to ICCAT in a timely manner in accordance with relevant ICCAT measures. The information submitted to ICCAT is collected from our high seas fleet operating in the ICCAT Convention area and is mandated by national legislation. Legislation is implemented pursuant to relevant ICCAT measures in order to achieve the objectives of the Commission and has jurisdiction over all ICCAT-managed species, as appropriate.	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2023-08-14	2023-August-14	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No	2023-06-30	Belize is not engaged in any chartering arrangements.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No	2023-05-08	Belize is not involved in any chartering arrangements.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	No	2023-05-08	Belize has no carrier vessels that have been authorized to carry out transshipment at sea.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	Yes	2023-06-16	16-June-2023 - Data submitted on the appropriate form.	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	Yes	2023-06-16	16-June-2023 - Data submitted on the appropriate form.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes	2023-05-08	This data is reported to the Secretariat annually and at the time of changes.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No	2023-05-08	No Belize-flagged vessels have been authorized to transship at sea in the Convention area. Belize not engaged in the ROP in 2022 and as such did not submit any vessel listing.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No	2023-05-08	Although Belize has several designated ports they are not designated as fishing ports nor are they equipped to received foreign fishing vessels.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes	2023-05-08	This information has remained unchanged since our last submission.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No	2023-05-08	Although Belize has several designated reports, they are not designated fishing ports nor are they equipped to receive foreign fishing vessels.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No	2023-05-08	Although Belize has several designated reports, they are not designated fishing ports nor are they equipped to receive foreign fishing vessels.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No	2023-05-08	Although Belize has several designated reports, they are not designated fishing ports nor are they equipped to receive foreign fishing vessels.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No	2023-05-08	Following the explanation given in GEN11 and 12 we have not granted any access for port entry to foreign fishing vessels.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No	2023-05-08	Following the explanation given in GEN11 and 12 we have not granted any access for port entry to foreign fishing vessels.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No	2023-05-08	Following the explanation given in GEN11 and 12 we have not granted any access for port entry to foreign fishing vessels.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No	2023-05-08	Belize has not entered into any such agreements or arrangements.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No	2023-05-08	Belize has not entered into any such agreements and arrangements.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No	2023-05-08	Belize has not entered into any such agreements or arrangements.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes	2023-05-08	Data on all vessels greater than 20 meters have been submitted to the Secretariat at the time of any changes and within the 45-day period of authorizations as required in accordance with the recommendations.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes	2023-05-24	Form with relevant data submitted on 24-May-2023	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes	2023-06-15	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	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					<p>marlins/round scale spearfish; and are managed and regulated by the Coastal Zone Management Authority and Institute (CZMAI) in conjunction with the Belize Game Fishing Association (BGFA). The industry only allows retention of blue marlin that have a minimum weight of 113.40 kgs or 218.44 cm in length; while marlin/round scale spearfish can only be fished on a catch and release basis. Currently, the competent authority does not have a data collection program for these fisheries; however, the Belize High Seas Fisheries Unit (BHSFU), which has a mandate for Belize fisheries in areas beyond national jurisdictions, has signed an MOU with the CZMAI on 14th June 2021 to establish a framework for the monitoring of fish caught through recreational and sport fishing in Belize. This MOU will allow for the sharing of information that will enable the BHSFU, as the focal point for all ICCAT matters to report the data collected by the CZMAI to ICCAT in fulfillment of Belize's reporting obligations. Belize has also signed an MOU with ICCAT under the JCAP-2 project concerning the reinforcement of data collection, monitoring of tuna fisheries, and adaptation to a new catch documentation scheme for the statistic system in Belize which will aid in the implementation and fulfillment of our data reporting obligations on</p>	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries. We have collected some data which has been submitted as part of this agreement.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	No	2023-05-08	Belize has no data to report on any presumed IUU activities of vessels 12 meters or more LOA.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No	2023-05-08	Belize has received no information on presumed IUU activities carried out by its vessels.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	No	2023-05-08	Belize does not land or import tuna or tuna-like species via our ports.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No	2023-05-08	Belize has nothing to report on suspected non-compliance with ICCAT Measures.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No	2023-05-08	Belize has nothing to report on suspected non-compliance with ICCAT Measures.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No	2023-05-08	Belize has no data to report on this measure.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No	2023-05-08	Belize has not received any notification of any sightings of its vessels, nor have we made any such sightings of other vessels.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	No	2023-05-08	Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery. As such, we do not participate in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel program for fisheries managed by ICCAT.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No	2023-05-08	Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery. As such, we do not participate in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel program for fisheries managed by ICCAT.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No	2023-05-08	Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery. As such, we do not participate in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel program for fisheries managed by ICCAT.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No	2023-05-08	Belize has no vessels appearing on the ICCAT IUU vessel list.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No	2023-05-08	Belize has no vessels on which an ICCAT observer can or has been placed.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No	2023-05-08	Belize has no vessels on which an ICCAT observer can or has been placed.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No	2023-05-08	Belize has received no reports from our vessels on the retrieval of lost gears.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No	2023-05-08	Belize has received no reports from our vessels of lost and/or irretrievable fishing gears.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes	2023-05-08	Points of contact for the exchange of information pursuant to Rec.19-09 remain the same as previously reported last year	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No	2023-05-08	Belize has no carrier vessels providing at-sea supplies without regional observers.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	No	2023-05-08	Belize has not investigated any allegations or reports concerning the engagement of any natural or legal person subject to its jurisdiction who have engaged or engaging in the activities described in para.1 of Rec.21-13	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No	2023-02-14	Belize is not engaged in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery.	2023-05-08
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No	2023-02-14	Belize is not engaged in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery.	2023-05-08
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No	2023-02-14	Belize is not engaged in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery.	2023-05-08
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No	2023-02-14	Belize is not engaged in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery.	2023-05-08
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No	2023-02-14	Belize is not engaged in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery.	2023-05-08

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	No	2023-02-14	Belize is not engaged in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery.	2023-05-08
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No	2023-02-14	Belize is not engaged in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery.	2023-05-08
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	No	2023-02-14	Belize is not engaged in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery.	2023-05-08
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	No	2023-02-14	Belize is not engaged in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery.	2023-05-08
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2022	No	2023-02-14	Belize is not engaged in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery.	2023-05-08
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No	2023-02-14	Belize is not engaged in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery.	2023-05-08
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No	2023-02-14	Belize is not engaged in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery.	2023-05-08
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	No	2023-02-14	Belize is not engaged in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery.	2023-05-08
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No	2023-02-14	Belize is not engaged in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery.	2023-05-08
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No	2023-02-14	Belize is not engaged in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery.	2023-05-08
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No	2023-02-14	Belize is not engaged in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery.	2023-05-08
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No	2023-02-14	Belize is not engaged in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery.	2023-05-08
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No	2023-02-14	Belize is not engaged in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery.	2023-05-08
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	No	2023-02-14	Belize is not engaged in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery.	2023-05-08
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No	2023-02-14	Belize is not engaged in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery.	2023-05-08
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No	2023-02-14	Belize is not engaged in the Bluefin Tuna fishery.	2023-05-08
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No	2023-02-14	Belize is not engaged in the Bluefin Tuna fishery.	2023-05-08
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No	2023-02-14	Belize is not engaged in the Bluefin Tuna fishery.	2023-05-08
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No	2023-02-14	Belize is not engaged in the Bluefin Tuna fishery.	2023-05-08
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No	2023-02-14	Belize is not engaged in the Bluefin Tuna fishery.	2023-05-08
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No	2023-02-14	Belize is not engaged in the Bluefin Tuna fishery.	2023-05-08
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No	2023-02-14	Belize is not engaged in the Bluefin Tuna fishery.	2023-05-08
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No	2023-02-14	Belize is not engaged in the Bluefin Tuna fishery.	2023-05-08
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No	2023-02-14	Belize is not engaged in the Bluefin Tuna fishery.	2023-05-08

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	No	2023-02-14	Belize is not engaged in the Bluefin Tuna fishery.	2023-05-08
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No	2023-02-14	Belize is not engaged in the Bluefin tuna fishery.	2023-05-08
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No	2023-02-14	Belize is not engaged in the Bluefin tuna fishery.	2023-05-08
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No	2023-02-14	Belize is not engaged in the Bluefin tuna fishery.	2023-05-08
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes	2023-05-08	All vessels in this category are reported to the Secretariat at the time of subsequent change.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes	2023-07-25	2023-July-25- Data submitted in our ST01-T1FC report.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No	2023-05-08	None of our vessels have engaged in IUU activities nor have we been informed of any such activities by other Member States.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No	2023-05-08	Belize does not import frozen Bigeye Tuna.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2023-05-08	Updated information was submitted to the Secretariat in 2019. There have been no further changes since that time.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes	2023-05-08	Belize submits quarterly catches of BET by the end of the following quarter in accordance with Rec.21-01.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Yes	2023-01-30	This information is contained in our FAD Management Plan which was submitted on 24th January 2023.	2023-05-08
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	Yes	2023-01-24	Form CP48-TROPlan submitted on 2023-01-24.	2023-05-08

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes	2023-05-08	As notified in 2022, monthly reports cannot be submitted by Belize at this time due to the nature of our data reporting requirements and the operations of our vessels. We do, however, submit this data in the monthly format but on a quarterly basis together with our quarterly reports. any data submitted monthly will not be complete and accurate as we do not collect real-time data from our vessels. Data is submitted via monthly logbook submissions normally after each voyage.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes	2023-05-08	Belize is unable to guarantee the weekly submission of catches after 80% of our BET catch limits are exhausted due to the nature of the submission of catch data from our vessels as indicated above. Nonetheless, we will ensure that proper and exhaustive monitoring and enforcement are carried out to safeguard the overharvest of our TAC.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No	2023-05-08	Belize did not utilize its entire BET quotas in 2022.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Yes	2023-05-08	Belize has established an onboard bycatch limit across the board for all species inclusive of tropical tunas. The by-catch 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	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	Yes	2023-05-08	Belize adopted in 2021 Quota Management Policy to ensure that allocations of all quotas for tropical tunas are evenly and effectively distributed among its vessels and that	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					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.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No	2023-05-08	Belize is not an importer of swordfish.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		Updated information was submitted to the Secretariat in 2019. There has been no changes to the information since that time.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	No	2023-05-08	Belize is not engaged in the MED_SWO fishery.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No	2023-05-08	Belize does not operate a sport/recreational MED_SWO fishery.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No	2023-05-08	Belize does not operate a sport/recreational MED_SWO fishery.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No	2023-05-08	Belize does not operate a sport/recreational MED_SWO fishery.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No	2023-05-08	Belize updated and submitted its Plan in 2020, since that time there has been no further amendments.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No	2023-05-08	Belize does not operate a sport/recreational MED_SWO fishery.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	No	2023-05-08	Belize does not operate a sport/recreational MED_SWO fishery.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No	2023-05-08	Belize does not operate a sport/recreational MED_SWO fishery.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No	2023-05-08	Belize does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No	2023-05-08	Belize does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Yes	2023-05-08	This data is submitted to the Secretariat and also at the time of changes to authorization.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Yes	2023-05-08	This data is submitted to the Secretariat and also at the time of changes to authorization.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Yes	2023-05-08	Belize has established an onboard bycatch limit across the board for all species inclusive of northern swordfish. The bycatch limit established for vessels not authorized to fish this specie exclusively is 10 m/t. This quantity is accounted for in the overall quota allocation for Belize. However, we have no vessels that have reported any northern swordfish taken as bycatch.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Yes		Belize has established an onboard bycatch limit across the board for all species inclusive of southern swordfish. The bycatch limit established for vessels not authorized to fish this specie exclusively is 10 m/t. This quantity is accounted for in the overall quota allocation for Belize. However, we have no vessels that have reported any southern swordfish taken as bycatch.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No	2023-05-08	Belize does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No	2023-05-08	Belize does not operate a MED_SWO fishery.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No	2023-05-08	Belize does not operate a MED_ALB fishery.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes	2023-05-08	This data is submitted to the Secretariat and also at the time of changes to the authorization.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes	2023-05-08	This data is submitted to the Secretariat and also at the time of changes to the authorization.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Yes	2023-05-08	Belize has established an onboard bycatch limit across the board for all species, inclusive of northern albacore. The bycatch limit established for vessels not authorized to fish this specie exclusively is 10 m/t. This quantity is accounted for in the overall quota allocation for Belize. However, we have no vessel that has reported any N. Albacore taken as bycatch.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Yes	2023-05-08	Belize has established an onboard bycatch limit across the board for all species, inclusive of southern albacore. The bycatch limit established for vessels not authorized to fish this specie exclusively is 10 m/t. This quantity is accounted for in the overall quota allocation for Belize. However, we have no vessel that has reported any S. Albacore taken as a bycatch.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	No		Belize does not operate a sport/recreational MED_ALB fishery.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes	2023-06-15	In accordance with ICCAT Circular #2879/2023, Belize has been listed within Group A for this requirement which indicates that all the requirements of the checksheet were duly completed and there has been no further amendment to this report.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No	2023-05-08	Belize is a developing coastal State.	
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No	2023-05-08	Belize did not carry out any electronic monitoring trails for BIL.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2023-06-15	2023-06-15	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	No	2023-05-08	In 2020 Belize issued a prohibition on the harvesting of the North Atlantic Shortfin Mako shark. We have no reports of retention or landing of this specie. There has also been no reported harvesting or landing of the South Atlantic Shortfin Mako Shark by our vessels.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, as amended by Rec. 13-11/ Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes	2023-05-08	Belize implemented the FAO Guidelines for Sea Turtles in 2008. In 2016 Belize revised its guidelines to include visual aids on turtle identification and handling and detangling equipment and procedures. it is now mandatory for our vessels to have on board this data and all relevant equipment. The implementation of our observer program has aided in identifying the use of these measures by our vessels.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes	2023-06-15	Information submitted on the relevant reporting form.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes	2023-05-08	In 2013 Belize issued a legally binding circular regarding the measure to mitigate bycatch and discards. This Circular was updated in 2017 and has continuously been updated in accordance with any new measures adopted or recommended by ICCAT. This data is submitted in our Annual Scientific Report.	
MISCELLA NEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No	2023-05-08	Belize has not implemented any pilot electronic statistical document systems.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	No	2023-05-08	Belize has not lodged any objection to an adopted recommendation in accordance with Convention procedures.	

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

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

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>
2018	5470768	385.14	310.51	622.62	353.14	145.32	115.22	1931.96
2019	4433130	216.09	158.14	960.04	321.30	116.80	55.33	1830.70
2020	3702239	326.04	162.13	652.53	152.20	110.73	2.12	1405.75
2021	2977153	200.65	30.84	625.87	127.47	94.00	29.08	1107.91
2022	5201301	212.32	12.73	1081.87	238.02	69.74	0	1614.68

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>
2018	8120.80	1782	20747.70	552.11	31,202.61
2019	9142.10	1985.62	17062.03	655.00	28,844.75
2020	8688.45	578.23	19180.00	585.00	29,031.68
2021	7571.00	473.00	18043.50	144.00	26,231.50
2022	9036.01	764	29134.12	87	39,021.13

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<
2018	SEN		2		2
	NAM		1		1
	SUR	8		8	
	CPV	1		1	
2019	SUR	9	2	9	2
	TTO	1		1	
	URY	1		1	
2020	SUR	9			
	URY		1		1
	Cape Verde	1			
2021	SUR	8		8	
	Cape Verde	1		1	
	URY		1		1
2022	SUR	20		20	
	Cape Verde	1		1	

Table 4. Authorized Purse Seine Vessels.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Base Port</i>	<i>LOA</i>		<i>GT</i>	
		20-29	30<	50-299	300<
2018	CIV		5		5
	GHA		2		2
2019	CIV		6		6
	GHA		2		2
2020	GHA		2		2
	CIV		6		6
2021	GHA		2		2
	CIV		6		6
2022	GHA		2		2
	CIV		7		7

Table 5. Authorized Support Vessels.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Base Port</i>	<i>LOA</i>		<i>GT</i>	
		20-29	30<	50-299	300<
2021	CIV	1	2	2	1
2022	CIV	1		1	

Table 6. Area of Operation of Vessels.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quadrant</i>	<i>Latitude Positions</i>	<i>Longitude Positions</i>
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
2020	SW	Between 00S-10S	Between 05W-55W
	NW	Between 00-05N	Between 05W-55W
	SE	Between 00-10S	Between 10E-45E
2021	SW	Between 00S-20S	Between 10W-60W
	NW	Between 00-15N	Between 05-55W
	SE	Between 00-05S	Between 05-15E
2022	SW	Between 00-05S	Between 05-55W
	NW	Between 00-20N	Between 05-75W
	SW	Between 00-5S	Between 40-55W

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

<i>Year</i>	<i>BSH</i>	<i>SMA</i>	<i>SAI</i>	<i>BUM</i>	<i>FRI</i>	<i>WAH</i>	<i>OTH</i>
2018	538.22	26.625	62.012		28.567	9.717	2018
2019	533.58	9.058	103.50		27.041	23.800	2019
2020	315.76	1.920	42.432		34.140	65.209	2020
2021	370.90	3.763			22.953		2021
2022	310.98	0	1.222		33.305		2022

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

SUMMARY

In 2022, the Brazilian fleet fishing for tunas and tuna-like fish consisted of 317 fishing boats, including about 240 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 60,353 (live weight), slightly higher than catches recorded in 2021, when 52,519 t were landed. Most of the catches were done by handline fishery (25,374 t; 42%), in associated schools, targeting tropical tunas, mainly YFT (11,982 t). The baitboat fishery accounted for the second largest catch in 2022, representing 32% (19,598 t) of the total tuna and tuna like-fish caught this year, with SKJ responding for 80% of the fish landed, in weight (15,656 t). Longline catches reached 10,122 t, representing 17% of the total, being made mainly of BSH (3,046 t), SWO (1,980 t), BET (2,096 t), and YFT (1,220 t). About 39% of all Brazilian catches of tunas and tuna-like fish came from artisanal and small-scale boats (10 to 20 m LOA), based predominantly in the southeast and northeast region and targeting YFT, BET, SKJ, DOL, plus a variety of small tuna species, with various fishing gears, including mainly handline, trolling and other surface gears. With the support provided by the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture (MPA) to the Scientific Subcommittee of the Standing Committee for the Management of the Tuna Fisheries in Brazil, several scientific activities were continued in 2022, 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 2022, the Brazilian fleet fishing for tunas and tuna-like fish consisted of 317 fishing boats, including about 240 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 60,353 (live weight), slightly higher than catches recorded in 2021, when 52,519 t were landed. Most of the catches were done by handline fishery (25,374 t; 42%), in associated schools, targeting tropical tunas, mainly YFT (11,982 t). The baitboat fishery accounted for the second largest catch in 2022, representing 32% (19,598 t) of the total tuna and tuna like-fish caught this year, with SKJ responding for 80% of the fish landed, in weight (15,656 t). Longline catches reached 10,122 t, representing 17% of the total, being made mainly of BSH (3,046 t), SWO (1,980 t), BET (2,096 t), and YFT (1,220 t). About 39% of all Brazilian catches of tunas and tuna-like fish came from artisanal and small-scale boats (10 to 20 m LOA), based predominantly in the southeast and northeast region and targeting YFT, BET, SKJ, DOL, plus a variety of small tuna species, with various fishing gears, including mainly handline, trolling and other surface gears. With the support provided by the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture (MPA) to the Scientific Subcommittee of the Standing Committee for the Management of the Tuna Fisheries in Brazil, several scientific activities were continued in 2022, 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 2022, the Brazilian fleet fishing for tunas and tuna-like fish consisted of 317 fishing boats, including about 240 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 60,353 (live weight), slightly higher than catches recorded in 2021, when 52,519 t were landed. Most of the catches were done by handline fishery (25,374 t; 42%), in associated schools, targeting tropical tunas, mainly YFT (11,982 t). The baitboat fishery accounted for the second largest catch in 2022, representing 32% (19,598 t) of the total tuna and tuna like-fish caught this year, with SKJ

¹ Flavia Lucena-Fredóu, Bruno Mourato, Rodrigo Sant'Ana, Luís Gustavo Cardoso, Paulo Travassos.

responding for 80% of the fish landed, in weight (15,656 t). Longline catches reached 10,122 t, representing 17% of the total, being made mainly of BSH (3,046 t), SWO (1,980 t), BET (2,096 t), and YFT (1,220 t). About 39% of all Brazilian catches of tunas and tuna-like fish came from artisanal and small-scale boats (10 to 20 m LOA), based predominantly in the southeast and northeast region and targeting YFT, BET, SKJ, DOL, plus a variety of small tuna species, with various fishing gears, including mainly handline, trolling and other surface gears. With the support provided by the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture (MPA) to the Scientific Subcommittee of the Standing Committee for the Management of the Tuna Fisheries in Brazil, several scientific activities were continued in 2022, 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 2022, the Brazilian tuna longline fleet consisted of 53 boats based in the southern and northern ports. The length (LOA) of these fishing boats ranged from 13 m to 28 m, with about 68% having more than 20 m. The baitboat fleet consisted of 26 vessels, confirming the decreasing trend observed in previous years, when 44 (2015), 35 (2016), 31 (2018 and 2019) and 32 (2021) 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 of three boats in 2021, 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 up to 185 artisanal and small-scale fishing boats in 2021. In this fishery, which has been developed in the past ten years, the hull of the boat attracts tuna schools that are then caught using hand line as a fishing gear.

Total catch and species composition

The total landings of tunas and tuna-like fish in Brazil in 2022, including billfish, sharks and other species (e.g. wahoo, dolphinfish, etc.) was 60,353 t (live weight) (**Table 1**), showing an increase of 14% from 2021, when 52,519 t were landed. The main species caught were SKJ (25,492 t; 42%) and YFT (15,716 t; 26%), followed by BET (7,341 t; 12%), BSH (3,328 t; 6%) and SWO (2,197 t; 4%). Together, these species accounted for 90% of the total catch in 2021. Most of the catches were carried out by handline fishery (25,374 t; 42%), in associated schools, targeting tropical tunas, mainly YFT (11,982; 47%) (**Table 1**). The baitboat fishery accounted for the second largest catch in 2022, representing 32% (19,598 t) of the total tuna and tuna like-fish caught this year, with SKJ responding for 80% of the fish landed, in weight (15,656 t) (**Table 1**). Regarding longline catches, the total amount landed was 10,122 t, representing 17% of the total, mainly composed of BSH (3,046 t), SWO (1,982 t), BET (2,096 t), and YFT (1,220 t) (**Table 1**). Five species had lengths recorded throughout 2022 (**Figure 1**), ALB (mean: 97cm), BET (mean: 123cm), BSH (mean: 180cm), SMA (mean: 171cm) and YFT (mean: 114cm).

Section 2: Research and statistics

Through the support provided by the Secretary of Aquaculture and Fisheries (SAP) (Current Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (MAPA) and the Blue Shark Project to the Scientific Subcommittee of the Standing Committee for the Management of the Tuna Fisheries in Brazil, some scientific activities were continued in 2022, such as the collection of biological data, including size distribution of the fish caught and biological studies. The financial support allowed these activities during 2022, within the scope of the PROTUNA project (Project of Technical and Scientific Support for the Development of Tuna Fisheries in Brazil). In addition to this research, the activities of the Blue shark Project which acts in the south of Brazil, have been also contributing for the collection of biological data, including size distribution of the fish caught from the longliners.

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 advances have allowed Brazilian scientists to participate and contribute significantly in the western Atlantic skipjack MSE (Management Strategy Evaluation). These research results have been regularly presented at the inter-sessional working group meetings and regular meetings of SCRS. It is important to note that Brazilian scientists are involved directly in the research activities on the reproduction of south Atlantic albacore (since July 2021) and small tunas (since 2020).

ANNEX 1: REPORTING SUMMARY SCIENTIFIC REQUIREMENTS

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2023-09-15	2023-07-31	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2023-07-31	2023-07-31	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2023-07-31	2023-07-31	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2023-07-31	2023-07-31	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2023-07-31	2023-07-31	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes	2023-07-31	2023-07-31	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No		No data.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		No data.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		No data.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	Yes	2023-07-31	2023-07-31	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes	2023-07-31	2023-07-31	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		Not applicable. We do not fish pelagic sargassum.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	No		Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		Not applicable. We do not fish, neither farm bluefin tunas.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		Not applicable. We do not fish, nor farm bluefin tunas.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		Not applicable. We do not fish, nor farm bluefin tunas.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on W-BFT	No		Not applicable. We do not fish, nor farm bluefin tunas.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		Not applicable. We do not fish, nor farm bluefin tunas.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		Not applicable. We do not fish, nor farm bluefin tunas.	
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	No		Not applicable. We do not fish, nor farm bluefin tunas.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		Not applicable. We do not use FADs.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	No		Not applicable. We do not use FADs.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		Not applicable. We do not use support vessels.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes	2023-07-31	Length frequency distribution, by species, and biological samples.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		No data. Brazilian government will implement a pilot study for evaluation of such kind of electronic monitoring.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes	2023-07-31	Length frequency distribution, by species, and biological samples.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		Not applicable. We do not use FADs.	
S:ALB01	Age at maturity	No		No data.	
S:ALB02	Habitat	No		No data.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	No		No data.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series	No		No data.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	No		No data.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes		The methodology to estimate discards is based on logsheets and observer data. Last information was provided by the Brazilian scientists during 2019 WHM stock assessment meeting.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes	2023-07-31	This data was sent on 2023-07-31 as part of Task 1 nominal catch (T1NC).	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No		No data. Brazilian government will implement a pilot study for evaluation of such kind of electronic monitoring.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes		Data are already collected on a species-specific level.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes		Presented to Sharks Species Group Meeting on May 2022.	
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	Yes		Presented to Sharks Species Group Meeting on May 2022.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	No		Not applicable. We do not catch North Atlantic shortfin mako.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	Yes		Brazil has no average catch (2018-2020) of 1 tonne or more.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	Yes		This data was sent on 2023-07-31 as part of Task 1 nominal catch (TINC).	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		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	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes	2023-07-31	Data reporting based on Task 3.	
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Yes	2023-07-31	Data reporting based on Task 3.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes		No data.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes		No data.	

Part II (Management implementation)

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

As for the reporting obligation, the related statistical information (e.g., TASKs 1 and 2) as well as the information required by ICCAT Recommendations have been submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat within the required timeframe. Since 2018, Brazilian tuna fisheries have been monitored by scientific observers within the scope of the PROTUNA and Blue shark projects as previously described in Section 2. Recently, a new initiative funded by GEF, the Ecomescatum Project implemented in 2022 by the Brazilian Government aims to develop a pilot study on electronic monitoring, which also will ensure the activities of the scientific observers onboard in the Brazilian tuna fisheries. In addition, from the return of the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture in 2023, some initiatives are under writing focusing on (a) tuna and tuna-like fish research (biological sampling, length, catch and effort) and (b) resumption of observers on board of the Brazilian fleet fishing for tunas.

ANNUAL REPORT – SECTION 3 – REPORTING SUMMARY

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes		2023-09-15	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes		2023-09-15	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes		2023-09-15	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		Not applicable. Currently Brazil does not have foreign vessels operating in the tuna fishery.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		Not applicable. Currently Brazil does not have foreign vessels operating in the tuna fishery at this moment.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not use transshipment vessels.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not use transshipment vessels.	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not use transshipment vessels.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not use transshipment vessels.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not use transshipment vessels.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not use transshipment vessels.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not use transshipment vessels.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No		Not applicable. Brazil currently does not allow foreign fishing vessels request for Port entries in the country.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not use transshipment vessels. Last updated was provided to the Secretary in September 2022 by e-mail.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not use transshipment vessels. Last updated was provided to the Secretary in September 2022 by e-mail.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not use transshipment vessels. Last updated was provided to the Secretary in September 2022 by e-mail.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not use transshipment vessels. Last updated was provided to the Secretary in September 2022 by e-mail.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not use transshipment vessels. Last updated was provided to the Secretary in September 2022 by e-mail.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		Not applicable. Brazil has no bilateral agreement for Port Inspection, since Brazil does not allow the use of its port by foreign fishing vessels at this moment.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		Not applicable. Brazil has no Access agreement.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		Not applicable. Brazil has no Access agreement.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes		List submitted to ICCAT when appropriate.	2023-08-11
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		In Brazil, LFSv who receive an international fishing license by ICCAT must be registered, have a valid national fishing license, a satellite tracking system in operation and report catches in their logbooks for each cruise. No new internal actions were observed in the last year; however, any modification is sent to ICCAT.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		Brazil follows the recreational fishing tournaments and collects catch data of marlins caught.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Yes		Nothing to declare. No record in the last years.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		Nothing to declare. No record in the last years.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not import bigeye, bluefin or swordfish.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No		Not applicable. There is no issue of non-compliance we should report upon.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No		This CPC has not received any allegations of non-compliance of ICCAT measures.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		Not applicable. There were no particular vessel sightings.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		Not applicable. There were no particular vessel sightings.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not engage in any at sea inspection of vessels flying the flag of other states, neither allow the inspection of its vessels, for sovereignty.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not allow the use of its port by foreign fishing vessels.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not participate in any pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		Not applicable. There is no request from Brazil to remove any vessel from the IUU vessel list.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No		Not Applicable. Brazil does not participate in the Regional Observer Program (ROP).	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		Nothing to declare. No record in the last years.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		Nothing to declare. No record in the last years.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		Nothing to declare. No record in the last years.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	No		Brazil does not have a defined point of contact. In case needed, the HoD can be notified for vessel sighting cooperation.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		Brazil does not have Carrier Vessels.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	No		No registry of nationals in IUU activities.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2022	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes		The list of vessels authorized to fish tropical tunas (BET/ YFT/ SKJ) has been sent to ICCAT and it is regularly updated, according to the changes in the operating fishing fleet.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes		The list of vessels authorized to fish tropical tunas (BET/ YFT/ SKJ) has been sent to ICCAT and it is regularly updated, according to the changes in the operating fishing fleet.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No		Not applicable. There is no report of IUU activity by Brazilian BET/YFT/SKJ vessels.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		Submitted when appropriate.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		Submitted when appropriate.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes	2022-04-28	Data were regularly submitted, in due time as follows (XXXX;2022-10-31;XXXXX).	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not use FADs.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	Yes	2023-01-31		
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes	2022-04-28	Data were regularly submitted.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		For LL and PS LOA 20m or greater, Brazil reported the catches in a Quarterly-basis due to our institutional capacity. Nevertheless, the quarterly catches of the PS and LL 20m or greater LOA, reached a total of 2,096t for the four quarters of the year.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		The entire catch limit was reached by the end of the 4th quarter.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	No		Not applicable, because this limit does not apply to Brazil as Brazil targets tropical tunas.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	No		Not applicable, because this limit does not apply to Brazil as Brazil targets tropical tunas.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		Submitted when appropriate. Not applicable as no swordfish was imported in 2022.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		Submitted when appropriate.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	No		Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No		Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		Not applicable. List of fishing boats submitted to ICCAT. There are currently no vessels authorized to fish for Northern swordfish.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes		No change to report.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No		Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	No		Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Yes		List of fishing boats submitted when appropriate. Currently zero (0) vessels are authorized.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Yes	2022-10-23	List of fishing boats submitted when appropriate. Currently twenty-two (22) vessels are authorized.	2023-07-31
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	No		Not applicable to Brazil. Brazil has quotas of both N.SWO and S.SWO and therefore no onboard by-catch limit.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	No		Not applicable to Brazil. Brazil has quotas of both N.SWO and S.SWO and therefore no onboard by-catch limit.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Joint International Inspections not applicable to Brazil, since it has no catch of Mediterranean Swordfish.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No		Not applicable. Brazil is not presently fishing for North Atlantic albacore.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		Currently Sixty-five (65) vessels are authorized.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	No		Not applicable. Brazil is not presently fishing for North Atlantic albacore.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	No		Not applicable to Brazil. Brazil has a quota for S.ALB and thus no onboard by-catch limit.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	No		Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes		Brazil has established the Interministerial Rule No. 12, 14 July 2005, which institutes the mandatory release of all white and blue marlins which are alive by the time of boarding and the prohibition of sale of any white and blue marlins caught.	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		This issue does not apply to Brazil, since Interministerial Rule N° 12, of July 15, 2005, obliges the release of white (<i>Tetrapturus albidus</i>) and blue (<i>Makaira nigricans</i>) marlins that are alive by gear retrieval and prohibits dead discards, as well as any sale of these species, whole or in any part.	
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes		No data. Brazilian government will implement a pilot study for evaluation of such kind of electronic monitoring.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes		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 1 and 2, as well as the improvement of shark data collection, Brazil has been promoting all necessary measures to fulfill this task.	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		Not applicable. We currently do not catch shortfin Mako in the North Atlantic.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, as amended by Rec. 13-11/ Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes		Brazil established the Interministerial Rule No. 74, November 2017, which establishes mitigating measures to reduce bycatch and mortality of sea turtles by fishing vessels.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes		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	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes		Research on the bycatch of seabirds, sea turtles, billfishes and sharks in the longline fishery has also been continued and promoted by the Brazilian.	
MISCELL-ANEIOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		No pilot electronic statistical document system has been implemented by this CPC.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not have presently no objections to ICCAT Recs.	

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

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

1. Interministerial Rule MPA/MMA N° 02, 28 of March of 2023, establishing for the year 2023 the catch limit of the species Albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*), big eye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) and Swordfish (*xiphias gladius*) in the Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) for the Brazilian fishing vessels.
2. Ministerial Rule SAP/MAPA N° 297, 02 of December of 2020, establishing statistical control forms and certificates to monitor exports and re-exports of species *Thunnus obesus* and *Xiphias gladius*, catch by national fishing vessels or leased foreign companies, in the Exclusive Economic Zone and in international waters under ICCAT jurisdiction.
3. Ministerial Rule SAP/MAPA N° 89, 09 of May of 2019. Updated by Ministerial Rule SAP/MAPA N° 643, 22 of March of 2022, establishes management measures for fishing modalities that target the species yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*), big eye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) and skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), prohibiting any new fishing licenses, including licenses for building new fishing boats, for any modality of fishing methods targeting tunas or tuna-like species.
4. Ministerial Rule IBAMA N° 115-N, 17 of August of 1998, establishes the management measures for swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) in Brazilian jurisdictional Waters. Prohibit the catch, landings, processing, transport and trade of swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*).
5. Interministerial Rule N° 59-A, 09 of November of 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.

6. Interministerial Rule N° 01, 17 of May of 2018, establishing the Certificate of Accreditation of Legal Origin (CAOL), for products of marine fishing origin, captured by vessels supplying raw material for export.
7. Interministerial Rule N° 74, 01 of November of 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.
8. Interministerial Rule N° 08, 10 of November of 2014, establishing the prohibition of retention onboard, unloading, storage and commercialization of the silky shark, *Carcharhinus falciformis*.
9. Interministerial Rule N° 07, 30 of October of 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.
10. Interministerial Rule N° 01, 12 of March of 2013, establishing the prohibition of retention onboard, unloading, storage and commercialization of the oceanic whitetip shark, *Carcharhinus longimanus*.
11. Interministerial Rule N° 14-N, 28 of November of 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.
12. Interministerial Rule N° 05, 15 of April of 2011, establishing the prohibition of retention onboard, unloading, storage and commercialization of the bigeye-tresher shark, *Alopias superciliosus*.
13. Ministerial Rule Normative N° 05, 21 of December of 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 maintains a list of official agents that are authorized to validate the certifications.
14. Interministerial Rule SEAP/MMA/MD N° 02, 04 of September of 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.
15. Interministerial Rule N° 12, 14 of July of 2005, obliging the release of white (*Tetrapturus albidus*) and blue (*Makaira nigricans*) marlins that are alive by gear retrieval and prohibiting any sale of these species.

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

Brazil has taken necessary efforts and steps to collect and report data to the extent possible to ensure ICCAT's compliance requirements. This was possible mainly due to scientific and government projects such as PROTUNA Project, Ecopescatum Project and Blue Shark Project to address the necessary needs with support of the fishing sector.

Table 1. Total catch (t) (live weight) by species and fishing gear, for Brazilian tuna fisheries in 2022.

<i>SpeciesCode</i>	<i>speciesNames</i>	<i>BB</i>	<i>HL</i>	<i>LL</i>	<i>LL-surf</i>	<i>PS</i>	<i>Total</i>
ALB	<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	5	196	300	42	0	543
BET	<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	1,152	3,633	2,096	460	0	7,341
BLF	<i>Thunnus atlanticus</i>	351	1,230	118	101	473	2,273
BRS	<i>Scomberomorus brasiliensis</i>	0	0	0	0	3	3
BSH	<i>Prionace glauca</i>	0	2	3,046	280	0	3,328
BUM	<i>Makaira nigricans</i>	0	0	2	1	0	3
CBA	<i>Rachycentron canadum</i>	0	1	0	0	0	1
CVJ	<i>Caranx hippos</i>	0	2	0	0	0	2
DOL	<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>	284	295	20	99	0	698
FRI	<i>Auxis thazard</i>	43	24	0	0	2	69
KGM	<i>Scomberomorus cavalla</i>	27	20	9	0	0	56
LEC	<i>Lepidocybium flavobrunneum</i>	0	0	5	0	0	5
LTA	<i>Euthynnus alletteratus</i>	143	57	0	0	847	1,047
MRW	<i>Masturus lanceolatus</i>	0	0	19	0	0	19
OIL	<i>Ruvettus pretiosus</i>	0	0	53	7	0	60
RRU	<i>Elagatis bipinnulata</i>	1	3	0	0	0	4
RUB	<i>Caranx crysos</i>	0	0	0	0	253	253
SAI	<i>Istiophorus albicans</i>	0	1	8	2	0	11
SBF	<i>Thunnus maccoyii</i>	0	0	17	0	0	17
SKJ	<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	15,656	7,840	712	602	682	25,492
SMA	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>	0	2	496	59	0	557
SWO	<i>Xiphias gladius</i>	0	1	1,982	214	0	2,197
TUN	Thunnini	0	0	2	1	0	3
TUS	<i>Thunnus spp</i>	12	60	16	0	348	436
WAH	<i>Acanthocybium solandri</i>	2	25	1	2	0	30
YFT	<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	1,922	11,982	1,220	79	513	15,716
YTC	<i>Seriola lalandi</i>	0	0	0	0	189	189
	Total	19,598	25,374	10,122	1,949	3,310	60,353

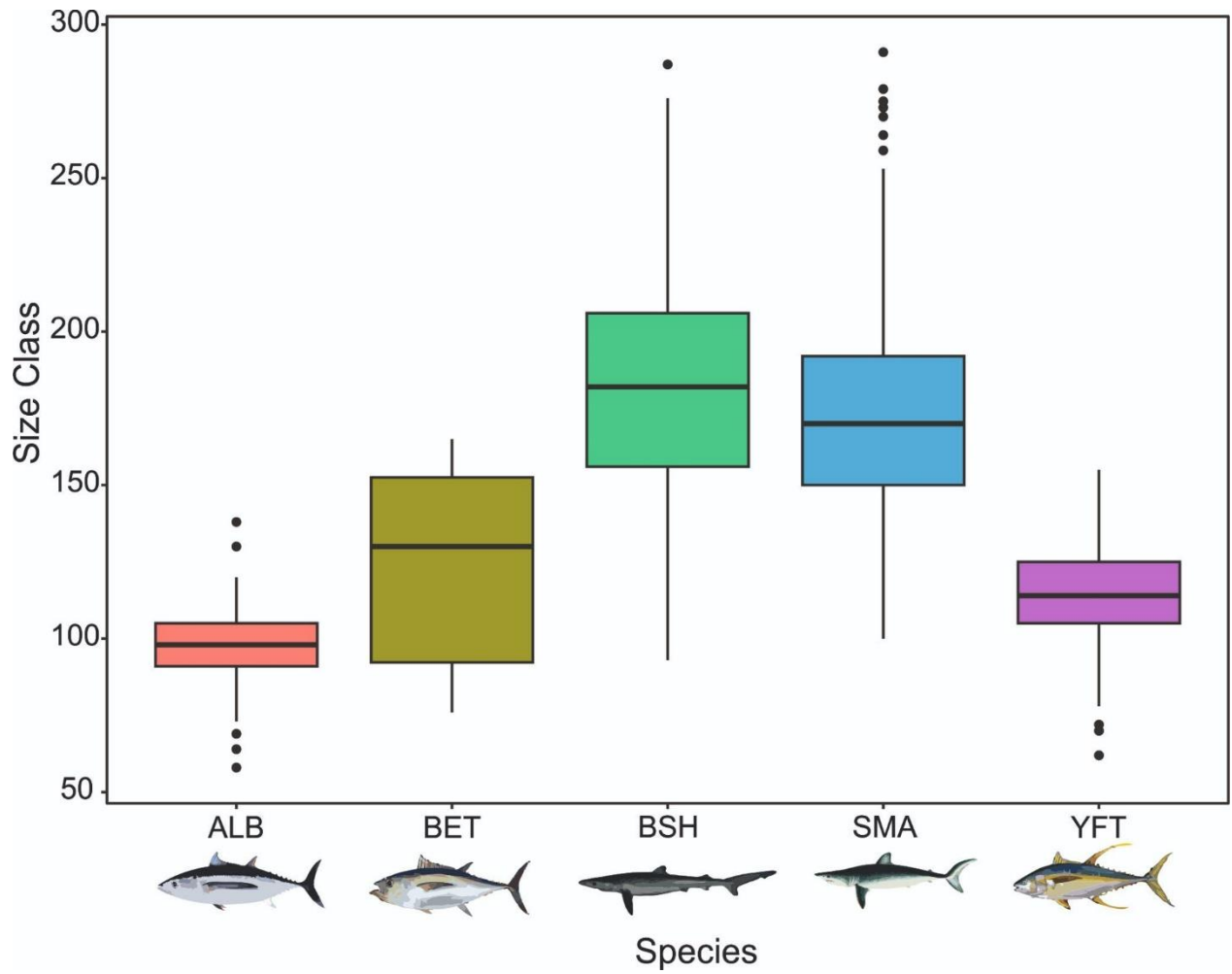


Figure 1. Size catch (cm) by species ALB: *Thunnus alalunga*, BET: *Thunnus obesus*, BSH: *Prionace glauca*, SMA: *Isurus oxyrinchus*, YFT: *Thunnus albacares*, for Brazilian tuna fisheries in 2022.

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

SUMMARY

Fisheries are one of the most important economic activities in Cabo Verde, and have a strong social impact, providing animal protein for the population. the fisheries are divided into artisanal and semi-industrial components that operate inside Cape Verdean waters and are near-shore fisheries, both fleets targeting different species, where one of the most important groups is tuna and tuna-like, mainly yellowfin (Thunnus albacares), skipjack (Katsuwonus pelamis), Bigeye (Thunnus obesus) and small tuna in particular frigate and bullet tuna (Auxis thazard and Auxis rochei) and wahoo (Acanthocybium solandri), in addition to these, marlin and swordfish appear sporadically in catches. The total catch of tuna and tuna-like in 2022 was 3647 metric tonnes. The species most caught by the Cape Verdean fleet in 2022 was the Frigate tuna followed by the skipjack both caught mostly by the semi-industrial fleet using small purse seines, followed by Yellowfin tuna caught using handline by the artisanal fleet. Because of the economic importance of the Frigate tuna, since 2020 Cabo Verde has established a detailed sampling of the Frigate tuna, where besides the length frequency, it has also been taking the total weight, the liver weight, and gonads weight, and the maturity state using a macroscope scale. Apart from the Cape Verdean fleet, in the year 2022 a significant international fleet operated in Cabo Verde where they do the landing and transshipment of ICCAT species, with a total value of 19619 tonnes of landings and 7129 tonnes of transshipments. These values result from a total of 147 operations carried out during the year 2022.

RÉSUMÉ

Fisheries are one of the most important economic activities in Cabo Verde, and have a strong social impact, providing animal protein for the population. the fisheries are divided into artisanal and semi-industrial components that operate inside Cape Verdean waters and are near-shore fisheries, both fleets targeting different species, where one of the most important groups is tuna and tuna-like, mainly yellowfin (Thunnus albacares), skipjack (Katsuwonus pelamis), Bigeye (Thunnus obesus) and small tuna in particular frigate and bullet tuna (Auxis thazard and Auxis rochei) and wahoo (Acanthocybium solandri), in addition to these, marlin and swordfish appear sporadically in catches. The total catch of tuna and tuna-like in 2022 was 3647 metric tonnes. The species most caught by the Cape Verdean fleet in 2022 was the Frigate tuna followed by the skipjack both caught mostly by the semi-industrial fleet using small purse seines, followed by Yellowfin tuna caught using handline by the artisanal fleet. Because of the economic importance of the Frigate tuna, since 2020 Cabo Verde has established a detailed sampling of the Frigate tuna, where besides the length frequency, it has also been taking the total weight, the liver weight, and gonads weight, and the maturity state using a macroscope scale. Apart from the Cape Verdean fleet, in the year 2022 a significant international fleet operated in Cabo Verde where they do the landing and transshipment of ICCAT species, with a total value of 19619 tonnes of landings and 7129 tonnes of transshipments. These values result from a total of 147 operations carried out during the year 2022.

RESUMEN

Fisheries are one of the most important economic activities in Cabo Verde, and have a strong social impact, providing animal protein for the population. the fisheries are divided into artisanal and semi-industrial components that operate inside Cape Verdean waters and are near-shore fisheries, both fleets targeting different species, where one of the most important groups is tuna and tuna-like, mainly yellowfin (Thunnus albacares), skipjack (Katsuwonus pelamis), Bigeye (Thunnus obesus) and small tuna in particular frigate and bullet tuna (Auxis thazard and Auxis rochei) and wahoo (Acanthocybium solandri), in addition to these, marlin and swordfish appear sporadically in catches. The total catch of tuna and tuna-like in 2022 was 3647 metric tonnes. The species most caught by the Cape Verdean fleet in 2022 was the Frigate tuna followed

¹ Nuno Vieira: Instituto do Mar, Departamento da Investigação Haliêutica e da Aquacultura

by the skipjack both caught mostly by the semi-industrial fleet using small purse seines, followed by Yellowfin tuna caught using handline by the artisanal fleet. Because of the economic importance of the Frigate tuna, since 2020 Cabo Verde has established a detailed sampling of the Frigate tuna, where besides the length frequency, it has also been taking the total weight, the liver weight, and gonads weight, and the maturity state using a macroscope scale. Apart from the Cape Verdean fleet, in the year 2022 a significant international fleet operated in Cabo Verde where they do the landing and transshipment of ICCAT species, with a total value of 19619 tonnes of landings and 7129 tonnes of transshipments. These values result from a total of 147 operations carried out during the year 2022.

Part 1 (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

Fisheries are one of the most important economic activities in Cabo Verde, and have a strong social impact, providing animal protein for the population. Cabo Verde's fisheries are divided into artisanal and semi-industrial components that operate inside Cabo Verdean waters and are near-shore fisheries.

The Cabo Verdean total fleet is composed of 1590 boats, where 1463 belong to the artisanal fleet. The sector is responsible for employing 4649 fishermen. Besides that, there is a caning fisheries processing industry, where most catches from the semi-industrial fleet are delivered.

Recently the sport fishing boat has also been using the islands of Cabo Verde as fishing grounds, making it an essential point for fishing for Blue marlin, but unfortunately, it has always been very difficult to obtain data on this activity. But it is worth pointing out that this is a catch-and-release fishery activity according to the Cabo Verdean law.

Shark fisheries is also another resource that the data are poor or do not exist, the catches are occasionally and most of the time considered as bycatch. This is because the locals do not have a fishery for the shark, mostly due to the lack of a specialized fleet and the high operational cost that the local fishermen cannot afford.

it is worth emphasizing that sharks are caught regularly by the longline fleet of the European Union (Portugal and Spain) and Japan, under a fisheries agreement that those nations have with Cabo Verde. These statistical data are reported directly to ICCAT by those countries. the large majority of the catches are the blue shark (*Prionace glauca*).

1.1 Annual fisheries information

The Cabo Verdean fishery fleet is mainly prosecuted by boats less than 20 meters and most fishing is conducted near shore or in some seamounts within 200 miles of Cabo Verde's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). The fleets target different species, where one of the most important groups is tuna and tuna-like, mainly Yellowfin (*Thunnus albacares*), Skipjack (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), Bigeye (*Thunnus obesus*), and small tuna in particular Frigate and Bullet tuna (*Auxis thazard* and *Auxis rochei*) and wahoo (*Acanthocybium solandri*), in addition to these, Marlin and Swordfish appear sporadically in catches.

1.1.1 Tunas Total catches by the Cabo Verde fleet in 2022

The total catches of tuna and tuna-like in 2022 was 3647 metric tonnes, representing a decrease of 51% compared to last year, this might be related to the availability of the resources in the Cabo Verde EEZ. The catch composition e the main gear will be shown in the following figures.

The species most caught by the Cabo Verdean fleet in 2022 was the Frigate tuna followed by the skipjack and the Yellowfin (**Figure 1**), where the Frigate and the skipjack are caught by small purse seines by the semi-industrial fleet and Yellowfin tuna is caught using handline by the artisanal fleet (**Figure 2**).

1.1.2 Total landing and total transshipment of the ICCAT species in Cabo Verde by the international fleet in 2022

According to information provided by the Cabo Verde fisheries administration called General Fisheries Inspection (IGP), in 2021, landings and transshipment activities of ICCAT species by the foreign fleet totalled a value of approximately 26748 tonnes (**Table 1**), 19619 tonnes of landings and 7129 tonnes of transshipments. These values result from a total of 147 operations carried out during the year 2022 (**Table 2**).

Each operation carried out for landing and transshipment activities of ICCAT species is controlled and monitored by inspectors of the fisheries administration.

Section 2: Research and statistics

Cabo Verde is composed of islands where you have more than 70 landing sites, however, is difficult to cover all those landing sites, so the 18 more important ones are covered. The fishery's statistical data and any biological data are in charge by IMar, the effort data normally is taken by the number of boats or in the same case by fishing trips. All information is processed in a database for further analysis and annual publication. The main objective of this data collection is to assess the principal fisheries resources in Cabo Verde.

Based on the assessment made by IMar, management measures for sustainable fisheries in Cabo Verde are the duty and responsibility of the National Direction of Fisheries and Aquaculture (DNPA).

All catch data and fish size have been provided through the submission of Task 1 and 2 data in July 2022 to ICCAT by IMar, and because of the economic importance, since 2020 IMar has established a detailed sampling of the Frigate tuna. Besides the length frequency, it has also been taking the total weight, the liver weight and gonads weight, and the maturity state using a macroscope scale.

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

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2023-09-15		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2023-07-31		
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2023-07-31		
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2023-07-31		
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2023-07-31		
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes	2023-07-31		
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No		No scientific tagging (conventional/electronic) surveys on ICCAT species in place.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		No conventional scientific tagging projects or opportunistic tagging in place.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		No electronic scientific tagging projects or opportunistic tagging in place.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	No		No Domestic Observer Program data to report (programs under implementation).	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	No		No Domestic Observer Program data in place (no active fishing on ICCAT species).	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		No information/data to report on pelagic Sargassum.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	No		No fishing activities on ICCAT species on the Mediterranean.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		Not involved on BFT PS fishing activities in the Mediterranean neither on farming operations.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		Not involved on BFT PS fishing activities in the Mediterranean neither on farming operations	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		Not involved on BFT PS fishing activities in the Mediterranean (thus no observed program).	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on W-BFT	No		No fishing activities in the BFT western Atlantic (BFT-W) stock.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		No fishing activities in the BFT western Atlantic (BFT-W) stock.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		Not involved in GBYP research activities (no fishing activities in BFT stocks).	
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	No		No scientific reports available on this matter (no fishing activities in BFT stocks).	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		In Cabo Verde the vessels do not use FAD.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	No		No fishing operations using FADs on ICCAT tropical fisheries, the vessels do not use FAD.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		Cabo Verde does not use support vessels on PS/BB tropical fisheries.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No		Not yet implemented the Domestic Observer programme for tropical tunas.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		Not yet implemented/deployed the EMS on large scale fishing vessels targeting tropical tunas.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No		No Port Sampling programme on vessels fishing for tropical tunas (no vessels targeting tropical tunas).	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		No historical fishing operations using FADs on ICCAT tropical fisheries.	
S:ALB01	Age at maturity	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:ALB02	Habitat	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:ALB04	CPUE series	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	No		No methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins (residual catches).	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No		Not yet implemented a data collection program on artisanal/small-scale fisheries catching billfishes in ICCAT area.	
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No		Not carried out any electronic monitoring trials for BIL interactions.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No		Cabo Verde does not have specific fisheries targeting sharks.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No		No research conducted on SMA (residual or no catches).	
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	No		Cabo Verde does not have a fishery targeting blue shark.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	No		No fishing activities catching North Atlantic shortfin mako (SMA-N).	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	No		No fishing activities catching South Atlantic shortfin mako (SMA-S).	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No		No fishing activities catching South Atlantic shortfin mako (SMA-S).	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	No		No existing identification guides from this CPC on sharks, seabirds, sea turtles and mammals.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No		No information obtained on sea turtle interactions with our fishing activity in the ICCAT area.	
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	No		Cabo Verde has not implemented a scientific observer program.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		Cabo Verde does not start to collect data on by-catch.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No		No additional steps (including research) were taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards.	

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)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2023-09-15		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes		The information transmitted by Cabo Verde concerns all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species.	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes		As no information was available at the time of preparation of this report.	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		This CPC is not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		This CPC is not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	No		Not involved in any transshipment at sea.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	Yes	2023-09-15	Transshipment in ports is subject to control by fishing inspectors for certification and sanitary control, as well as all the necessary documentation (license, fishing gear and authorized species).	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	No		No at-sea transshipment is permitted by this CPC.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		This CPC has no carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments either at-sea or in-port.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		No pelagic long line vessels are permitted to tranship.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes		DIREÇÃO NACIONAL DE PESCA E AQUACULTURA (DNPA) - Tel./Fax N° (238) 2613758-Mindelo São Vicente C.P. n.º.34 - Cabo Verde	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes		DIREÇÃO NACIONAL DE PESCA E AQUACULTURA (DNPA) - Tel./Fax N° (238) 2613758-Mindelo São Vicente C.P. n.º.34 - Cabo Verde	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes		MINDELO - Cabo Verde - CVMDL	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes		72 hours.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		In 2022, no refusal of entry and port use was recorded in Cabo Verde. Operations in ports are controlled by fisheries inspectors.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		In 2022 Cabo Verde did not report any findings of potential non-compliance or alleged non-compliance.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes		The inspection authority notifies the offender and a counter-ordering process is then instituted.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		In 2022, Cabo Verde did not register any suspected infringements.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes		Cabo Verde provides, in the framework of fisheries agreements with third countries, for the guarantee that its inspectors have access to fishing operations.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes		Cabo Verde provides, in the framework of fisheries agreements with third countries, for the guarantee that its inspectors have access to fishing operations.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes		According to the fisheries access agreement between Cabo Verde and third countries, the following are authorised to operate in the Cabo Verde EEZ: a) European Union.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes		In 2022, Cabo Verde had only 6 vessels larger than 20 m.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	No		There has been no change since the last submission of this form by this CPC.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		Cabo Verde has legislation regulating all sport fishing activities. Measures include an active license, limitation on the number of specimens, and minimum sizes. For the Marlins Fish are released back into the water and commercialization is prohibited.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Yes		Cabo Verde did not record any vessel involved in IUU in 2022.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		Nothing to report.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes		Tuna imported, like any other fishery product, into Cabo Verde is subject to inspection by the Competent Authority for Fishery Products.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No		This CPC has no information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No		This CPC has not received any allegations of non-compliance of ICCAT measures.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		This CPC has not made any sightings of vessels fishing in contravention of ICCAT conservation and management measures.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		This CPC has not received any reports of its vessels having been sighted engaging in activities which contravene ICCAT conservation and management measures.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	Yes		DIREÇÃO NACIONAL DE PESCA E AQUACULTURA – DNPA -Inspeção Geral das Pescas (IGP)- Tel./Fax N° (238) 2613758 - Mindelo São Vicente C.P. n°.34 - Cabo Verde	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes		DIREÇÃO NACIONAL DE PESCA E AQUACULTURA – DNPA -Inspeção Geral das Pescas (IGP)- Tel./Fax N° (238) 2613758 - Mindelo São Vicente C.P. n°.34 - Cabo Verde	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No		In 2022, Cabo Verde did not conduct any exchange of inspectors.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		This CPC has no vessels on the final IUU vessel list.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No		This CPC does not embark ICCAT Regional Observers.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		This CPC does not embark ICCAT Regional Observers.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		No lost fishing gear retrieved.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		No lost fishing gear.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	No		This CPC does have not such contacts.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		This CPC does not have supply declarations.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	No		This CPC does not have any vessel involved in IUU.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		NO BFT fishery in this CPC.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		No BFT fishery in this CPC	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		NO BFT fishery in this CPC.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		No BFT fishery in this CPC.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		This CPC does not authorise any trap fishery for bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	No		This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		This CPC has not any fishery activity related to the BFT.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	No		This CPC has not any fishery activity related to the BFT.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	No		This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2022	No		This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to catch BFT-E.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	No		This CPC did not realize Joint Fishing Operations to operate for BFT in the ICCAT Convention Area.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	No		This CPC has not authorised any of its ports to allow vessels to carry out transhipment of BFT-E.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No		This CPC has no BFT-E fishery activity.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No		This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No		This CPC does not operate any BFT-W fishery or have any opportunity to take any BFT-W as by-catch.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No		This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No		This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No		This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No		This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	No		This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No		This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		This CPC is not involved in the REM pilot project.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes	2023-07-31		
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes	2023-07-31		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No		This CPC has not received reports of IUU activity by its vessels nor has any additional information to report.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2023-07-31		
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		2023-15-04	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	No		Quarterly data is not available.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	No		This CPC does not yet have a FAD management plan.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	No		This CPC has available information to declare.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		Due to unavailability of monthly data.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		Due to unavailability of weekly information on Bigeye Tuna.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		The CPC has no information available at this moment.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	No		The CPC has no information available at this moment.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	Yes		Conservation measures taken by ICCAT are considered in the Cabo Verdean legislation.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		This CPC does not import or re-export any Swordfish.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		This CPC does not catch or trade any Swordfish.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	No		This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels to catch SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No		This CPC does not authorise any of its sport/recreational vessels to catch SWO-MED.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		This CPC does not grant any permits for harpoons or longliners to catch highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		This CPC does not operate or have plans to operate any fishery for SWO-MED, and hence has no specific closed period.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No		There has been no change since the last submission of this form by this CPC.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No		This CPC has not authorised any of its ports to receive landings or allow transshipment of SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	No		This CPC does not have any catches of SWO-MED to report.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		This CPCs does not tag and has not landed any tagged SWO-MED fish.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Yes		6 vessels.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	No		This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-S.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	No		This CPC has no data available.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	No		This CPC does not permit by-catch of SWO-S in other fisheries.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		This CPC does not operate or have plans to operate any fishery for SWO-MED.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to fish for ALB-MED.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No		This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch ALB-N.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	No		This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch ALB-S.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	No		This CPC does not permit by-catch of ALB-N in other fisheries.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	No		This CPC does not permit by-catch of ALB-S in other fisheries.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to catch MED-ALB for sport/recreational fishing.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes		This CPC in 2022 has no legislation to ban dead discards.	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		This CPC makes no claim for exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF.	
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No		This CPC has not carried out any trials of electronic monitoring for BIL.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes		This CPC has national legislation that protects a considerable number of sharks, in line with FAO guidance and recommendation.	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	No		This CPC does not have any landing of SMA to report.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, as amended by Rec. 13-11/ Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes		This CPC follows the recommendations of FAO and ICCAT, and shipowners are informed of these recommendations that must be respected in fishing operations.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No		This CPC does not have an NPOA for seabirds and has not longline fishery in the area to which the requirement pertains.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	No		This CPC has no longline fishing activities, however, the fleet operating in the Cabo Verde EEZ under international agreements are required to use circle hooks to mitigate bycatch.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		No pilot electronic statistical document system has been implemented by this CPC.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	No		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

To adequately comply with ICCAT recommendations, the Cabo Verdean Government under the responsibility of the National Direction of Fisheries and Aquaculture, has implemented several rules in recent years. Cabo Verde has a Fisheries Management Plan, which establishes that the 3 nautical miles are reserved exclusively for the artisanal fleet, and the foreign fleet that operates in the EEZ of Cabo Verde cannot do any fishing activity inside the 12 nautical miles.

Complementing rules already published before aiming at Cabo Verdean fishery, as indicated below:

- Prohibition to do any shark finning activity, throughout the Cabo Verde EEZ.
- Fishing ban for threatened shark species:
 - *Rhincodon typus* (Whale shark); *Carcharodon carcharias* (Great white shark); *Sphyrna* spp. (Hammerhead sharks); *Cetorhinus maximus* (Basking shark).
- Limitation of the maximum number of fishing licenses granted each year by the country; implementation of fisheries monitoring mechanisms.
- All the longliners operating within the Cabo Verde EEZ have to use circular hooks.

4.1 Fisheries Inspection Scheme

INSPEÇÃO GERAL DAS PESCAS (IGP), is an autonomous institution for the monitoring, control, and surveillance of vessels and the certification process of fish catches, thus guaranteeing the control and the quality of fishery products. Consequently, there is greater transparency in the inspection services and monitoring of fishing activity concerning the local and foreign fleets.

Cabo Verde strictly complies with the implementation of Act 48/2009 establishing a catch certification scheme in the system to prevent, deter, and eliminate illegal unregulated, and Unreported fishing (IUU).

In the area of fisheries inspection, the Cabo Verdean authorities have taken the following actions:

- Reinforcement of the inspection system in the landing port, with the control of the documents of all vessels disembarking in national ports, (Licence, vessel documentation, control by the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS).
- Implementation of the ICCAT recommendations related to port inspection and surveillance of the vessels that land in the Mindelo port.
- Implementation of a national plan to combat IUU fishing.

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

The main problem facing our management and research system is the insufficient availability of financial resources for all operational costs. The implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures requires permanent monitoring, so we continue to count on ICCAT support through training actions regarding the various obligations in terms of conservation. The main problems encountered are as follows:

- There is great difficulty in coordination between the administration, surveillance, research, and operators. This creates enormous problems in obtaining data and information to comply with ICCAT obligations positively
- Financial resources are limited to support and improve statistical and scientific data collection, as well as to strengthen the surveillance system.

Cabo Verde will keep counting on technical and financial support from ICCAT to improve the statistical programs and the biological sampling plan to have better data with the species that we already follow and also to start monitoring other species of interest to ICCAT.

Table 1. Total landings and transshipments by foreign fleet in Cabo Verde in the year 2021.

<i>Species code</i>	<i>Common name</i>	<i>Scientific name</i>	<i>Total Landing (ton)</i>	<i>Total Transshipments (ton)</i>	<i>Total (ton)</i>
BSH	Blue shark	<i>Prionace glauca</i>	4944	0	4944
LMA	Longfin mako	<i>Isurus paucus</i>	0	0	0
SMA	Shortfin mako	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>	166	0	166
LEC	Escolar	<i>Lepidocybium flavobrunneum</i>	50	0	50
BAZ	Barracudas, etc. nei	<i>Sphyraenidae</i>	0	0	0
OIL	Oilfish	<i>Ruvettus pretiosus</i>	4	0	4
DOL	Common dolphinfish	<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>	8	0	8
WHM	Atlantic white marlin	<i>Kajikia albida</i>	0	0	0
BUM	Blue marlin	<i>Makaira nigricans</i>	2	38	41
BLM	Black marlin	<i>Makaira indica</i>	199	0	199
WAH	Wahoo	<i>Acanthocybium solandri</i>	15	0	15
SPF	Longbill spearfish	<i>Tetrapturus pfluegeri</i>	187	0	187
SAI	Atlantic sailfish	<i>Istiophorus albicans</i>	60	0	60
SWO	Swordfish	<i>Xiphias gladius</i>	1948	58	2006
SSP	Shortbill spearfish	<i>Tetrapturus angustirostris</i>	27	0	27
MLS	Striped marlin	<i>Tetrapturus audax</i>	88	0	88
FRI	Frigate tuna	<i>Auxis thazard</i>	278	48	325
YET	Yellowfin tuna	<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	2527	1662	4189
SKJ	Skipjack tuna	<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	7445	1430	8875
BON	Atlantic bonito	<i>Sarda sarda</i>	0	0	0
ALB	Albacore	<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	152	73	225
BET	Bigeye tuna	<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	1264	1902	3166
BFT	Atlantic bluefin tuna	<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>	0	1897	1897
	Others tunas		254	20	275
Total			19619	7129	26748

Source: IGP

Table 2. Number of landing and transshipment operations carried out by foreign fleet in Cabo Verde in the year 2022.

<i>Countries</i>	<i>No. of landing operations</i>	<i>No. of Transshipment operations</i>	<i>Total operations</i>
Belize	7	0	7
Korea	3	4	7
El Salvador	7	2	9
Spain	85	2	87
Panama	2	0	2
Portugal	6	0	6
Japan	0	29	29
Total	110	37	147

Source: IGP

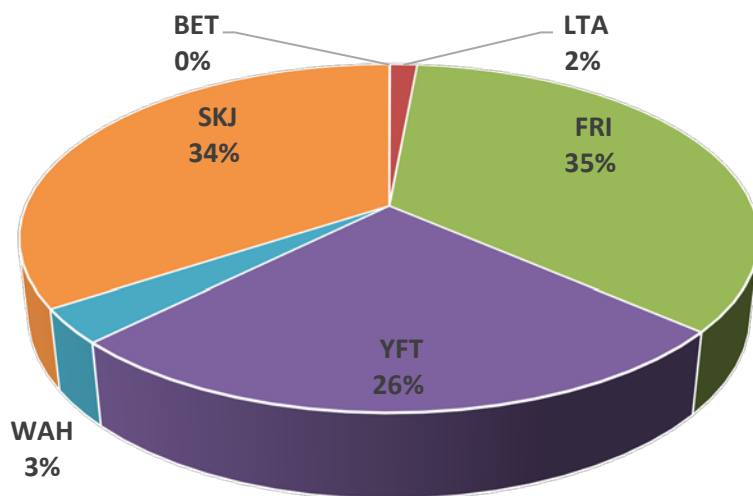


Figure 1. Tuna catch composition by species in 2022.

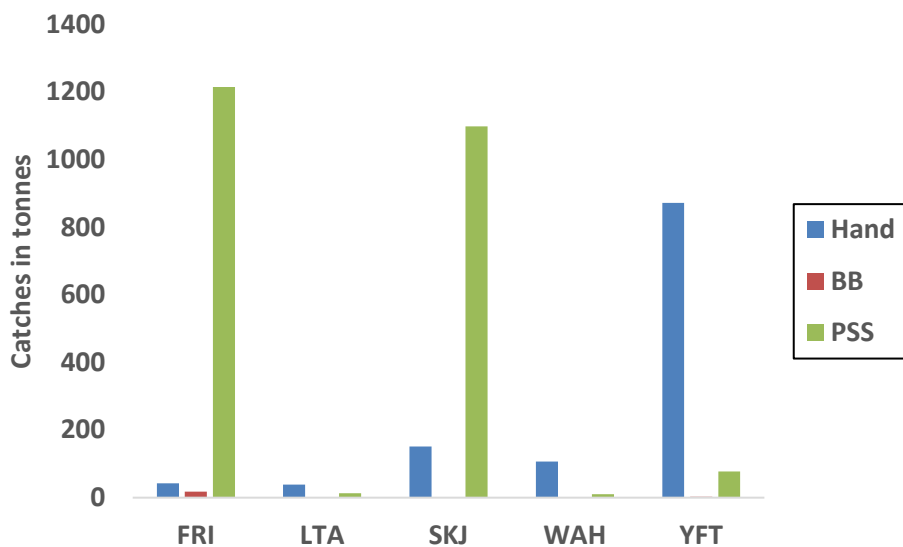



Figure 2. Composition of tuna catch by species and gear type of the Cabo Verdean fishery in 2022.

Copies of the inspection report for the port of Mindelo Cabo Verde 2022

 **Ministério do Mar**

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

1. N.º do relatório (Inspection report no.) 01 2. Estado do porto (Port State) CPV

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

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

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

6. Início da inspeção (Commencement of inspection) 15/01/2022 09:00

7. Fim da inspeção (Completion of inspection) 17/01/2022 19:40

8. Prénótipificação 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)
Cape Town South Africa 30/09/2021

11. Nome do navio (Vessel name) Oryong N: 371

12. Estado de pavilhão (Flag State) República da Coreia

13. Tipo de navio (Type of vessel) Palan grande

14. Indicativo internacional de chamada rádio (International Radio Call Sign) DTBN9

15. Referência do certificado de registo (Certificate of registry ID)
 País (State) República da Coreia 0311004-6261108

16. N.º IMO (IMO ship ID, if available) 8904020

17. Matrícula (External ID, if available)

18. Porto de registo (Port of registry) Jung-Bu, Busan, República da Coreia

19. Proprietário do navio (Vessel owner(s)) Sajo Industries, LTD.

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)
Sang Hyon Gwon Coreano

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

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

24. Transitário (Vessel agent) Agência Nacional de Viagens (ANV) Mindon (CIS)

25. VMS Sim Tipo (Type) Mindon (CIS)

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 authorized vessel list)	Navio na lista de navios INN (Vessel on IUU vessel list)
<u>- AT000KOR00198</u>	<u>- ICCAT</u>	<u>- Membro</u>	<u>Sim</u>	<u>Não</u>

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

Identificador do navio (Vessel identifier)	Emitido por (Issued by)	Validade (Validity)	Áreas de pesca (Fishing areas)	Espécies (Species)	Arte (Gear)
<u>- Licença n.º 2018-21 da Coreia</u>	<u>- República da Coreia</u>	<u>- 24/11/2018 a 23/11/2023</u>	<u>- Pacífico e Índico</u>	<u>- Tumbidos e a jins</u>	<u>- LL</u>
			<u>- Atlântica</u>		

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

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


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

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

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

Identificador do navio (Vessel identifier)	Estado de pavilhão (Flag State)	N.º IMO (ID no.)	Espécies (Species)	Apresentação (Product form)	Área de pesca (Catch area)	Quantidade (Quantity)
<u>- AT000KOR00198</u>	<u>- R. Coreia</u>	<u>8904020</u>	<u>BET</u>	<u>GG</u>	<u>FAO 24</u>	<u>104.660 kg</u>
<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>YFT</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>28.812 kg</u>
<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>SWO</u>	<u>DR</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>1.231 kg</u>

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 **Ministério do Mar**

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

1. N.º do relatório (Inspection report no.) 02 2. Estado do porto (Port State) CPV

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

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

5. Porto de inspeção (Port of inspection) CPV

6. Início da inspeção (Commencement of inspection) 2022-01-18 08:25

7. Fim da inspeção (Completion of inspection) 2022-01-18 11:00

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

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

OTH _____

10. Porto, Estado do porto e data da última aportagem (Port and State and date of last port call)
Mindelo Cabo Verde 30-12-2021

11. Nome do navio (Vessel name) Piloto

12. Estado de pavilhão (Flag State) Belize

13. Tipo de navio (Type of vessel) Halbanger

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

15. Referência do certificado de registo (Certificate of registry ID) 011011788
País (State) Belize

16. N.º IMO (IMO ship ID, if available) 8300892

17. Matrícula (Licence ID, if available) 34083 PEXT

18. Porto de registo (Port of registry) Belize

19. Proprietário do navio (Vessel owner(s)) Bluefin S.A

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

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

22. Nome e nacionalidade do responsável pelo governo do navio (Vessel master name and nationality)
Jose Antonio Fernandez Boubele Espanhol

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

24. Transitário (Vessel agent) Image

25. VMS Sim Tipo (Type) Pole Star

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

Identificador do navio (Vessel Identifier)	ORGP (RFMO)	Situação do Estado de pavilhão (Flag State status)	Navio autorizado (Vessel authorized on IUU vessel list)	Navio na lista de navios INN (Vessel on IUU vessel list)
<u>A7000BLZ00070</u>	<u>ICCAT</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>Sim</u>	<u>Naõ</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 BHSFU-245-2021</u>	<u>Belize</u>	<u>25/05/2021 a 24/05/2022</u>	<u>Oceano Atlântico</u>	<u>Alma Grandes Pelágicas</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)

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 (Offloaded quantity)	Diferença entre a quantidade declarada e a inspeccionada (Difference between quantity declared and inspected)
ESH		FAO 34	15 129	17 049	Z
SWD		FAO 34	3 863	3 363	
SM		FAO 34	1 85	1 85	
LEE		FAO 34	17	17	
G&A		FAO 34	26	26	

18.720 20.640

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

Espécies (Species)	Apresentação (Product form)	Área de pesca (Catch area)	Quantidade declarada (Declared quantity)	Quantidade descarregada (Offloaded quantity)	Diferença entre a quantidade declarada e a inspeccionada (Difference between quantity declared and inspected)

32. Análise do diário de pesca e outros documentos (Examination of logbooks and other documentation)
 Sim
 Observações (Comments) Manifesto de Carga? Registo de Isc. Insulantes

33. Conformidade com as obrigações aplicáveis de documentação de capturas (Compliance with applicable catch documentation obligations)
 Sim
 Observações (Comments)

34. Conformidade com as obrigações aplicáveis aos documentos estatísticos (Compliance with applicable statistical documentation obligations)
 Sim
 Observações (Comments)

35. Tipo de arte usada (Type of gear used) Palanque de Superfície
 36. Arte inspeccionada (Gear examined) Não
 Observações (Comments)

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

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


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

40. Medidas tomadas (Action taken)

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

* [Signature] B/ PNUFO BLUEFIN S.A.

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

 **Ministério do Mar**

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

1. N.º do relatório (Inspection report no.) 24 2. Estado do porto (Port State) CPV

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

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

5. Porto de Inspeção (Port of inspection) CPV

6. Início da Inspeção (Commencement of inspection) 27-04-2022 08:15

7. Fim da Inspeção (Completion of inspection) 27-04-2022 08:55

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

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

10. Porto, Estado do porto e data da última apertagem (Port and date of last port call)
Pescado Sancti Spiritus 28.02.2022

11. Nome do navio (Vessel name) Grupo Bella Vista

12. Estado da pavilhão (Flag State) Espanha

13. Tipo de navio (Type of vessel) Albarran 10

14. Indicativo internacional de chamada rádio (International Radio Call Sign) EAP1

15. Referência da certificação de registo (Certificate of registry ID)
País (State) Espanha ESPO00023561

16. N.º IMO (IMO ship ID, if available) 9166089

17. Matrícula (Owner's ID, if available) 39FE-26-97

18. Porto de registo (Port of registry)

19. Proprietário do navio (Vessel owner) Nuestra Señora Del Mar, S.L

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

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

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

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

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24. Transitário (Vessel agent) Leirage

25. VMS Sim Tipo (Type) Satlink

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>ATEUDESPO0375</u>	<u>ICCAT</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<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 23561552 18</u>	<u>Espanha</u>	<u>16/02/22 a 16/02/24</u>	<u>Atlântico Pacífico</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>LLD</u>
<u>PTPn: P0149-1/2022</u>	<u>Espanha</u>	<u>01/01/22 a 31/12/22</u>	<u>Atlântico Norte Per Espade r</u>	<u>5º Acompanhantes</u>	<u>LLD</u>
<u>Licença n.º 02/UC/2022</u>	<u>Cabo Verde</u>	<u>01/01/22 a 31/12/22</u>	<u>Apante 18 milha em redees</u>	<u>de base</u>	<u>LLD</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)
Table content is crossed out with a diagonal line.					

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

Identificador do navio (Vessel identifier)	Emitido por (Issued by)	Validade (Validity)
Table content is crossed out with a diagonal line.		

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)
Table content is crossed out with a diagonal line.						

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

Espécies (Species)	Apresentação (Presentation)	Área de pesca (Catch area)	Quantidade declarada (Declared quantity)	Quantidade descarregada (kg) (Offloaded quantity)	Diferença entre a quantidade declarada e a inspeccionada (Difference between declared and inspected quantity) (kg)
SUPU	Congelado	FAO 34	4.846	4.846	
BSH	"	"	42.112	45.257	
PER	"	"	4.926	4.926	
YPT	"	"	38	38	
SSD	"	"	464	464	
LEP	"	"	193	193	
DO	"	"	22	22	
			60.605	58.750	

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

Espécies (Species)	Apresentação (Presentation)	Área de pesca (Catch area)	Quantidade declarada (Declared quantity)	Quantidade descarregada (kg) (Offloaded quantity)	Diferença entre a quantidade declarada e a inspeccionada (Difference between declared and inspected quantity) (kg)

32. Análise do diário de pesca e outros documentos (Review of logbook and other documentation)
 Sim
 Observações (Comments): *Manuais de Pesca, Manuais de Log, Livro de Tripulantes, Registo do Guincho.*

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

34. Conformidade com as obrigações aplicáveis aos documentos estatísticos (Compliance with applicable statistical documentation obligations)
 Sim

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

36. Arte inspeccionada (Gear inspected)
 Sim

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

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

M.P.S. BELA-VISTA
 FE 216 - 97

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



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

1. N.º de relatório (Inspection report no.) 27 2. Estado do porto (Port State) CPV

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

4. Inspetor Chefe de Equipa (Name of principal inspector)
 N.º de Inspetor (ID) JGP.CU10005 Helder Pires

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

6. Início da Inspeção (Commencement of inspection) 06/05/2022 08:30

7. Fim da Inspeção (Completion of inspection) 07/05/2022 13:00

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

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

10. Porto, Estado do porto e data da última aportagem (Port and State and date of last port call)
DAKAR Senegal 06/06/2022

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

12. Estado de pavilhão (Flag State) Espanha

13. Tipo de navio (Type of vessel) Atumeiro costeiro

14. Indicativo internacional de chamada rádio (International Radio Call Sign) E.G.W.J

15. Referência do certificado de registo (Certificate of registry ID)
 País (State) Espanha ES/000022165

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

17. Matrícula (External ID, if available) 3º BI-21-91

18. Porto de registo (Port of registry) Beirute

19. Proprietário do navio (Vessel owner(s)) Pesqueira Vasco Montañosa, S.A.

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

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

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

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

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24. Transitário (Vessel agent) Agência Polar

25. VMS sim Tipo (Type) 2000 SUT, 2077; Angola

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

Identificador do navio (Vessel identifier)	ORGP (RFMO)	Situação do Estado de pavilhão (Flag State status)	Navio autorizado (Vessel on authorized list)	Navio na lista de navios INN (Vessel on INN vessel list)
<u>ATEU0ES/00321</u>	<u>ICCAT</u>	<u>Mozambique</u>	<u>sim</u>	<u>Não</u>

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

Identificador do navio (Vessel identifier)	Emitido por (Issued by)	Validade (Validity)	Áreas de pesca (Fishing areas)	Espécies (Species)	Arte (Gear)
<u>licença n.º 2216524424</u>	<u>Espanha</u>	<u>26/04/2021 a 25/04/2023</u>	<u>Atlântico, Índico</u>		<u>PS</u>
<u>Permissão: P0129/2022</u>	<u>Espanha</u>	<u>01/01/2022 a 31/12/2022</u>	<u>Atlântico</u>	<u>Tunísia</u>	<u>PS</u>
<u>licença n.º 16106/2022</u>	<u>Espanha</u>	<u>01/01/2022 a 31/12/2022</u>	<u>Atlântico</u>	<u>Tunísia</u>	<u>PS</u>

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

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

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

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

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

Identificador do navio (Vessel identifier)	Estado de pavilhão (Flag State)	N.º IMO (IMO no.)	Espécies (Species)	Apresentação (Product form)	Área de pesca (Catch area)	Quantidade (Quantity)
<u>ATEU0ES/00321</u>	<u>Espanha</u>	<u>9010345</u>	<u>47T</u>	<u>completo</u>	<u>700 34</u>	<u>425 114 kg</u>
<u>n</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>258</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>161852 kg</u>
<u>n</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>BET</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>21525 kg</u>
<u>n</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>FBI</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>5710 kg</u>

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

SUMMARY

Western Atlantic Bluefin tuna, Northern swordfish, and other tuna species (albacore, bigeye, and yellowfin) are harvested by Canada, primarily within Canada's exclusive economic zone (EEZ). Canada has real time monitoring of catch and effort for all fishing trips targeting pelagic species. Upon completion of each fishing trip, independent and certified dockside monitors must be present for offloading to weigh out the landing, and verify log record data. In 2022, total landings for bluefin tuna, swordfish, and other tuna species were 613.3 t, 1341.5 t, and 555.6 t, respectively. Canada continues to actively support scientific research through: real time monitoring of catch and effort for all fishing trips; updating model indices; acoustic monitoring; tagging programs; and, biological sampling. Canada's leadership role extends to ecosystem related challenges and to the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics) (SCRS) itself with assessment support for Bluefin tuna, North Atlantic swordfish, and porbeagle shark. In 2022, Canada's Bluefin tuna biological sampling program sampled tissue to address questions related to mixing, age-at-length and supports diet, lipid, histological, and genetic analyses of the catch. In 2022, 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. Canada also continued to coordinate an international sampling program for albacore tuna. For sharks, recent research focused on estimating reproductive characteristics or size-at-maturity for mako and porbeagle, evaluating distributions and population structuring for thresher and shortfin mako, developing data-poor stock assessment methods to contribute to the 2020 porbeagle assessment, quantifying post-release and natural mortality rates for porbeagle and shortfin mako, evaluating covariates with survival and recovery to contribute to bycatch mitigation, as well as continuation of our white shark research program.

RÉSUMÉ

Western Atlantic Bluefin tuna, Northern swordfish, and other tuna species (albacore, bigeye, and yellowfin) are harvested by Canada, primarily within Canada's exclusive economic zone (EEZ). Canada has real time monitoring of catch and effort for all fishing trips targeting pelagic species. Upon completion of each fishing trip, independent and certified dockside monitors must be present for offloading to weigh out the landing, and verify log record data. In 2022, total landings for bluefin tuna, swordfish, and other tuna species were 613.3 t, 1341.5 t, and 555.6 t, respectively. Canada continues to actively support scientific research through: real time monitoring of catch and effort for all fishing trips; updating model indices; acoustic monitoring; tagging programs; and, biological sampling. Canada's leadership role extends to ecosystem related challenges and to the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics) (SCRS) itself with assessment support for Bluefin tuna, North Atlantic swordfish, and porbeagle shark. In 2022, Canada's Bluefin tuna biological sampling program sampled tissue to address questions related to mixing, age-at-length and supports diet, lipid, histological, and genetic analyses of the catch. In 2022, 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. Canada also continued to coordinate an international sampling program for albacore tuna. For sharks, recent research focused on estimating reproductive characteristics or size-at-maturity for mako and porbeagle, evaluating distributions and population structuring for thresher and shortfin mako, developing data-poor stock assessment methods to contribute to the 2020 porbeagle assessment, quantifying post-release and natural mortality rates for porbeagle and shortfin mako, evaluating covariates with survival and recovery to contribute to bycatch mitigation, as well as continuation of our white shark research program.

RESUMEN

Western Atlantic Bluefin tuna, Northern swordfish, and other tuna species (albacore, bigeye, and yellowfin) are harvested by Canada, primarily within Canada's exclusive economic zone (EEZ). Canada has real time monitoring of catch and effort for all fishing trips targeting pelagic species. Upon completion of each fishing trip, independent and certified dockside monitors must be present for offloading to weigh out the landing, and verify log record data. In 2022, total landings for bluefin tuna, swordfish, and other tuna species were 613.3 t, 1341.5 t, and 555.6 t, respectively. Canada continues to actively support scientific research through: real time monitoring of catch and effort for all fishing trips; updating model indices; acoustic monitoring; tagging programs; and, biological sampling. Canada's leadership role extends to ecosystem related challenges and to the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS) itself with assessment support for Bluefin tuna, North Atlantic swordfish, and porbeagle shark. In 2022, Canada's Bluefin tuna biological sampling program sampled tissue to address questions related to mixing, age-at-length and supports diet, lipid, histological, and genetic analyses of the catch. In 2022, 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. Canada also continued to coordinate an international sampling program for albacore tuna. For sharks, recent research focused on estimating reproductive characteristics or size-at-maturity for mako and porbeagle, evaluating distributions and population structuring for thresher and shortfin mako, developing data-poor stock assessment methods to contribute to the 2020 porbeagle assessment, quantifying post-release and natural mortality rates for porbeagle and shortfin mako, evaluating covariates with survival and recovery to contribute to bycatch mitigation, as well as continuation of our white shark research program.

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, and off the coasts of Newfoundland. In 2018, Canada's Bluefin tuna fishing season was changed from the calendar year to run annually from June 24 to June 23 of the following year. The adjusted Canadian quota for the 2022 fishing year was 674.76 t, which included a 60 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 2022 fishing year was 613.3 t (Table 1) including 406.4 t from the directed fishery and 207 t from the mixed Swordfish and tunas pelagic longline fishery. There was 5.7 t of observed dead discards in 2022.

All traditional Bluefin tuna fishing areas produced catches of tuna in the 2022 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 2022, the average round weight of Bluefin caught in the Gulf of St. Lawrence was 220.4 kg, and 246.9 kg in the southwest Nova Scotia fishery; Bluefin tuna caught off of Newfoundland had an average weight of 312.6 kg. Additional catch breakdown is shown in Table 2.

In 2022, licensed fishermen participated Atlantic-wide in the directed Bluefin fishery using rod and reel or tended line. Bluefin tuna-trap licence holders were active in St. Margaret's Bay in 2022. Mackerel-trap licence holders also present in St. Margaret's Bay are permitted to retain Bluefin tuna incidentally caught in the traps. One offshore longline licence is authorized to direct for other tuna with a small Bluefin by-catch provision (Table 3). Whereas the larger 77-vessel swordfish/other tunas longline fleet is permitted to retain Bluefin tuna during the course of its mixed fishing operations. License conditions require that Bluefin tuna be retained if it would result in dead discards and a Bluefin tuna quota of 10 t is provided as a means to account for these landings.

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

1.2 Swordfish

Swordfish is harvested by Canada from April to December, primarily on the edge of Georges Bank, the Scotian Shelf, and on the Grand Banks of Newfoundland. In 2022, Canada's initial ICCAT allocation for Swordfish was 1348 t. Canada's adjusted quota for 2022 was 2020.20 t, which included transfers to Canada of 35 t from each of Japan and Chinese Taipei, 250 t from the European Union, and 150 t transfer from Senegal. Canadian nominal landings in 2022 were 1341.5 t (**Table 1**), resulting in an underage of 678.7 t. The Canadian tonnage taken by longline was 1310.1 t (or 99 per cent of the catch), 31.1 t were taken by harpoon (3 per cent of the catch) and 0.36 t were landed with buoy gear (less than 1 per cent of catch). The average round weight of swordfish landed by longline was 61 and 112 by harpoon.

Only 47 of the 77 licensed swordfish longline fishermen were active in the 2022 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 1990s and early 2000s. 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 2022, only 11 licence holders from either the Harpoon A (directed) or B (opportunistic) fleet, had reported landings of harpooned swordfish.

1.3 Other tunas

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

Tropical tunas including bigeye and yellowfin are at the northern edge of their range in Canada and along with albacore tuna are harvested along the edge of the Gulf Stream and Georges Bank, the Scotian Shelf and the Grand Banks (and beyond) from April through November. Canadian catches of these other large pelagic species are an integral component of the Canadian fishery. In 2022, these tunas accounted for approximately 47.5 per cent of the commercial large pelagic species landed.

Of other tunas, Canada landed the highest amount of Bigeye tuna (329.9 t), followed by yellowfin tuna (198.3 t), and albacore tuna (27.4 t). The mean round weight of albacore, bigeye, and yellowfin tunas was 16.4 kg, 37.6 kg and 26.5 kg, respectively. Approximately 60 licensed other tuna fishermen were active in 2022.

1.4 Sharks

There are no directed pelagic shark fisheries in Canadian waters, nor does Canada licence its harvesters to direct for sharks on the high seas. The only retention of sharks is through by-catch, with the release of live sharks encouraged and, for certain sharks, a condition of licence. All information on shark landings is provided to the SCRS through Task I and II data and reported in the Canadian National Report. Consistent with ICCAT requirements or SCRS advice, license conditions prohibit harvesters from retaining the following shark species: bigeye thresher, hammerhead, oceanic whitetip, silky sharks, basking sharks (as of 2020), and shortfin mako sharks (as of 2020). Since 2011, incidentally caught white sharks can't be retained by Canadian fishermen due to their listing under the Canadian *Species at Risk Act*. Canada strictly prohibits shark finning and all landings are monitored at dockside by independent and certified agents. In March of 2018, the Government of Canada implemented measures that require all sharks landed in Canada to have their fins naturally attached. Incidentally caught live Porbeagle sharks were prohibited from retention and required proper handling and release. In 2022, there were no reported landings in 2022 of Porbeagle and incidentally caught Blue sharks or Shortfin mako landings, reflective of the current prohibition on retention.

At-sea discards of large pelagic sharks from Canadian fisheries are observed and recorded in the log sheets primarily in the swordfish longline fishery, as well as in the groundfish otter trawl and bottom longline fisheries. Small amounts are also incidentally captured by other Canadian fleets. Canada has a comprehensive morphological monitoring protocol for pelagic shark discards from longline fisheries, and the information is used to partition catches into dead discards and live releases. Observer coverage is variable among fisheries. In 2020, a supplementary log sheet was provided for the recording of discarding events in the swordfish and other tunas pelagic longline fishery which resulted in a significantly higher rate of discard reporting; discarding is not believed to have significantly increased. In 2022, live releases of porbeagle, blue shark and shortfin mako totaled 26.5 t, 1167 t and 82 t, respectively; dead discards totaled 3.9 t, 365 t and 26.3 t, respectively.

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

Section 2: Research and statistics

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

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

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

All effort, fish size and, area of catch data has been provided through the submission of Task 1 and 2 data in July 2022. By-catch data has been contributed through submission of form ST09.

2.1 Bluefin tuna research

Highlights of the 2022 scientific research program headed by Canada's Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) – Large Pelagic group at the St. Andrews Biological Station in St. Andrews, New Brunswick included the following activities:

1. The Large Pelagics group had another successful year of deploying satellite and acoustic tags on Atlantic Bluefin tuna in the Gulf of St. Lawrence using a more effective tagging technique. In the Province of Prince Edward Island (PEI) the large pelagics group double tagged (sat, acoustic) 3 individuals. In 2022, the large pelagics group deployed 7 PSAT and 7 acoustic tags in the Gulf of St. Lawrence off the coast of PEI. The tagging program will continue in 2023 by deploying 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 2022, Canada participated in the GBYP's conventional tagging program for the seventh consecutive year. Tagging was conducted in the Canadian Bluefin tuna catch and release fishery and resulted in 137 conventional tags being deployed. The conventional tagging program will continue in 2023 with the goal of continuing to improve the percentage of tag deployments.
3. Canada sampled Bluefin tuna heads (N= 479) and collected dorsal spines (N=138) in 2022. Otolith pairs were extracted and will be aged and tested for natal origin. Tissue samples (N= 1070) to support work on the natal origin of Bluefin tuna, lipid analysis and diet were also collected from bluefin tuna heads. Furthermore, 30 gonads were collected and analyzed to determine age at maturity.
4. Marginal increment analysis was carried out on bluefin tuna otoliths to determine the timing of annuli formation and derive adjustment criteria to convert band counts to age. This resulted in updated standardized ageing protocols for bluefin tuna. Canada is also testing an in house ageing software, based on the ICES Smartdots ageing platform, for production ageing of bluefin tuna. This software would enable the measurement of annual increment of growth as part of the ageing process.
5. Canada Reviewed all of its Bluefin tuna indices of abundance: the Gulf of St. Lawrence Acoustic survey, the Gulf of St. Lawrence Rod and Reel CPUE and the Southwest Nova Scotia Rod and Reel CPUE. Currently, a spatial-temporal modeling method is being applied to the fishery dependent data.
6. 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. To date Canada has provided 5422 samples (2015-2022) to this study.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. Canada has expanded the Atlantic bluefin tuna stomach sampling program that started in 2018 by extending sampling through the 2022 and 2023 fishing seasons and increasing spatial representation of sampling. Stomach contents are being identified using conventional methods and DNA barcoding of unknown prey items. Atlantic bluefin tuna prey composition is being compared between years in the southern Gulf of St. Lawrence, and at large spatial scales by including sampling on the Scotian Shelf and off of Newfoundland. Diet composition will also be assessed using multi-tissue stable isotope analysis for nitrogen and carbon.
10. 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.

2.2 *Swordfish research*

1. Canada contributes the longest series of catch rate information to the North Atlantic Swordfish stock assessment, commencing in 1963 (updated in 2022; SCRS/2022/048).

2. Beginning in 2018, Canada coordinated the establishment of an ICCAT/European Commission funded international (Algeria, Brazil, Cyprus, Chinese Taipei, France, Greece, Italy, Malta, Morocco, Namibia, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Tunisia, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Canada) biological sampling research program for Swordfish in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea. The goal of the program is to improve knowledge of the stock distribution, age and sex of the catch, growth rate, age at maturation, maturation rate, spawning season and location and diet. Data and analyses from this program will contribute to more robust assessment of swordfish status by permitting the development of more spatially and biologically realistic population models used in both assessment and ICCAT Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE) contexts. This international sampling program continued in 2021 and was once again coordinated by Canada.
3. Canada led development of assessment and MSE data inputs for important population modeling occurring in 2021 and 2022.
4. Building off of the new data from the sampling program, a satellite tagging program, as well as Canada's historical fisheries data, the planning and analysis stages of a species distribution model development began in 2019 and continued in 2020 and 2021. This work is particularly relevant given changing ocean conditions. These models will support spatially and environmentally explicit CPUE index standardization which will contribute to enhanced ability to detect changes in swordfish abundance in the Northwest Atlantic. This work is being completed in collaboration with NOAA's Southeast Fisheries Science Centre.
5. Canada contributed genetic samples, to a study led by the Università Politecnica delle Marche examining Swordfish population structure in the Atlantic and Mediterranean. Initial results, provided evidence of the presence of three genetic clusters and a high level of admixture within the Mediterranean Sea, rejecting the hypothesis of a single Mediterranean Sea swordfish population structure. The study also identified mixing areas between North Atlantic and Mediterranean stocks and between North and South Atlantic stocks. Additional analysis in 2022 has provided new insights into Atlantic swordfish stock boundaries, including identification of stock mixing areas in the North-East Atlantic.
6. Canada contributed a detailed account of the longline and harpoon swordfish fishery in Atlantic Canada, including detailed records on how the fishery has been managed, how quota is allocated among fleets and boats, the fishery's spatial footprint, and how gears have changed since the 1950s. This analysis is an important piece in catch rate standardization and understanding patterns in stock abundance and length patterns.
7. In 2022, Canada, in collaboration with ICCAT's Working Group on Stock Assessment Methods, led the creation of a CPUE standardization working group. CPUEs are critical indicators of stock status and important inputs for assessment and MSE. At ICCAT, CPC scientists contribute catch standardizations from their respective fleets, however there is no existing guidance or standards for how these models are created, presented, or associated diagnostics. The objective of the group is to develop best practices, a standardized formatting, and requirements for CPUE diagnostic reports.
8. Swordfish length data are an important component of the integrated assessment model which forms the basis of management advice and MSE. The length measurement protocol varies by CPC (curved vs. straight) and a length-length conversion was needed. Canada contributed data and collaborated with Portuguese CPC scientists to develop a lengths conversion model (SCRS/2022/061) that was applied to ICCAT T2 data for the 2022 stock assessment and MSE OM reconditioning.
9. To develop indicators of swordfish stock status in non-assessment years, DFO is testing the use of length frequency and animal growth models. These emerging methods will be applied to swordfish data to estimate size at maturity and the spawning potential ratio of the stock for each of the three stocks.
10. Canada, which attracted international recognition when it initiated ground-breaking research conducting satellite archival tagging studies on swordfish in the past, resumed electronic tagging of Swordfish with Pop-up Satellite Archival Tags (PSATs) and Acoustic tags in 2020. The tagging program track habitat usage and movement patterns in Canadian/North Atlantic waters, which will be used to standardize the CPUE input in the assessment model. The tagging program will continue in 2022.

2.3 Other tunas

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

2.4 Shark research

Highlights of the 2021 scientific research program lead by the Canadian Atlantic Shark Research Laboratory of DFO from the Bedford Institute of Oceanography (Halifax) included the following activities:

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

2.5 Precautionary approach

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

ANNEX 1: REPORTING SUMMARY SCIENTIFIC REQUIREMENTS

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2023-09-15		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2023-07-31		
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2023-07-31		
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2023-07-31		
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2023-07-31		
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes	2023-07-31		

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes	2023-07-31		
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2023-07-31		
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2023-07-31		
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	Yes	2023-07-31		
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes	2023-07-31		
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		No data to report.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	No		Canada does not fish in the Mediterranean Sea.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		Canada does not participate in E-BFT fishery or bluefin tuna farming.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		Canada does not participate in E-BFT fishery or bluefin tuna farming.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes	2023-07-31		
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on W-BFT	Yes	2023-09-15		
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes	2023-09-15		
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes	2023-09-15		
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	No		Canada does not participate in E-BFT fishery.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		Canada does not have FAD fisheries.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	No		Canada does not have FAD fisheries.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		Canada does not have FAD fisheries.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes	2023-07-31		

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		Not yet implemented/deployed the EMS on large scale fishing vessels targeting tropical tunas.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes	2023-07-31		
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		Canada does not have FAD fisheries.	
S:ALB01	Age at maturity	Yes	2023-09-15		
S:ALB02	Habitat	No		Albacore landings in 2022 represent 1.2% of total longline landings for the Canadian swordfish fleet, only 108 kg of live albacore discards were observed in 2022.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	No		Albacore landings in 2022 represent 1.2% of total longline landings for the Canadian swordfish fleet, only 108 kg of live albacore discards were observed in 2022.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series	No		Albacore landings in 2022 represent 1.2% of total longline landings, lack of significant landings are not suitable to develop a CPUE series.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	No		Canadian fleets do not have interactions with small juvenile albacore, the average weight of albacore in 2022 was 26.5 kg.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes	2021-03-08	SCRS/2021/015	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes	2023-07-31		
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No		Canada does not conduct electronic monitoring for billfish.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes	2023-07-31		
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes	2023-07-31		
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	Yes	2023-07-31		

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	Yes	2023-07-31		
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	Yes	2022-05-13		
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	Yes	2022-05-13		
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	No		Canada is presently unable to circulate identification guides due to confidentiality restrictions.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes	2023-07-31		
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Yes	2023-07-31		
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes	2023-07-31		
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes	2023-09-15		

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)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2023-09-15		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2023-09-15		
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2023-08-04		
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		Canada did not charter any vessels.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		Canada did not charter any vessels.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	No		Canada does not permit transshipment in the ICCAT Convention Area.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	No		Canada does not permit transshipment in the ICCAT Convention Area.	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	No		Canada does not permit transshipment in the ICCAT Convention Area.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		Canada does not permit transshipment in the ICCAT Convention Area.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		Canada does not permit transshipment in the ICCAT Convention Area.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No		No change from what was previously provided.	
M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	No		Canada does not have any vessels, under ICCAT, that enter foreign ports and may be subject to inspection.		
M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes	2022-08-08			

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No		No change from what was previously provided.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		No denial of access to, or use of, a designated port.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		No foreign vessels landed catch from ICCAT in Canadian ports.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		No such actions were required during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		No such investigations were undertaken during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes	2023-09-15		
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		No access agreements.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		No access agreements.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	No		No new vessels added in 2022.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	No		No new vessels added in 2022.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No		There are no sport or recreational fisheries for bluefin tuna; however, some commercial industry in-shore bluefin tuna fleets have incorporated charter boat catch and release fisheries into their annual management plan. Charter	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					<p>boat fisheries can only be undertaken by commercial harvesters with specific limitations on participation, the number of fish which can be hooked, mandatory reporting of all fish hooked fish and bycatch. The fishery is undertaken with limited seasons, limits on the number of rods, gear strength and fight times to maximize the survival of released fish. Charters also participate in a camera program (5 per cent for catch and release and 100 per cent for sport fishing activities). The catch and 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, all landings are counted for against the Canadian quota. While there is a sport fishery for sharks, this fishery is primarily catch-and-release with retention only being authorized where fishing takes place in the context of a federal government-authorized shark tournament, with specific research-related protocols. Any sharks retained in a tournament must be blue shark and are reported in Canada's national report.</p>	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	No		No IUU activities were discovered during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		No IUU activities were discovered during the reporting period.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	No		Canada has effective flag State control over its vessels operating in ICCAT fisheries and employs 100% dockside monitoring. Further, Canada receives few port calls by foreign-flagged vessels, all of which are inspected upon 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	Data on non-compliance	No		No incidences of non-compliance occurred during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No		No incidences of non-compliance occurred during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		No sightings.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		No sightings.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	No		Canada has not participated in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes		We submitted an update in 2022, but unsure of the exact date.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No		Canada has not participated in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		There are no Canadian vessels on the IUU vessel list.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No		Canada does not deploy from ROP.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		Nil. Canada does not deploy from ROP.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		No lost gear reported.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		No lost gear reported.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes	2023-08-24		
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		Canada does not participate in transshipment activities.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	No		No actions to report.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	No		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	No		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	No		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2022	No		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	No		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	No		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes	2022-08-08		
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No		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 focused on larger fish that are more common in Canadian waters.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes	2023-09-15		
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No		Every bluefin tuna landed is tagged. Validation is not required as per 13(c) of Rec. 11-20.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No		No change from what was previously provided.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No		No change from what was previously provided.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		No change from what was previously provided.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	No		Canada does not participate in E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes		Data has been submitted directly through the system, or by the Secretariat/consortium.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		Canada does not participate in E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		Canada does not participate in the REM pilot project.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	No		No new vessels added in 2022.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	No		No new vessels added in 2022.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No		There were no investigations of IUU activity of BET/YFT vessels by Canada in 2022.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2023-09-15		
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		No change from what was previously provided.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes	2022-08-08		
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	No		Canada does not engage in FAD fisheries.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	No		No tropical tuna fishing plans were submitted this year.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes	2022-08-08		
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		Canada did not reach 80% of its quota.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		Canada did not exhaust its BET quota.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	No		Canada does not have any vessels 20m+ LOA that are permitted to bycatch tropical tunas.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	No		Canada does not have any vessels 20m+ LOA that are permitted to bycatch tropical tunas.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2023-09-15		
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		No change from what was previously provided.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	No		Canada does not have vessels that fish swordfish in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No		Canada does not have vessels that fish swordfish in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		Canada does not have vessels that fish swordfish in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		Canada does not have vessels that fish swordfish in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes	2023-09-15		
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No		Canada does not participate in the MED-SWO fishery.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	No		Canada does not participate in the MED-SWO fishery.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		Canada does not participate in the MED-SWO fishery.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		Canada does not participate in the MED-SWO fishery.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Canada does not participate in the MED-SWO fishery.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	No		No new vessels added for 2022.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	No		Canada does not participate in the S-SWO fishery.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	No		Canada does not allow retention of N-SWO by vessels not authorized to fish for the species.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	No		Canada does not participate in the S-SWO fishery.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Canada does not participate in the MED-SWO fishery.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		Canada does not participate in the MED-SWO fishery.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		Canada does not fish for Mediterranean albacore.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No		No new vessels added for 2022.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	No		Canadian fleets do not incidentally catch South Atlantic albacore.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	No		Canada's landings are well below the 200 t CPC limit.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	No		Canadian fleets do not incidentally catch S. ALB.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	No		Canada does not fish for Mediterranean albacore, and there are no sport/recreational vessels.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes	2023-09-15		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		Canada does not have artisanal/small-scale billfish fisheries.	
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No		There are no directed billfish fisheries in Canada.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2023-09-15		
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	No		No Canadian vessel landed North Atlantic or South Atlantic shortfin mako in 2022.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, as amended by Rec. 13-11/ Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes	2023-09-15		
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes	2023-09-15		
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes	2023-09-15		
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		Canada has not implemented any electronic statistical document program.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	No		Canada has not launched an objection to any ICCAT Recommendation.	

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures

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

4.1 Catch limits and minimum sizes

4.1.1 Bluefin tuna

The Canadian Atlantic Integrated Fishery Bluefin tuna Management plan incorporates ICCAT regulatory recommendations that apply to Bluefin tuna. The adjusted 2022 quota for Bluefin tuna was set at 674.76 t and no person shall have in their possession any Bluefin tuna weighing less than 0.3t. In addition, Canada has limited entry into the fishery; and restrictions on the amount and type of gear used, vessel replacement, management fishing areas, and licence transfer requirements. A multi-year management plan for Bluefin tuna was completed in 2018.

4.1.2 Swordfish

The 2013 Canadian Atlantic Integrated Fishery Management (CAIFM) plan incorporates ICCAT regulatory recommendations that apply to swordfish. The 2022 adjusted quota for swordfish was set at 2020.20 t, with a continued prohibition on the taking and landing of swordfish less than 25 kg in round weight, and/or less than 125 cm LJFL (with 15 per cent tolerance). In 2002, a restructuring of the fleet, through the implementation of individual transferable quotas gave more control in managing the quota. From 1998 - 2021, landings of fish <119 cm LJFL were reduced to as close to zero as possible.

4.1.3 Other tunas

From 1998-1999, Canada issued and implemented the first Canadian Atlantic Integrated Fishery Management Plan for bigeye, yellowfin and albacore tuna. Measures adopted in that plan remained in effect through 2013.

A multi-year management plan was approved in 2013 for both swordfish and other tunas and is available on the Department's website at <http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/peches-fisheries/ifmp-gmp/swordfish-espado/NEW-swordfish-2013-espado-eng.htm>. Fishing effort is restricted by limiting entry into the directed fishery to vessels having a swordfish/other tunas longline licence and to one offshore vessel with an "other tunas" longline licence. No person shall have in their possession any bigeye or yellowfin tuna weighing less than 3.2 kg.

4.2 Closed seasons

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

4.3 Observer programs

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

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and challenges with staffing, observer coverage declined to an average of approximately three per cent (by sea days fished) for pelagic longline vessels fishing for swordfish and other tuna in 2022. Data from the observer program is used to estimate dead discards and document incidental catch of non-target species.

4.4 Vessel monitoring

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

4.5 Inspection Schemes and Activities

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.7 Other recommendations

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

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

In 2013, Canada released a policy to improve the management of bycatch in Canada's fisheries. (<http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/peches-fisheries/fish-ren-peche/sff-cpd/bycatch-policy-prise-access-eng.htm>) The bycatch policy applies to the portion of retained catch for which the harvester was not licensed, but that they retain. It also applies to all non-retained catch, including seabirds, marine mammals, and sea turtles that become entangled in fishing gear. This bycatch policy is consistent with the *Food and Agriculture (FAO) International Guidelines for Bycatch Management and Reduction of Discards* adopted in 2011.

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

Canada did not have any difficulty in the submission of the annual report for the 2022-2023 reporting year.

Table 1. Canadian landings (tonnes round weight) of large pelagic fish species from 2012 to 2022.

Species	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Swordfish	1488.5	1505.5	1604.2	1579.3	1547.9	1188.2	782.0	995.1	1333.3	1377.2	1341.5
Bluefin Tuna	476.6	480.4	462.9	530.6	466.1	471.6	550.0*	631.0*	580.2	626.0	613.3
Albacore Tuna	34.0	31.8	47.1	32.2	19.9	17.0	26.4	31.2	12.4	40.4	27.4
Bigeye Tuna	166.4	197.3	218.2	257.3	171.1	213.9	236.7	192.6	104.1	252.9	329.9
Yellowfin Tuna	92.7	73.5	34.2	59.0	19.5	192.7	14.6	108.1	74.8	110.4	198.3
Unspec. Tuna	0.4	0.4	0.01	0.02	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Blue Shark	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.06	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.09	0.0
Shortfin Mako	28.7	35.2	54.6	84.6	82.5	109.1	52.9	62.8	0.5	0.324	0.0
Porbeagle	33.3	18.6	8.9	4.2	1.9	1.8	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.207	0.0
Unspec. Shark	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Marlin	2.3	2.7	5.1	3.1	1.1	2.4	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.77	0.68

* In 2020, the Canadian fishing year for Bluefin tuna was changed from a calendar year to run annually from June 24th to June 23rd of the following year. 11.4 t of Bluefin tuna was landed between Jan. 1st and June 23rd, 2021.

Table 2. Canadian Bluefin tuna landings and discards (tonnes round weight) by fishing area from 2012 to 2022.

BFT Fishing Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Southwest Nova Scotia	192	182	152	158	194	181	266*	287*	277	286.7	246.9
Northeast Nova Scotia ¹	14	20	20	44	11	18	17	19	-	-	-
Gulf of St. Lawrence	228	228	246	278	231	223	246	291	275	304.5	220.4
Newfoundland	26	27	23	27	20	30	23	29	28	34.7	43.26
Offshore	17	16	20	24	9	19	0	5	-	-	103
Year-End Adj. ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL LANDINGS	476.5	473.2	462	530.6	466.1	471.6	550.0*	631.0*	580.2	626.0	613.3
Scientific Tagging / C&R Mortality ³	7.8	6.4	0.273	1.654	8.7	5.4	6.6	4.3	-	-	-
Dead Discards ⁴	3.1	0	0	2.8	7.6	1.4	4.0*	2.9*	4.5	4.7	5.7
Canadian Quota	487.4	484.5	487.3	528.88	506.74	489.06	621.8	653.71	635.65	679.97	674.76

^[1] Fish caught in NAFO areas 4V and 4Wd.

^[2] For example: seized, Bermuda fishery, or tournaments.

^[3] Includes estimated mortality from catch and release (C&R) fisheries, as well as associated studies.

^[4] 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).

* In 2020, the Canadian fishing year for Bluefin tuna was changed from a calendar year to run annually from June 24th to June 23rd of the following year. 11.4 t of Bluefin tuna was landed between Jan. 1st and June 23rd, 2021.

Table 3. Distribution of tuna, swordfish longline and shark fishing licenses by region and species¹ in 2022.

Region	Number of licenses ²							
	Bluefin Tuna		Swordfish (LL)		Other Tuna (LL)		Sharks	
	Total	Active	Total	Active	Total	Active	Explor.	Rec.
Gulf	600	351	-	-	-	-	0	20
Newfoundland	54 ³	17	1	1	1	1	-	199
Scotia-Fundy	45	60	76	47	76	60	0	329
St. Margaret's Bay	24	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offshore	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Quebec	53	39	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	778	470	78	48	77	61	0	548

^[1] Bluefin tuna, swordfish, other tunas, and sharks (exploratory longline licenses) are regulated by limited entry. Recreational shark licenses are restricted to hook and release only, and the number varies from year-to-year, depending on demand.

^[2] 38 of these licenses are subject to a reduced level of fishing activity and restricted to NAFO Divisions 3LNOP.

^[3] Restricted to tunas other than Bluefin tuna (albacore, bigeye, yellowfin).

Note: active harvesters are those that picked up their license, license conditions and tags, and submitted log records.

Table 4. Summary of 2012-2022 swordfish data, including number of vessels landing fish, data landings (tonnes round weight), discards, average weight of fish (kg round) by gear, percentage of small fish by number, and percentage of catch sampled in size category.

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of Vessels Landing Fish											
Longline	44	48	46	52	45	44	44	44	54	53	47
Harpoon	50	63	66	52	50	47	45	35	21	9	11
Landings (t)											
Longline	1391.1	1225.5	1371.2	1481.0	1462.6	1013.0	748.2	962.5	1283.7	1359.6	1310.1
Harpoon ¹	97.3	279.9	233.0	98.2	85.3	175.2	33.7	32.7	49.8	17.66	31.1
Buoy											0.36
TOTAL	1488.5	1505.4	1604.2	1579.3	1547.9	1188.2	781.9	995.2	1333.5	1377.2	1341.5
Discards (t)²	71.1	59.4	12.1	37.2	30.8	50.6	14.8	11.2	11.8	13.4	9.0
Average Weight (kg)											
Longline	81	77	79	81	90	84	70	64	111	72	61
(# Sampled)	(15461)	(13990)	(17296)	(16688)	(15135)	(11673)	(10016)	(14508)	(18859)	(14511)	(12947)
Harpoon	105	91	125	125	126	155	136	122	189	72	112
(# Sampled)	(1018)	(2963)	(1806)	(563)	(361)	(703)	(233)	(273)	(203)	(274)	(103)
% Small Fish by Number Landed³											
<125 cm	<<1	<1	1.9	2.7	1.8	2.7	5.5	5.7	6.7	2.9	35
<119 cm	<<1	<1	1.9	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.1	1.4	2.5	1.3	0.4
% of Catch Sampled	92	90	100	90	91	91	94	96	96	86	94.3

^[1] Harpoon landings include landings by the pelagic longline license holders using harpoon gear.

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

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

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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, setting 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

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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, setting 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.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1.1 General overview

Longline is the only fishing gear used by the Chinese tuna fleet in the Atlantic Ocean. The longline with 7 hooks per basket was used for targeting bluefin tuna, and the longline with 16 hooks per basket was used for targeting bigeye tuna. The hooks per basket may be slightly changed during a single trip. Bigeye tuna and bluefin tuna were the target species, with yellowfin tuna, albacore tuna, swordfish, sailfish, blue marlin, white marlin and sharks as the bycatch. In 2022 there were 17 deep frozen longliners including two longliners seasonally shifting to northern Atlantic Ocean for Atlantic bluefin tuna. The Chinese tuna fishing fleet harvested 4452.9 t of tunas and tuna-like species and main shark species, 2160.1 t higher than that in 2021. The catch by species is listed in **Table 1**.

The total fishing efforts increased from 0.44×10^7 hooks in 2021 to 0.85×10^7 hooks in 2022 (93.2% increase) (**Table 2**). The CPUEs of tunas and tuna-like species for 2012-2022 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 2021 and 2022 were shown in **Figure 4**. The spatial distributions of CPUEs of BET and YFT by $5^\circ \times 5^\circ$ in 2021 and 2022 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 2022 was estimated to be about 271.05 t, 29.85 t lower than the catch in 2021 (300.9 t). The catch of North Atlantic albacore and South Atlantic albacore was 239.87 t and 31.18 t in 2022, respectively.

1.3 Bluefin tuna

The total catch of bluefin tuna by the Chinese longline fleet was 71.89 t in the eastern Atlantic Ocean in 2022, 29.01 t lower than the catch in 2021 (100.9 t). There was no bluefin tuna catch from the western Atlantic stock.

1.4 Tropical tunas

The total catch of bigeye tuna was 3248.94 t in 2022, which was 1610.44 t higher than that in 2021 (1638.5 t). The catch of yellowfin tuna was 528.59 t in 2022, 388.59 t higher than the catch in 2021 (140.0 t).

1.5 Swordfish

The catch of swordfish in 2022 was 225.3 t, 144.7 t higher than that in 2021 (80.6 t). Of the total, 37.69 t were caught in the North Atlantic Ocean and 197.61 t were caught in the South Atlantic Ocean.

1.6 Blue marlin

The total catch of blue marlin in 2022 was 10.41 t, 6.41 t higher than that in 2021 (4.0 t).

1.7 White marlin

The total catch of white marlin in 2022 was 2.13 t, 0.53 t higher than that in 2021 (1.6 t).

1.8 Sailfish

The total catch of sailfish in 2022 was 9.71 t, which was higher than that in 2021 (8.5 t).

1.9 Longbill spearfish

There was no catch of longbill spearfish in 2022.

1.10 Sharks

The total catch of blue shark in 2022 was 18.08 t, 0.28 t higher than that in 2021 (17.8 t). In 2022, there was no retained catch of shortfin mako, and the discarded shortfin mako was 23.13 t (8.35 t dead and 14.78 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 1 and Task 2 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 2022, two observers were dispatched on board two Chinese longliners targeting bigeye tuna in the areas of N04°59' -N15°22' , W23°27' -W47°08' and one observer on board one Chinese longliner targeting bluefin tuna in the areas of N50°00' -N51°38' , W21°57' -W27°00' . The observer coverage for the operating targeting bluefin tuna was 58.4% (calculated using deployed hooks as effort). The observer coverage for the operating targeting bigeye tuna was about 10.1% (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. A nationwide 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 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. A 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)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2023-09-15		2023-09-15
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2023-07-31		2023-07-31
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2023-07-31		2023-07-31
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2023-07-31		2023-07-31
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2023-07-31		2023-07-31
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes	2023-07-31		2023-08-23
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No		No scientific tagging (conventional/electronic) surveys on ICCAT species in place.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		No conventional scientific tagging projects or opportunistic tagging in place.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		No electronic scientific tagging projects or opportunistic tagging in place.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	Yes	2023-07-31		2023-07-31
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes	2023-09-15		2023-09-15
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		No information and data on pelagic Sargassum is available.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	No		No fishing activities on ICCAT species on the Mediterranean.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		Not involved on BFT PS fishing activities in the Mediterranean neither on farming operations.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		Not involved on BFT PS fishing activities in the Mediterranean neither on farming operations.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes	2023-07-31		2023-07-31
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on W-BFT	No		No fishing activities in the BFT western Atlantic (BFT-W) stock.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		No fishing activities in the BFT western Atlantic (BFT-W) stock.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		Not involved in GBYP research activities.	
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	No		China was not involved in a scientific research program and no scientific reports available on this matter.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		No fishing operations using FADs on ICCAT tropical fisheries (no PS/BB fishing activities on tropical tunas).	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	No		No fishing operations using FADs on ICCAT tropical fisheries (no PS/BB fishing activities on tropical tunas).	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		No support vessels on PS/BB tropical fisheries (no PS/BB fishing activities on tropical tunas).	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes	2023-07-31		2023-07-31
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		Not yet implemented/deployed the EMS on large scale fishing vessels targetting tropical tunas.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No		No Port Sampling programme on vessels fishing for tropical tunas (no vessels targetting tropical tunas).	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		No historical fishing operations using FADs on ICCAT tropical fisheries (no PS/BB fishing activities on tropical tunas).	
S:ALB01	Age at maturity	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:ALB02	Habitat	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:ALB04	CPUE series	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes		Dead and live discards were estimated for the whole fleet using observed data from observer trips, which is subject to error.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No		Not applicable. China is not a CPC with artisanal and small-scale fisheries.	
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No		Not carried out any electronic monitoring trials for BIL interactions.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No		No improvements made to existing data collection schemes on sharks (species-specific data already reported under Task 1/2/3).	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No		Not applicable. China has not implemented research and biological sampling on shortfin mako for now.	
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	Yes	2023-07-31	All information on blue shark can be found in Task 1 and Task 2 as well as observer data.	2023-07-31
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	Yes	2023-07-31	Shortfin mako were not retained on board by China longline vessels. The estimated dead discards and live releases of North Atlantic can be found in Task 1 form (ST02-T1NC).	2023-07-31
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	Yes	2022-07-31	A description document for estimating Shortfin Mako live releases and dead discards from China fisheries were submitted to the SCRS on July 31, 2022 (SCRS/2022/142).	2022-07-31

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No		Not applicable. China is not a CPC with artisanal and small-scale fisheries.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		Shark/sea turtle/sea bird/billfish identification guides are distributed to each vessel.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes	2023-07-31	All these information can be found in Task 1 and Task 2 as well as observer data.	2023-07-31
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Yes		This information was reported in Task 1 and Task 2 as well as observer data. For 2022, no seabird was incidentally captured and recorded.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		Not applicable. China has no such fishery activities.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes		The government has circulated the logbook and required the fishing vessels to fill out logbook. In the logbook, there were 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. 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 in their logbook.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				Fishing companies were also required to implement bycatch mitigation measures as per ICCAT recommendations. The circle hook was encouraged to be used on longliner. The government encouraged fishermen to use monofilament instead of wire leaders to mitigate shark mortality in tuna longline fishery. Chinese government also issued a Notification of Management, which specified certification requirement for the hammerhead sharks, oceanic whitetip sharks etc. since Sep. 14, 2014.	

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT – SECTION 3 – REPORTING SUMMARY

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes		2023-9-15	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes		2023-9-15	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes		2023-8-15	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes		Not applicable as China does not charter any vessel.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes		Not applicable as China does not charter any vessel.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Yes		In CP37 submitted on 2023-9-15.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	Yes		In CP37 submitted on 2023-9-15.	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	No		Not applicable as China has no flagged carrier vessel.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		Not applicable as China has no flagged carrier vessel.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes		2023-2-6	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes		Not applicable as currently we are still in the process of internal coordination to join PSMA and conduct port inspection case by case or requested by other states.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes		Not applicable as currently we are still in the process of internal coordination to join PSMA and conduct port inspection case by case or requested by other states.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes		Not applicable as currently we are still in the process of internal coordination to join PSMA and conduct port inspection case by case or requested by other states.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes		Not applicable as currently we are still in the process of internal coordination to join PSMA and conduct port inspection case by case or requested by other states.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes		Not applicable as no such case.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		Not applicable as no such case.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes		Not applicable as no such case.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		Not applicable as no such case.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes		Not applicable as no such bilateral arrangement so far.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes		Not applicable as no such access agreement so far.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes		Not applicable as no such access agreement so far.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes		2023-7-1	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		No changes from the previous years.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No		Not applicable as China has no sport and recreational fisheries.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Yes		Not applicable as China has no such vessel.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		Not applicable as China has no such vessel.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes		2023-9-15	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		Not applicable as China has no such cases.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		Not applicable as China has no such cases.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		No report received.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		Not applicable as China has no such cases.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	Yes		Not applicable as currently China does not have at-sea inspection in Atlantic Ocean.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes		Not applicable as currently China does not have at-sea inspection in Atlantic Ocean.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes		Not applicable as no such pilot program.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		Not applicable as China has no such cases.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes		Not applicable as China has no regional observer.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		Not applicable as no report received.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		Not applicable as no report received.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		Not applicable as no report received.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes		No such points of contact were submitted yet.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		Not applicable as China has no supply vessels.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	Yes		No report was submitted yet.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Yes		2022-2-8	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	Yes		Not applicable since no modification was made.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	Yes		Refer to Annual report submitted by China on 2023/9/15.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2022	Yes		Refer to ST04-T2SZ-BFT-2021-CHN, ST05-T2CS-2021-CHN submitted on 2023-7-31.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes		Two vessels as listed in CP01 and submitted on 2022-5-17.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes		Not applicable as no such other vessels.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	No		Not applicable as no joint fishing operations.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		Yes.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		Not applicable since no such inspection.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		Not applicable since China had no inspection vessel.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Not applicable since no such inspection.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Not applicable since China had no JIS plans.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Yes		Not applicable as neither foreign BFT fishing vessel nor Chinese BFT fishing vessel visit Chinese ports for transshipment or/and landing.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes		Not applicable as neither foreign BFT fishing vessel nor Chinese BFT fishing vessel visit Chinese ports for transshipment or/and landing.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes		Four.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes		Two.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes		2022-11-24	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes		Refer to annual report. Including observer onboard to monitor, catch report check, training course.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes		Refer to CP30-BCD-CHN sent on 2023-9-15	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes		Refer to CP15-SDP-Valid sent on 2018/12/20.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes		Refer to CP15-SDP-Valid sent on 2018/12/20.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes		Refer to CP15-SDP-Valid sent on 2018/12/20.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes		No changes from the previous years.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Yes		Not applicable, no such vessels.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes		data has been entered directly through the system.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes		Not applicable as no farm fishing.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes		Not applicable as no processing vessels.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes		Forty-five.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes		2022-7-31	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		No such vessels were reported.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		Refer to CP16-SDP-BIRP-SWO/BET sent on 2022-9-15 and 2023-3-31.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		Refer to CP15-SDP-Valid sent on 2018-12-20.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes		Four quarterly reports were sent before the last day of the next month of each quarter.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	No		Not applicable as China has no vessels using FADs.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	Yes		2022-1-27	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes		Twelve.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		Due to the catch did not reach the limit, the weekly catches report was not compulsory in 2022.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		Not applicable since China did not utilize the entire quota.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		Refer to this Annual Report submitted on 2023/9/15.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	Yes		Not applicable since China has no support vessels.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		Refer to CP16-SDP-BiRp-SWO submitted by China on 2022/9/15 and 2023/3/31.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		Refer to CP15-SDP-Valid sent on 2018/12/20.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	No		Not applicable. No Med fishery.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No		Not applicable. No Med fishery.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		Not applicable. No Med fishery.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		Not applicable. No Med fishery.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes		2021-9-15	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No		Not applicable. No Med fishery.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	No		Not applicable. No Med fishery.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		Not applicable. No Med fishery.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		Not applicable. No Med fishery.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Not applicable. No Med fishery.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Yes		Forty-five.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Yes		Forty-five.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Yes		Refer to this annual report submitted on 2023/9/15.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Yes		Refer to this annual report submitted on 2023/9/15.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		No report from JIS.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		Not applicable. No Med fishery.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		Not applicable. No Med fishery	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes		Forty-five.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		Forty-five.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Yes		Refer to annual report of this year word part submitted on 2023-9-15.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Yes		Refer to annual report of this year word part submitted on 2023-9-15.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	No		Not applicable. No Med fishery or sport/recreational vessels.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes		2120-9-15	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Yes		Refer to annual report of this year word part submitted on 2022/9/15.	
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes		Refer to annual report of this year word part submitted on 2023/9/15.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes		Refer to annual report of this year word part submitted on 2023/9/15.	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		No North or South Atlantic shortfin mako was fished or landing in China.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, as amended by Rec. 13-11/ Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes		Refer to annual report of this year word part submitted on 2023/9/15.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No		Not applicable as all the Chinese long liners operated in the tropical area between N15° to S15.°	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes		Refer to annual report of this year word part submitted on 2023/9/15.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
MISCELL-ANEIOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		Not applicable as China has no pilot.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes		Not applicable as China has no objections to ICCAT Recs.	

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation & management measures

4.1 Catch quota and minimum size limit

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

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

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

4.2 Tuna Statistical Document Program

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

4.3 Fishing vessel management

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

4.4 VMS

China has implemented VMS reporting since October 2006, and it is mandatory that all fishing vessels shall have an operating VMS on board when fishing overseas. Each vessel operating in ICCAT area is equipped with an operating VMS on board in line with ICCAT VMS Resolution. Manual report is required by the vessel/vessel owner if the vessel cannot be automatically polled. The vessel captain or the owner was asked to repair the VMS equipment as soon as possible. For those vessels whose VMS device are turned off on purpose and/or tampered, severe sanctions would be taken against the vessel owner in accordance with domestic regulations on VMS. From 2020, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs requires all the longliners shall report one positions per hour according to the updated domestic VMS regulation.

4.5 Transshipment and regional observer program

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

4.6 National observer program

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

TTWG in SHOU has been in charge of the national tuna scientific observer program which was authorized by BOF.

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

Two national scientific observers have been dispatched aboard two Chinese longline fishing vessels targeting bigeye tuna and one observer on board one of Chinese longline fishing vessels targeting bluefin tuna in Atlantic in 2022. 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 58.4% observer coverage of fishing effort for Chinese tuna longline fishery targeting BFT. The observer coverage for the operating targeting bigeye tuna was about 10.1%. 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.

4.7.2 Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO and S. SWO

China does not have vessels targeting N-SWO and S-SWO, all the SWO are caught as by-catch and every tropical long liner can by-catch SWO. In 2021, China has 102.4 t quotas of N-SWO and 375.6 t of S-SWO, we set catch limit for N-SWO and S-SWO for each longliner based on the TAC allocated to China according to Recommendations of N-SWO and S-SWO. Each vessel must strictly comply with the catch limit set for it.

4.7.3 Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB and S ALB

China does not have vessels targeting N-ALB and S-ALB, all the ALB are caught as by-catch and every tropical longliner can by-catch ALB. In 2022, China has 295.75 t of N-ALB and 250 t of S-ALB, we set catch limit for N-ALB and S-ALB for each longliner based on the TAC allocated to China according to Recommendations of N-ALB and S-ALB. Each vessel must strictly comply with the catch limit set for it.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Regarding seabirds, all the LL fishing vessels, if operate in the area applicable to the seabird Recommendation, are required to meet the requirement in that Recommendation. We once organized training course in Fiji and Shenzhen 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), 2012-2022.

<i>Species</i>	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
BFT	36.0	38.1	37.6	45.1	53.9	64.4	78.9	89.0	100.9	100.9	71.89
YFT	264.1	211.4	92.4	169.6	467.7	578.4	359.4	320.9	461.1	140.0	528.59
BET	3231.2	2371.3	2231.8	4941.8	5852.4	5514.4	4823.1	5718.5	3613.6	1638.5	3248.94
SWO	374.5	291.9	266.2	468.5	357.3	382.9	441.3	302.5	184.7	80.6	225.3
ALB	82.1	146.2	68.7	141.4	197.6	308.2	240.2	261.2	391.6	300.9	271.05
BSH	181.2	391.2	47.7	21.7	57.8	285.1	132.5	70.3	110.3	17.8	18.08
SMA	32.1	20.2	14.4	6.1	7.4	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BUM	61.2	44.9	39.7	44.4	49.7	40.3	42.2	46.4	37.2	4.0	10.41
WHM	3.6	2.1	-	0.2	0.3	2.5	2.2	2.8	1.8	1.6	2.13
SAI	5.3	1.0	2.2	2.6	4.3	10.0	4.5	19.8	184.8	8.5	9.71
Other	-	1.3	-	0.1	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.8	1.6	-	43.7
Total	4271.2	3519.6	2800.7	5841.5	7049.1	7189.1	6125.7	6833.3	5087.7	2292.8	4452.9

Table 2. The nominal (retained) CPUE of target and bycatch species (kg /1000 hooks) and fishing effort (10⁷ hooks), 2012-2022.

<i>Species</i>	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
BFT	400.4	719.5	424.3	1707.7	1271.0	537.4	537.3	657.8	643.1	1292.3	592.7
YFT	21.7	25.1	15.5	13.1	28.1	25.1	17.2	17.2	34.6	32.6	63.3
BET	265.9	281.7	374.3	382.5	352.0	239.5	231.2	309.1	271.0	381.6	388.8
SWO	30.8	34.7	44.6	36.3	21.5	16.6	21.2	16.3	13.9	18.8	26.9
ALB	6.8	17.4	11.5	10.9	11.9	13.4	11.5	14.1	29.5	70.1	32.4
BSH	14.9	46.5	8.0	1.7	3.5	12.4	6.35	3.8	9.5	4.0	2.1
SMA	2.6	2.4	2.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BUM	5.0	5.3	6.7	3.4	3.0	1.8	2.02	2.5	2.8	0.9	1.2
WHM	0.3	0.3	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3
SAI	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.21	1.0	14.2	2.0	1.2
Fishing Effort	1.2	0.8	0.6	1.3	1.7	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.3	0.44	0.85

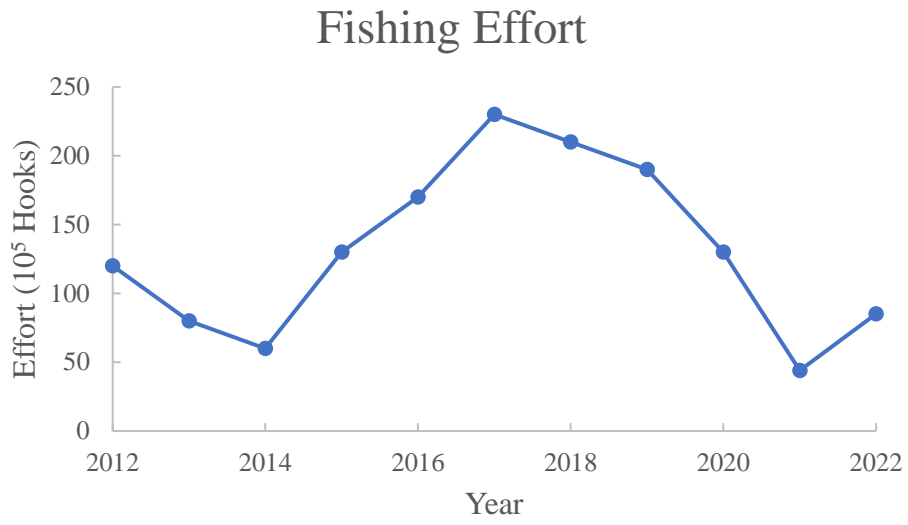


Figure 1. The fishing effort (10⁵ hooks) of Chinese tuna longline fleet in the ICCAT waters in recent years.

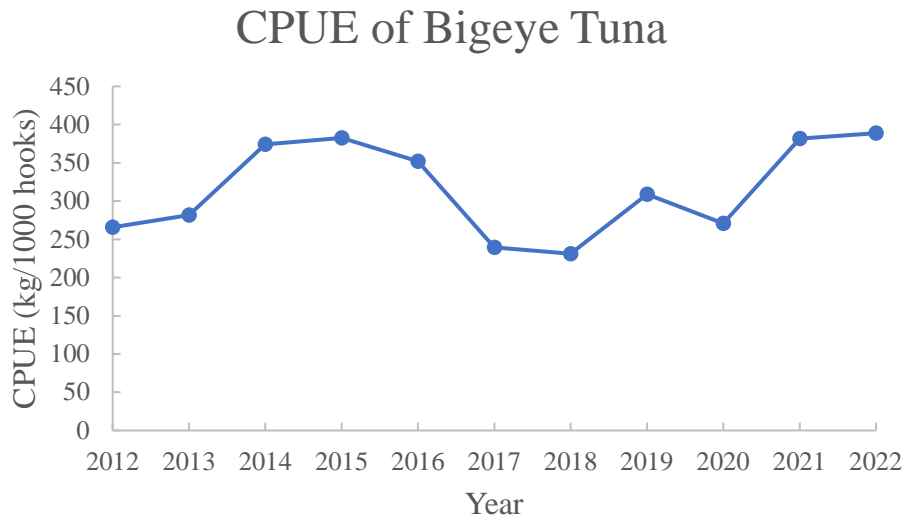


Figure 2. The nominal CPUE of bigeye tuna of Chinese tuna longline fleet in the ICCAT waters in recent years.

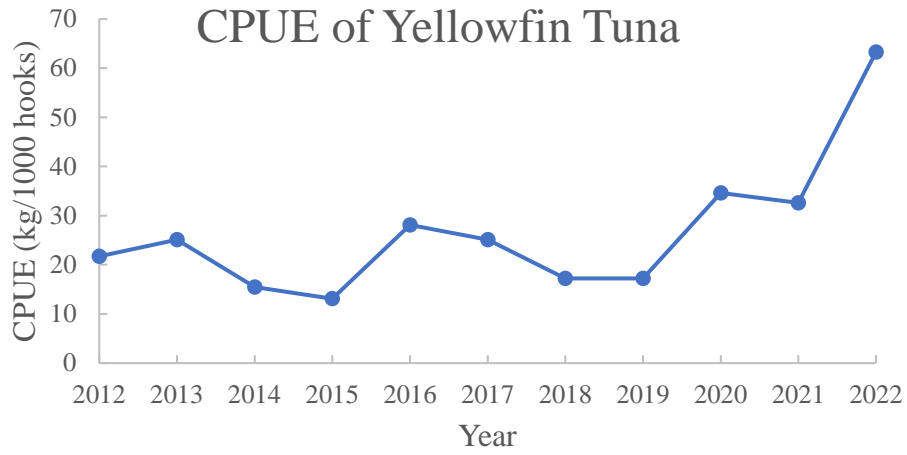


Figure 3. The nominal CPUE of yellowfin tuna of Chinese tuna longline fleet in the ICCAT waters in recent years.

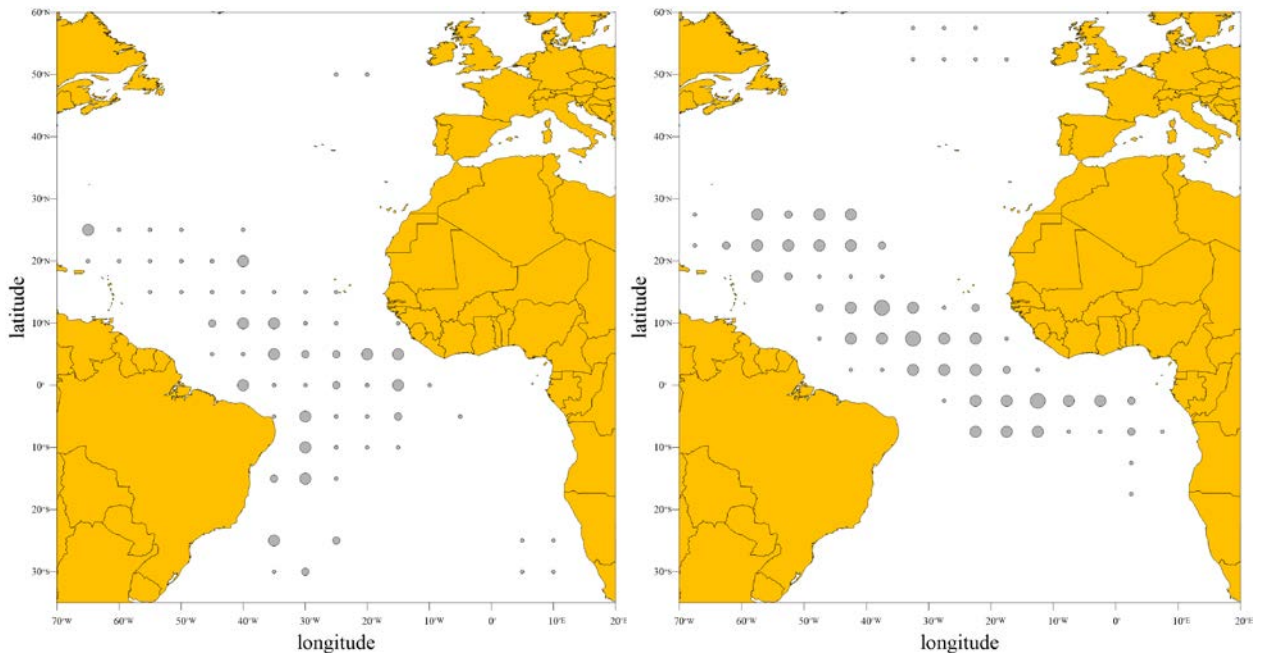


Figure 4. Fishing effort distribution by 5°x5° in 2021 (left) and 2022 (right).

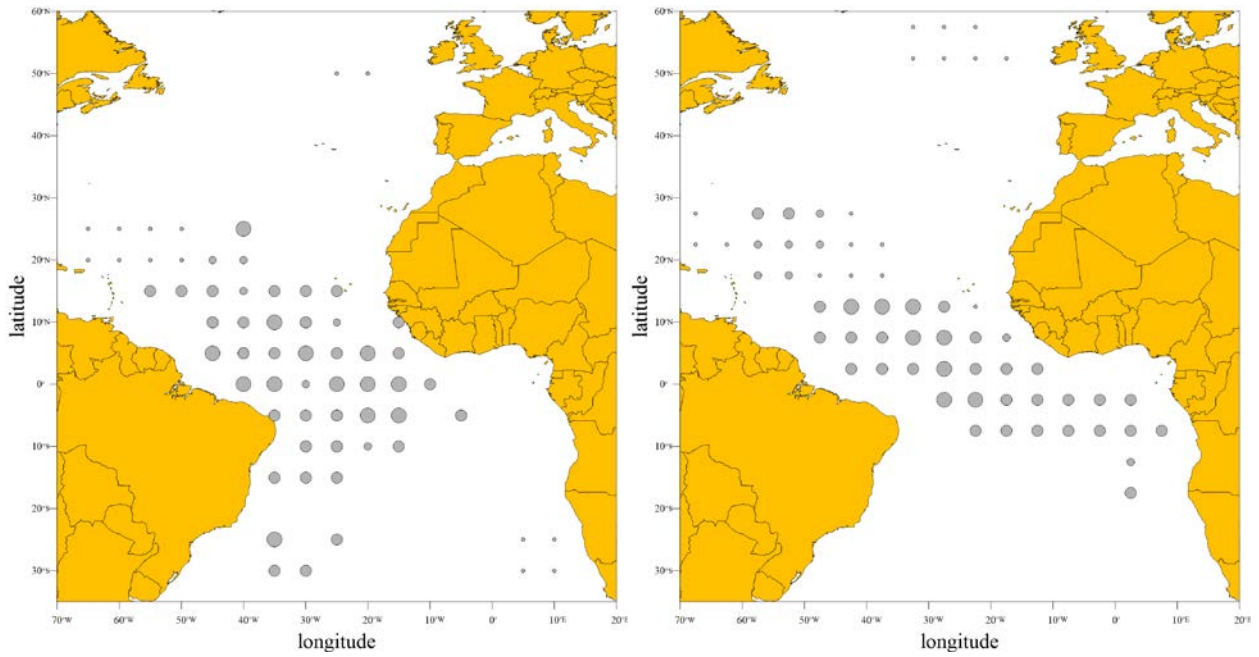


Figure 5. The spatial CPUE distribution of BET by 5°×5° in 2021 (left) and 2022 (right).

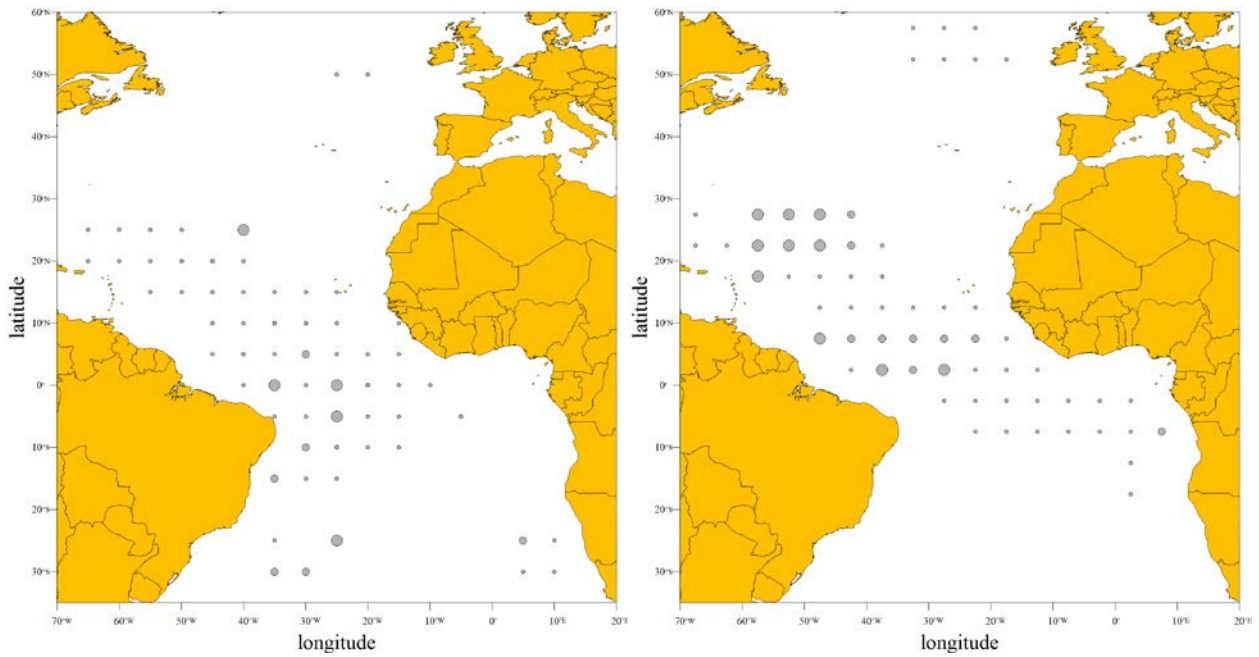


Figure 6. The spatial CPUE distribution of YFT by 5°×5° in 2021 (left) and 2022 (right).

ANNUAL REPORT OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE¹²³⁴
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA CÔTE D'IVOIRE
INFORME ANUAL DE CÔTE D'IVOIRE

SUMMARY

Dans la ZEE ivoirienne et dans les eaux internationales, trois unités de pêches exercent régulièrement leurs activités. Il s'agit des unités de pêche industrielle, de pêche semi industrielle et de pêche artisanale. En 2022, une quantité totale de 7736570,7 Kg de poisson géré par la commission a été débarquée par les navires battant pavillon ivoirien et pirogues en activité dans l'Atlantique. Les espèces SKJ, LTA, BSH et le SWO ont été les espèces majoritaires pour les groupes thonidés majeurs, thonidés mineurs, requins et istiophoridés respectivement. Pour les espèces à limite de capture, aucun dépassement de quota n'a été observé.

RÉSUMÉ

Dans la ZEE ivoirienne et dans les eaux internationales, trois unités de pêches exercent régulièrement leurs activités. Il s'agit des unités de pêche industrielle, de pêche semi industrielle et de pêche artisanale. En 2022, une quantité totale de 7736570,7 Kg de poisson géré par la commission a été débarquée par les navires battant pavillon ivoirien et pirogues en activité dans l'Atlantique. Les espèces SKJ, LTA, BSH et le SWO ont été les espèces majoritaires pour les groupes thonidés majeurs, thonidés mineurs, requins et istiophoridés respectivement. Pour les espèces à limite de capture, aucun dépassement de quota n'a été observé.

RESUMEN

Dans la ZEE ivoirienne et dans les eaux internationales, trois unités de pêches exercent régulièrement leurs activités. Il s'agit des unités de pêche industrielle, de pêche semi industrielle et de pêche artisanale. En 2022, une quantité totale de 7736570,7 Kg de poisson géré par la commission a été débarquée par les navires battant pavillon ivoirien et pirogues en activité dans l'Atlantique. Les espèces SKJ, LTA, BSH et le SWO ont été les espèces majoritaires pour les groupes thonidés majeurs, thonidés mineurs, requins et istiophoridés respectivement. Pour les espèces à limite de capture, aucun dépassement de quota n'a été observé.

Introduction

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

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

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3 Kouadio Justin Konan

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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 2022 concernant les thonidés notamment, les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques.

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

Dans la ZEE ivoirienne et dans les eaux internationales, trois unités de pêches exercent régulièrement leurs activités. Il s'agit de la pêche industrielle, pêche semi 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 qualifiée de semi industrielle est pratiquée à la fois par les chalutiers et les vedettes. La différence entre les deux réside dans le mode de pêche et le type d'embarcation. Les vedettes sont très rapides dans le système de pêche. Elles font généralement quelques heures de pratique de la pêche et les activités se font sous les DCP traditionnels. Les débarquements peuvent se faire une à deux fois par jour en fonction de la disponibilité du poisson sous les DCP. La pêche se fait à la ligne et les thons sont particulièrement visés. Les chalutiers par contre font plusieurs jours de marrées, pêchent au chalut et débarquent plusieurs espèces.

La pêche industrielle, quant à elle, est exercées par les thoniers affrétés par la Côte d'Ivoire depuis quelques années. 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

1.1 Prises totales

Les prises totales de thonidés et espèces associées s'élèvent 7.736 570,69 kg en 2022. Cette quantité est légèrement inférieure à celle obtenue en 2021. Cette production est dans l'ensemble élevées avec un minimum de 476029,6805kg en février et un maximum de 805624,0529kg (**figure 1**).

1.1.1 Thonidés

Un total de 7 690 942,745 kg de thonidés a été débarqué par les différentes unités de pêche. Les prises étaient essentiellement constituées de différentes 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 4 331 055kg et la **figure 3** celle des thonidés mineurs dont la quantité est de 3 359 587,75kg. Le SKJ est l'espèce majoritaire avec 2266000 Kg suivie de YFT avec 1675665 Kg.

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 (1844910 kg) suivi de BON (1057000 kg). La production de FRI qui habituellement avoisinait la LTA a considérablement diminuée (2011,73051kg).

1.1.2 Requins

Les requins débarqués sont constitués de 3 espèces (*Isurus oxyrinchus* (SMA) ; *Carcharhinus falciformis* (FAL) et *Prionace glauca* (BSH)) (**figure 4**). BSH est largement dominantes avec 716,5725525 Kg par rapport aux 2 autres espèces.

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 5**. L'espadon est l'espèce majoritaire avec une quantité de 23780kg en 2022 contrairement à l'année dernière où le voilier était dominant. Les autres espèces sont en petite quantité dans les captures. Pour les espèces à quota que sont le Marlin bleu, le Marlin blanc et l'Espadon, aucun dépassement n'a été observé

1.2 Effort de pêche

L'effort de pêche globale calculé s'élève à 2695764,0 jour en mer pour 2022. 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'analyse montre que l'activité de pêche a été intense de mars à juillet avec respectivement 344466,3 ; 378166,4 ; 302574,3 ; 286859,0 et 416928,8 jour de mer (**figure 6**).

1.3 Capture par unité d'effort

La capture par unité d'effort calculé montre un rendement élevé d'août à février (**figure 7**). Ce rendement est faible pour les autres mois

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

Le système de collecte des données actuellement appliqué ne permet pas d'aborder le volet biologique avec la rigueur nécessaire au remplissage des fiches de différentes 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 réalisés ou sont en cours :

- Collecte d'échantillons biologiques aux fins de l'étude sur la croissance des istiophoridés de l'Atlantique Est

- Collecte d'échantillons biologiques aux fins de l'étude de la biologie de la croissance et de la structure des stocks des thonidés mineurs
- Les activités de routines dans le cadre de la récupération des marques du projet AOTTP

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

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 encourrent nécessitent une logistique additionnelle.

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

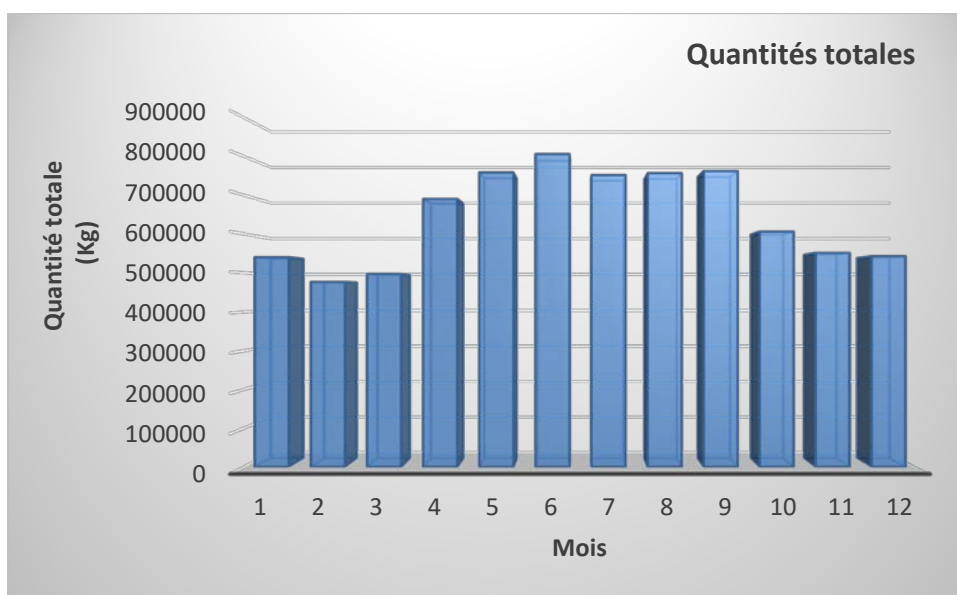


Figure 1. Production totale de poisson gérés par la commission et débarqués aux différents quais de Côte d'Ivoire en 2022.

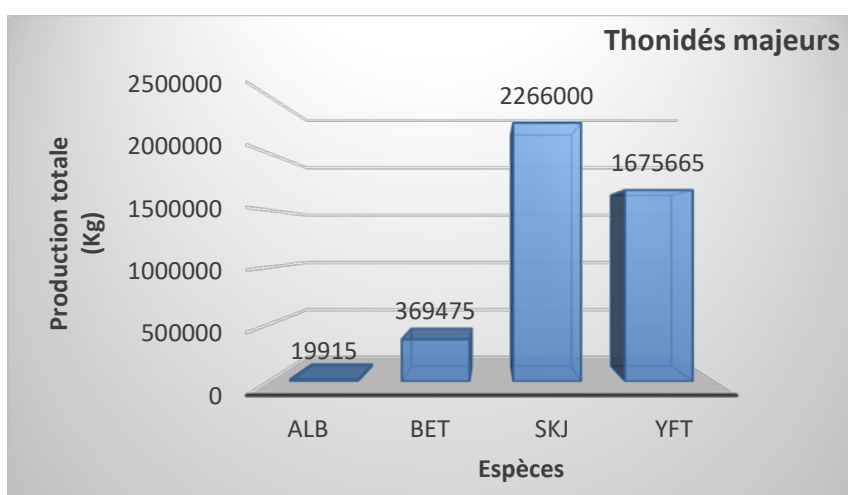


Figure 2. Evolution annuelle des quantités totales des thonidés majeurs débarquées dans la zone ivoirienne en 2022. BET : *Thunnus obesus* ; YFT : *Thunnus albacares* ; SKJ : *Katsuwonus pelamis*; ALB : *Thunnus alalunga*.

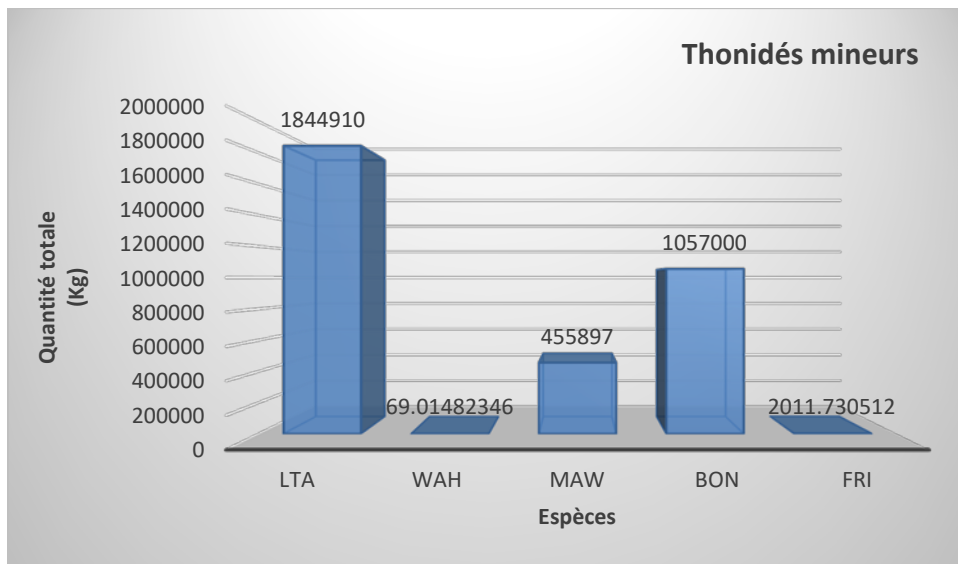


Figure 3. Evolution de la production des thonidés mineurs débarqués en Côte d’Ivoire en 2022 : LTA: Thonine ; BON : *Sarda sarda* ; MAW: *Scomberomorus tritor* ; FRI: *Auxis thazard* ; BLT : *Auxis rochei* et WAH: *Acanthocybium solandri*.

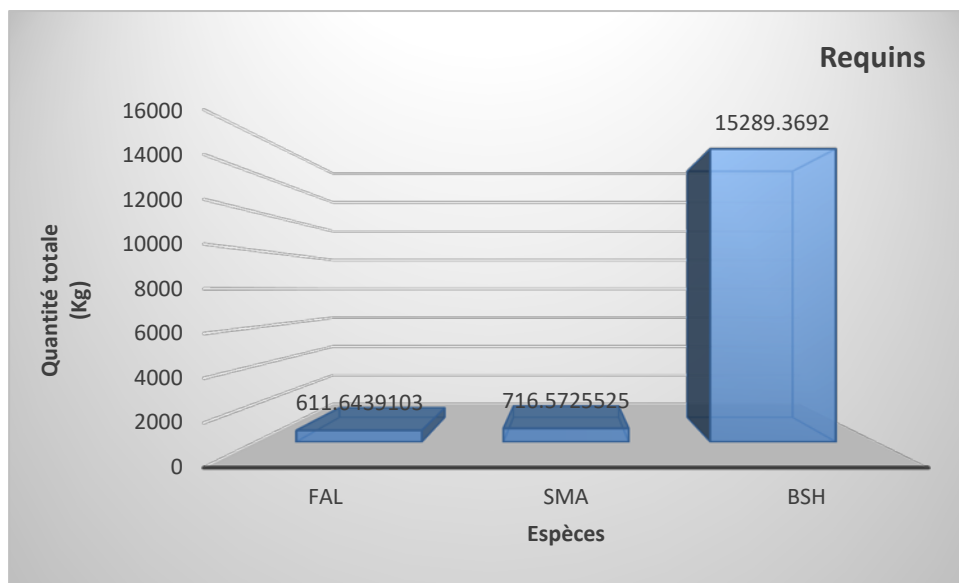


Figure 4. Évolution de la production des différentes espèces de requins débarquées dans la zone d’Abidjan en 2022. *Isurus oxyrinus* (SMA); *Carcharhinus falciformis* (FAL) ; *Prionace glauca* (BSH).

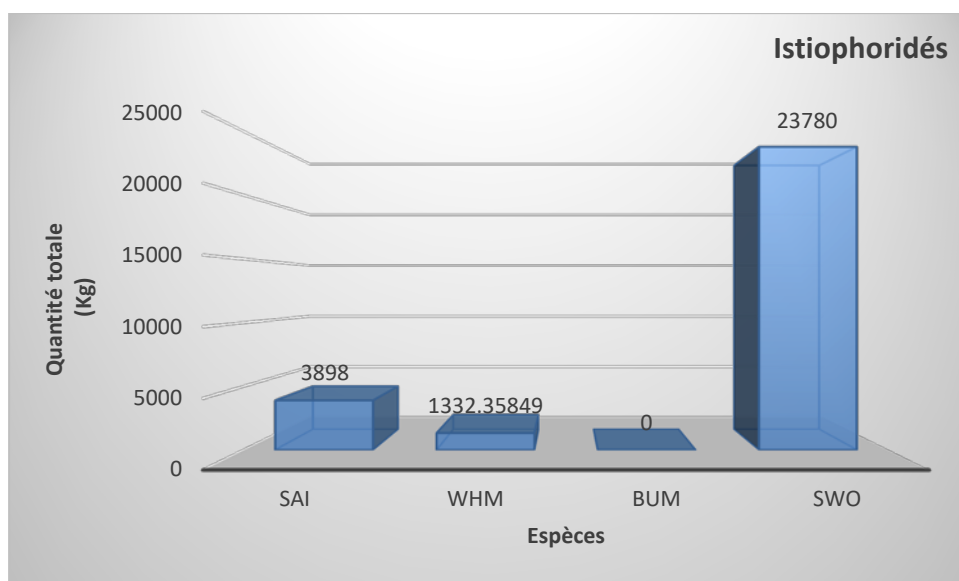


Figure 5. Évolution de la production des différentes espèces associées aux thonidés. BUM: Marlin bleu; SAI: voilier; WHM : Marlin blanc; SWO: Espadon.

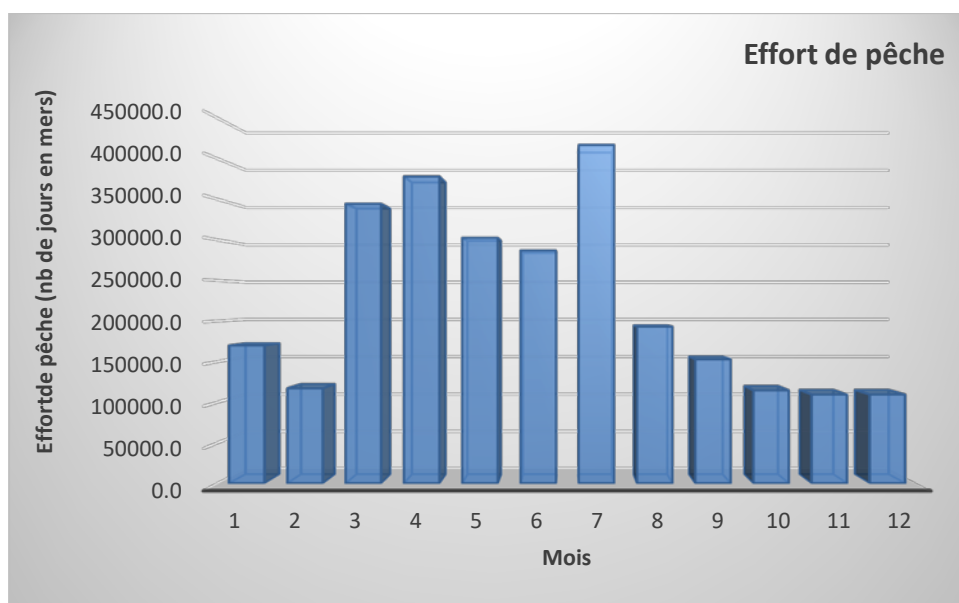


Figure 6. Évolution de l'effort de pêche associé à la capture des thonidés en 2022.

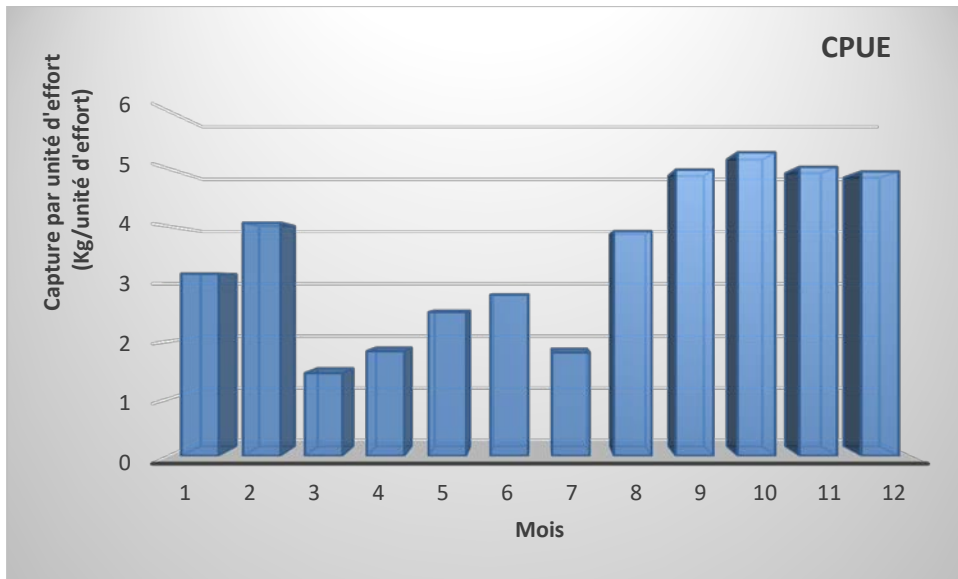


Figure 7. Évolution de la Capture par Unité d'Effort (CPUE) des unités de pêche exerçant dans la ZEE ivoirienne et dans les eaux internationales en 2022.

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

SUMMARY

The Fishing fleet in 2022 targeting Tuna in ICCAT convention is not the same as in the year 2021. At the beginning of the year 2022 Curaçao begun the year with one purse seiners which remained and were registered under the flag of Curaçao. Egalabur was the only purse seiner that conducted fisheries operated 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 consist of any long liners or bait boats. Tuna fishing activities take place primarily in Eastern Tropical Atlantic Ocean. In the EEZ of Curaçao no tuna fishing activities can be reported. The catches of tuna in the artisanal fishery industry within the territorial waters are minimal. The new multi-annual plan adopted by the ICCAT in 2021, in particular the FAD closure period 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 2022 catch limit. Since 2020 Curacao introduced besides human observer coverage also Digital observer coverage to maintain 100% observer control on the purse seine vessels. With respect to article 55 (e) of the ICCAT Recommendation 2022-01, which reads as follows: “Reporting format to the ICCAT Secretariat In 2023 CPCs are encouraged to conduct trials on electronic monitoring and report the results back to the IMM and the SCRS in 2023 for their review. CPCs shall report the information collected by the observers or the electronic monitoring system from the previous year by 30 April to the ICCAT Secretariat and to SCRS taking into account CPC confidentiality requirements”.

RÉSUMÉ

The Fishing fleet in 2022 targeting Tuna in ICCAT convention is not the same as in the year 2021. At the beginning of the year 2022 Curaçao begun the year with one purse seiners which remained and were registered under the flag of Curaçao. Egalabur was the only purse seiner that conducted fisheries operated 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 consist of any long liners or bait boats. Tuna fishing activities take place primarily in Eastern Tropical Atlantic Ocean. In the EEZ of Curaçao no tuna fishing activities can be reported. The catches of tuna in the artisanal fishery industry within the territorial waters are minimal. The new multi-annual plan adopted by the ICCAT in 2021, in particular the FAD closure period 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 2022 catch limit. Since 2020 Curacao introduced besides human observer coverage also Digital observer coverage to maintain 100% observer control on the purse seine vessels. With respect to article 55 (e) of the ICCAT Recommendation 2022-01, which reads as follows: “Reporting format to the ICCAT Secretariat In 2023 CPCs are encouraged to conduct trials on electronic monitoring and report the results back to the IMM and the SCRS in 2023 for their review. CPCs shall report the information collected by the observers or the electronic monitoring system from the previous year by 30 April to the ICCAT Secretariat and to SCRS taking into account CPC confidentiality requirements”.

RESUMEN

The Fishing fleet in 2022 targeting Tuna in ICCAT convention is not the same as in the year 2021. At the beginning of the year 2022 Curaçao begun the year with one purse seiners which remained and were registered under the flag of Curaçao. Egalabur was the only purse seiner that conducted fisheries operated 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 consist of any long liners or bait boats. Tuna fishing activities take place primarily in Eastern Tropical Atlantic Ocean. In the EEZ of Curaçao no tuna fishing activities can be reported. The catches of tuna in the artisanal fishery industry within the territorial waters are minimal. The new multi-annual plan adopted by the ICCAT in 2021, in particular the FAD closure period had a very large impact on the activity of Curaçao

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Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

The catches in tonnes of tunas and tuna-like species during 2022 for Purse Seines are shown in **Table 1**.

Section 2: Research and statistics

Catch data was analysed in order to comply with management measures applicable for the vessel type and flag state, being all data in order with the recommendations. The total of Bigeye catches during 2022 was 7% of the total catch, which is less than the total allocated quota of 2.558 tons. During 2022, catches of Yellowfin and Skipjack Tuna accounted for 80 % and 12 % of the total catches, respectively.

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

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

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2023-07-28	2023-09-15	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2023-07-28	ST01 was sent on 2023-07-08.	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2023-07-28	ST02 was sent on 2023-07-28.	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2023-07-28	ST03 was sent on 2023-07-28.	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2023-07-28	ST04 was sent on 2023-07-28.	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes	2023-07-28	ST05 was sent on 2023-07-28.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No	2023-07-28	Not applicable. There were no tagging surveys.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No	2023-07-28	Not applicable. There were no tagging surveys.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No	2023-07-28	Not applicable, there were no tagging surveys.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	Yes	2023-07-28	ST09 was sent on 28-07-28.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes		Observers that operate on the Curacao vessels are trained by AZTI and conduct according to ICCAT regulations and best practices.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No	2023-07-28	Not applicable, there was no Sargassum reported.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	No	2023-07-28	Not applicable, Curaçao fishing vessels are not authorized to fish in the Mediterranean. Curaçao only has Purse Seiners that fish in the Atlantic Ocean.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No	2023-07-28	Not applicable, Curacao fishing vessels and carrier vessels are not authorized to fish or carry bluefin tuna.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No	2023-07-28	Not applicable, Curacao fishing vessels and carrier vessels are not authorized to fish or carry bluefin tuna.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No	2023-07-28	Not applicable, Curacao fishing vessels and carrier vessels are not authorized to fish or carry bluefin tuna.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on W-BFT	No	2023-07-28	Not applicable, Curacao fishing vessels and carrier vessels are not authorized to fish or carry bluefin tuna.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No	2023-07-28	Not applicable, Curacao fishing vessels and carrier vessels are not authorized to fish or carry bluefin tuna.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No	2023-07-28	Not applicable, Curacao fishing vessels and carrier vessels are not authorized to fish or carry bluefin tuna.	
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	No	2023-07-28	Not applicable, Curacao fishing vessels and carrier vessels are not authorized to fish or carry bluefin tuna.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes	2023-09-15	Capacity and Fad Management Plan was sent 2023-02-02.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	Yes	2023-07-28	ST08 was sent on 2023-07-28.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes	2023-07-28	ST07 was sent on 2023-07-28.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes	2023-07-28	ST09 was sent on 2023-07-28.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes	2023-07-28	Curacao has 100% observer coverage and in case there is no physical observer on board, the Digital observer will be applied.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes	2023-09-15	ST10 was sent on 2023-07-31.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	Yes	2023-07-28	ST03 was sent on 2023-07-28.	
S:ALB01	Age at maturity	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, Curacao has no vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
S:ALB02	Habitat	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, Curacao has no vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, Curacao has no vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, Curacao has no vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, Curacao has no vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	No	2023-09-15	Human observer coverage has been used, using total production as raising factor. Not applicable to Curaçao artisanal fisheries has no to a very small amount of discards of marlins and spearfish.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, Curaçao artisanal fisheries has a very small artisanal and very small scale fisheries approximately around 50m distance from the coast of Curaçao. It is only for local consumption and food supply for the fishermen's household and not commercialized. The catches are negligible.	
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No	2023-07-28	Not applicable, no electronic monitoring was conducted on BIL.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes	2023-09-15	Shark data reported through Form ST09-DomObPrg sent on July 31, 2023. In order to ensure compliance with the 100% observer coverage adopted by the ICCAT, all vessels are	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				equipped with an Electronic Monitoring System, which is used for trips not covered by human observers Curaçao 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	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, Curaçao does not have a longline fleet or other fisheries directed at sharks, No sampling or research was conducted on shortfin mako.	
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, Curaçao does not have a longline fleet or other fisheries directed at sharks.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	Yes	2023-07-28	ST02 was sent on 2023-07-28.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	Yes	2023-07-28	Curaçao does not target shark fisheries. Curaçao utilizes the manual “Good Practices” with the standards for safe handling and release of sharks in general. Our trained observers provide the required instructions to the crew on board. Curacao vessels are not allowed to retain sharks.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	Yes	2023-07-28	Currently Curaçao is working on a National Plan of Action for sharks aimed to introduce measures and to work with other organizations to receive more information on sharks.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes	2023-09-15	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	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes	2023-09-15	ST09 sent on sent on July 31, 2023. ST09 submitted data does not include EM data. We are exploring how to include EMS data in the ST09 form, always in accordance with the EMS minimum standards that ICCAT will finally define.	
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	No	2023-07-28	No recorded interactions. ST09 sent on sent on July 31, 2023.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, Curaçao artisanal fisheries has a small group of local fisherman. The catches are negligible.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes	2023-09-15	Curaçao has implemented a Code of Good Practices and a process for observers to record bycatch handling and release practices by the fleet. Conformity with provisions in the Code of Good Practice is evaluated at the end of each fishing trip, and training of the crew is conducted regularly.	

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

Curaçao is committed to comply with all the recommendations issued by ICCAT. All the vessels operating in international waters are monitored and controlled by satellite tracking through a VMS, called Web Themis which is in operation 365 24/7. The FMC also manage the catches through a program called Halios Catch Management System through a satellite system. 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). Curaçao is still in the process to further improve this system to provide management and reporting information details.

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

In order to comply with the closure area the observers were on board the purse seiners during the FAD closure period 2023. 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 on 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 consumption by the local population to use it (faux poisson). Fish is not commercialized but kept on board to avoid food waste as these catches contribute to food security in the region.

ANNUAL REPORT – SECTION 3 – REPORTING SUMMARY

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2023-09-15	Sent on 2023-09-15	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2023-09-15	Refer to the information provided in the previous sections of the report.	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2023-08-15	CP13 sent 2023-08-15.	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No	2023-07-31	Not applicable, Curacao did not have any chartering.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No	2023-07-31	Not applicable, Curacao did not have any chartering.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, Curaçao did not had any transshipment at sea, Curaçao vessels are only allowed to tranship in port.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	Yes	2023-09-15	CP 37 was sent on 2023-09-15.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, Curaçao did not had any transshipment at sea, Curaçao vessels are only allowed to tranship in port.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes	2023-03-11	CP01 revised version sent on 2023-05-24.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, Curaçao does not have any large scale pelagic long line vessels authorized to fish or tranship.2023-09-15.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, for Curaçao as port of entry because up to now no foreign vessels in any port of Curaçao 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 Curaçao, by the Secretary of Fisheries of Spain. Point of contact for Curaçao is the. Port of Willemstad, Havenmeester mr Laroche ,phone number : +59996903346.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, for Curaçao as port of entry because up to now no foreign vessels in any port of Curaçao 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 Curaçao, by the Secretary of Fisheries of Spain.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable for Curaçao as port of entry because up to now no foreign vessels landed any ICCAT species. In general landings take 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:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No	2023-09-15	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.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, there was no port entry of foreign vessels carrying fish.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, there was no port entry of foreign vessels carrying ICCAT species reported in the port of Willemstad.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, there was no port entry of foreign vessels carrying ICCAT species. No findings of potential non-compliance or infringement was reported.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, there was no port entry of foreign vessels carrying fish, no findings of non-compliant or infringements was reported.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes	2023-09-15	For the Curaçao Purse Seiners that fish in the high seas, Curaçao has two companies inspecting the landings of ICCAT species in the ports of Dakar (CEMI) and Abidjan (SGS).	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, no foreign vessels requested permission to fish our waters for species managed by ICCAT.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, Curaçao did not had any access agreements regarding foreign-flagged vessels to fish ICCAT species in Curaçao waters.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes		CP1 revised version was sent on 2023-05-24	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes	2023-09-15	LSFVs or “large scale fishing vessels” prior to receive an International fishing license by Curacao has to fill a application form informing previous flags and acknowledging that there was no IUU with the vessel. Curacao will verify the information referencing paragraph 5 from ICCAT regulation 21-14 and National Decree PB 109.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes	2023-09-15	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.Curaçaoyachtclub.com/main/schedules/	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, Curaçao had not vessels that was involved in IUU fishing.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, Curaçao had not vessels that was involved in IUU fishing.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, Curaçao has no import data to report, only landings that was reported in the harbours of Dakar and Abidjan.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, Curaçao did not had any non-compliance incidents.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, Curaçao did not had any non-compliance incidents.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, Curaçao has not encounter any vessel sightings situations.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, there was no vessel sightings situations.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	Yes	2023-09-15	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 Curaçao. In the harbor, the harbor inspection authority is in charge for several types of inspections. Besides the Coast Guard, Customs and the Fishery Monitoring Centre of Curaçao (FMC) is responsible for all landings of fish.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, Curaçao did not participate in the pilot project for voluntary exchange of inspection personnel. Curaçao vessels are not authorized to get engage in Bluefin tuna fishing.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, Curaçao did not participate in the pilot project for voluntary exchange of inspection personnel. Curaçao vessels are not authorized to get engage in Bluefin tuna fishing.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, Curaçao did not had to remove any vessel from IUU vessel list.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes	2023-09-15	2023-09-15	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable Curaçao did not have any incidents involving observers.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, no lost fishing gear was reported.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes	2023-09-15	Where required, purse seine fishing nets are unloaded in port for repairs or disposal. There have not been reports of fishing gear lost at sea in 2021 and up to 2023.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes	2023-09-15	Point of contacts in Curaçao are the operators of the Fishery Monitoring Centre Mr. Suarez, Mr. Frans, Mr. Ramos together with the Chairman of Fisheries Commission Mr. Ramon Chong and the Secretary of Fisheries Mr. Mambi.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, there was no supply activities by Curacao vessels.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, no IUU activities was reported.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, Curaçao does not have any farming facilities for Bluefin Tuna.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, Curaçao does not have any farming facilities for Bluefin Tuna.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2022	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes	2023-09-15	CP01 revised version was sent on 2023-05-24.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes	2023-07-31	ST01 was sent on 2023-07-31.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, Curaçao did not have any IUU investigation concerning BET/YFT/SKJ vessels.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, Curaçao has no record of imported BET.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable, no change occurred for SDP's.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes	2023-07-31	CP50 was sent on 2023-07-31.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Yes	2023-01-01	Sent revised version 1st of January 2023. 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	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	Yes	2023-01-31	CP48 was sent on 2023-01-31.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes	2023-07-31	CP50 was sent on 2023-07-31.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable Curaçao 80% of big eye tuna quota was not reached to fill this form.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable because the quota was not reached in 2023.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Yes	2023-09-15	Tropical tuna bycatch is rare. Most of the catch commercialized in the ports of landing.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	Yes	2023-09-15	Curaçao performs 100 % monitoring and control. There are observers onboard and Digital Observers when there is no observers on board, Curaçao receives electronic Logbooks samplings through the Halios Catch Management System, real time online,	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					inspection is taken place into port by two inspection companies. Curaçao is working on a plan for to fortify the MCS measures with regard to minimize by-catch.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable because Curaçao does not import swordfish.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable because Curaçao does not import or export swordfish.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Yes	2023-09-15	Curaçao does not have Authorized vessels fishing Swordfish. But Curaçao has a limit for by catch on swordfish. Complied with rec 16-04 – CIRCULAR.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Yes	2023-09-15	Curaçao does not have Authorized vessels fishing Swordfish. But Curaçao has a limit for by catch on swordfish. Complied with rec 16-04 – CIRCULAR.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Yes	2023-09-15	Curaçao came to an agreement with the vessels on 10 tons maximum of by catch.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Yes	2023-09-15	Curaçao came to an agreement with the vessels on 10 tons maximum of by catch.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes	2023-09-15	CP01 revised version was sent on 2023-05-24.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes	2023-09-15	CP01 revised version was sent on 2023-05-24.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Yes	2023-09-15	Res. 16-06 Limit by catch on N-Alb Curaçao agreed with the vessels on 200 ton limit.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Yes	2023-09-15	Res. 16-06 Limit by catch on N-Alb Curaçao agreed with the vessels on 50 ton limit.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	No	2023-09-15	Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes	2023-09-15	Bill fish checksheet sent on 2023-09-15	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Yes	2023-09-15	There is no exemption in place. All live billfish is released from deck while only dead billfish is retained.	
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes	2023-09-15	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	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2023-09-15	Shark Check Sheet was sent on 2023-09-15.	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	No		Curacao vessels are not allowed to target sharks.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, as amended by Rec. 13-11/ Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes	2023-09-15	Our observers are trained by AZTI to apply best practices on sensitive species and other marine mammals in fishery operations. In case of any abnormality the observers will report to us to start an investigation.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No		Not applicable Curaçao does not have fisheries that report incidental catches of seabirds nor a NPOA for seabirds.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes	2023-09-15	Our observers are trained by AZTI to apply best practices on sensitive species and other marine mammals in fishery operations. In case of any abnormality the observers will report to us to start an investigation.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		Not applicable, Curaçao has an Electronic Reporting System not a pilot statistical document system.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	No		Not applicable, Curaçao 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 and DOS (Digital Observer System), (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 the different countries.
- To Inform Curaçao as soon as a fishing licence is renewed.
- To apply for an International Fishing Permit issued by the Government of Curaçao that allows the vessel to operate in the high seas of the Atlantic Ocean and in the ICCAT Convention area.

5.2 Artisanal fisheries¹

- Background and former situation

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

¹ Research report Dr Arocha 2018.

During the on-site visit to Curaçao, Dr. Arocha held discussions with officers at the Department of Fisheries Agriculture and Fisheries Management (AVB) (which falls under the Ministry of Health, Environment and Nature) which 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 for large pelagic species 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 coastal pelagic fishes, mainly dolphinfish-DOL, and what they call blue marlin; later (recent times) when fishers became experienced and technology increased, fishers started to use oil-tankers as fish aggregating devices (oil-tanker FADs) targeting yellowfin tuna and blackfin tuna, as well as wahoo. It seems that they also catch billfishes and sharks, but due to the low price of those species in the local markets, fishermen avoid them. Unfortunately, not consistent data is consistently has been recorded. Due to the fact that the tankers came from Venezuela this type of fisheries is almost nihil, because of the Venezuelan situation there are no tankers coming to Curaçao.

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

- Areas of potential strategic investment

Curaçao has the basis for data collection but is very limited on trained personnel at the Ministry of Health, Environment and Nature. Thus, capacity building in the fishery collection of data from the large pelagic artisanal fishery could prove beneficial for ICCAT. Therefore, potential investment could be directed at a data collection program on large pelagic species of interest to ICCAT. Initially, the focus would be one of the two main ports where ICCAT species are landed, by training fishery data collectors for large pelagic species (specifically ICCAT species of interest), most specifically in species ID and effort data collection, particularly in the use of oil-tankers as FADs, as well as the design of port sampling schemes for artisanal fisheries. To improve data collection at 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 2023.

- New fisheries ordinance

A new fisheries ordinance has been developed by Curaçao in 2016 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. Fisheries Authority of Curaçao continue to apply mentioned laws and decrees until this new fisheries ordinance of 2016 is approved by the Parliament of Curaçao.- Reporting of sharks and billfishes

- 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, established 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 sharks reporting a shark protection plan has been made which is now in implementation in Curaçao and the different other islands of the former Netherlands Antilles ².

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

Table 1. Total catches of tuna (in MT) for the years 2020, 2021 and 2022.

	<i>Yellowfin</i>	<i>Skipjack</i>	<i>Big Eye</i>	<i>Other tuna like</i>	<i>Total</i>
2020	9,081	10,022	1,519	1,073	21,695
2021	7,795	12,844	1,758	2,122	24,521
2022	1,877	279	181	12	2,349

² Shark protection plan for the Dutch Caribbean EEZ

I.J.M. van Beek, A.O. Debrot, P.A. Walker^{1,2}, I. Kingma²
Report number C209/13

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

SUMMARY

The allocated quota of BFT for Egypt for the fishing season 2023 is 513 t, the adjusted quota 507.87 t, as Egypt has assigned 1% of its total quota for by-catch, where Egypt did not expect any by-catch recorded for this season similar to the previous years. Egypt didn't engage in the BFT fishing season for 2023 due to the transferred amount of 440.79 t from the Egyptian fishing vessel "GOLOVIK" and amount of 67.08 t from the Egyptian fishing vessel "Safinat Nooh" to Türkiye (area Mediterranean - international waters such as from the area between Türkiye-Cyprus and other territories in international areas), quota distributed to the Turkish tuna fishing vessels show in Table 1. Egypt has recorded tuna-like species in 2021, approximately 12 tons of Swordfish, 959 t of Little Tunny, 622 t of Albacore, and 999 t of Scomberomorus spp (Table 2). According to the yearly statistical book 2021 published by the Lakes and Fish Resources Protection and Development Agency "LFRPDA", tuna and tuna-like species, mainly Scomberomorus spp and Euthynnus alletteratus, were caught by purse seiners, long-liners and trammel net nets fishing vessels in coastal fisheries within the territorial waters. The total catch of tuna-like species, from 2017- 2021 was (2513.000 t - 2592.000 t) respectively (Table 2). Egyptian regulations prohibit catching and trading of sharks and sea turtles.

RÉSUMÉ

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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 2021 was shown in (**Table 3**) summed of 50384 t which representing 2.52 % 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 3193 machinery fishing vessels with engines, more than 50 up to 1000 HP, using different fishing gears: 894 trawlers, 245 purse seiners, 1209 long liner and 845 trammel net, gillnets. As shown in (**Table 4**).

1.1 Tuna fisheries information

The Egyptian tuna vessels authorized to fish for BFT were only two fishing vessels, from 2013 to 2017, 1 vessel from 2018 to 2021 and became two from 2022 up till now (Table 5). Egypt didn't engage in the BFT fishing season for 2023 due to the transferred amount of 440.79 t from the Egyptian fishing vessel "GOLOVIK" and amount of 67.08 t from the Egyptian fishing vessel "Safinat Nooh" to Turkiye (area Mediterranean - international waters such as from the area between Turkey-Cyprus and other territories in international areas), quota distributed to the Turkish tuna fishing vessels as A total amount 507.87 t.

The landing and export of BFT or its product are prohibited since Egypt transferred an amount of 507.87 t to Turkiye.

1.2 Tuna-like species vessels

According to the yearly fish statistical book 2021, the Albacore catch was 622 T caught by artisanal fishing boats, table no.1. Also, it has been noticed that Egypt has recorded Tuna-like species in 2021 as swordfish approximately 12 tons, little tunny 959 T, and 999 T. *Scomberomorus spp*. (**Table 2**).

1.3 Sharks and sea turtles

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

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

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Scientific research

Our scientific researcher in collaboration with LFRPDA conduct a research program to monitor ALB catch in the Mediterranean Sea on the longline and trawler vessels where some BFT bycatch sighted approximately not exceeded a total amount not exceeded 1 ton, where the individual fish in the by catch not exceeded 50 kg for 1 fish as.

2.2 Statistics

Lakes and Fish Resources Protection and Development Agency (LFRPDA) is officially responsible for overall fishery data collection. There is statistical evidence that its capacity improved during the preceding years in cooperation with FAO- East-Med project that helped in terms of data collection on capacity building, catch & effort, by-catch and fisheries landing. Furthermore, LFRPDA in collaboration with GFCM under the umbrella of GFCM-Mid Term Strategy 2017-2020 had conducted more activities regarding capacity building and discard data collection. large pelagic data and local marketing data are collected regularly (daily, monthly and annually) by LFRPDA and published in a statistical book, including the statistical data of the fisheries production from the Mediterranean Sea.

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

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

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2023-07-27		
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2023-07-27		
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2023-07-27		
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2023-07-27		
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	No		Not applicable – no direct catch has been done by Egypt 2023	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No		Not applicable - Egypt doesn't conduct any Tagging program	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		Not applicable - Egypt doesn't conduct any Tagging program	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes			
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	Yes			
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes			
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes			
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Yes			
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Yes			
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S:BFT02	Yes			
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes			
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on W-BFT	Yes			
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes			
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes			

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	Yes			
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes			
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	Yes			
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes			
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes			
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes			
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes			
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	Yes			
S:ALB01	Age at maturity	Yes			
S:ALB02	Habitat	Yes			
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	Yes			
S:ALB04	CPUE series	Yes			
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	Yes			
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes			
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes			
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes			
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes			
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes			
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	Yes			
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	Yes			
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	Yes			

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	Yes			
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes			
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes			
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Yes			
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes			
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes			

Part II (Management implementation)

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

3.1 Data and minimum size

Egypt didn't engage in the BFT fishing season for 2023 due to the transferred amount of 507.87 t to Turkiye.

3.2 Measures relating to individual species

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

Egypt has fully implemented the ICCAT Recommendation 10-09 on the by-catch of sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries, so LFRPDA is working with provision of the executive regulation for the law No. 146/2021 issued by the prime ministerial decree No. 706/2023 which stated in article 30 "it's prohibiting that any fishing for sea turtles". Article 31 stated "fishing vessels should follow the measures set by LFRPDA for the conservation of sea turtles and marine mammals and to mitigate the effect of by catch" and in article 32 which stated that "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 – SECTION 3 – REPORTING SUMMARY

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

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

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

According to the law no. 146/2021 for issuing Lakes and Fish Resources Protection and Development Agency (LFRPDA) under the supervision of Prime Minister Office the sector faces many difficulties due to the recently issued of executive regulations in late February 2023 which not fully implemented yet since when it will be fully implemented it will in turn strengthen our management measures for the entire sector.

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

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

Table 1. Quota Transfer details.

VESSEL NAME	ICCAT NUMBER	QUOTA ALLOCATION KGS
TUNCAY SAGUN 2	AT000TUR00455	85.000
KORKMAZLAR BALIKÇILIK	ATO00TURO7905	87.000
BOZOĞLU KARDEŞLER 3	ATO00TURO7936	136.000
AVCI BABA	ATO00TUR00375	132.790
TUNCAY SAGUN 7	AT 000TUR07658	67.080
TOTAL		507.87

Table 2. Total landing of tuna like species (ICCAT Species).

SPECIES					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<i>Scomberomorus</i> spp	1019	1017	696	595	999
Little tunny (=Atl.blackskipj) <i>Euthynnus alletteratus</i>	1094	1003	1006	1071	959
Swordfish	4.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	12
Albacore	396	429	278	316	622
TOTAL landing of tuna like species (ICCAT species)	2513.000	2453.000	1985.000	1986.000	2592.000
Total No of fishing units	3157	3158	3082	2656	3193

Table 3. Production from Mediterranean Sea by spp.

<i>Com. Name / Year</i>	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Swordfish	12	4	5	4	4	-
Black barred halfbeak	0	0	0	-	1	-
Octopus	287	282	389	384	289	138
Cartilagenous fish nei	1050	881	1037	1292	1375	1300
Greater amberjack	131	126	11	4	-	-
Anchovy & Small sardine	4718	4962	4491	4570	3448	2657
Blue runner	797	825	714	655	720	600
Red mullets	608	549	642	1152	989	881
Spinefeet	612	705	692	828	968	742
Purple-spotted bigeye	26	35	48	78	-	-
Little Tunny	959	1071	1006	1003	1094	901
Albacore	622	316	278	429	396	77
Atlantic Bluefin Tuna	327	122	266	181	124	115
Squirrelfish	3	2	2	4	-	-
Shrimp	6270	5462	4666	5610	8068	6432
Deep Sea Red Shrimp	650	605	475	845	979	757
Narrow-Bared Spanish Mackerel	999	595	696	1017	1019	895
Gilthead seabream	457	404	440	337	367	344
Annular Seabream	122	251	311	369	496	555
Common Cuttlefish	1858	1876	1593	2039	1515	1452
Sardinellas nei	7854	6806	6557	8902	8580	9147
Largehead hairtail	2551	2627	2005	2004	1889	1508
Med. horse mackerel	594	484	400	446	504	680
Striped piggy	261	60	75	301	292	7
White seabream	395	366	343	405	406	455
Chub Mackerel	519	604	634	606	650	871
Red Sea mantis shrimp	276	376	427	799	490	455
Threadfin Breams	638	672	764	623	864	744
Grey Mullet	1190	1329	1183	1444	1559	1767
Rainbow Wrasse	124	129	74	82	-	-
Common Pandora	239	254	327	372	469	492
Pompano	5	6	10	9	-	-
Grey gurnard	462	629	695	720	596	452
European seabass	145	258	243	296	272	314
Marine molluscs nei	3271	4019	3570	4087	4171	4141
Blue Swimming Crab	4358	3688	3066	3275	3892	2790
Squid	29	19	29	7	-	-
Filefish	0	0	5	8	-	-
Atlantic mackerel	0	0	0	1	8	-
Jacks	4	0	2	5	-	66
Meagre	899	994	823	929	651	690
Red porgy	491	520	486	615	541	609
European Barrudas	527	469	615	573	521	583
Brushtooth lizardfish	763	590	653	694	682	608
Bogue	995	1022	1471	1542	1820	2150
Sole, common	784	663	544	653	689	655
Bluefish	325	382	391	445	470	444
Shrimp Scad	0	0	0	-	83	-
European hake	494	455	459	677	270	-
Spotted Seabass	248	339	294	421	312	378
Groupers nei	251	379	390	448	438	413
Others	1135	2784	3723	4540	5955	5699
Total	50384	49896	48018	56730	58926	53964

Table 4. Number of motorized vessels according to HP.

<i>Horse power</i>	<i>Trawling</i>	<i>Purse seine</i>	<i>Long line</i>	<i>Trammel net</i>
< 10	1	0	18	15
10 to 20	0	0	17	85
21 to 30	1	0	3	31
31 to 50	3	0	127	537
51 to 100	37	16	1031	164
101 to 150	118	47	9	13
151 to 200	297	38	0	0
201 to 250	223	28	2	0
251 to 300	17	10	0	0
301 to 400	11	36	0	0
401 to 500	91	52	2	0
501 to 600	58	8	0	0
601 to 700	19	3	0	0
701 to 800	20	4	0	0
> 800	16	3	0	1
Total	894	245	1209	845

Table 5. Assigned quota and fishing vessels for Egypt.

<i>Year / metric tons (t)</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
BFT. Assigned Quota	99.67	123.670	181.00	263.340	326.7	326.7	326.7	507.87
No. Authorized vessels	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2
BFT. Catch	99.33	123.669	180.999	263.340	122.080	326.7	67.08	0

**ANNUAL REPORT OF EL SALVADOR
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU SALVADOR
INFORME ANUAL DE EL 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 pequeño territorio de 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 permitiendo un desarrollo económico de este rubro. 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”. Las pesquerías de El Salvador en el Atlántico se realizan con pesca de cerco. Durante el año 2022, El Salvador ha cumplido con 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 22-01 para los atunes tropicales.

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 pequeño territorio de 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 permitiendo un desarrollo económico de este rubro. 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”. Las pesquerías de El Salvador en el Atlántico se realizan con pesca de cerco. Durante el año 2022, El Salvador ha cumplido con 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 22-01 para los atunes tropicales.

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 pequeño territorio de 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 permitiendo un desarrollo económico de este rubro. 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”. Las pesquerías de El Salvador en el Atlántico se realizan con pesca de cerco. Durante el año 2022, El Salvador ha cumplido con 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 22-01 para los atunes tropicales.

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 de cerco y las especies objetivos son los atunes tropicales.

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

La verificación de la información colectada se realiza en el Centro de Seguimiento y Control Satelital (CSCS) del CENDEPESCA, así como la colecta de las actas de descarga auditadas por aduanas, y las facturas de venta del atún que facilitan los armadores y que son validadas por el Banco Central de Reserva. Los datos que se ofrecen cubren el 100% de las actividades de pesca en la zona de la Comisión.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

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

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

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:GEN01	Informes anuales (científico)	Sí	2023-07-24	Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA #406.	
S:GEN02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	Sí	2023-07-24	Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA #406.	
S:GEN03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	Sí	2023-07-24	Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA #406.	
S:GEN04	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CE)	Sí	2023-07-24	Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA #406.	
S:GEN05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	Sí	2023-07-24	Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA #406.	
S:GEN06	Estimaciones de captura por talla (T2CS)	Sí	2023-07-24	Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA #406.	
S:GEN07	Prospecciones de mercado científico (inventarios)	No		No Aplica. No se ha enviado formularios en razón que El Salvador no tuvo ninguna actividad relacionada con mercado en el año 2022.	
S:GEN08	Declaración de mercado convencional (mercado/recuperación)	No		No Aplica. No se ha enviado formularios en razón que El Salvador no tuvo ninguna actividad relacionada con mercado en el año 2022.	
S:GEN09	Declaración de mercado electrónico (mercado/recuperación)	No		No Aplica. No se ha enviado formularios en razón que El Salvador no tuvo ninguna actividad relacionada con mercado en el año 2022.	

N° Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:GEN10	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos	Sí	2023-07-24	Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA #406.	
S:GEN11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14.	Sí	2023-07-24	Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA #406. Los buques salvadoreños tienen cobertura del 100% con observadores durante los viajes de pesca. Todos los observadores pertenecen al programa Sea Eye, estos son asignados por Sea Eye.	
S:GEN12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	No		No aplica para El Salvador por no tener interacciones con Sargassum pelágico.	
S:GEN13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No		No aplica para El Salvador, en razón que no posee buques palangreros y no realiza pesca en el Mediterráneo.	
S:BFT02	Procedimientos y resultados de las cámaras estereoscópicas O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo	No		No Aplica. El Salvador no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
S:BFT03	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas resultantes de S:BFT02	No		No Aplica. El Salvador no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
S:BFT04	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas internos de observadores (BFT)	No		No Aplica. El Salvador no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
S:BFT05	Detalles de los programas de investigación sobre W_BFT	No		No Aplica. El Salvador no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
S:BFT06	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No		No Aplica. El Salvador no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
S:BFT07	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No		No Aplica. El Salvador no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
S:BFT09	Informe de actividades científicas de los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	No		No Aplica. El Salvador no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
S:TRO02	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto ecológico).	Sí	2023-01-26	Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA #0044.	

N° Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:TRO03	Tarea 3 - Información sobre DCP (tropicales)(mes, cuadrículas estadísticas de 1°x1°, tipo de DCP, etc)	Sí	2023-07-24	Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA #406.	
S:TRO04	Tarea 3 - Datos de buques de apoyo en las pesquerías tropicales (PS/BB)	Sí	2023-07-24	Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA #406.	
S:TRO05	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos (tropicales)	Sí	2023-07-24	Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA #406.	
S:TRO10	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	Sí	2023-07-24	El Salvador tiene un programa de observadores científicos, con un 100% de cobertura de la actividad de pesca por observadores humanos.	
S:TRO06	Tarea 3 - Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto (tropicales)	Sí	2023-07-24	Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA #406.	
S:TRO07	Datos históricos de lances sobre DCP tal y como requiere el SCRS (captura y esfuerzo de Tarea 2)	Sí	2023-07-24	Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA #406.	
S:ALB01	Edad de madurez	No		No aplica. El Salvador no captura atún blanco.	
S:ALB02	Hábitat	No		No aplica. El Salvador no captura atún blanco.	
S:ALB03	Impacto de las pesquerías de palangre en términos de composición de la captura	No		No aplica. El Salvador no captura atún blanco.	
S:ALB04	Series de CPUE	No		No aplica. El Salvador no captura atún blanco.	
S:ALB05	Estimación mensual de la proporción de reproductores y reclutas en las capturas	No		No aplica. El Salvador no captura atún blanco.	
S:BIL03	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto	Sí	2023-09-05	2023-09-05. Enviado mediante correo electrónico a info@iccat.int.	
S:BIL04	Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala	No		No Aplica. El Salvador no posee pesquerías artesanales o de pequeña escala en la zona del convenio.	
S:BIL05	Resultados de los ensayos del seguimiento electrónico para BIL	No		No aplica. El Salvador no ha desarrollado ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL.	
S:SHK01	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	No		No Aplica. El Salvador no posee pesquería dirigida a los tiburones en la zona de ICCAT ni pesquerías costeras en esa zona.	
S:SHK02	Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso	No		No aplica. El Salvador no posee pesquería dirigida a los tiburones en la zona de ICCAT.	

N° Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:SHK03	Información sobre tintorera	No		No aplica. El Salvador no posee pesquería dirigida a los tiburones en la zona de ICCAT.	
S:SHK04	Cantidad de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes de peces muertos y las liberaciones de peces vivos y metodología estadística utilizada para calcular dichos descartes/liberaciones.	No		No aplica. El Salvador no posee pesquería dirigida a los tiburones en la zona de ICCAT ni hubo interacción con marrajo dientuso.	
S:SHK05	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes de ejemplares muertos y las liberaciones de ejemplares vivos.	No		No fishing activities catching South Atlantic shortfin mako (SMA-S).	
S:SHK06	Información sobre programas de recopilación de datos de pesquerías artesanales/de pequeña escala	No		No fishing activities catching South Atlantic shortfin mako (SMA-S).	
S:BYC01	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	No		El Salvador no posee guía propia de identificación de especies de la zona del Convenio. Se utilizan las guías que posee el programa de observadores que aborda sus buques.	
S:BYC02	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	Sí	2023-07-24	Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA #406.	
S:BYC03	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	No		No Aplica. El Salvador no tiene embarcaciones palangreras.	
S:BYC04	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	No		No aplica en razón que El Salvador no posee pesquerías artesanales en la zona del Convenio.	
S:BYC05	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente	Sí		El Salvador en coordinación con el armador, ejecuta las acciones de mitigación en el manejo de la captura fortuita de tiburones y mantas, conocido como velcro de eslinga y parrilla para liberación de masntas, desarrollado por AZTI.	

Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación)

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

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

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Informes anuales	Sí	2023-09-05	2023-09-05. Se ha enviado mediante el sistema IOMS.	
	M:GEN02	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Sí	2023-09-05	2023-08-25. Se ha enviado mediante sistema IOMS.	
	M:GEN03	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	Sí	2023-08-15	2023-08-15. Fueron notificados mediante correo electrónico a info@iccat.int.	
	M:GEN04	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No		No aplica. El Salvador no posee buques fletados.	
	M:GEN05	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No		No aplica. El Salvador no posee buques fletados.	
	M:GEN06a	Informes de transbordo en el mar	No		No aplica. El Salvador no desarrolla transbordos en el mar.	
	M:GEN06b	Informes de transbordo en puerto	Sí	2023-09-05	2023-09-05. Enviada mediante correo electrónico a info@iccat.int.	
	M:GEN07	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No		No aplica. El Salvador no desarrolla transbordos en el mar.	
	M:GEN08	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	No		No aplica, El Salvador no posee buques receptores de transbordo de túnidos. Sin embargo, cuando un buque pesquero salvadoreño va a transbordar, se asegura que el barco receptor esté inscrito en ICCAT.	
M:GEN09	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente)	No		No aplica, El Salvador no posee ningún buque palangrero.		

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN10a	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	No		No ha habido cambios en los puntos de contacto. se mantiene ana.galdamez@mag.go.sv.	
	M:GEN10b	Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria	No		No ha habido cambios en los puntos de contacto. se mantiene ana.galdamez@mag.go.sv.	
	M:GEN11	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	No		No ha habido cambios en los puertos designados.	
	M:GEN12	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No		No ha habido cambios en el periodo de notificación.	
	M:GEN13	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	No		No aplica. El Salvador no ha emitido resolución denegatoria de entrada o uso de puerto a buques relacionados con la actividad pesquera ordenada por ICCAT.	
	M:GEN14	Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable)	No		No aplica. El Salvador no ha efectuado hallazgos por incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones por buques relacionados con la actividad pesquera ordenada por ICCAT.	
	M:GEN15	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No		No aplica. No se han descubierto potenciales o presuntas infracciones.	
	M:GEN16	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	Sí	2022-11-04	Primera respuesta fecha 2022-11-04 Ref. nota CENDEPESCA #594 y respuesta final enviada el 2023-05-30 mediante nota ref. CENDEPESCA #294.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN17	Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación.	No		No aplica, en razón que a la fecha El Salvador no ha establecido ningún acuerdo bilateral para la inspección en puerto.	
	M:GEN18	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No		Esta CPC no participa en ningún acuerdo de acceso con otras Partes o empresas privadas.	
	M:GEN19	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No		El Salvador no participa en ningún acuerdo de acceso con otras Partes o empresas privadas.	
	M:GEN20	Lista de buques con una LOA de 20 m o superior	Sí	2023-09-05	No hay cambios para este año de la lista de buques de El Salvador, cuatro buques cerqueros que pescaron en 2022: AT000SLV00001 <i>MONTEROCIO</i> AT000SLV00002 <i>MONTELAPE</i> AT000SLV00004 <i>MONTEFRISA NUEVE</i> AT000SLV00005 MONTECELO y el AT000SLV00006 denominado <i>GOLFO DE FONSECA</i> opera como buque de apoyo en la pesca de túnidos tropicales desde diciembre de 2020.	
	M:GEN21	Informe de revisión de acciones internas	No		No ha habido cambios desde la última presentación por parte de esta CPC.	
	M:GEN23	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No		No aplica, El Salvador no realiza pesca deportiva o de recreo en la zona de ICCAT.	
	M:GEN24	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU	No		No aplica, ningún buque salvadoreño ha estado implicado en actividades de pesca INDNR.	
	M:GEN25	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	No		No aplica, ningún buque salvadoreño ha estado implicado en actividades de pesca INDNR.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN26	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	Sí	2023-03-29	Envío por correo el 2023-03-29.	
	M:GEN27	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No		Esta CPC no tiene información que comunicar sobre supuestos incumplimientos de las medidas de ICCAT.	
	M:GEN28	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	Sí	2023-05-30	Correspondencia sobre dictamen final sobre posibles incumplimientos, Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA #294 fecha 2023-05-30.	
	M:GEN29	Avistamientos de buques	No		No aplica, El Salvador no tuvo avistamientos que reportar.	
	M:GEN30	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No		No aplica, El Salvador no recibió informes de avistamientos.	
	M:GEN31	Autoridad nacional responsable de la inspección en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo, según proceda, y/o Autoridad nacional responsable de la almadraba y las actividades de cría de atún rojo	No		No aplica, El Salvador no realiza inspecciones en el mar a buques pesqueros en área del Convenio. La única institución que realiza inspecciones a embarcaciones es la Fuerza Naval, dependencia del Ministerio de la Defensa Nacional.	
	M:GEN32	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	No		No aplica. El Salvador no ha participado en el programa voluntario.	
	M:GEN33	Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	No		No aplica. El Salvador no ha participado en el programa voluntario.	
	M:GEN34	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	No		No aplica, El Salvador no ha tenido ningún caso de embarcación enlistada en pesca INDNR.	
	M:GEN35	Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para rescate de observadores	No		No aplica, La flota de El Salvador no está sujeta al ROP.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN36	Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada	No		No aplica, La flota de El Salvador no está sujeta al ROP.	
	M:GEN37	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados	No		No Aplica. No se ha registrado pérdida de artes de pesca.	
	M:GEN38	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados	No		No Aplica. No se ha registrado pérdida de artes de pesca.	
	M:GEN39	Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional)	Sí	2023-09-05	ANA MARLENE GALDAMEZ ana.galdamez@mag.gob.sv.	
	M:GEN40	Declaración de suministro	No		No aplica. El Salvador no tiene buques de transporte que presten servicios de suministro.	
	M:GEN41	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas contra nacionales implicados en actividades IUU	No		No se emprendieron acciones contra los nacionales implicados en actividades IUU.	
ATÚN ROJO	M:BFT01	Granjas de atún rojo	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT02	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT03	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT04	Informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT05	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT07	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT08	Plan de capacidad de cría	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT09	Modificaciones al plan de pesca	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT10	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 21-08	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT11	Capturas de atún rojo de 2022	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT12	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT13	Otros buques de atún rojo	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT14	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT15	Mensajes VMS	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT16	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT17	Lista de buques de inspección	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT18	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT20	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT21	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT22	Informes quincenales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT23	Informes de capturas mensuales de atún rojo	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT24	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT25	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de todos los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT27	Informe anual BCD	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT28	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT29	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT30	Legislación para el BCD	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT31	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT32	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo, pero que se sabe o que se supone que han capturado atún rojo del este	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT33	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT34	Controles aleatorios	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT35	Autoridad nacional y puntos de contacto responsables del buque de transformación que participa en el proyecto piloto de REM	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
ESPECIES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	Sí	2023-09-05	No hay cambios para este año de la lista de buques de El Salvador, cuatro buques cerqueros que pescaron en 2022: AT000SLV00001 <i>MONTEROCIO</i> AT000SLV00002 <i>MONTELAPE</i> AT000SLV00004 <i>MONTEFRISA NUEVE</i> AT000SLV00005 <i>MONTECELO</i> y el AT000SLV00006 denominado <i>GOLFO DE FONSECA</i> opera como buque de apoyo en la pesca de túnidos tropicales desde diciembre de 2020	
	M:TRO02	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	Sí	2023-07-24	2023-07-24 mediante Ref. oficio CENDEPESCA #406.	
	M:TRO03	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No		No Aplica. No hubo informes que motivaran investigaciones de actividades IUU.	
	M:TRO06	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	Sí	2023-03-29	Formulario enviado mediante correo electrónico en fecha 2023-03-29.	
	M:TRO07	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No		No ha habido cambios desde la última presentación por parte de esta CPC.	
	M:TRO09	Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	Sí	2022-04-26	Se envió el primer informe el 2022-04-26.	
	M:TRO10	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S25).	Sí	2023-01-26	Ref. oficio CENDEPESCA #044.	
	M:TRO11	Declaración/plan de pesca/capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	Sí	2023-01-26	Ref. Oficio CENDEPESCA #044.	
	M:TRO13	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Sí	2022-02-28	12 informes mensuales, mediante formulario CP50-TROP-MQcRp.	
	M:TRO14	Capturas semanales de patudo	Sí	2022-11-29	Se enviaron reportes para 8 semanas.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:TRO15	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad del límite de captura de patudo	No		No aplica. El Salvador no utilizó la totalidad del límite de captura.	
	M:TRO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales	No		No aplica. El Salvador no permitió captura fortuita de túnidos tropicales a buques no autorizados a pescar túnidos tropicales.	
	M:TRO18	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la M:TRO17	No		No aplica. El Salvador no permitió captura fortuita de túnidos tropicales a buques no autorizados a pescar túnidos tropicales.	
PEZ ESPADA	M:SWO01	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No		No aplica. El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.	
	M:SWO02	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No		No aplica. El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.	
	M:SWO03	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		No aplica. El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.	
	M:SWO04	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		No aplica. El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.	
	M:SWO05	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No		No aplica. El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT y no tiene actividad con arpón ni palangre.	
	M:SWO06	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	No		No aplica. El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.	
	M:SWO07	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	No		No aplica. El Salvador no captura ni pretende desarrollar captura de SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.	
	M:SWO10	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	No		No Aplica. El Salvador no tiene puertos autorizados para SWO MED.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:SWO11	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		No Aplica. El Salvador no captura SWO MED.	
	M:SWO12	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	No		No aplica. El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.	
	M:SWO13	Lista de buques de inspección	No		No aplica. El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.	
	M:SWO14	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No		No aplica. El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.	
	M:SWO15	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20m o + para pez espada del norte	No		No aplica. El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.	
	M:SWO16	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	No		No aplica. El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.	
	M:SWO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	No		No aplica. El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.	
	M:SWO18	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	No		No aplica. El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.	
	M:SWO19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No		No aplica. El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.	
	M:SWO20	Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		No aplica. El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.	
ATÚN BLANCO	M:ALB03	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		No aplica. El Salvador no captura ALB entre sus especies objetivos.	
	M:ALB04	Autorización específica para buque con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	No		No aplica. El Salvador no captura ALB entre sus especies objetivos.	
	M:ALB05	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	No		No aplica. El Salvador no captura ALB entre sus especies objetivos.	
	M:ALB06	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	No		No aplica. El Salvador no captura ALB entre sus especies objetivos.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:ALB07	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	No		No aplica. El Salvador no captura ALB entre sus especies objetivos.	
	M:ALB08	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		No aplica. El Salvador no captura ALB entre sus especies objetivos.	
MARLINES	M:BIL01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 19-05 y 16-11.	Sí	2023-09-05	2023-09-05 se envió por correo electrónico a info@iccat.int.	
	M:BIL04	Exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías	No		No aplica. El Salvador no es CPC costera.	
	M:BIL05	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL	No		No aplica. El Salvador no ha realizado ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL.	
TIBURONES	M:SHK05	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	Sí	2023-09-05	2023-09-05. enviada por correo electrónico a info@iccat.int.	
	M:SHK08	Desembarques mensuales de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte y sur	No		No aplica. El Salvador no dirige pesca hacia el marrajo dientuso Atlántico norte.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
OTRAS ESPECIES / CAPTURA FORTUITA	M:BYC01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7, tal y como fue enmendada por la Rec. 13-11 / Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 22-12, párrs. 1, 2, 4, 5 y 8, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	Sí	2023-09-05	2023-09-05. El Salvador posee cobertura de observadores a bordo del 100% de sus viajes, habilitados para recopilar la información de interacciones. A pesar de que no existen interacciones con tortugas marinas relevantes, se posee un código de buenas prácticas para el manejo de capturas incidentales. Adicionalmente, existe convenio con la organización AZTI, para la evaluación del desempeño en la ejecución de las buenas prácticas y no se han recibido hallazgos de incumplimiento u observaciones negativas	
	M:BYC02	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No		No aplica. Los buques salvadoreños no tuvieron interacción con aves marinas en 2022.	
	M:BYC03	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	Sí	2023-09-05	2023-09-05. Se posee un código de buenas prácticas para el manejo de capturas incidentales, cuya ejecución es evaluación es evaluada por AZTI, para la evaluación del desempeño en la ejecución de las buenas prácticas.	
MISCELÁ-NEA	M:SDP01	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	No		No aplica. El Salvador no ha desarrollado programas piloto de documentación electrónica.	
	M:MIX01	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	No		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

Para verificar el cumplimiento y la aplicación de las de medidas de conservación y ordenación de la ICCAT; CENDEPESCA da un 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; se cuenta con un “Reglamento del Sistema de seguimiento y control satelital de embarcaciones”, instrumento legal para combatir contra la pesca ilegal, no declarada y no reglamentada, lo cual permite contar con un sistema de seguimiento electrónico que permite un control de las embarcaciones de pesca industrial de El Salvador.

Asimismo, la Ley General de Ordenación y Promoción de Pesca y Acuicultura y su reglamento, poseen disposiciones de obligatorio cumplimiento y dispone de sanciones para evitar los incumplimientos.

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 de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT y se han cumplido con los tiempos estipulados para el envío de los requisitos a la Secretaria de ICCAT.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA GUINÉE ÉQUATORIAL
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. Últimamente, la Pesquería Industrial de Cerco, es desarrollada por los Armadores Españoles y un senegalés que gozaban de Licencias de Pesca Atunera. Actualmente (Periodo 2022-2023) la otorgación de las Licencias Atuneras está paralizada temporalmente por el Gobierno. A nivel de las investigaciones, el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos todavía sigue ejecutando algunos componentes del Proyecto UTF/EQG/005/EQG sobre la Evaluación de los Recursos Pesqueros Marinos de nuestra Zona Económica Exclusiva como: El censo de pescadores artesanales, embarcaciones, etc. 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 está en curso.

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. Últimamente, la Pesquería Industrial de Cerco, es desarrollada por los Armadores Españoles y un senegalés que gozaban de Licencias de Pesca Atunera. Actualmente (Periodo 2022-2023) la otorgación de las Licencias Atuneras está paralizada temporalmente por el Gobierno. A nivel de las investigaciones, el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos todavía sigue ejecutando algunos componentes del Proyecto UTF/EQG/005/EQG sobre la Evaluación de los Recursos Pesqueros Marinos de nuestra Zona Económica Exclusiva como: El censo de pescadores artesanales, embarcaciones, etc. 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 está en curso.

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. Últimamente, la Pesquería Industrial de Cerco, es desarrollada por los Armadores Españoles y un senegalés que gozaban de Licencias de Pesca Atunera. Actualmente (Periodo 2022-2023) la otorgación de las Licencias Atuneras está paralizada temporalmente por el Gobierno. A nivel de las investigaciones, el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos todavía sigue ejecutando algunos componentes del Proyecto UTF/EQG/005/EQG sobre la Evaluación de los Recursos Pesqueros Marinos de nuestra Zona Económica Exclusiva como: El censo de pescadores artesanales, embarcaciones, etc. 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 está en curso.

Parte I (Información sobre pesquería, investigación y estadísticas)

Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías

La República de Guinea Ecuatorial posee una Zona Económica Exclusiva (ZEE) de unos 314.000Km², con 644 km de costa, de total soberanía para fines de explotación de recursos 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 75.000Tn anuales hasta la fecha; aunque la capacidad actual se limita a una explotación de 4.000Tn, para una demanda anual de 20.000Tn. Pero según los resultados obtenidos en la Campaña Oceanográfica, como componente de la Evaluación de los Recursos Pesqueros, se había determinado un potencial de 91.000Toneladas de especies pelágicas y demersales.

Dicha Evaluación de Recursos Pesqueros está siendo ejecutando por 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. Los recursos disponibles son:

- 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 ejecutando 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-ecuatorianas son el Arrastre y el Cerco.

Las Empresas extranjeras, abonan al Estado de nuestro País, en concepto de pago de los Cánones o Licencias para efectuar la Pesca Industrial Marítima en su ZEE, según lo establecido por la nueva Ley de Pesca, nº 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.

Las especies predominantes que se suele registrar en las capturas de los grandes atuneros Cerqueros Congeladores cuando gozan de las Licencias Pesqueras: 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.

En estos momentos, no tenemos ningún barco atunero que pesca con nuestra Licencia; toda esa información, es para demostrar la transparencia en cuanto a la lucha contra la Pesca Ilegal, No Declarada y No Reglamentaria (IUU).

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

En las décadas de los años 60 a 80, se llevaron a cabo algunas Campañas de Investigación por la FAO, que permitieron hacerse una idea de la situación de los mismos en ese momento, en la conclusión de que se puede capturar en nuestros caladeros la cantidad de 74.150 t/año de pescado y productos pesqueros, entre ellos 55.000 t./año de Túnidos y especies afines. Según el Artículo 26, del Decreto Nº 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 algunas 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 cuenta con dos grandes proyectos: El Proyecto de Pesca y Transformación de Atún y Especies Afines en la Isla de Annobón, y el Proyecto de Apoyo al desarrollo de cadenas de valores en el Sector de la Pesca y la Acuicultura (PASPA) a nivel Nacional, que ya está en curso. También se sigue ejecutando algunos componentes del Proyecto UTF/EQG/005/EQG sobre la Evaluación de los Recursos Pesqueros Marinos de nuestra Zona Económica Exclusiva tales como: El censo de pescadores artesanales, embarcaciones, etc.

En cuanto a la Estadística, el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos, a través de las Delegaciones de pesca, tanto el de la Isla de Annobón como la Bata, están llevando a cabo la recopilación de los datos de la actividad pesquera. También el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos ha designado a agentes de colecta de datos estadísticos en los diferentes puntos de desembarques del país, gracias a esta gestión, muchos de ellos nos proporcionan los datos de las especies de interés de ICCAT, tales como el de Annobón donde se realiza la captura de los Túnidos y especies afines.

En las estadísticas, Guinea Ecuatorial sigue teniendo problemas en cuanto a las estadísticas pesqueras, ya que no dispone de una Flota Pesquera Nacional tanto atunera como la de otras especies, es decir, que el Sector Pesquero sigue sin ser potencializado industrialmente, pero el Gobierno ya catalogó al sector pesca como uno de los sectores pilares para la diversificación económica del País. Pese a esta situación, el Gobierno ha creado el Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas de Guinea Ecuatorial (INEGE), para mejorar el tema de las Estadísticas en el País.

Hasta la fecha, esta producción procede de la pequeña actividad de la Pesca Artesanal Marítima realizada por los pescadores artesanales de la Isla de Annobón.

La poca producción que remitimos en este año, ha sido principalmente causada porque, muchos de los que se dedicaban a la actividad de la pesca, están ya trabando en las Empresas que ejecutan las obras de infraestructuras turísticas y de producción, por ejemplo: La construcción de la fábrica de procesamiento de atún y especies afines que hace el Gobierno en la Provincia isleña de Annobón.

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

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:GEN01	Informes anuales (científico)	Sí	2023-07-04		2023-07-04
S:GEN02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	Sí			
S:GEN03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	Sí	2023-07-04		2023-07-04
S:GEN04	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CE)	Sí			
S:GEN05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	Sí			
S:GEN06	Estimaciones de captura por talla (T2CS)	Sí			
S:GEN07	Prospecciones de marcado científico (inventarios)	Sí			
S:GEN08	Declaración de marcado convencional (marcado/recuperación)	Sí			
S:GEN09	Declaración de marcado electrónico (marcado/recuperación)	Sí			
S:GEN10	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos	Sí			
S:GEN11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14.	Sí			
S:GEN12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	Sí			
S:GEN13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	Sí			
S:BFT02	Procedimientos y resultados de las cámaras estereoscópicas O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo	Sí			
S:BFT03	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas resultantes de S:BFT02	Sí			
S:BFT04	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas internos de observadores (BFT)	Sí			
S:BFT05	Detalles de los programas de investigación sobre W_BFT	Sí			
S:BFT06	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	Sí			

N° Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BFT07	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	Sí			
S:BFT09	Informe de actividades científicas de los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	Sí			
S:TRO02	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto ecológico).	Sí			
S:TRO03	Tarea 3 - Información sobre DCP (tropicales)(mes, cuadrículas estadísticas de 1°x1°, tipo de DCP, etc)	Sí			
S:TRO04	Tarea 3 - Datos de buques de apoyo en las pesquerías tropicales (PS/BB)	Sí			
S:TRO05	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos (tropicales)	Sí			
S:TRO10	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	Sí			
S:TRO06	Tarea 3 - Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto (tropicales)	Sí			
S:TRO07	Datos históricos de lances sobre DCP tal y como requiere el SCRS (captura y esfuerzo de Tarea 2)	Sí			
S:ALB01	Edad de madurez	Sí			
S:ALB02	Hábitat	Sí			
S:ALB03	Impacto de las pesquerías de palangre en términos de composición de la captura	Sí			
S:ALB04	Series de CPUE	Sí			
S:ALB05	Estimación mensual de la proporción de reproductores y reclutas en las capturas	Sí			
S:BIL03	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto	Sí			
S:BIL04	Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala	Sí			
S:BIL05	Resultados de los ensayos del seguimiento electrónico para BIL	Sí			
S:SHK01	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	Sí			
S:SHK02	Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso	Sí			

N° Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:SHK03	Información sobre tintorera	Sí			
S:SHK04	Cantidad de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes de peces muertos y las liberaciones de peces vivos y metodología estadística utilizada para calcular dichos descartes/liberaciones.	Sí			
S:SHK05	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes de ejemplares muertos y las liberaciones de ejemplares vivos.	Sí			
S:SHK06	Información sobre programas de recopilación de datos de pesquerías artesanales/de pequeña escala	Sí			
S:BYC01	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	Sí			
S:BYC02	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	Sí			
S:BYC03	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	Sí			
S:BYC04	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	Sí			
S:BYC05	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente	Sí			

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 por las dos Cámaras.

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 hace años atrás en la misma Ciudad.

Sección 4: Actividades y programas de inspección

A nivel de las actividades de inspección de los barcos pesqueros, actualmente todos los barcos pesqueros que el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos otorga Licencia de pesca, pasan por una previa inspección técnica en los puertos de Guinea Ecuatorial. El control a las actividades que llevan estos barcos pesqueros en nuestras aguas jurisdiccionales está a cargo de la Comandancia de la Marina, como responsable del control total de la Zona Económica Exclusiva (Z.E.E).

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

En la misma línea de las inspecciones, el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos sigue negociando con el Gobierno sobre la instalación de oficinas contenedores en los puertos para destinar a una brigada de control e inspección en los puertos para estar al corriente de todas las descargas de pescado y productos pesqueros en general, tanto congelados importados, así como frescos que se capturan en nuestros mares, dicha gestión se está cobrando un avance muy significativo. Pero en todo caso, los inspectores hacen turnos en los puertos y en los lugares de desembarque.

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

- Falta de un sistema estadístico fiable, ya que Guinea Ecuatorial no dispone de una flota atunera nacional, la poca captura de los Túnidos y especies afines que declaramos, proceden 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. Producción de los Túnidos y especies a fines durante el año 2022, procedente de las pesquerías de la Pesca Artesanal Marítima de Annobón.

Nº	Cód.	Especie	País	Modalidad de pesca	Puerto	Zona Faenada	Kg	Tn.
1	SKJ	Listado	Guinea E.	LL/Arrastre	Annobón	Annobón	704,4	0,7044
2	BET	Patudo	Guinea E.	LL/Arrastre	Annobón	Annobón	4.891,21	4,89121
3	YFT	Rabil	Guinea E.	LL/Arrastre	Annobón	Annobón	4.337,75	4,33775
4	WAH	Peto	Guinea E.	LL/Arrastre	Annobón	Annobón	5.322,5	5,3225
7	SAI	Pez Vela	Guinea E.	LL/Arrastre	Annobón	Annobón	3.293,3	3,2933
8	BON	Bonito	Guinea E.	LL/Arrastre	Annobón	Annobón	4.065,2	4,0652
9	BSH	Tiburón	Guinea E.	LL/Arrastre	Annobón	Annobón	92,3	0,0923
10	FRI	Melva	Guinea E.	LL/Arrastre	Annobón	Annobón	645,6	0,6456
11	LTA	Bacoreta	Guinea E.	LL/Arrastre	Annobón	Annobón	877,2	0,8772
13	GBA	Picuda	Guinea E.	LL/Arrastre	Annobón	Annobón	1.973,3	1,9733
Total							26.202,86	26,20286

**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 2022. The EU Member States with fleets actively fishing in the ICCAT Convention area in 2022 were the following: Croatia, Cyprus, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Portugal, and Spain. The EU fleet was composed of 3219 commercial vessels with a great diversity in terms of vessel length and fishing gears involved in the different fisheries. Fishing gears include purse seine, longline, pole-and-line, handline, mid-water trawl, troll, bait-boat, trap, harpoon, and sport and recreational fishing gears. The EU fleet operates in both the Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea. The main species and stocks regulated by ICCAT that are targeted or taken as by-catch by EU vessels are: Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna, Atlantic swordfish, Mediterranean swordfish, tropical tunas (skipjack, yellowfin and bigeye tunas), Atlantic albacore, Mediterranean albacore, blue and white marlins, sharks and small tuna species (bullet tuna, Atlantic bonito, frigate tuna, little tunny and dolphinfish). As in 2022, the total reported EU catches for the main species regulated by ICCAT in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea amounted to 209458 t, which represent an de/increase of 4.3% compared to 2021 (200775 t). The EU fishing patterns remained relatively consistent compared to previous years, with 48.4% of the 2022 catches corresponding to tropical tunas (yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack), 18.3% to commercial sharks and 14% to albacore tuna. Skipjack, blue shark, albacore tuna, yellowfin tuna, Bluefin tuna, swordfish and bigeye tuna continued to be the most important ICCAT fisheries resources exploited by the EU fishing fleet, in terms of volume. The EU continues to engage significant financial resources for the funding of studies and research activities in the context of the RFMOs to which it is a member, including in particular ICCAT. Research activities related to ICCAT fisheries are also carried out at national level by the EU Member States.

RÉSUMÉ

*This report presents the fishing activities performed by the EU fleet in the ICCAT Convention area in 2022. The EU Member States with fleets actively fishing in the ICCAT Convention area in 2022 were the following: Croatia, Cyprus, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Portugal, and Spain. The EU fleet was composed of 3219 commercial vessels with a great diversity in terms of vessel length and fishing gears involved in the different fisheries. Fishing gears include purse seine, longline, pole-and-line, handline, mid-water trawl, troll, bait-boat, trap, harpoon, and sport and recreational fishing gears. The EU fleet operates in both the Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea. The main species and stocks regulated by ICCAT that are targeted or taken as bycatch by the EU vessels are: Atlantic and Mediterranean Bluefin tuna, Atlantic swordfish, Mediterranean swordfish, tropical tunas (Skipjack, yellowfin and bigeye tunas), Atlantic albacore, Mediterranean albacore, blue and white marlins, sharks and small tuna species (bullet tuna, Atlantic bonito, frigate tuna, little tunny and dolphinfish). As n 2022, the total reported EU catches for the main species regulated by ICCAT in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea amounted to 209458 t (**Table 2**), which represent an de/increase of 4,3% compared to 2021 (200775 t). The EU fishing patterns remained relatively consistent compared to previous years, with 48,4 % of the 2022 catches corresponding to tropical tunas (yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack), 18,3 % to commercial sharks and 14 % to albacore tuna. Skipjack, blue shark, albacore tuna, yellowfin tuna, Bluefin tuna, swordfish and bigeye tuna continued to be the most important ICCAT fisheries resources exploited by the EU fishing fleet, in terms of volume. The EU continues to engage significant financial resources for the funding of studies and research activities in the context of the RFMOs to which it is a member, including in particular ICCAT. Research activities related to ICCAT fisheries are also carried out at national level by the EU Member States.*

RESUMEN

This report presents the fishing activities performed by the EU fleet in the ICCAT Convention area in 2022. The EU Member States with fleets actively fishing in the ICCAT Convention area in 2022 were the following: Croatia, Cyprus, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Portugal, and Spain. The EU fleet was composed of 3219 commercial vessels with a great diversity in terms of vessel length and fishing gears involved in the different fisheries. Fishing gears include purse seine, longline, pole-and-line, handline, mid-water trawl, troll, bait-boat, trap, harpoon, and

sport and recreational fishing gears. The EU fleet operates in both the Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea. The main species and stocks regulated by ICCAT that are targeted or taken as bycatch by the EU vessels are: Atlantic and Mediterranean Bluefin tuna, Atlantic swordfish, Mediterranean swordfish, tropical tunas (Skipjack, yellowfin and bigeye tunas), Atlantic albacore, Mediterranean albacore, blue and white marlins, sharks and small tuna species (bullet tuna, Atlantic bonito, frigate tuna, little tunny and dolphinfish). As in 2022, the total reported EU catches for the main species regulated by ICCAT in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea amounted to 209458 t (**Table 2**), which represent an increase of 4,3% compared to 2021 (200775 t). The EU fishing patterns remained relatively consistent compared to previous years, with 48,4 % of the 2022 catches corresponding to tropical tunas (yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack), 18,3 % to commercial sharks and 14 % to albacore tuna. Skipjack, blue shark, albacore tuna, yellowfin tuna, Bluefin tuna, swordfish and bigeye tuna continued to be the most important ICCAT fisheries resources exploited by the EU fishing fleet, in terms of volume. The EU continues to engage significant financial resources for the funding of studies and research activities in the context of the RFMOs to which it is a member, including in particular ICCAT. Research activities related to ICCAT fisheries are also carried out at national level by the EU Member States.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1.1 Description of the EU fleet and EU fishing activities¹

1.1.1 The EU fleet

The EU fleet is composed of around 3219 commercial fishing vessels. The total EU catches reported for the main species regulated by ICCAT in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea, where the EU fleet operates, amounted to 209458 t.

The main species and stocks regulated by ICCAT that are targeted by the EU vessels are: Atlantic and Mediterranean Bluefin Tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*, BFT), Atlantic (N-SWO & S-SWO) and Mediterranean (Med-SWO) swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*), tropical tunas (skipjack, *Katsuwonus pelamis*, SKJ; yellowfin tuna, *Thunnus albacares*, YFT; and bigeye tuna, *Thunnus obesus*, BET), Atlantic (N-ALB, S-ALB) and Mediterranean (MED-ALB) albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*). Several species are caught as by-catch, such as, blue marlin (*Makaira nigricans*, BUM), small tuna species such as, bonito (*Sarda sarda*), bullet tuna (*Auxis rochei*), frigate tuna (*Auxis thazard*), dolphinfish (*Coryphaena hippurus*), little tunny (*Euthynnus alletteratus*) and commercial sharks, in particular blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) and shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*). The report does not include figures related to other minor (in terms of volume) species.

The EU fishing patterns remained relatively consistent compared to previous years. SKJ (28 %), BSH (18 %), ALB (14 %), YFT (14 %), BFT (9 %), SWO (7 %) and BET (6 %), continued to be the most important resources exploited by the EU fishing fleet, in ICCAT, in terms of volume.

The EU fleet uses a wide range of fishing gears including purse seine, longline, pole-and-line, handline, mid-water trawl, troll, bait-boat, trap, harpoon, and sport and recreational fishing gears.

1.1.1.1 Fleets operating in both Atlantic and Mediterranean

EU France

France presents a great diversity of active vessels and fleets of very particular characteristics involved every year in the fishing of some sensitive and emblematic ICCAT stocks: Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Bluefin tuna, Northern Atlantic albacore, Mediterranean and Northern Atlantic swordfish, and Tropical tunas (skipjack, yellowfin, and bigeye tuna) in West Africa and in the Gulf of Guinea. The French fleet uses a wide range of métiers: purse seine, longline, pole-and-line, handline, trawls, nets, and sport or recreational fishing gears.

¹ The data used for the elaboration of this report are provisional and might be subject to revisions.

This diversity constitutes a concrete challenge in faithfully reporting on such variety, namely through Task 1 and 2 data, but also information on by-catches, interactions with associated species, composition of the fleets, etc. Despite the complexity of the tasks pertaining to the follow-up of its reporting obligations, France pays special attention to ensure a timely and complete submission of information by keeping them updated on the different ICCAT reporting obligations, clearly identifying data, deadlines, formats, and contact persons responsible for the compilation of reports and data submission to ICCAT.

The French nominal catches declared in Task 2 for the main species regulated by ICCAT in the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea amounted to 60348 t in 2022. **Table 3** illustrates total nominal catches composed of all landings, as well as live and dead discards.

Major tuna species represent most of these catches in 2022, displaying 91.06%. This is mostly due to Eastern Skipjack (35.34%), Eastern Yellowfin tuna (27.56%), Northern Albacore (10.58%) and Eastern Bluefin tuna (9.68%), and Northern Albacore (10.58%), as well as Bigeye tuna (6.10%). Captures of Teleosts account for 5.26% of the annual catch. Small tunas represent 3.15%. Sharks and Rays captures correspond to 0,45% of the total catch.

Bluefin tuna: French vessels reported 5842.242 t of Bluefin tuna catches for 2022. 90.76% of these catches (i.e., 5302.673 t) concerns the Mediterranean Sea, the rest concerns the Eastern Atlantic.

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 (584.654 t of catches in 2022) mainly uses longlines (496 t of catches in 2022), and secondarily pole-and-line gear (87.816 t of catches in 2022). 539.569 t of Bluefin tuna were caught in North-East Atlantic in 2022. Northern albacore remains the main targeted species of French vessels involved in tuna fisheries in Atlantic. Bluefin tuna can nevertheless appear as a significant extra, and even a target for bait-boats operating in the Bay of Biscay. The remaining fleet with bycatch of Bluefin tuna used pelagic trawls.

France has issued the following number of professional fishing licenses for Bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean Sea in 2022 (**Table 4**). 15 847 recreational fishing licenses were issued in 2022 for Bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean. 1191 specimens were caught, representing 48 647 t, including Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea, and corresponding to 0.83% of total bluefin tuna catches. 56.16 % of the French recreational catches were made in the Mediterranean Sea in 2022, corresponding to 27,32 t of catches.

France implements various measures to meet its ICCAT and European obligations about Bluefin tuna sport and recreational fishery: setting a quota of 1% of the total French quota specifically allocated to this category, mandatory authorization and declarations of landings, systematic tagging.

Swordfish: Swordfish are occasionally caught in the Northeast Atlantic by a small-scale fishing fleet targeting albacore. Three longliners superior to 12 meters in length overall, 50 trawlers, and 4 gillnet vessels reported bycatch of North Atlantic swordfish in 2022. French bycatches of Northern Atlantic swordfish amounted to 121 t for the year 2022.

In the Mediterranean Sea (mainland and Corsica), the artisanal longline fleet fishing for Bluefin tuna also targets swordfish for part of the year. In 2022, France issued 101 fishing licenses for Mediterranean swordfish, including longliners and trawlers. French catches of Mediterranean swordfish amount to 66 t for the year 2022. France does not allow anglers to catch and land Mediterranean swordfish. Only catch-and-release is allowed in recreational fishing.

French vessels do not actively fish for Southern Atlantic swordfish, and report only incidental catches.

Albacore (Germon): In 2022, France issued 117 fishing licenses for Northern Atlantic Albacore, including longliners, and trawlers. Roughly 10% of the annual catch in 2022 consists of Northern Albacore, which corresponds to 6387 t of catch predominantly executed by paired mid-water pelagic trawls. French catches of Northern Atlantic albacore amount to 6387 t in 2022. These catches are mainly made by pelagic trawlers.

French vessels do not actively fish for Southern Atlantic Albacore, and report only incidental and/or residual catches. 16 t have been caught in 2022. Although France is not concerned by this fishery, 9 purse seiners and 1 bait-boat were allowed to catch this species in 2022.

Mediterranean Albacore are caught very accidentally and infrequently by French longliners. 36 t were caught in 2022 from artisanal longliners and pole-and-line vessels. In 2022, France issued 7 fishing licenses for Mediterranean albacore.

Tropical Tunas: In 2022, France issued 34 fishing licenses for Tropical tunas, including 10 licences for purse seiners superior to 60 meters in length overall, 1 bait-boat, 22 longliners or other artisanal vessels superior to 20 meters in length overall. 11 vessels of the French tropical tuna fleet targeting tropical tunas operated in the Eastern Atlantic Ocean, 1 bait-boat (BB) and 10 purse seiners (PS). This fishing fleet (1 BB and 10 PS) was composed of one vessel of carrying capacity (CC) of 600-800 t, 6 vessels of CC 800-1200 t, and 2 vessels of CC >1200 t. The total capacity in 2022, weighted by the months of activity for each vessel, is 10137 t.

The estimated total landings of tropical tunas (excluding temperate tuna, i.e., albacore tuna), in 2022 reached with 436 t for the bait boat fishery and 42729 t for the purse seine fishery (**Table 5**).

The estimates of landings presented in this section for the French tropical tuna purse seine fleet are based on the T3 process and depend on the length sampling at landing ports. The sampling protocol for length collection of tuna target species is implemented to optimize the accuracy of estimates of tuna catches per species for the two-fishing mode (free school and FAD).

The fishing activity of the purse seine fishery corresponds to two fishing mode: 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 vessel since 2014. In 2017, the supply vessel with a French flag left the Atlantic Ocean to the Indian Ocean. The total number of FAD deployment increased around 2500 in 2017, corresponding to an average of 250 per vessel. In 2022, the total number of deployments estimated was 2954, corresponding to an average of 295 per vessel.

The volume of targeted species landings (42730 t total catches) per fishing mode in 2022 reach 15772 t (34,83% of the total landings of the French purse seine fishery) and 26958 t (67,17% of the total landings of the French purse seine fishery) for the free school and the FAD fishing modes, respectively. The catch composition in landings differs dramatically between fishing modes (**Table 3**). Catch composition on FSC is usually dominated by yellowfin tuna whereas it is dominated by skipjack tuna on FOB.

There is also a part of the catch that is sold on the local market. The estimation methodology is developed in (Chavance *et al.*, 2015)² and (Duparc *et al.*, 2022)³. This estimation represents 6658 t of tuna for the French vessel (see **Table 6**).

Details on the geographical distributions of catches per species and per fishing mode are displayed in **Figures 1** and **2**.

Sharks: In 2022, the total capture of shark and ray species amounts to 271 t which corresponds to 0,36% of the total catch. Caught vulnerable species are predominantly Silky sharks with 65 t, of which more than two-thirds were discarded alive and 39 t of Common Threshers, which were landed by 100%. Blue shark, assessed as near threatened corresponds to 14,38% of all shark and ray captures and were predominantly landed.

The majority of shark and ray capture refers to species that are assessed as vulnerable (62,99%) by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Caught vulnerable species are predominantly Silky sharks (33,18%), of which more than two-thirds were discarded alive and Common Threshers (27%), which were landed by 100%. Blue shark, assessed as near threatened corresponds to 18,77% of all shark and ray captures and were predominantly landed. Endangered and critically endangered species yield roughly 10% of the total shark and ray

² Chavance, P., P. Dewals, M. J. Amandè, A. Delgado de Molina, A. Damiano, and A. Tamegnon. 2015. Tuna fisheries catch landed in Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire) and sold on local fish market for the period 1982-2013 (preliminary data). Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT 71:183-188.

³ Duparc, A., P. J. Pascual-Alayón, and V. Rojo Méndez. 2022. The Faux poisson estimates for the EU-FR and EU-SP purse seine fleet over the period 2015-2020. Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT 79:333-337.

catch, of which half was discarded alive, such as the Great hammerhead, and Whale shark. None of the endangered and critically endangered shark and ray species were landed, except for the Shortfin mako, showing a landing rate of 85,92%. Among all endangered and critically endangered shark and ray species, the Smoothtail mobula shows the highest percentage of dead discard of roughly 80%. Of all shark and ray captures, 0,03% corresponds to species assessed as least concern by IUCN, notably the Pelagic stingray.

The French fleet occasionally catch sharks. In 2022, 207,621 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 has traditionally been practiced in Martinique and Guadeloupe using trailing lines around driftwood, and more recently using anchored FADs from open boats equipped with outboard engines. The main species fished are dolphinfish (*Coryphaena hippurus*), Atlantic blue marlin (*Makaira nigricans*) and yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*). These three species account for around 88% of the landings of the pelagic fishery.

Large pelagic species are mainly targeted:

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

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

Fishing around FADs was developed in Martinique and Guadeloupe during the 1990s and seems to have changed the activity and seasonality of offshore fishing. The fishing around the devices is practiced throughout the year; a part of the fleet continues its activity off between June and December.

An ongoing catch assessment survey operated by the fisheries information system (SIH) of Ifremer, implemented from 2008, allows a robust estimation of catches and effort for all fisheries in this area. Results have been aggregated with the other landing data collected by French fisheries in the North Atlantic for ICCAT species.

In 2020, a new pilot survey called RECREAFISH has been implemented to collect data about recreational fisheries for the first time in the French Caribbean territories. This survey ended at the end of the year 2022 and extrapolation of catches were evaluated by species or groups of species for each territory. **Table 7** (Guadeloupe) and **Table 8** (Martinique) illustrate total catches and retained proportion for ICCAT species groups.

EU-Spain

No significant change has taken place in the EU-Spain fisheries in 2022 in relation to previous years. The Spanish fleet mainly targets tropical tuna (skipjack, yellowfin and bigeye tuna), albacore, swordfish and Bluefin tuna). It also harvests commercial shark species (i.e., blue shark and shortfin mako) as bycatch in swordfish fisheries. It is composed of purse seiners, longline, surface longline, drifting longline, industrial and artisanal bait-boats, and traps.

Landings of the main tuna and tuna-like species by the EU-Spain fleets fishing in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea in 2022 were preliminary estimated by the Fisheries National Authority (General Secretariat of Fisheries) at 111073 t (130971 t in 2021). In addition, x t of other oceanic pelagic species (30 565 t in 2021) were caught in association with these fisheries, with 26,7 t of other pelagic species were caught in association with these fisheries. (**Table 9**).

Tropical Tunas: The EU-Spain tropical tuna purse seine fishery is the most important, in terms of total catches, in the ICCAT Convention Area. It targets yellowfin and skipjack tuna, although other species, like bigeye and other small tuna species, are also captured during the fishing operations.

The Senegal baitboat fishery has its main base port in Dakar and fishes tropical tuna swimming in free schools and, in the latest years, also in association with fish aggregating devices. Its target species are yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack tuna. The Canary Islands baitboat fishery takes place 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 < 50 t, which fishes mainly on free schools, and another one with GRT > 50 t which mainly fishes using the vessels as aggregating devices.

Atlantic Bluefin Tuna: Atlantic bluefin tuna catches in the Eastern Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea in 2022 by the EU-Spain fleets totalled 6060,9 t. In the Atlantic Ocean, catches take place in the tuna traps located in the Strait of Gibraltar and, to a lesser extent, by bait boat fisheries in the Canary Islands, Strait of Gibraltar and Bay of Biscay. In the Mediterranean Sea, most of the catches take place by purse seine, followed by artisanal handline and longline. The main fishing grounds are the area around the Balearic Islands and the Alboran Sea.

Albacore: Albacore tuna catch in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea in 2022 totalled 16999,12 t. In the north-eastern Atlantic, the surface fishery consists of c. 400 artisanal baitboat and trolling vessels with base ports in the Cantabrian Sea and the coast of Galicia. This species is also caught occasionally in the surface longline fisheries targeting swordfish in the Atlantic Ocean. In the area around the Canary Islands albacore tuna is caught in the baitboat fishery, and in the Mediterranean Sea it can be caught by longline, trolling and other minor gears.

Swordfish: Swordfish catches in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea totalled 8771,12 t in 2022. The annual catch in the Atlantic Ocean by surface longline was 7308.9 t (7704,326 t in 2021); 3716,6 t from north Atlantic stock, and 3592.3 t from south Atlantic stock (3234,818 t and 4469,508 t from the north and south Atlantic stocks, respectively in 2021). Total catch in the Mediterranean Sea was estimated at 1462,2 t (1349,922 t in 2021). In the Mediterranean Sea, swordfish is also mainly caught by drifting longline, with minor catches by other gears. The use of semi-pelagic longline has grown in the latest years, resulting in a higher average weight of the specimens and a reduction of the by-catch in relation to previous periods.

Small tuna species: Small tuna species including BLT Bullet tuna (*Auxis rochei*), BON Atlantic bonito (*Sarda sarda*), FRI Frigate tuna (*Auxis thazard*), LTA Little tunny (*Euthynnus alletteratus*), WAH Wahoo (*Acanthocybium solandri*) and DOL Dolphinfish (*Coryphaena hippurus*) have a significant socio-economic impact in the Mediterranean Sea and in surface and trap fisheries off southern Spain. In terms of yields, the purse seine fleet fishing in the eastern tropical Atlantic accounts for most of the catches. Total small tuna catches by EU-Spain in 2022 was estimated at 3730,9 t.

Sharks: Nominal pelagic shark catches in 2022 was 27784,2 t, with blue shark accounting for 97.6% of the total. Catches by species/group are Catches of porbeagle and of the genera *Alopias*, *Carcharhinus* and *Sphyrna* were null.

1.2 EU fleet operating exclusively in the Mediterranean Sea

The EU fleet operating exclusively in the Mediterranean is composed by the Croatian, Cypriot, Greek, Italian and Maltese fleets and targets Bluefin Tuna, Mediterranean Swordfish and Mediterranean Albacore.

1.2.1 EU Croatia

Fishing fleet and targeted species

The Croatian fleet mainly targets Bluefin tuna and swordfish. Other ICCAT species are taken as bycatch in these operations.

Bluefin tuna: The Adriatic represents a feeding (nursery) ground for juvenile Bluefin tuna, where they come for feeding while the mature individuals leave Adriatic for spawning in Mediterranean. Natural migration and ecology of the species are the reasons why during the BFT purse seine season there are only juvenile schools present in the Adriatic.

Behaviour of juvenile fish during the fishing season is substantially different from that shown by the adults in the rest of the Mediterranean. Juvenile fish aggregates in significantly smaller and scattered schools, grouped based on generation (one-year-old fish groups in separate schools from two-year-old fish, probably because of different feeding patterns – scientific paper SCRS/2016/201). Due to these reasons, individual catches of Croatian Purse seine vessels are small with an average between 600 and 870 specimens per catch depending on the season (based on the analysis of 5 fishing seasons: 2014-2023).

Because of the lack of aggregation in large shoals, the activity of Croatian fleet must be intensive throughout the entire season, and it results in a much higher number of fishing operations than in the rest of the Mediterranean.

Generally, no major changes in fishing patterns were noted in 2022 as compared to 2021 when observing active Croatian BFT fishery segments (commercial, non-commercial, recreational and sport). Total Croatian catch of BFT in 2022 in commercial fisheries was 807.95 t. Out of this amount, 86,45% was caught using purse seines for

BFT (PSFB), i.e., 698,56 t. The remaining amount was caught in targeted BFT fishery by coastal artisanal LL/HL fleet (101,01 t), while 8,39 t was caught as bycatch in fishery targeting Med SWO by authorised LL fleet, and in small pelagics fishery (PSFS).

Total number of vessels authorized for participation in BFT fishery in 2022 was 29, out of which 17 were purse seiners, and 12 were hook and line vessels. The purse seine (PS) vessels operated in 2 Joint Fishing Operations (JFOs).

The last day within the 2022 PS BFT fishing season with the registered catch was 12 July. Total possible number of days of fishing season (according to legal framework) was 51. Out of this number, 43 days in 2022 PS BFT campaign were days with fishing effort and out of that, only 23 days with registered catch (55,8% of “successful days”). The number of fishing days with fishing effort has significantly increased in 2022 in comparison to previous years. There were total of 99 individual catches in 2022 Bluefin Tuna PS campaign with average of 6.6 catches per each vessel, and the average size of the catches further increased to a certain extent but remained generally small (7,03 t). In conclusion, the number of individual catches was significantly higher in 2022 (99) in comparison to 2021 (130), but it needs to be taken into account that two vessels were completely inactive during the entire season. These data indicate significantly diffused stock in 2021.

Total catch of BFT in 2022 in non-commercial fisheries was 10,41 t. In 2022 Croatia allocated a total of 12,5 t for recreational big game fishing and 5 t to sport. As for recreational fishing, a set of strict rules applies to this type of fisheries which include: obligatory VMS device on board of vessel, obligation to prior notification of landing and authorization of landing by Ministry of Agriculture, obligatory m-logbook as well as obligatory document accompanying the fish caught.

Total Croatian BFT quota for 2022 initially was set to 950 t. Two revisions of the fishing plan were made during the course of 2022. The first revision took place in September in order to address the reallocation of the Croatian national quota with respect to the quota remaining after the closure of the PS season. On that occasion the amount of 30t was added to the commercial HL BFT fleet, while 10.65 t was added to bycatch quota. The second revision of the Fishing plan took place in December and by way of that, a total of 100 t remaining after the PS season was allocated to Greece.

The dynamic of the season deviated to a certain extent from the usual due to the period of extremely warm and stable atmosphere which caused unusually high temperature of the surface waters (up to 29°C) and fish escaped to deeper layers. This is supported by the fact that out of the total number of possible fishing days (51) only 45% (23) was with recorded catches while 28 days in total was with no catches at all (55%). Within the 28 days with no catches, 8 days in total was with no fishing effort at all (due to bad weather conditions).

Analysis of the PS fishing campaign 2022 show that it was not equally successful for the two JFOs. However, the underachievement cannot be attributed only to the above-mentioned reasons.

Catch dynamic and observed catch rates per vessel further confirm that the Adriatic PS fishery needs to be distinguished from Mediterranean in terms of fleet efficiency and present catch rates.

Swordfish: Catches of SWO amounted to 38,83 t in 2022 which makes an increase of 53,2% in comparison to 2020 (25,35t). The total number of vessels authorised for longline (LL) MED SWO fishing was 20 and for HL Med SWO fishing also 20. The total fishing effort of LL MED SWO fleet in 2022 was 819 fishing days while in 2021.

As for the SWO fishery, a set of national rules is in place so as to ensure better monitoring and control of this fleet segment (obligation of the VMS and e-/m-logbook for the LL fleet, 500-600 hooks limitation per vessel). Fishing season for MED SWO in 2022 lasted from 6 May to 31 December. As for the observed increase of the quota utilisation, it can be attributed to the fact that the market stabilised after the COVID crisis.

No other significant changes within the BFT and SWO fishery were observed in 2022 in comparison to 2021.

1.2.2 EU Cyprus

Cyprus fleet targets 3 main ICCAT species, those been eastern Bluefin tuna, Mediterranean Swordfish and Mediterranean Albacore. Small tunas and sharks are not targeted by the Cypriot fleet, but sometimes by-catches may occur in negligible quantities. **Table 10** provides an overview of the catches by fleet segment.

Catch and effort data are obtained from the Electronic Reporting System (ERS), Vessel Monitoring System (VMS), BCDs and sales. Discard data are obtained from ERS records and are also estimated from on-board observer records. Recreational catches (only ALB) are estimated from control inspections and surveys. These sources cover the total effort and catch of the Cypriot fleet in local and distant waters. The main problem of this system is the large number of sources that need to be combined to create the requested reports.

The large pelagic fleet in 2022 consisted of 34 polyvalent vessels (over 12 meters) that use as main tool surface long lines and one small purse seiner (<24m) authorised to fish only Eastern Bluefin tuna. The total catches for the 3 main species (Eastern Bluefin tuna, Mediterranean swordfish, and Mediterranean albacore) reported by Cyprus and regulated by ICCAT in the Mediterranean amounted to around 690 t.

No major change occurred in the large pelagic fleet in 2022. The total catches for 2022 marked a decrease of 47 t compared to 2021. Catches of BFT remained around the same levels, catches of swordfish and albacore presented a significant increase of around 19 t and 27 t respectively compared to 2022.

Bluefin Tuna: Bluefin tuna catches in 2022 were around 169 t which corresponds to 24.4% of the total catches. Out of that, almost 78.5 t were caught by the LL fleet and the remaining 90 t by the purse seine.

Swordfish: Mediterranean Swordfish catches in 2021 were around 36 t, which corresponds to 5.3% of the total catches. Swordfish catches in 2021 presented a significant decrease compared to 2021.

Albacore: Mediterranean albacore is the main species targeted by Cyprus long line fleet. In 2021, 484 t were landed by the LL fleet which amounts to around 70.3% of the total landings of the large pelagic fleet. Another tonne approximately of albacore is caught by recreational fisheries (estimated by surveys – published). Albacore catches in 2022 presented a small decrease compared to 2021.

Small Tunas: Small tunas are not targeted by the Cypriot fleet, but sometimes by-catches may occur in negligible quantities.

Sharks: Sharks are not targeted by the Cypriot fleet but, sometimes by-catches may occur in negligible quantities. Although shark catches by Cyprus fishing vessels are negligible, sharks are considered priority species under Data Collection and are recorded whenever observed during on-board and landing biological sampling.

1.2.3 EU Greece

The Greek tuna-related fishery consists of fishing vessels with a variety of lengths as well as fishing gears. In order to be allowed to engage in large pelagic fishing activities, the Greek fishing vessels must hold both a valid operational fishing licence and a specific fishing authorisation -for large pelagic species- for a given period/year.

A separate (third) fishing authorization is needed if the fishing vessel is intended to operate in international waters.

Due to the big length of the Greek coastline, the landing sites are numerous, and they are located in various geographical points along the Greek coasts. The monitoring system (especially for BFT) is very demanding, both for fishermen and traders, according to the strict EU regulations as well as national legislation.

In 2022, a total of 290 fishing vessels have been authorised to operate in large-pelagic fisheries, 118 of which have been authorised to fish for BFT. The total landings of BFT have reached the amount of 424,05 t, while the total landings of Med-SWO have reached 370,62 t and of Med-ALB 145,46 t.

Incidental catches of protected species associated with large-pelagic fisheries have not been recorded.

The Greek tuna-related fleets exploit mainly the Aegean & Ionian Seas and the Sea of Crete but may occasionally extend their activities to the international waters of the Mediterranean Sea. The E-BFT, the Med-SWO and the Med-ALB 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 BFT fishery is carried out by a limited number of vessels, mainly during winter and spring months, while all other tuna-like fisheries (including Med-ALB) are spatially and temporally limited. Fishing for small tunas in particular, is carried out on an opportunistic basis.

The monitoring and control system is very demanding due to the high number of landing sites dispersed all along the huge Greek coastline (in 2022, 96 designated ports for BFT and 254 designated ports for swordfish and various other species, according to the obligation of art. 22 of the EU Reg. 1967/2006). The system is being considerably improved every year, with the introduction of the ERS being the critical step in the recording of the quantities, monitoring and inspection of managed species, especially BFT.

For 2022, a total of 290 fishing vessels have been authorised to operate in large-pelagic fisheries, slightly increased in comparison to 2021 (272).

Bluefin Tuna: The total landings of BFT have reached the amount of 424.05 t, appearing an increase of 96.93 t in comparison to 2021, which is due to the adjusted Greek BFT quota of 2022 after swap agreements with other M-S. The total BFT fishing effort in 2022 is estimated to have reached up to 2213 fishing days. As regards BFT farming, none of the 2 authorized and declared to ICCAT Greek BFT farms have been operational during 2022.

Swordfish: Two hundred and seventy-two fishing vessels have been authorised in 2022 to fish for Med-SWO by drifting surface longlines with total landings of 370.62 t.

Albacore: Two hundred and sixty-six fishing vessels have been authorized to fish for Med-ALB by drifting surface longlines, with total catches of 145,46 t.

Small Tunas: Total catches of small tunas by the Greek fishing fleet in 2022 have reached the amount of 1576,52 t.

1.2.3 EU Italy

In 2022, the Italian BFT fleet consisted of 21 purse seiner, 40 long liners and 5 traps. Moreover, 312 fishing vessels (not targeting BFT) have caught BFT as by-catch within UNCL. In line with the previous years, the available quota has been allocated by the Italian Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry. The authorized companies to carry out fattening operations were 8, but no one was operational.

Bluefin Tuna: During 2022, in accordance with the quota allocation, the most relevant quantity of Bluefin tuna was caught by purse seiners.

Swordfish: The total catch of Swordfish was 2079 t.

Albacore: The total catch of S Albacore was 1154 t.

1.2.4 EU Malta

EU Malta targets three main ICCAT regulated species in The Mediterranean Sea: Eastern Bluefin Tuna, swordfish and albacore, as well as, other species, in particular small tunas, such as bonito, bullet Tuna, dolphinfish, little tunny and skipjack tuna. The Maltese fleet use a wide range of fishing gears, such as lampara nets, purse seines, trammel-nets, set gill nets, long-lines, trolling lines and sport fishing gears (Rod and Reel).

In 2022 there were no significant changes in the fishing patterns of the Maltese fishing fleet which is mostly composed of Artisanal fishing vessels. There were also no new developments in these fisheries that may have significant effects on the fishing effort and impact for the main ICCAT species. The composition of catches displays some differences compared to the previous year for the main ICCAT species for the Maltese fleet as seen in **Table 11**.

Bluefin Tuna: EU Malta fleet exploits the Mediterranean stock of this species with one purse seiner and a fleet of long liners. EU Malta BFT caught amounted in 2022 to 368.69 t, an increase of 1,22% compared to 2021.

Swordfish: EU Malta exploits the Mediterranean swordfish stock by long liners. Maltese catches of the Mediterranean Swordfish stock decreased in 2022 with 2,72%% compared to the catches from 2021 to reach 380,48 t. This minimal decrease in the catches between years 2021 and 2022 amount has to be reviewed through standardised CPUE values to have a better indication if the decrease can be linked to any potential changes in the total biomass of Mediterranean SWO.

Albacore: The Mediterranean stock is exploited at a low extent by the Maltese fleet by the use of longlines when compared EU member states. Maltese catches of the Mediterranean Albacore stock decreased by 63,7% in 2022 compared to the catches from 2021 to reach almost 50 t. This decrease was mainly due to the introduced catch quota for Albacore.

Small Tunas: EU Malta catches of the most significant species of small tunas amounted to 555,15 t in 2022. These species (**Table 12**) are Dolphinfish (DOL), Atlantic Bonito (BON), Bullet Tuna (BLT) and Little Tunny (LTA). These small tuna species are exploited by artisanal fleets.

Sharks: The most relevant EU Malta catches of sharks in the ICCAT Convention Area correspond to blue shark by-catches (2,79 t 2022) from swordfish and Bluefin longliners operating in the Mediterranean, see **Table 13**. Compared to the EU Malta's catches for this species in 2021 (1,178 t) it represents a increase of 81,28% in blue shark catch.

1.3 EU fleet operating exclusively in the Atlantic

1.3.1 EU Ireland

The Irish fishery for tunas and tuna like fishes is restricted to a commercial fishery for northern albacore tuna, north of latitude 5°N and a dedicated catch, conventional tag and release programme for the purposes of collecting data on ABFT in Irish coastal waters.

Albacore: The Irish albacore tuna fishery is targeted almost exclusively using mid-water pair trawls. The number of boats licensed was 41 in 2022 and 26 of these vessels participated in the fishery. A total catch of 3373 t was taken from a total quota of 3257 t). In 2022, Irish boats stayed offshore of France and Spain for the full season and landed almost of their catch in those countries. Data was also collected from 2 port samples in France and for 1 port sample on trip landed into Ireland. The reported 2021 catch was about 17% higher than the level of landings the previous year (2873 t). A total of 8,74 t of broadbill swordfish and 16,08 t of Bluefin tuna were reported as bycatch in the Irish northern albacore fishery.

Bluefin Tuna: Since 2016, a satellite Bluefin tuna tagging program is ongoing in collaboration with ICCAT and Stanford University (USA) in the northwestern waters of Ireland. In 2018, ICCAT permitted countries in the North-East Atlantic without a Bluefin quota to authorise a limited number of sport vessels to target bluefin tuna with the purpose of “tag and release” without the need to allocate a country-specific quota. In 2019, Ireland initiated a conventional tagging programme to implement, co-ordinate and oversee “catch, tag and release” of ABFT by authorised angling charter skippers. In 2022, following an application process, 22 experienced charter skippers were authorised under a State issues Section 14 authorisation to operate a catch, tag and release Bluefin charter fishery.

Twenty-one skippers returned from previous Tuna CHART years; one new skipper was approved for the programme along the south coast. 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 2022 via video. Skippers were required to pass a short test on each module to pass the course and a live interactive on-line session with contributions from all collaborative partners in the programme was held subsequently to answer any queries which individual skippers may have had. The training course encompassed an introduction to ICCAT and bluefin tagging research, bluefin welfare, required angling gear and best practice, bluefin handling and tagging techniques, legislation, and data collection. This course was expanded in 2021 to include information on the regulations regarding angling near cetaceans.

The shoulder months of the programme, July and November have been relatively unproductive in previous years, however in 2022 bluefin appeared in July in the south and continued to be caught in Donegal Bay into the end of the season in mid-November.

1.3.2 EU Netherlands

The fishing vessels of the Netherlands are actively fishing in the ICCAT Convention area. They do not target the species that are regulated by ICCAT but there is bycatch which mostly contains small tunas and teleosts. These species are mainly caught by the trawlers in Morocco. The fishing gears used by the Dutch fleet are mid-water trawls and trawls. Yearly the Netherlands is submitting the relevant information available by reporting the Task 1 and 2 data and other ICCAT reports. In 2022 the Netherlands asked for registration of one vessel involved in the transportation of tuna and tuna-like species. They have been taken up in the ICCAT register of non-fishing vessels.

1.3.3 EU Portugal

Portugal targets a number of species managed by ICCAT, namely 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. Unlike most of the other MS, the Portuguese fleet is not active in the Mediterranean.

There were no significant changes in the Portuguese fishing fleet during 2022, and the implementation of several recovery/adjustment and species management plans continued, in order to adapt the fleet's capacity to the resources currently available, and which focus on the segments where greater vulnerabilities were observed.

Overall, there have been positive changes in the levels of abundance and availability of important species for fisheries in Portugal, as shown in Regulation (EU) 2022/109 of 27 January, with its updates, however, TAC reductions are now more frequently proposed as a reflection of small fluctuations in stock abundance, not necessarily resulting from the level of exploitation.

The changes are essentially the result of the application of recovery plans / adjustment of fishing effort or capacity control schemes that have been implemented, whose objective is to promote greater economic sustainability of the fleet and the resources to be exploited. Within the scope of these measures, the most important plans in force in 2022 are:

- Multiannual Plan for Western Waters, which establishes rules for setting TACs covering the most economically relevant resources in European waters, specifically to optimise the productive potential of a wide range of resources managed at MSY (Regulation (EU) 2019/472 of 19 March).
- Fishing capacity control scheme comprising a licensing management based on the objective of matching fishing capacity to the opportunities available annually, with the principle of reducing fishing authorisations for gear with the greatest environmental impact, in particular trawl-type gear.
- Multiannual Plan for the Conservation and Management of Tropical Tunas - Yellowfin Tuna, *Thunnus albacares*, Bigeye Tuna, *Thunnus obesus* and Skipjack Tuna, *Katsuwonus pelamis*, implemented for the years 2020 and 2021, with the objective of reducing the current levels of fishing mortality of tropical tunas, in particular bigeye and yellowfin tuna. Since there was no consensus in the revision of this Plan, the rollover of measures for 2022 was maintained.

North Swordfish: Portugal has national legislation, Ordinance No. 237/2022, of 14 September, which defines the management model for the surface longline swordfish fishery in the Atlantic Ocean. The Portuguese share of SWO quota is 13,146% of the EU quota. In 2022 the initial Portuguese quota was 1010,290 t (**Table 14**). During the year swaps were made with other MS whereby Portugal offered species of interest to these MS in exchange of SWO. The bulk of this quota (66%) is available for the mainland longliners and allocated per vessel (a small amount is available for by-catch). As for the remainder of this quota, it is available for Azores and Madeira as a global quota (but not allocated per vessel). The slightly decreased trend of this stock still poses serious concerns for the Portuguese longline fleet as it remains clear that the current quota level is insufficient for the needs of this segment.

As a consequence, there is an increasing necessity to target other species to compensate the loss of SWO quota and to mitigate the unbalances generated by this decrease. It is worth to note that we are facing a continuous reduction of all ICCAT species of economic interest to the PT industry, including by-catch species that, despite collateral in the surface longline fishery, also contribute to bring the fishery economic and socially viable.

Prionace glauca is currently supporting the Portuguese surface longline segment and we anticipate that its importance as a fishing resource will leverage during the upcoming years. It is also worth to mention that PT fully uses its N-SWO does being more exposed to any TAC fluctuations.

In terms of fishing effort, we foresee no relevant changes to the current situation. Portuguese Administration will continue to swap fishing possibilities with other MS, namely with Spain, in order to obtain additional fishing opportunities for this stock.

South Swordfish: Portugal has an allocation key of 5,68% of the EU quota. In 2022 the quota allocated to Portugal was 298,120 t. The bulk of this quota is utilized by the authorized vessels to target S-swordfish (81% of the quota), according with a predefined allocation key, and the remainder of the quota is used for bycatch (**Table 15**).

Regarding vessels that may catch South Atlantic swordfish as by-catch in other fisheries, as established in national legislation (Ordinance 237/2022) and provided that they hold a surface longline licence in the Atlantic Ocean north of 5°N and are registered in mainland ports, they may catch swordfish in the South Atlantic Ocean, south of 5°N, as by-catch, the maximum quantity authorised on board being equal to 5% of the weight of the catch retained on board, or one specimen if its weight exceeds that value.

Bigeye Tuna: In 2022 the starting quota was 2 823, 840 t (**Table 16**). This quota is mainly caught by the pole and line vessels and handliners/artisanal fleets of the Autonomous Regions of Azores and Madeira. It is a crucial stock for these fleet segments and the continuous decrease of this TAC in the last years caused apprehension and worries bearing in mind plausible and negative socio-economic impacts in both regions, highly dependent of this stock and without credible alternatives to this species. Hence, as already supported by Portugal, we consider that a positive discrimination should be putted forward to foster sustainable fishing methods, as it is the case, and protect small scale/artisanal segments. The reasons for this stock's collapse have been already exposed by ICCAT's SCRS.

No changes in the current fishing pattern for this stock are expected in the upcoming years and the Portuguese Administration will continue to promote swaps with other MS in order to obtain additional fishing possibilities of this stock whenever necessary, bearing in mind the intermittent occurrence of BET in Portuguese waters in the last years due to FAD barriers. Although, if its spatial distribution continues to be affected by the massive use of FADs in the Gulf of Guinea, preventing the juveniles of following its regular course we foresee a shift of the relevant fleet to N-ALB.

North Albacore: Due to the necessity of obtaining BET and N-SWO for the Portuguese fleet, the N-ALB has become an important currency in the swapping process. The continuous lack of occurrence of bigeye in the waters around Azores and Madeira in recent years led to an increasing importance of this stock. If more stringent measures are adopted for bigeye or if its spatial distribution continues to be affected by the massive use of FADs in the Gulf of Guinea, preventing the juveniles of following its regular course we foresee a shift of the relevant fleet to N-ALB. Catch data can be found in **Table 17**.

South Albacore: Portugal holds 34,5% of the EU quota. In 2022 the initial quota was 507,150t, although after the adjustment of the carry-over of the unused Union quotas this was amended to the usual PT quota of 633 940, so this quota remained unchanged (**Table 18**). This southern component is utilized by the surface longliners operating in the southern hemisphere. The number of vessels engaged in fishing activities in this area is not comparable to the north hemisphere.

Due to the growing need to obtain N-SWO and BET quota, this stock is usually utilized as a trade-off for both species. The likely reduction of BET in the upcoming years will inflate the importance of this stock as currency for obtaining N-SWO and/or BET.

Eastern Bluefin Tuna: In 2022 the PRT quota was 572,97 t (**Table 19**). The bulk of this quota was allocated to the traps. Portugal only has directed fishery, by artisanal/baitboats, in the outermost regions of Azores and Madeira within the terms and conditions stated in the E-BFT PT fishing and capacity plans. All other fishing segments are allowed to catch this species as by-catch within the limits established for accidental catches.

This fishery for Portugal is foreseen in Recommendation 21-08, subparagraph b) of paragraph 17, and is limited to bait boats under a sectorial quota.

Vessels from the Azores and Madeira will observe the minimum size established by subparagraph a) of paragraph 33 of Recommendation 21-08. Hence all bait boats authorized under the sectorial quota shall observe a minimum size of 8kg or 75cm fork length. All other situations, namely the by-catch originated by the longliners, shall observe a minimum size of 30kg or 115cm fork length, in accordance with the EU Law– Regulation 2016/1627.

Regarding recreational and sports fisheries we have National Regulation (Decree-Law 101/2013, of 25th July, and Ordinance 14/2014, of 23rd January) which define that these BFT catches are only admitted by vessels duly registered for this purpose. An annual permit is required and the operator is obliged to provide mandatory information on the number, weight and length. All BFT caught alive shall be promptly released or, if maintained on board and landed, shall be presented whole and eviscerated. It is prohibited to sell fish originated from recreational and sportive fisheries. Once exhausted the national sub-quota it is no longer possible to catch BFT. Due to the small quantity of quota made available for this fishery, the administration has granted for 2022, thirteen annual authorisations.

Blue Marlin (BUM): Portugal holds 10.27% of the BUM EU quota. In 2022 a quota of 46.210t was available to PT. Blue marlin are not targeted and catches result from by-catch (**Table 20**). Due to the continued decrease level of fishing possibilities available to national longliners, these opportunistic catches are an important add-on that contributes to bring the longline fishery social and economically viable.

White Marlin (WHM): As for WHM, in 2022, Portugal holds 38,29% of the EU quota **Table 21**. Due to the overfishing of other MS and ICCAT's payback rules, this quota was not available to the Portuguese fleet, preventing PRT longliners from an economic benefit of eventual bycatch of this species.

Blue Shark (N and S): In 2022 the Portuguese quota was 5357,670 t. BSH is targeted by longliners as a bycatch of the SWO fishery. Hence, we can consider this stock as strategic to the PT longline fleet.

Shortfin Mako (N and S): SMA is not a target species, although incidental catches tend to occur, but over the last decade the PRT fleet has drastically reduced catches of mako shark. However, following the 2021 ICCAT annual meeting, a recovery programme was agreed for the North Atlantic shortfin mako shark due to overfishing of this stock. As a result, all fishing fleets operating in the North Atlantic were prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping and landing, all or part, of shortfin mako shark, even if caught together with other ICCAT species, in 2022 and 2023, and therefore, to operationalise point 3 of Rec. 21-09, the Portuguese administration prohibited the capture of shortfin mako shark from September 2021 until the end of 2023, on a provisional basis, taking into account the state of the stock.

For the Southern stock, and as agreed at the 2022 ICCAT annual meeting, a fisheries management plan has also been implemented to try to counteract overfishing of this stock. For this reason, all fishing fleets operating in the South Atlantic are prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping and landing, all or part, southern shortfin mako shark, even if caught together with other ICCAT species, in 2023 and 2024. Portuguese administration informed the industry at the end of 2022 that it would take the same measures for this stock as for the northern stock in the following years.

1.4 Fishing effort

This section provides information on fishing effort for some EU fleets.

1.4.1 EU France

Eleven vessels of the French tropical tuna fleet targeting tropical tunas operated in the Eastern Atlantic Ocean, with:

- 1 bait-boat (BB);
- 10 purse seiners (PS);

This fishing fleet (1 BB and 10 PS) was composed of one vessel of carrying capacity (CC) of 600-800 tonnes, 6 vessels of CC 800-1 200 t, and 2 vessels of CC >1 200 t. The total capacity in 2022, weighted by the months of activity for each vessel, is 10137 t.

The number of fishing trips for the French purse seiners was 75 (including trips which have begun in 2021 but finished in 2022 and also trip started in 2022 and finished in 2023). The number of days at sea reached 2320. These days at sea represent a total nominal effort expressed in terms of fishing days and searching days of 2541 and 1917, respectively.

During these fishing days, a total of 2042 fishing sets were realized, with 1804 positive sets (i.e., with marketable target tunas in the net) and 238 null sets representing a percentage of positive and null sets of 88.34% and 11.65%, 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 112 PSFS on FOBs (mainly FADs) and 919 PSFS on free school (FSC) representing 55 % of total sets on FOBs.

The French bait boat active in the Eastern part of the Central Atlantic Ocean realized 7 fishing trips (9 in 2021), representing a total of 138 fishing days (102 fishing days in 2021). This fishing vessel landed 436 t on both major and minor tunas.

1.4.2 EU Ireland

The number of boats licensed was 41 in 2022 and 26 of these vessels participated in the fishery. A total catch of 3373 t was taken from a total quota of 3257 t for a total of 89 trips (617 days at sea). In 2022, Irish boats stayed offshore of France and Spain for the full season and landed almost of their catch in those countries. Data was also collected from 2 port samples in France and for 1 port sample on trip landed into Ireland.

Section 14 authorisations were limited to the open season only (1st July - 12th November 2022). A total of 235 bluefin fishing trips were undertaken and 364 Atlantic bluefin tuna were tagged during the open season. A further 41 tunas were hooked but not tagged, largely because they were lost before being brought alongside. On 2 occasions, bluefin tuna were brought alongside and measured but the fish were not tagged for technical reasons.

One previously tagged tuna was recaptured in 2022, the first of the programme. However, the tag was damaged, and the tag number was lost. No other species were caught as by-catch. Zero mortalities were recorded in 2022. Number of tunas tagged was much lower than those reported in 2020 (n=685), with a total number of 364 fish tagged in 2022. However, this is an increase on 2021, where 242 fish were tagged. Fishing effort was low in 2022, in part due to five authorised skippers who did not undertake any tuna angling trips, due to low interest in bluefin tuna angling on the west coast, and also due to poor weather conditions the south coast during peak tuna angling months. Despite this low angling effort, CPUE was high compared to other years and bluefin were tagged in large numbers in the Northwest. Overall, 67% of trips successfully tagged at least one bluefin. A comparison of weekly CPUE demonstrates that the Northwest, in particular, Donegal Bay, continues to produce the most consistent bluefin tuna angling around the Irish coast. The other regions, particularly the south coast could possibly produce improved angling outcomes if weather conditions facilitated more angling effort.

1.4.3 EU Cyprus

A total of 775 trips were undertaken by the Cypriote fleet, 774 by Long Liners and 1 Purse Seiner as depicted in **Table 22**.

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 209458 t in 2022. Similar to 2021, 9 % of these catches correspond to bluefin tuna, 14% to albacore and 28% to skipjack. The share of total catches of tropical tunas (yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack) increased from 46% to 48%.

While catches of albacore, yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna skipjack and Blue Marlin increased by 2%, 27%, 15% and 20% respectively, compared to 2021, catches of swordfish and White Marlin decreased by 7% and 92% respectively. The EU catches by species are shown in **Table 2**. The catches of the EU fleet by gear and species are shown in **Table 23**.

2.1.1 Bluefin tuna

No major changes have been reported in the Bluefin tuna fishery. The dynamics of the season and its overall length can be attributed to the overall weather situation and the behavior of the fish. The composition of the EU fleet targeting Bluefin tuna is shown in **Table 24**. The EU catches of the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean Bluefin tuna in 2022 amounted to 19 001 t (**Table 25**). The EU catches of Bluefin tuna in 2022 remained rather stable compared to the previous year (**Figure 3**).

2.1.2 Swordfish

The EU catches of swordfish in the three different stocks (Northern Atlantic, Southern Atlantic and Mediterranean) amounted to 13833 t (**Table 26**). The EU swordfish catches in 2022 decreased by over 7% compared to those in 2021. On a stock-by-stock basis, EU catches of the Northern Atlantic stock increased by 2%, while for the Southern Atlantic and the Mediterranean stocks the catches decreased by 19% and 4% respectively (**Figure 4**).

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 2022/109⁴, 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 2022 is shown in **Table 27**.

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 2022, the total EU catches of the three different stocks (Northern Atlantic, Southern Atlantic and Mediterranean) amounted to 28,936 t (**Table 28**), which represents a slight increase (2%) compared to 2021.

On a stock-by-stock basis, EU catches from the Northern Atlantic stock in 2022 increased by 3% (from 26099 t in 2021 to 26913 t in 2022), while those from the Southern Atlantic stock remained stable at 52 t and those from the Mediterranean stock decreased by 11% (**Figure 5**) compared to 2021 (from 2290 t in 2021 to 11971 t in 2022).

2.1.4 Tropical tunas

Three EU fleets (EU Spain, EU France, and EU Portugal) exploit the multispecies fishery of tropical tunas. Purse seine, bait boats and longlines target yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack tuna. Pole and line vessels and handliners/artisanal of the Autonomous Regions of Azores and Madeira fish mainly bigeye tuna.

In accordance with annex VI of Regulation (EU) No 2022/109 the maximum number of fishing vessels at least 20 meters length authorised to fish for bigeye tuna in the ICCAT Convention Area in 2022 is shown in **Table 29**.

In 2022, the catches of these species represented 48% of the EU catches in the ICCAT Convention area which corresponds with just over 100000 t. EU catches of tropical tuna in the ICCAT Convention Area in 2022 are shown in **Table 30**. On a stock-by-stock basis, yellowfin tuna catches increased by 27%, skipjack catches by 4% and Bigeye tuna catches by 15% compared to 2021 (**Figure 6**).

2.1.5 Billfish

Except in the case of the French Antilles fleet that actively fish for blue marlin, the EU fleet does not target blue, white marlin or sailfish and catches result from by-catch. These opportunistic catches are an important add-on for some particular fleets (i.e., the longline fishery of Madeira and Azores), and contribute to bringing them socially and economically viable. EU bycatch of blue marlin and white marlin in 2022 is shown in **Table 31**. Trends in blue and white marlin catch in recent years is shown in **Figure 7**. The EU fleets bycaught 219 t of blue marlin and just under 1 t of white marlin in 2022.

2.1.6 Small tunas

Small tuna species play a significant socio-economic role for artisanal fleets in the Mediterranean Sea, but are also caught by surface and trap fisheries off southern Spain. However, in terms of yields, the purse seine fleet fishing in the eastern tropical Atlantic accounts for the majority of the catches carried out on an opportunistic basis in specific areas and seasons. Due to their opportunistic nature, the small tuna fisheries are difficult to monitor and only landing estimates exist for the main species. The EU catches of the most significant species of small tunas amounted to 7751 t including mainly frigate tuna (FRI), bullet tuna (BLT), Atlantic bonito (BON), dolphinfish (DOL) and little tunny (LTA) (**Table 32** and **Figure 8**).

⁴ Council Regulation (EU) 2022/109 of 27 January 2022 fixing for 2022 the fishing opportunities for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks applicable in Union waters and for Union fishing vessels in certain non-Union waters.

2.1.7 Sharks

The most important species of shark caught by the EU fleets are blue shark and shortfin mako. Blue shark is mainly taken as bycatch by the Spanish and Portuguese fleets targeting swordfish and is the second most important stock for the EU fleet. Other fleets take blue shark as bycatch occasionally, such as the pelagic fleet of trawlers targeting Northern Atlantic albacore, or swordfish and Bluefin tuna longlines operating in the Mediterranean.

Similarly, shortfin mako is not a targeted species, however incidental catches do occur. In the last decade, the Portuguese and Spanish fleets have drastically reduced its catches of shortfin mako shark. As in 2021, the EU catches declined in 2022, due to the concerted action with the industry to avoid zones of high concentration of catches identified by fishers.

The EU total catches for these two species amounted to 37375 t for blue shark and 1017 t for shortfin mako in 2022 (**Table 32**) and represent 18 % of the EU catches in the ICCAT Convention area. Compared to the previous year, there was a decrease of 6% for blue shark and of 16 % for shortfin mako (**Figure 9**).

2.1.8 Incidental catches

The EU Regulation No1380/2013⁵ on the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) establishes the framework for the conservation of marine biological resources and the management of EU fisheries and EU fleets exploiting such resources in EU and in non-EU waters. Long term environmental sustainability of fisheries and aquaculture activities is one of the key objectives of the CFP along with socio-economic sustainability. In particular, this policy introduces the implementation of the ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management aiming at ensuring that negative impacts of fishing activities on the marine ecosystem are minimised, and that aquaculture and fisheries activities avoid the degradation of the marine environment. In addition, the CFP introduced specific requirements for eliminating discards, as well as, reducing and mitigating incidental catches of non-target and sensitive species such as sea mammals, sea turtles, sea birds etc. To that end, the CFP allows the adoption of a variety of conservation and management measures (e.g., gears modifications, avoidance/deterrent devices, increased selectivity, spatial and temporal restrictions etc.) for ensuring the protection of sensitive species. Furthermore, EU law, such as the Mediterranean Regulation - Regulation (EC) No 1967/2006⁶ -, focuses on the management and protection of marine resources in one specific region.

Regulation (EU) No 2019/1241⁷ provides for technical measures to contribute to the protection of sensitive species and sensitive habitats, including sea turtles. The overall objectives of this legislation include contributing to the objectives of the Habitats Directive. Sensitive species include those listed in Annexes II and IV to the Habitats Directive. This list includes for instance four species of sea turtles. The EU has been protecting sea turtles by banning capturing or harming sea turtles in any way and by setting closed fishing areas, especially sensitive nesting areas. Under this Regulation an Action Plan is under development and will trigger a new impetus in addressing bycatch issues in fisheries.

Incidental catches of sea turtles, seabird or cetaceans by the pelagic longline fleet are recorded by observers through on-board sampling of the catches, as part of the national data collection programmes under the EU Data Collection Framework, henceforth quoted as DCF, implemented under the remit of Regulation (EU) 2017/1004⁸.

Some information related to 2022 activities can be found in **Appendix 2**.

2.2 Sampling activities

In 2021, the EU undertook sampling activities concerning the main species under the competence of ICCAT targeted by its fleets. **Table 22** shows the number of individuals of main species sampled in the EU fishing operations in 2021.

⁵ Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the Common Fisheries Policy, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1954/2003 and (EC) No 1224/2009 and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No 2371/2002 and (EC) No 639/2004 and Council Decision 2004/585/EC. OJ L 354, 28.12.2013, p. 22–61.

⁶ Council Regulation (EC) No 1967/2006 of 21 December 2006 concerning management measures for the sustainable exploitation of fishery resources in the Mediterranean Sea. OJ L 409, 30.12.2006, p. 11–85.

⁷ Regulation (EU) 2019/1241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on the conservation of fisheries resources and the protection of marine ecosystems through technical measures. OJ L 198, 25.7.2019, p. 105–201.

⁸ Regulation (EU) 2017/1004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 on the establishment of a Union framework for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries sector and support for scientific advice regarding the common fisheries policy and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 199/2008 (recast). OJ L 157, 20.6.2017, p. 1–21.

2.3 Fisheries research

2.3.1 The EU Data Collection Framework (DCF)

An EU-wide framework for the collection of fisheries data (DCF) has been in place since the early 2000s. This Framework is co-financed between the European Commission and the Member States and implemented by the relevant research institutes and ministerial departments in each EU coastal Member State. It includes biological, environmental, economic, and social data, and lays-down guidelines to ensure accuracy, reliability and timeliness, safe storage and improved availability of data. Under this framework a complete set of information pertaining to the fleets (catch, effort and economic indicators) is compiled. In the ICCAT Convention area, this information focusses among other on bluefin tuna, yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna, skipjack, albacore, swordfish, Atlantic bonito and a large number of sharks. In addition, biological parameters are collected on stocks based on end user requirements.

In order to ensure a harmonised and coherent collection of the information, scientists of the different EU Member States concerned by ICCAT fisheries are members of a regional coordination group – Regional Coordination Group Large Pelagics⁹ (RCG-LP), which organises its work through intersessional subgroups and an annual technical meeting. Data is regularly made available to scientists in order to conduct their research 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 Science Strategic Programme. Those activities include the Atlantic-Wide Research Programme for Bluefin Tuna (GBYP), the Sharks Research and Data Collection Programme, the Albacore Year Programme, the Swordfish Research programme and the ICCAT MSE processes. Up to 2021 an amount of more than 12 million euros was spent by the EU for the implementation of the GBYP programme, with €1,200,000 for the phase 12 for improving the scientific knowledge and assessment of Atlantic Bluefin tuna. EU Member states research laboratories are particularly active in the context of the GBYP Programme.

From the Voluntary Contributions currently ongoing since 2021, the following ones awarded to ICCAT in 2021:

- International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) – Capacity building - €300,000.
- Development and capacity building within ICCAT-IOMS (Online Management System) - €100,000.
- Atlantic-Wide Research Programme for Bluefin Tuna Phase 12 - €1,200,000.
- ICCAT - Contribution to the organization of meetings (2022 annual and 2023 intersessional) - €700,000.
- Strengthening the scientific basis on tuna and tuna-like species for decision-making in ICCAT - €450,000.

2.3.3 EU Research and Technological Development Framework Programme and EU studies

The EU has supported several projects and studies in 2021:

- EU Research and Technological Development Framework Programme Horizon 2020.

The EU Research and Technological Development Framework Programme Horizon 2020 (2014-2020) support a project called Farfish (01.06.17-30.11.21) with relevance for ICCAT as well as the tuna related project SUSTUNTECH (01.05.2020-30.04.2024).

- Framework Contract for the provision of scientific advice in Fisheries beyond EU Waters (EASME/EMFF/2019/014).

⁹ <https://www.fisheries-rcg.eu/rcg-lp/>

In January 2020, EASME (now CINEA) and a Consortium of EU research institutes from France, Ireland, Portugal, The Netherlands, Spain and United Kingdom, signed a new Framework Contract (FWC) for the provision scientific advice for fisheries beyond EU waters in the context of Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMO) and Fisheries Sustainable Partnership Agreements (SFPA) for the period 2020-2022 which follows on from the previous framework contract SAFEWATERS 2.

- Grant Procedure MARE/2020/08 – Strengthening regional cooperation in the field of data collection.

FISHN'CO - Strengthening EU-MAP data collection by developing Regional Work Plans for NANS&EA, Baltic and Large Pelagics RCG and PGECON: Project to support the work of the DCF regional coordination groups to develop regional work plans in data collection (Jan 2020-Dec 2022).

Additional projects funded under the EU framework contracts that contribute to wider data collection and fisheries management in the area are detailed in **Appendix 1**. 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 **Appendix 2**.

2.3.4 Scientific Observers Programmes

EU is committed to respect the ICCAT obligations including the ones applicable to scientific observer's coverage in the different fleets operating in the ICCAT scientific observers cover the main fisheries in which the EU is involved such as Eastern Bluefin tuna (purse seiners, long-liners, traps and bail-boats), North Atlantic Albacore (pelagic trawlers), swordfish (long-liners) and tropical tunas (purse seiners). These observers follow appropriate training courses including data validation training.

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

More details are provided in **Appendix 2**.

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 **Appendix 2**.

2.3.6 Participation and contribution to SCRS Working Groups

Researchers from EU-Member States regularly participate in 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 **Appendix 2**.

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

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2023-09-15		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2023-03-29		2023-09-11
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2023-03-29		2023-08-07
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2023-05-03		2023-08-08
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2023-05-03		2023-08-01
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes	2023-05-03		2023-08-01
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes	2023-06-09		
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2023-06-09		2023-07-03
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2023-06-06		2023-07-03
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	Yes	2023-06-06		2023-09-11
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	No		No information to report.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		No information to report.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Yes	2023-07-08		2023-07-24
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		No information to report.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S:BFT02	Yes	2023-05-03		2023-07-28
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes	2023-07-31		2023-09-11
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on W-BFT	No		No W-BFT fishery by EU.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		No W-BFT fishery by EU.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		No W-BFT fishery by EU.	
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	Yes	2023-07-11	DK; SE; IE (tag and release).	2023-07-31
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes	2023-07-07		

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	Yes	2023-07-07		2023-08-01
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes	2023-07-07		
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes	2023-07-07		
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No	2023-07-07	No information to be provided at this stage.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes	2023-07-07		
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	Yes	2023-07-31		
S:ALB01	Age at maturity	No		Data provided to the SCRS.	
S:ALB02	Habitat	No		Data provided to the SCRS.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	No		Data provided to the SCRS.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series	No		Data provided to the SCRS.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	No		Data provided to the SCRS.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes	2023-09-15		
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes	2023-09-15		
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes	2023-09-15		
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes	2023-07-28	Multiple transmissions, 2023-07-31.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes	2023-07-28	Multiple transmissions, 2023-07-31.	
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	Yes	2023-07-28	Multiple transmissions, 2023-07-31.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	Yes		Submitted under S:GEN03.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	Yes	2023-07-28	Multiple transmissions, 2023-07-31.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	Yes		No information to report.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes	2023-09-15		

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes	2023-09-15		
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Yes	2023-09-15		
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes	2023-09-15		
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes	2023-09-15		

Part II (Management implementation)

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

See **Appendix 3** for more details on single Member States' measures taken to implement ICCAT conservation and management measures not included in the Appendix.

ANNUAL REPORT – SECTION 3 – REPORTING SUMMARY

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2023-09-15	Article 71 of Regulation (EU) 2017/2107 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 November 2017 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Convention area of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) provides that each year EU Member States shall submit to the EU Commission an annual report for the preceding 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.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2023-09-15	<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). 	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					Furthermore, the catch limits adopted for the stocks managed by ICCAT were fixed in EU law through Council Regulation (EU) No 2021/92 of 28 January 2021 fixing for 2021 the fishing opportunities for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks, applicable in Union waters and, for Union fishing vessels, in certain non-Union waters.	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2023-08-14		
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		No information to be reported by EU (for chartering CPC only).	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes	2023-02-28		2023-08-29
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	No		The EU prohibits any vessels to perform transshipments at sea in Union waters, and EU Member States do not allow transshipments at sea beyond EU waters.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	Yes	2023-09-11		
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	No		The EU prohibits any vessels to perform transshipments at sea in Union waters, and EU Member States do not allow transshipments at sea beyond EU waters.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes	2022-12-13	The date of first submit refers to the first prolongation of an authorisation for 2023	2023-04-25
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		No pelagic long line vessels are permitted to tranship.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No		See M:GEN 11.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	No		See M:GEN 11.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes	2023-01-05	Submitted in CP24 forms together with SWO-MED and E-BFT landing ports.	2023-07-24
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No		No information to provide.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		No Denial of Entry reported.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		No information to provide at this date. Any new element will be provided shortly.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		No information to provide at this date. Any new element will be provided shortly.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		No information to provide at this date. Any new element will be provided shortly.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		No arrangements for inspector exchange.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes	2023-09-15		
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes	2023-09-15	See Tables and Figures.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes	2023-01-03	Most vessels are renewed on 31 December for the following full calendar year. The date of first submit refers to the first authorisations submitted in 2023.	2023-09-07
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	No		There is no specific date for submitting data under this requirement. Whenever a modification occurs, it is submitted to ICCAT.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes	2023-09-15	As other ICCAT obligations, sport and recreational fisheries are managed by the EU Member States in respect of provisions established by ICCAT. To this extent, such activities are subject to conditions such as: the delivery of permits, the respect of closed seasons, the assignment of a specific quota to such activities, the prohibition of sale of catches deriving from sport and recreational fisheries, the implementation of a catch and release system whenever possible. Recreational fisheries are forbidden by some EU Member States. Member States are free to avail of the above instruments or others, in order to control such fisheries. However, such activities occur within the limit of the quota assigned to the EU and its Member States. See Appendix 3 for more details on EU Member States.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	No		The EU has no information to report on alleged IUU activities at this stage.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		The EU has not received information regarding any presumed IUU activities of its fishing vessels, nor has any additional information to report at this stage.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	No		No info to report at this date.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No		No info to report at this date.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No		The EU has not received any allegations of non-compliance of ICCAT measures at this stage.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		No vessel sighting.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		No vessel sighting.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	No		The European Fisheries Control Agency (EFCA) has been designated by the EU as authority responsible for at-sea inspection.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes	2019-12-08	No changes to be reported.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes		In 2022 EU has not participated in any pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		The EU has no vessels on the final IUU vessel list.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No		No information to be reported.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		No information to be reported.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		No information to be reported.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		No information to be reported.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	No		No information to be reported.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		No information to be reported.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	No		No information to be reported.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes	2023-01-13		2023-07-18
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes	2023-08-30		
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes	2023-06-08		
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	Yes	2023-06-09		2023-08-04
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes	2023-02-14		2023-07-06
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Yes	2023-02-15	Formal transmission on 21/02/2023.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	Yes	2023-02-15		
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	Yes	2023-05-09		
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	Yes	2023-05-17	2023-05 26	2023-06-16
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2022	Yes	2023-07-20		
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes	2023-01-03	Many vessels are renewed before 31 December for the following year. However, the date of first submit refers to the first authorisations submitted in 2023.	2023-09-14
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes	2023-01-03	Many vessels are renewed before 31 December for the following year. However, the date of first submit refers to the first authorisations submitted in 2023.	2023-09-14
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	Yes	2023-05-12		2023-06-20
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		VMS messages are automatically transmitted. Reporting failures were investigated and addressed.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes	2023-02-15	Sent as part of BFT Fishing, Inspection and Capacity Plan. See BFT 1007.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes	2023-02-15		
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes	2023-02-15		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Multiple transmissions.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Yes	2023-01-31		2023-07-24
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes	2023-01-30		2023-07-24
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes	2023-01-20	The date refers to the first report for 2023. The previous report on 2023-01-06 still covered 2022.	2023-09-01
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes		Not applicable for the EU (western Atlantic BFT fishery only)	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		EU quota has not been fully utilised in 2022. There is still quota available in 2023.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes	2023-09-15		
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes	2023-09-15		
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes		Administrator and validator rights are granted through the eBCD system.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes		eBCD contacts points for EU Member States are regularly updated in the eBCD system.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes		Currently covered by Regulation (EU) No 640/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 July 2010 establishing a catch documentation programme for bluefin tuna <i>Thunnus thynnus</i> . This Regulation is currently ongoing revision.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes	2023-09-15		
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Yes		No information to report.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes		Data has been submitted to the Secretariat and Consortium.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes	2023-04-03	Multiple transmissions: 2023-04-04, 2023-04-17, 2023-04-24.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes	2023-02-15		
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes	2023-01-11	No specific date for this data submission. Whenever a modification, addition, etc. occurs it is submitted to ICCAT.	2023-07-12
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes	2023-07-07	S:GEN02 data submission.	2023-09-11
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No		No IUU activity has been detected.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2023-03-30		2023-09-15
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2023-03-07	There is no specific date for this data submission. Whenever a modification, addition, etc. occurs it is submitted to ICCAT.	2023-05-31
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes	2023-07-26		
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Yes	2023-01-30		
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	Yes	2023-01-30		
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes	2023-01-31	Date of first submit refers to the first report in 2023 (for December 2022).	2023-08-25
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		Only after 80% of catch limit has been reached (not the case).	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		Not the case yet.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Yes	2023-09-15	With annual report.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	Yes	2023-09-15		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2023-03-30		2023-09-15
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2023-03-07	No specific date for this data submission. Whenever a modification, addition, etc. occurs it is submitted to ICCAT.	2023-05-31
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Yes	2023-01-03		2023-08-16
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Yes	2023-01-13		2023-05-22
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes	2023-07-08		2023-07-24
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes	2023-03-15		
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes	2023-09-15		
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Yes	2023-01-31		2023-07-24
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Yes	2023-01-25	Date of first submit refers to the first report in 2023 (for 4th quarter 2022).	2023-07-26
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes	2023-09-15		
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	Yes	2023-03-15		
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes	2023-03-15		
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Yes		No specific date can be indicated for submitting data under this requirement. Whenever a modification, addition, etc. occurs it is submitted to ICCAT.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Yes		No specific date can be indicated for submitting data under this requirement. Whenever a modification, addition, etc. occurs it is submitted to ICCAT.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Yes	2023-09-15	See Appendix 3 for more details on EU Member States.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Yes	2023-09-15	See Appendix 3 for more details on EU Member States.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		[needs explanation].	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes	2023-03-15	2023-06-13, 2023-06-19.	2023-07-24
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes	2023-01-03		2023-08-10
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes		No specific date can be indicated for submitting data under this requirement. Whenever a modification, addition, etc. occurs it is submitted to ICCAT.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		No specific date can be indicated for submitting data under this requirement. Whenever a modification, addition, etc. occurs it is submitted to ICCAT.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Yes	2023-09-15	See Appendix 3 for more details on EU Member States.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Yes	2023-09-15	See Appendix 3 for more details on EU Member States.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	Yes	2023-05-10		2023-06-29
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes	2023-09-15	See Appendix 3 for more details on EU Member States. Additional info provided in the framework of ICCAT annual report (Part I).	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Yes		The EU does not apply such exemption.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes		See Appendix 3 for more details on EU Member States. Additional info provided in the framework of ICCAT annual report (Part I).	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2023-09-15	See Appendix 3 for more details on EU Member States. Additional info provided in the framework of ICCAT annual report (Part I).	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes	2023-07-26	Monthly reporting of SMA ATL-S started for the month of June 2023.	2023-03-25
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, as amended by Rec. 13-11/ Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes	2023-09-15		
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes	2023-09-15		
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes	2023-09-15		
MISCELL- ANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		No progress on the implementation of this measure, which is voluntary.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes		The EU has not objected to any ICCAT recommendation	

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures

This Section 4 relates to the measures taken by the EU MS to implement ICCAT conservation and management measures not included in Section 3 of this report. The details are provided to the MS that have relevant measure to be herein listed. Hence, not all EU MS actively fishing for ICCAT species are listed.

Appendix 4 provides the details on single Member States measures taken to implement ICCAT conservation and management measures not included in the Appendix.

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

No difficulties were encountered in the implementation of the ICCAT conservation and management measures. All reporting obligations were met on time.

Table 1. EU catches by fleet segment.

<i>Nb of Vessels</i>	
Purse seine	189
Long line*	1028
Mid water trawl	132
Traps	85
Hand line	612
Trolling	398
Bait boat	314
Harpoons	72
Sport Fishing	n.a.
Other	389
Unclassified	
Total	3219

Table 2. The EU catches (in metric tons) for main species by EU Member States in 2022.

	<i>BFT</i>	<i>SWO</i>	<i>ALB</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>BUM</i>	<i>WHM</i>	<i>SMALL</i>	<i>BSH</i>	<i>SMA</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cyprus	169	36	485	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	690
Spain	6061	8771	16999	11363	6424	33716	3	0	3731	27127	657	114852
France	5842	187	6439	17266	3680	21338	179	0.11	1886	52	1	56870
Greece	424	371	145	0	0	0	0	0	1577	0	0	2517
Croatia	818	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	857
Ireland	20	22	1154	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1195
Italy	4727	2079	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6856
Malta	387	380	3380	0	0	0	0	0	558	3	359	5066
Portugal	553	1948	283	134	3207	4198	37	0.80	0	10194	0	20555
Total	19001	13833	28936	28763	13311	59251	219	1	7751	37375	1017	209458

Table 3. French nominal catches for ICCAT species in 2022.

<i>Species group</i>	<i>Species</i>	<i>Stock</i>	<i>Sub-total (Kg)</i>
1-Tuna (major sp.)	<i>Istiophorus albicans</i> – SAI	SAI-E	11711
		SAI-W	10020
	<i>Kajikia albida</i> – WHM	WHM-A	109
	<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i> – SKJ	SKJ-E	21327598
		SKJ-W	10159
	<i>Makaira nigricans</i> - BUM	BUM-A	179205
	<i>Tetrapturus pfluegeri</i> – SPF	SPF-E	2
	<i>Thunnus alalunga</i> - ALB	ALB-M	35502
		ALB-N	6387311
		ALB-S	16441
	<i>Thunnus albacares</i> - YFT	YFT-E	16631380
		YFT-W	634163
	<i>Thunnus obesus</i> - BET	BET-A	3679916
	<i>Thunnus thynnus</i> - BFT	BFT-E	5842242
<i>Xiphias gladius</i> - SWO	SWO-M	65741	
	SWO-N	120672	
2-Tuna (small t.)	<i>Acanthocybium solandri</i> - WAH	AT-NE	675
		AT-NW	10398
		AT-SE	41414
		AT-SW	575
	<i>Auxis rochei</i> - BLT	AT-SE	0
	<i>Auxis thazard</i> - FRI	AT-NE	62239
		AT-SE	678163
		AT-SW	0
		MD	531
	<i>Euthynnus alletteratus</i> – LTA	AT-NE	250951
		AT-SE	719017
		MD	12274
	<i>Sarda sarda</i> - BON	AT-NE	42911
		MD	51193
<i>Thunnus atlanticus</i> - BLF	AT-NW	30093	
3-Tuna (other sp.)	<i>Istiophoridae</i> - BIL	AT-NE	225
		AT-NW	8409
		MD	1371
	<i>Makaira indica</i> - BLM	AT-NE	31
	<i>Ruvettus pretiosus</i> - OIL	AT-SE	21
		MD	375
	<i>Tetrapturus angustirostris</i> - SSP	MD	5
	<i>Tetrapturus audax</i> - MLS	AT-NE	6274
		MD	462
	<i>Thunnini</i> - TUN	AT-NE	1
		AT-NW	31559
<i>Thunnus spp</i> - TUS	AT-NE	75	
4-Sharks (major sp.)	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i> - SMA	AT-NE	533
		AT-SE	612
		MD	8
	<i>Lamna nasus</i> - POR	AT-NE	7899
		MD	18
	<i>Prionace glauca</i> - BSH	AT-NE	50622
		AT-SE	376
		MD	906

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5-Sharks (other sp.)	<i>Alopias vulpinus</i> – ALV	AT-NE	39221
		MD	338
	<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i> – FAL	AT-NE	6540
		AT-SE	58655
		AT-SW	250
	<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i> – OCS	AT-NE	119
		AT-SE	535
	<i>Dasyatidae</i> - STT	AT-NW	2332
		AT-SW	244
	<i>Mobula mobular</i> - RMM	AT-SE	2537
	<i>Mobula tarapacana</i> – RMT	AT-NE	149
		AT-SE	5413
	<i>Mobula thurstoni</i> - RMO	AT-SE	120
	<i>Pteroplatytrygon violacea</i> – PLS	AT-NE	2
		AT-SE	171
	<i>Rhincodon typus</i> - RHN	AT-SE	39903
	<i>Selachimorpha (Pleurotremata)</i> - SKH	AT-NE	6954
		AT-NW	37016
		AT-SW	137
		MD	67
<i>Sphyrna lewini</i> - SPL	AT-SE	3063	
<i>Sphyrna spp</i> - SPN	AT-SE	65	
<i>Sphyrna zygaena</i> - SPZ	AT-NE	97	
	AT-SE	6233	
6-Teleosts	<i>Aluterus monoceros</i> – ALM	AT-NE	0
		AT-SE	159
	<i>Aphanopus carbo</i> - BSF	AT-NE	391745
	<i>Balistes carolinensis</i> – TRG	AT-NE	2
		AT-SE	341
		AT-SW	0
	<i>Balistidae</i> - TRI	AT-NE	10851
		AT-NW	100
		MD	15
	<i>Belone belone</i> - GAR	AT-NE	10345
		MD	2078
	<i>Brama brama</i> - POA	AT-NE	4129
		MD	2021
	<i>Canthidermis maculata</i> – CNT	AT-NE	762
		AT-SE	108683
		AT-SW	205
	<i>Caranx crysos</i> - RUB	AT-NE	2351
		AT-SE	1054517
		AT-SW	491
	<i>Caranx hippos</i> - CVJ	AT-NW	9244
		AT-SW	1536
	<i>Coryphaena equiselis</i> – CFW	AT-SE	2
	<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i> – DOL	AT-NE	889
		AT-NW	438242
		AT-SE	25304
		AT-SW	36
		MD	1097
	<i>Elagatis bipinnulata</i> – RRU	AT-NE	5906
		AT-NW	8359
		AT-SE	131872
AT-SW		378	
<i>Exocoetidae</i> - FLY	AT-NW	4092	
<i>Lagocephalus lagocephalus</i> – LGH	AT-SE	0	

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	<i>Lepidopus caudatus</i> – SFS	AT-NE	537
		MD	319
	<i>Lichia amia</i> - LEE	AT-NE	4
		MD	6919
	<i>Masturus lanceolatus</i> – MRW	AT-SE	386
	<i>Mola mola</i> - MOX	AT-NE	257
		AT-SE	947
		MD	13
	<i>Naucrates ductor</i> - NAU	AT-SE	0
	<i>Seriola dumerili</i> - AMB	MD	46390
	<i>Seriola rivoliana</i> - YTL	AT-NE	43
		AT-SE	5650
		AT-SW	5
	<i>Sphyraena barracuda</i> – GBA	AT-SE	5921
	<i>Sphyraenidae</i> - BAZ	AT-NW	6676
	<i>Taractichthys longipinnis</i> – TAL	AT-SE	0
	<i>Trachurus mediterraneus</i> - HMM	AT-NE	882289
		MD	2862
	<i>Uraspis secunda</i> - USE	AT-NE	0
		AT-SE	16
Total (Kg)			60 347 535

Table 4. Bluefin tuna licenses allocated and used in EU France in 2022.

	<i>Threshold</i>	<i>Licences issued</i>
Trawlers – Atlantic coast	57	55
Bait boats – Atlantic coast	8	5
Handline – Atlantic coast	47	42
Longliners – Atlantic coast	23	14
Other artisanals – Exclusive trolling bait-boats – Mediterranean sea	140	66
Other artisanals – Non-exclusive trolling bait-boats – Mediterranean sea		14
Other artisanals – Artisanal longliners – Mediterranean sea		55
Other artisanals – Offshore longline vessels – Mediterranean sea		5
Purse seiners – Mediterranean Sea	22	21
Total	297	271

Table 5. Landings of major and minor tropical tuna species caught by the French tropical tuna fleets (BB and PS) operating in the Atlantic Ocean in 2022.

<i>Species</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>ALB</i>	<i>OTH</i>	<i>Total</i>
BB	216	87	133	0	0	436
PS	16398	21129	3497	17	1688	42729
Total	16614	21216	3630	17	1688	43165

Table 6. Estimation of the landings volume at local market destination for main tuna species.

<i>Year</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>FRI</i>	<i>LTA</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>YFT</i>
2021	289,01	1300,60	509,89	2206,06	387,62
2022	688,703	1227,317	398,577	3354,609	989,637

Table 7. total catches and retained proportion for ICCAT species groups (Guadeloupe).

<i>Guadeloupe</i>	<i>Total catches estimations (tons)</i>	<i>CI 95%</i>	<i>Kept catches (proportion)</i>
Dolphinfish	22.73	[12,46 ; 35]	87%
King mackerels	38.48	[26,96 ; 51,75]	78%
Small tunas	10.81	[6,48 ; 16,3]	74%
Tunas	8.76	[5,29 ; 12,44]	100%

Table 8. total catches and retained proportion for ICCAT species groups (Martinique).

<i>Martinique</i>	<i>Total catches estimations (tons)</i>	<i>CI 95%</i>	<i>Kept catches (proportion)</i>
Dolphinfish	16.88	[9.22 ; 23.59]	98%
King mackerels	83.15	[61.60 ; 119.24]	100%
Small tunas	6.05	[2.65 ; 8.36]	97%
Tunas	30.53	[11.64 ; 91.35]	100%

Table 9. Preliminary landings (t live weight) of the main tuna and tuna-like species by the EU-Spain fleet in 2022 in the ICCAT Convention Area, by species or group of species.

<i>Species/group</i>	<i>Tons live weight 2022</i>	<i>Tons live weight 2021</i>
SKJ	33715.9	37176.1
BSH	27126.79	29916
ALB	16999.12	17354.7
YFT	11363.34	10070.8
SWO	8771.12	9054.3
BET	6424.28	6624.98
BFT	6060.9	6181.97
SMT	3730.9	14024.1
Total	111072,66	130970,86

Table 10. Cypriote Catches by fleet segment in number of vessels and metric tons.

<i>Fleet</i>		<i>Catches in tn</i>													
Nb of Vessels		BFT	SWO	ALB	YFT	BET	SKJ	SAI	BUM	WHM	Small tunas	BSH	SMA	POR	Total
Purse seine	1	90000													90000
Long line	34	78524	36240	484356											599120
Mid water trawl															
Traps															
Hand line															
Trolling															
Bait boat															
Harpoons															
Sport Fishing				999											999
Unclassified															
Total															690119

Table 11. EU Malta Catches (t) for the major species in the ICCAT Convention area in 2021-2022.

<i>Species</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>% Difference</i>
ALB-MED	137.422	49.876	63.71%
BFT	382.015	386.688	1.22%
SWO	391.10	380.48	2.72%

Table 12. EU Malta Catches (t) for small tunas in the ICCAT Convention area in 2021-2022.

<i>Species</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>% Difference*</i>
BLT	0.79	28.27	189.126%
BON	0.347	1.95	139.57%
DOL	221.473	518.90	134.29%
LTA	2.204	6.03	173.59%

Table 13. EU Malta Catches (t) for small tunas in the ICCAT Convention area 2021-2022.

<i>Species</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>% Difference*</i>
BSH	1.178	2.791	81.28%

Table 14. Portuguese quota and catches for Nord Swordfish in t.

<i>N-SWO</i>			
<i>Initial quota</i>	<i>Catches</i>	<i>Balance</i>	<i>Adjusted quota</i>
1 010,290	1 738,632	-50,792	1 687,840

Table 15. Portuguese quota and catches for South Swordfish in t.

<i>S-SWO</i>			
<i>Initial quota</i>	<i>Catches</i>	<i>Balance</i>	<i>Adjusted quota</i>
298,120	209,821	88,299	298,120

Table 16. Portuguese quota and catches for Bigeye Tuna in t.

<i>16BET</i>			
<i>Initial quota</i>	<i>Catches</i>	<i>Balance</i>	<i>Adjusted quota</i>
2 823, 840	3 206,898	-184,048	3 022,850

Table 17. Portuguese quota and catches for North Albacore in t.

<i>N-ALB</i>			
<i>Initial quota</i>	<i>Catches</i>	<i>Balance</i>	<i>Adjusted quota</i>
1 962,130	280,611	1 299,599	1 580,210

Table 18. Portuguese quota and catches for South Albacore in t.

<i>S-ALB</i>			
<i>Initial quota</i>	<i>Catches</i>	<i>Balance</i>	<i>Adjusted quota</i>
507,150	2,514	631,426	633,940

Table 19. Portuguese quota and catches for South Albacore in t.

<i>E-BFT</i>			
<i>Initial quota</i>	<i>Catches</i>	<i>Balance</i>	<i>Adjusted quota</i>
572,970	553,148	9,577	562,725

Table 20. Portuguese quota and catches for Blue Marlin in t.

<i>BUM</i>			
<i>Initial quota</i>	<i>Catches</i>	<i>Balance</i>	<i>Adjusted quota</i>
46,210	36,500	9,710	46,210

Table 21. Portuguese quota and catches for White Marlin in t.

<i>WHM</i>			
<i>Initial quota</i>	<i>Catches</i>	<i>Balance</i>	<i>Adjusted quota</i>
19,500	0,816	18,684	19,500

Table 22. Cypriot fishing effort in total number of trips for the fleet engaged in the large pelagic fisheries and no. of hooks.

	<i>LLD</i>	<i>PS</i>
No of trips	774	1
No of hooks	1730700	n/a
Catch BFT (tons)	78	90
Catch ALB (tons)	447.5	0
Catch SWO (tons)	36.2	0

Table 23. EU catches of main species by fleet segment in metric tons in 2022.

<i>Fleet</i>		<i>Catches in tonnes</i>													
<i>Nb of Vessels</i>		<i>BFT</i>	<i>SWO</i>	<i>ALB</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>SAI</i>	<i>BUM</i>	<i>WHM</i>	<i>Small tunas</i>	<i>BSH</i>	<i>SMA</i>	<i>POR</i>	<i>Total</i>
Purse seine	189	11781	3	37	27115	7111	56289	12	45	0	6987	2	1	0	109381
Long line*	1028	2113	13512	1996	274	499	97	32	42	1	314	37323	1027	2	57231
Mid water trawl	132	367	376	6244	0	44	19	0	0	0	525	17	1	0	7593
Traps	85	3114	1	3380	0	0	1	0	0	0	401	1	0	0	6898
Hand line	612	1354	5	65	16	1	2	0	1	0	95	1	0	0	1540
Trolling	398	135	7	6142	63	191	24	0	10	0	39	0	0	0	6610
Bait boat	314	212	0	10801	664	2487	2119	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	16291
Harpoons	72	27	0	268	84	2978	4174	0	1	0	38	0	0	0	7569
Sport Fishing	n.a.	86	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87
Other	389	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	0	0	0	66
Unclassified	0	0	0	0	0	0	62725	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62725
Total	3219	19189	13905	28935	28215	13309	125450	43	98	1	8471	37344	1029	2	275993

Table 24. Composition of the EU fleet targeting Bluefin tuna that was active in 2022.

<i>Tuna Vessel Type</i>	<i>Fleet (No. vessels)</i>	<i>Quota allocated (t)</i>
Purse seiner over 40m	31	6475.14
Purse seiner between 24 and 40m	33	4917.40
Purse seiners less than 24m	5	220.53
Total Purse Seine fleet	69	11613.07
Longliner over 40m	0	0.00
Longliner between 24 and 40m	1	5.70
Longliner less than 24m	100	827.10
Total longline fleet	101	832.80
Baitboat	59	143.50
Handline	59	271.00
Trawler	57	401.00
Trap	13	3375.15
Small scale ¹⁰	1041	1731.33
Other	74	271.00
Total fleet/fishing allocation	1473	18638.85
Quota		19411.60
Recreational		154.15
By-catch reserve		618.60
Adjusted quota (if applicable)		18638.85
Under-capacity (t)		0.00

¹⁰ A sectorial quota has been allocated to the small-scale coastal vessels in accordance with para 17 of Recommendation 21-08.

Table 25. Provisional EU Catches (in tons) of Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Bluefin Tuna in the period 2013-2022.

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Cyprus	17	18	22	94	109	134	151	153	169	169
Spain	2502	2446	2893	3453	4197	5195	5389	6068	6182	6061
France	2414	2419	2819	3396	4002	4821	5381	5812	5841	5842
Greece	178	161	195	218	235	267	313	354	327	424
Croatia	389	387	458	519	635	744	831	908	908	818
Ireland	13	19	14	34	16	17	6	16	16	20
Italy	1938	1946	2273	2734	3196	3860	4286	4731	4695	4727
Malta	155	156	183	212	261	308	338	389	382	387
Portugal	235	243	263	327	429	450	475	592	614	553
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7841	7796	9121	10988	13081	15795	17170	19021	19134	19001

Table 26. Provisional EU catches (in tons) of Swordfish by EU Member State in 2022.

	<i>N-ATL</i>	<i>S-ATL</i>	<i>MED</i>
Cyprus	0	0	36
Spain	3717	3592	1462
France	121	0	66
Greece	0	0	371
Croatia	0	0	39
Ireland	22	0	0
Italy	0	0	2079
Malta	0	0	380
Portugal	1739	210	0
Denmark	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0
Total	5598	3802	4433

Table 27. Distribution between the EU Member States of the maximum number of fishing vessels authorised to fish for northern albacore as a target species in 2022.

<i>Ireland</i>	<i>Spain</i>	<i>France</i>	<i>Portugal</i>
50	730	151	310

Table 28. Provisional EU Catches (in tons) of Albacore by EU Member State in 2022.

	<i>N-ALB</i>	<i>S-ALB</i>	<i>MED</i>
Cyprus	0	0	485
Spain	16866	33	100
France	6387	16	36
Greece	0	0	145
Croatia	0	0	0
Ireland	3380	0	0
Italy	0	0	1154
Malta	0	0	50
Portugal	281	3	0
Denmark	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	1971
Total	26913	52	1971

Table 29. Maximum number of fishing vessels at least 20 meters length authorised to fish for bigeye tuna in the ICCAT Convention Area in 2021.

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

EUROPEAN UNION

Table 30. Provisional EU catches (in tons) of Tropical Tunas in the ICCAT Convention Area in 2021.

	<i>Yellowfin (YFT)</i>	<i>Bigeye (BET)</i>	<i>Skipjack (SKJ)</i>
Cyprus	0	0	0
Spain	11363	6424	33716
France	17266	3680	21338
Greece	0	0	0
Croatia	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0
Malta	0	0	0
Portugal	134	3207	4198
Denmark	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0
Total	28763	13311	59251

Table 31. Provisional EU catches (in tons) of Billfish in the ICCAT Convention Area in 2022.

	<i>BUM</i>	<i>WHM</i>
Cyprus	0	0.00
Spain	3	0.06
France	179	0.11
Greece	0	0.00
Croatia	0	0.00
Ireland	0	0.00
Italy	0	0.00
Malta	0	0.00
Portugal	37	0.80
Denmark	0	0.00
Netherlands	0	0.00
Total	219	0.97

Table 32. Provisional EU catches (in tons) of small tunas in the ICCAT Convention Area in 2022.

	<i>FRI</i>	<i>BLT</i>	<i>BON</i>	<i>DOL</i>	<i>LTA</i>	<i>Other*</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cyprus							0
Spain						3731	3731
France	1227				399	260	1886
Greece						1577	1577
Croatia							0
Ireland							0
Italy							0
Malta		28	2	519	6	3	558
Portugal							0
Denmark							0
Netherlands							0
TOTAL	1227	28	2	519	405	5570	7751

* no breakdown available

Table 33. Provisional EU by-catch of blue shark and shortfin mako in 2022.

	<i>BSH</i>	<i>SMA</i>
Cyprus	0	0
Spain	27127	657
France	52	1
Greece	0	0
Croatia	0	0
Ireland	0	0
Italy	0	0
Malta	3	359
Portugal	10194	0
Denmark	0	0
The Netherlands	0	0
Total	37375	1017

Table 34. Number of trips, samples and trips with observers and details on samples per species.

Gear Type	Nb of Trips in 2022	Nb of trips sampled	Nb of trips with observers	Number of Length Samples and total number of individuals sampled per species (N samples/N ind)											
					BFT	BFT	SWO	ALB	YFT	BET	SKJ	SAI	BUM	WHM	BSH
Purse seine	2281	253	121	No samples	0	51	0	13	0	4082	54800	306	490	14	8
				No individuals	0	51	0	4	0	8522	16949	128	409	21	6
Long line	8755	812	160	No samples	707	1114	1027	90	0	31	11	8	7	3	79
				No individuals	707	1503	51519	2621	0	599	294	113	279	39	1561
Mid water trawl	0	0	0	No samples	0	44	37	2986	0	8	0	0	0	0	18
				No individuals	0	13	24	937	0	2	0	0	0	0	15
Traps	167	158	122	No samples	0	86	11	10	0	0	8	0	0	0	5
				No individuals	0	5435	18	1	0	0	77	0	0	0	3
Hand line	400	392	15	No samples	0	1307	24	22	0	138	10	0	1	0	0
				No individuals	0	2806	31	45	0	879	74	0	4	0	0
Trolling	0	0	0	No samples	0	0	0	399	0	0	3	3	2	1	0
				No individuals	0	0	0	65712	0	0	2	3	2	1	0
Bait boat	8129	808	0	No samples	0	1144	0	453	0	909	1363	0	0	0	0
				No individuals	0	9059	0	33961	0	29484	15218	0	0	0	0
Harpoons	0	0	0	No samples	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				No individuals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sport Fishing	4	40	4	No samples	0	435	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				No individuals	0	435	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unclassified	4	40	4	No samples	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	30
				No individuals	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	22

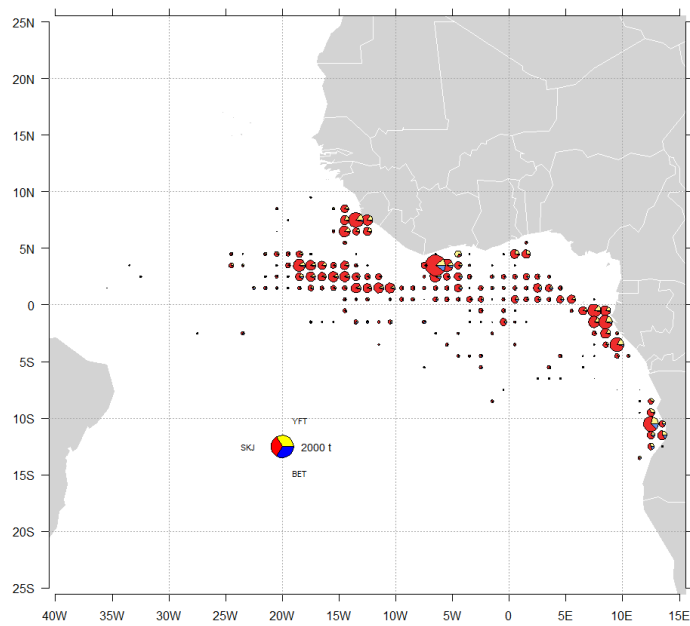


Figure 1. Total fishery production. Landings by species of the French purse seine fishing fleet during 1991-2022.

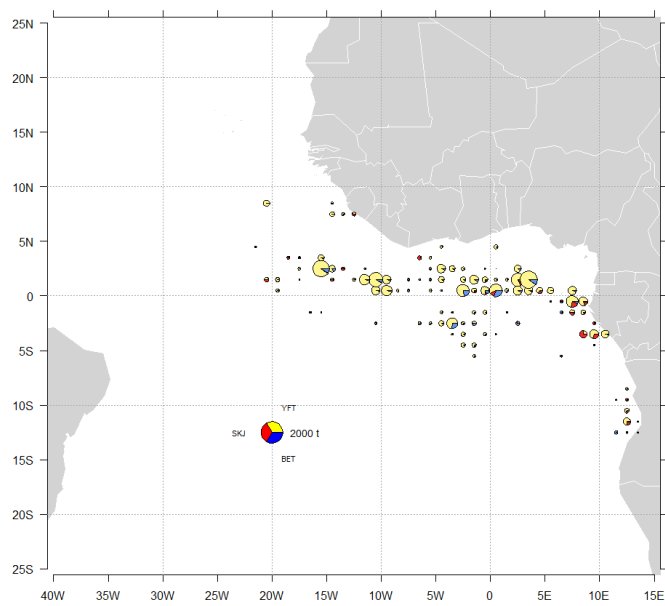


Figure 2. Geographical distribution of specific catches (species/1° square) per fishing mode (top=FAD, bottom=free swimming school) for the French purse seine fleet in 2022.

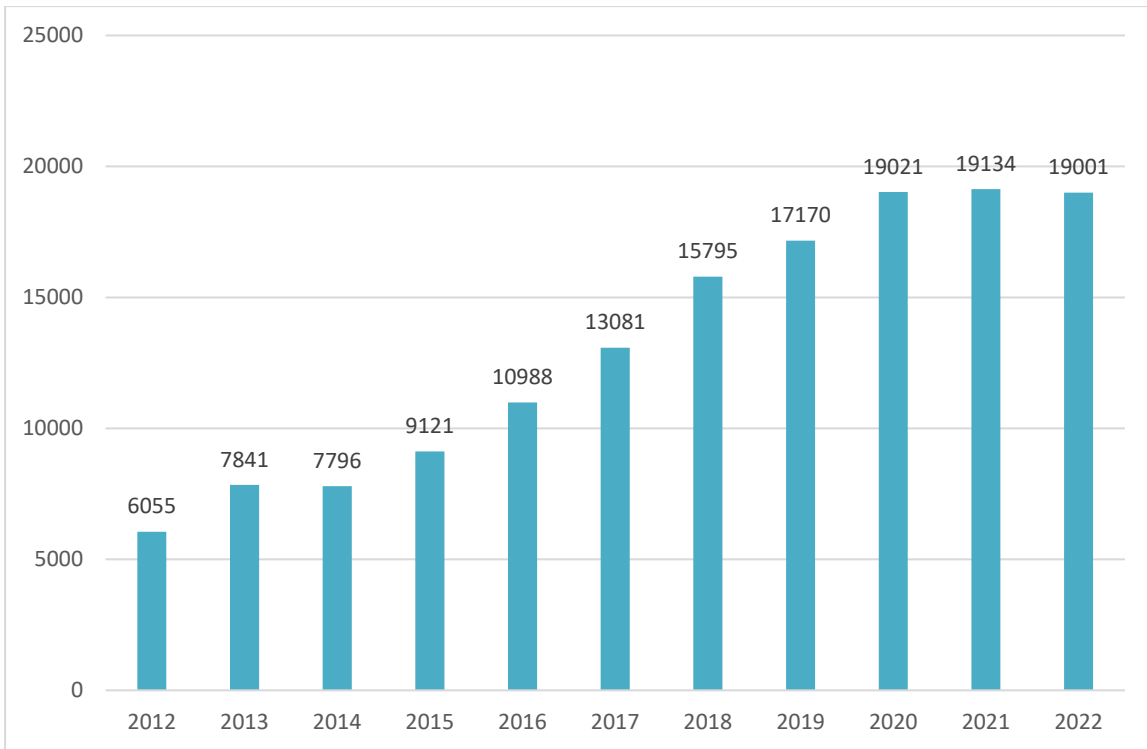


Figure 3. Time series (2012-2022) of EU catches (t) of Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Bluefin Tuna (in tons) in the ICCAT Convention area the period.

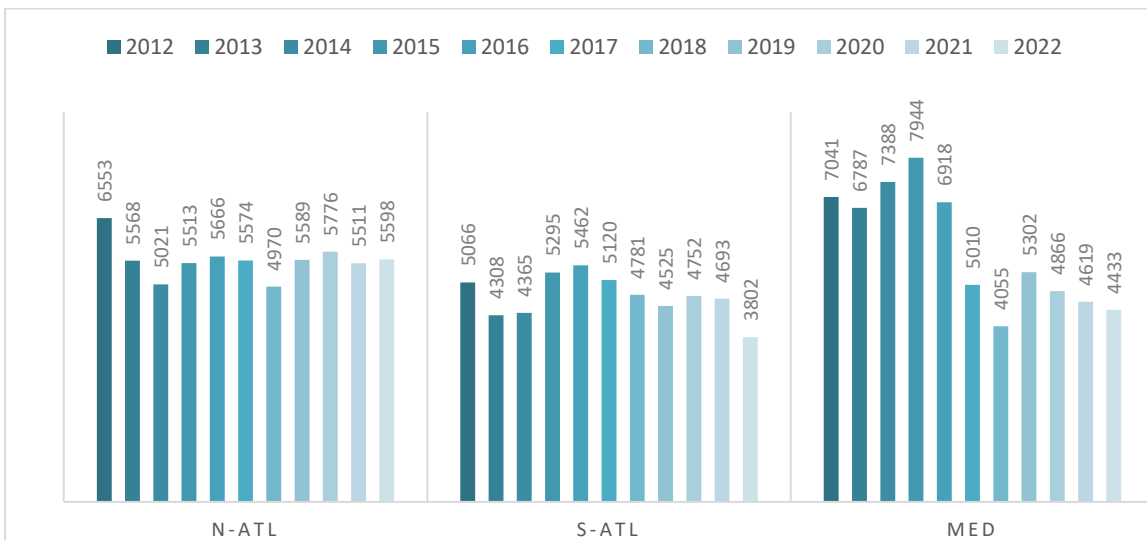


Figure 4. Time series (2012-2022) of EU catches (t) of Swordfish (in tons) in the ICCAT Convention area.

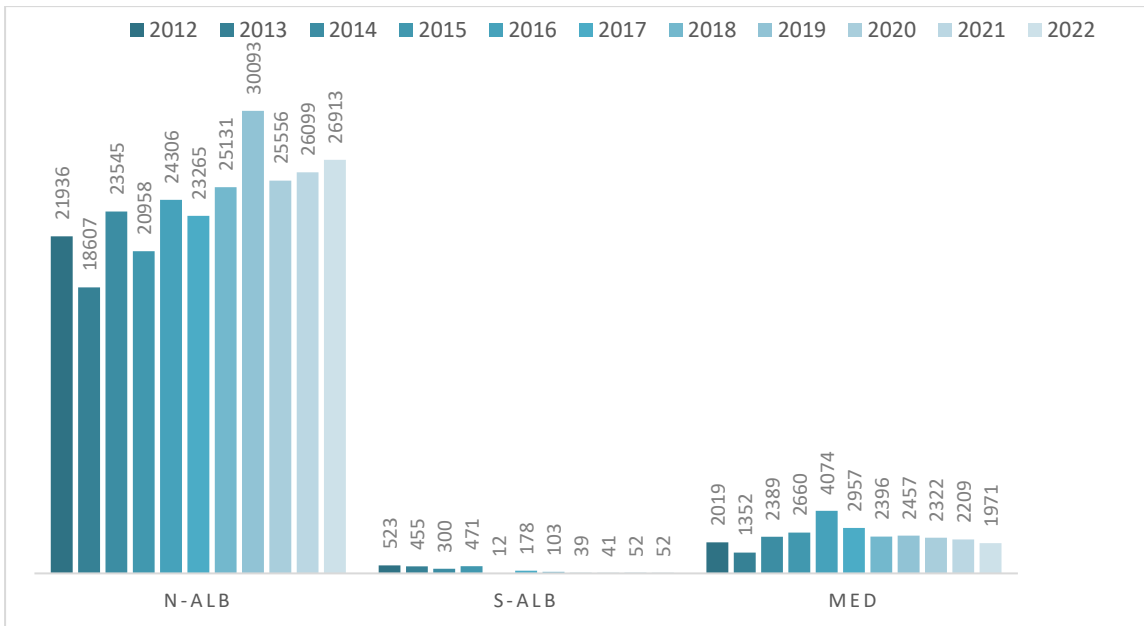


Figure 5. Time series (2012-2022) of EU Catches (t) of albacore tuna in the ICCAT Convention area in ICCAT.

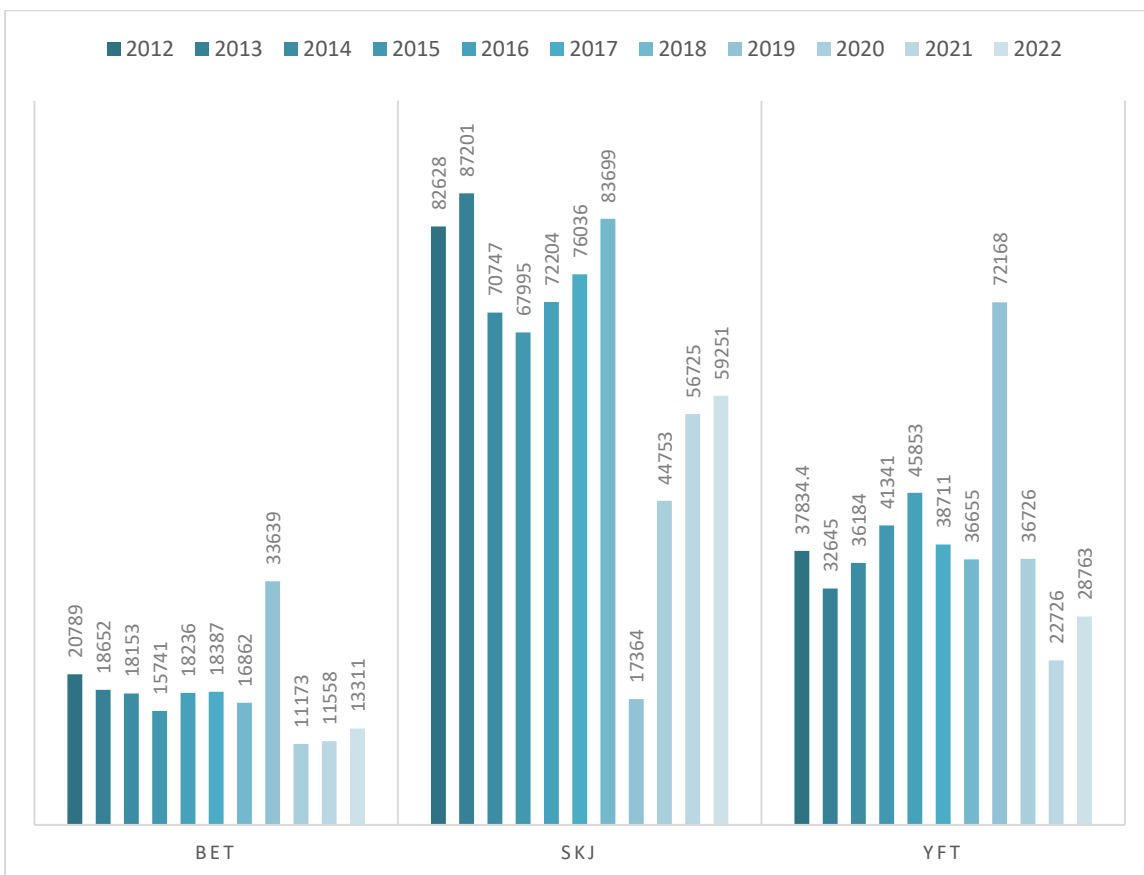


Figure 6. Time series (2012-2022) of EU Catches (t) of tropical tunas in the ICCAT Convention area in ICCAT.

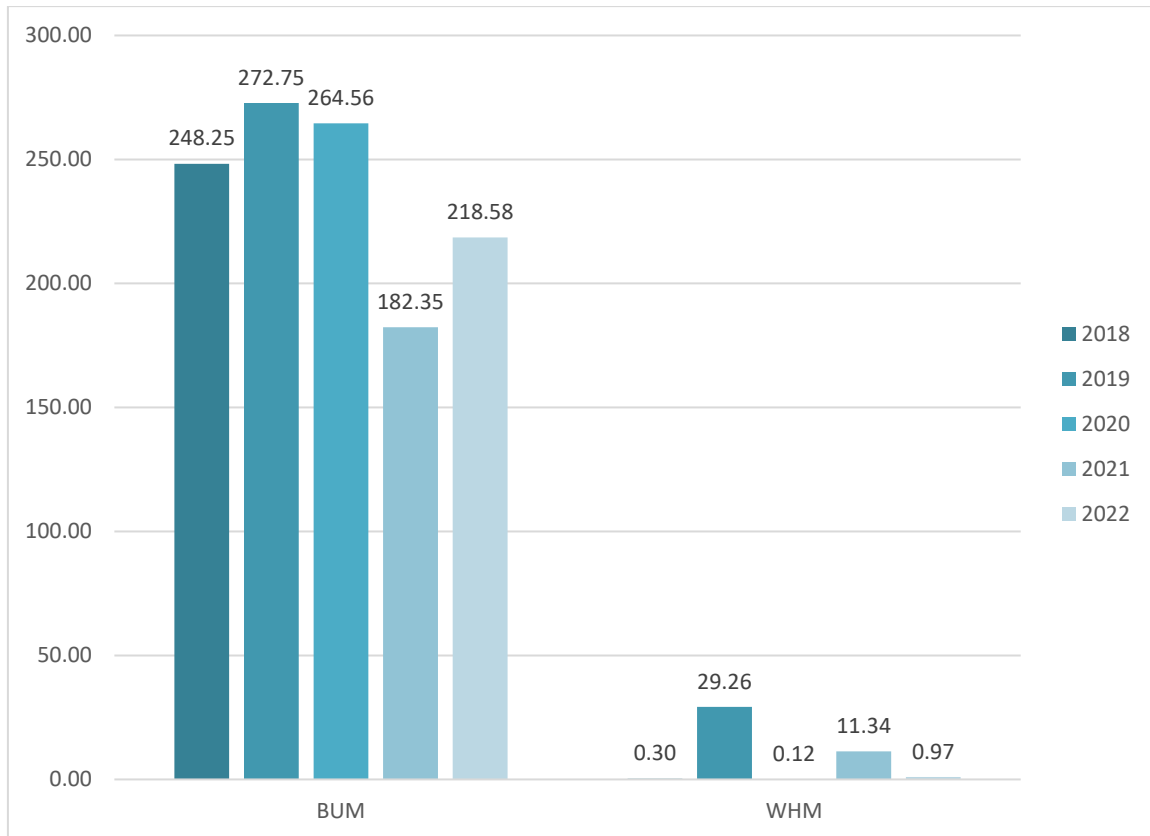


Figure 7. Time series (2012-2022) of EU catches (t) of BUM and WHM in the ICCAT Convention area.

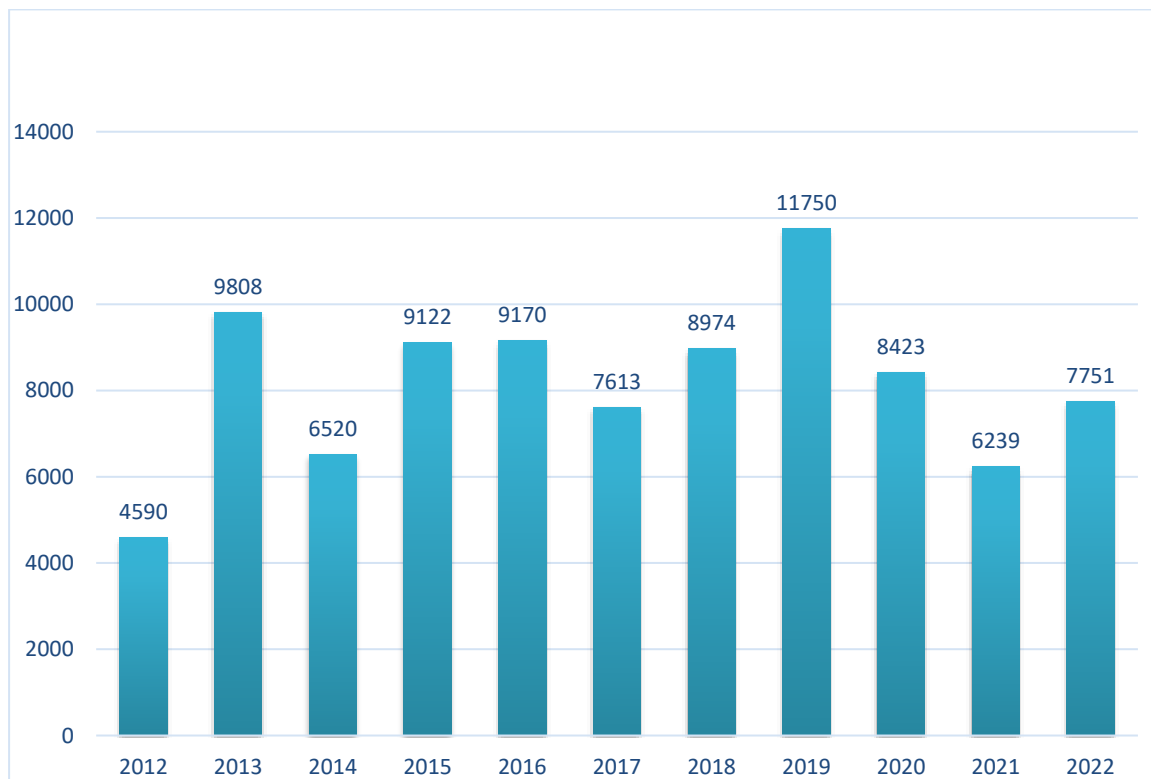


Figure 8. Time series (2012-2021) of EU catches (t) of the main species of Small Tunas in the ICCAT Convention area.

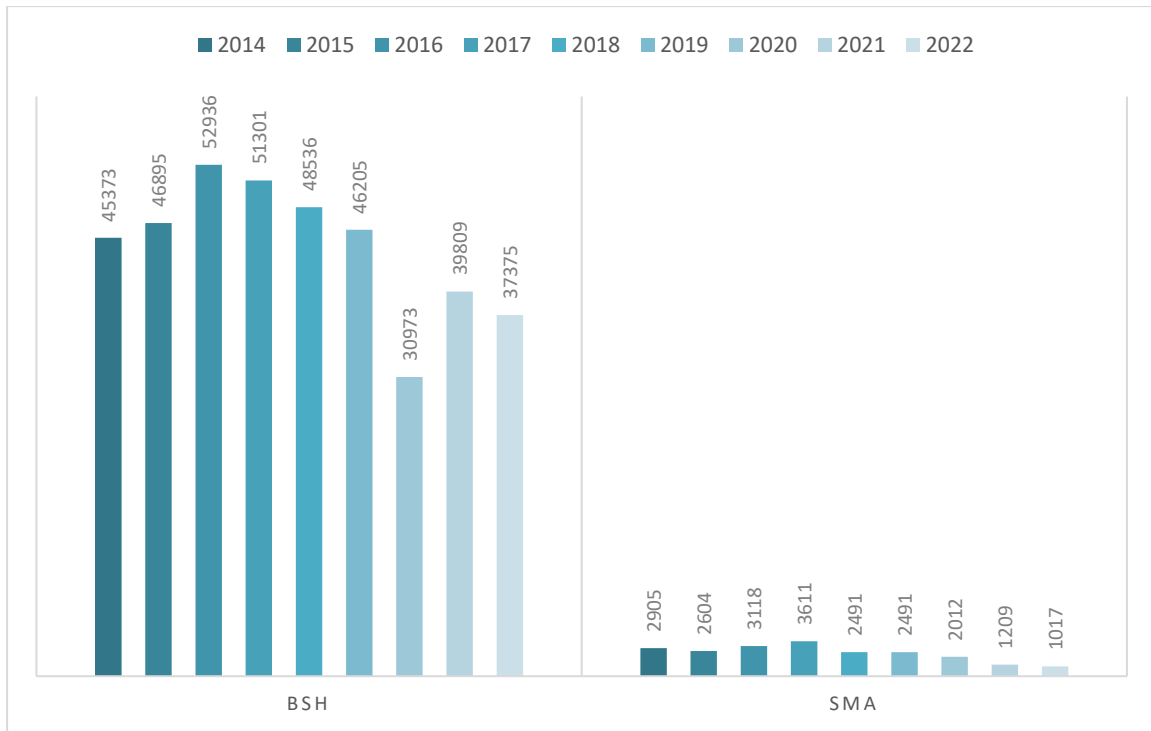


Figure 9. Time series (2012-2022) of EU catches of commercial sharks (t) in the ICCAT Convention area.

List of studies funded by the EU

List of studies running in 2021 funded under EU framework contracts that contribute to wider data collection and fisheries/ecosystem management in the area:

- 1. EMFF/2018/1.3.2.4 – SC01.L1 + SC03.L2 Study on ecosystem-based approaches applied to fisheries management under the CFP (EU waters excluding Med & BS: North Sea, Baltic Sea, Western waters and ORs) 08/01/2020 to 08/03/2022**

The study aims to fill the knowledge gap that persists on the actual implementation of the ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management (EAFM) in the EU, based on sound scientific knowledge derived in a systematic “mapping” study. The aims to elaborate on the scientific basis of EAFM and related scientific advisory products available, whether these have been used or not, it must identify best practices, facilitating conditions and obstacles to further EAFM implementation, and classify the various identified EAFM measures on the basis of their characteristics. The geographical scope of the study is the EU Waters (excluding the Mediterranean and Black Seas) and also includes the outermost regions.

- 2. EMFF/ EMFF/2018/1.3.2.4 – SC02.L2 Study on overview of the state of data collection and scientific advice in the European Outermost Regions with case study on a roadmap towards regular stock assessment in French Guiana 03/01/2019 to 10/12/2021**

This study provides a detailed overview of the state of data collection and scientific advice in the European Outermost Regions (OR) within Macaronesia (Azores, Madeira and the Canary Islands), the Caribbean (Martinique, Guadeloupe, Saint Martin and French Guiana) and Indian Ocean (Réunion and Mayotte). Information is obtained from various sources, including literature reviews and stakeholder consultation, including site visits and considers the data collection framework legislations 2017-2019 EU-MAP and the 2020- 2021 EU-MAP (consisting of two Commission Decisions).

Research activities by EU member States

This section contains information for each member state on:

- Research activities at national level on issues related to ICCAT fisheries and voluntary contributions to the scientific work of international organisations.
- Participation and contributions to SCRS Working Groups in 2022
- Scientific Observers Programmes.

EU-France

French research on tunas, tuna-like and related species is provided by:

- The Research Institute for the Exploitation of the Sea (Ifremer), for the fisheries of the Atlantic Ocean (North temperate zone and tropical zone) for the French Antilles (Guadeloupe, Martinique, French Guyana) and the Mediterranean Sea;
- The Research Institute for Development (IRD), for the fisheries of the tropical Atlantic Ocean.

Ifremer research on Bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean Sea

Several research activities are carried out by Ifremer on Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean Sea. They deal with two main activities. The first activity is the annual based aerial survey in the Gulf of Lion, that allows deriving abundance index. The second activity, not independent from the first one, is focused on observing migrations of Bluefin tuna in relation to its physiology. A third initiative is a series of projects focusing on the bycatch of the longline fishery in the Mediterranean Sea.

The annual aerial survey

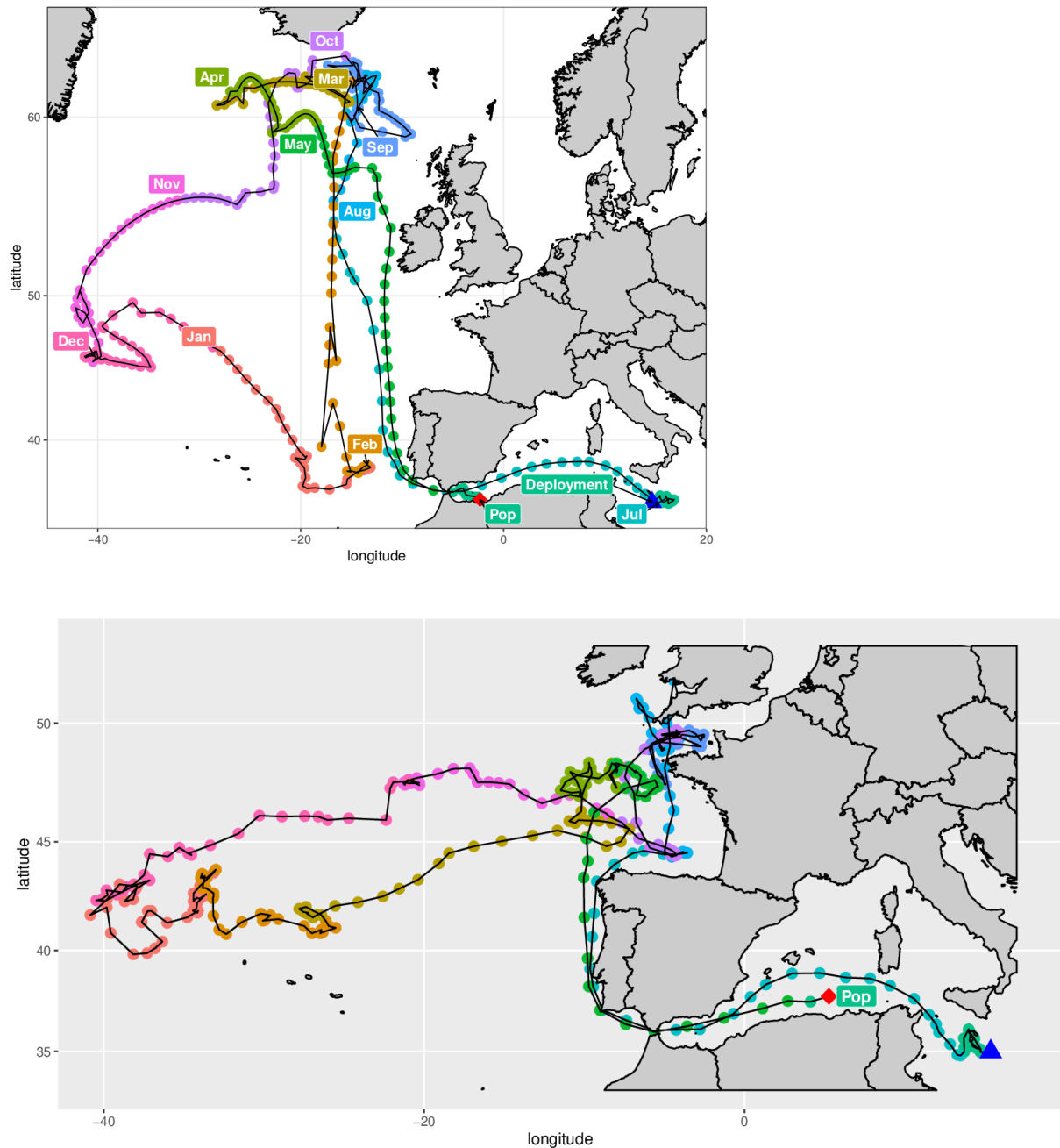
This activity has been initiated in 2000 and provides an annual key fisheries-independent abundance index for young Bluefin tuna in the Mediterranean. This is the only index of this kind and it is therefore very valuable to ICCAT for management purpose. The index has been used for the 2017 assessment of the eastern stock. Current work focus on improving the observation through the development of a system for image acquisition and analysis, and integrating the impacts of environmental effects on the vertical and horizontal movements of tuna and on the abundance index. A paper was published in 2020 that describes such an effect of the environment on the availability of tunas in the Gulf of Lions. The survey could also be used for marine mammals. Papers are presented every year at the SCRS.

POPSTAR + FishNchip + PROMPT projects

This activity is done through the development of a new electronic tag, embarking a sensor aiming at capturing fish growth and indirectly reproduction (POPSTAR project funded by Ifremer, followed up by the FishNchip project and PROMPT). The project aims also at tagging Bluefin tuna caught by purse seiners. The Purse seiner fishery has been representing more than 50% of the Eastern BFT catch in the past 10 years, yet hardly any tagging has been done on this segment. A successful tagging operation was carried out from a purse-seiner in June 2018 and 2019, showing contrasting migration patterns to those obtained from fish tagged in the Northwest Mediterranean. This project is meant to be a key contribution to applied research and ICCAT, as it will help to document and understand migrations and how they are affected by the environment (e.g., for the MSE).

In 2019, the EMFF project (FishNchip) has been funded. This project aims at observing Bluefin tuna reproduction events through the sensor developed in the project previously described. In this project deployments of electronic tags from the French purse seiners will be made in 2019 and 2020, to provide clearer information on migrations in and out the Mediterranean Sea. In June 2019, 5 tags were deployed on large tunas from a purse seiner and yielded interesting results as 3 out of the 5 tags remained attached more than 10 months, describing large migrations of bluefin. 2020 deployments were cancelled due to COVID as were the 2021 deployments. Discussions with GBYP were initiated to develop a large-scale tagging experiment.

A publication from 2022 documents results obtained from the tagging operations, which display complete migratory loops over a year from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic and back again.



The PROMPT project has been funded by France Filière Pêche to pursue work on BFT migrations through tagging and experimental work. The tagging planned in the project aims at pursuing the work initiated by the POPSTAR and FishNchip projects described above and understand the effects of the physical environment on migrations. The experimental work will serve to estimate energetic requirement of BFT along its migrations. Within this project, a modeling work has been undertaken to integrate environmental indices within the french aerial abundance index.

A close working relationship has been set up between Ifremer, French purse seiners, scientists from a Maltese company (AquaBioTech Ltd, which has also been heavily involved in Bluefin Tuna research) and a Maltese fattening farm. This has created a unique and fruitful set-up to develop research and experiments on Bluefin Tuna. Ifremer has been successfully tagging fish from this fattening farm since 2017.

Regarding the aerial surveys carried out over the Gulf of Lions, Ifremer is involved in two projects (SEMMACAPE and OWFSOMM), whose goal is to improve the performance of such surveys through automatic video image recognition using Artificial Intelligence approaches. Several research activities also aim at understanding the relationship between the environmental conditions and the abundance of bluefin tuna in the Gulf of Lions (paper published in 2020), which should be included into the index through the PROMPT project.

Bycatch of the bluefin tuna longline fishery in the Gulf of Lions (RAYVIVAL, POBLEU, SMARTSNAP)

Following previous initiatives (SELPAL and REPAST), several projects have been developed around the bycatch of the longline bluefin tuna fishery in the Gulf of Lion. The RAYVIVAL project (France Filière Pêche, MSC) aims at estimating the survival rate of stingrays, which are a main bycatch of this fishery, through the deployment of survival tags. The POBLEU (EMFF) project aims at increasing the coverage of at-sea observers on this fishery. The SMARTSNAP project (EMFF) aims at developing an electronic device to automatically detect and release bycatch species caught by longliners.

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 Filière Pêche - FFP), has been carried out between March 2019 and August 2023.

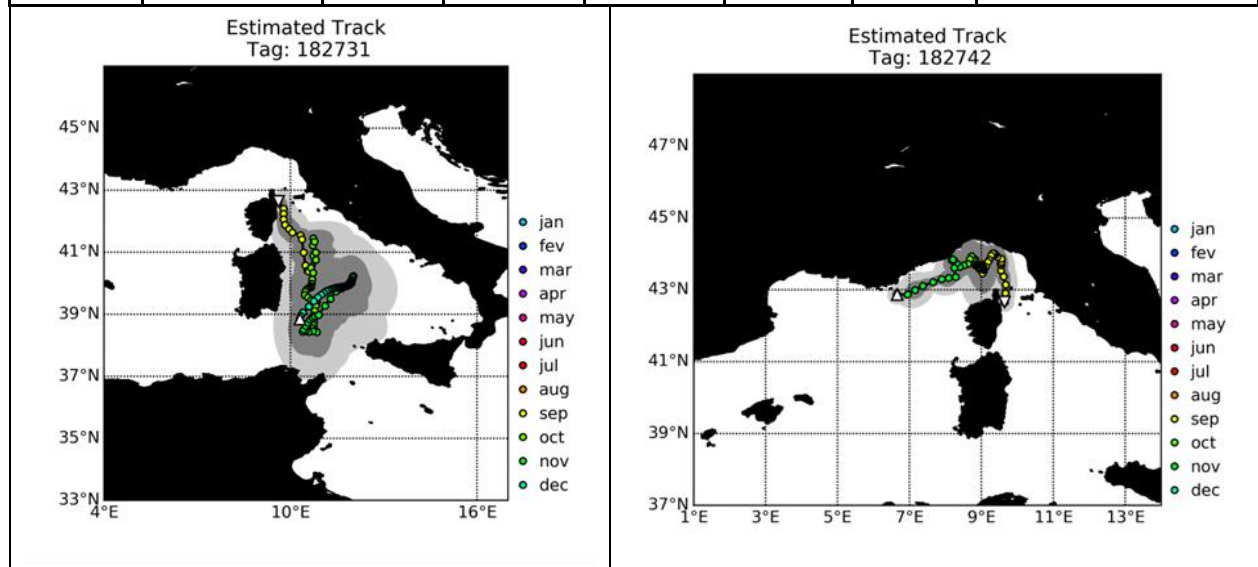
The first objective of the study was to increase scientific knowledge on reproductive dynamics of Mediterranean swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) around Corsica, including the determination of the potential spawning and nursery grounds along with the movements of spawners and juveniles over a period of several months. 558 swordfish (72–216 cm; lower jaw to fork length, LJFL) caught from June to September in 2019 and 2020 off Corsica's western and eastern coasts were sampled. We assessed swordfish reproductive activity using macroscopic gonad characteristics, trends of gonadal indexes for both sexes, and histological investigation of oocyte developmental stages. Size at first maturity (L50) was estimated at 139.2 ± 2.7 (95% CI) cm LJFL for females using histological techniques and 117 ± 1.7 cm (LJFL) for males using macroscopic criteria, corresponding to 3–4 and 2–3-year-old-fish, respectively. Spawning occurred mainly from June to July, with a peak in July, characterized by a high gonadal index and histological and macroscopic evidence of reproductive activity. *X. gladius* spawning period is of relatively short duration, closely linked to SST, during which the females lay successive batches of eggs at a non-evaluated frequency. Batch fecundity (BF) and relative fecundity (RF) were estimated from five gravid females (135–209 cm LJFL) with unovulated, hydrated oocytes. BF was exponentially related to fish length with a mean BF of 1.94 ± 1.33 (mean \pm SD) million hydrated oocytes in females. RF ranged from 22.29 to 37.24 (29.05 ± 5.97 ; mean \pm SD) hydrated oocytes per gram of body weight. Our results improve knowledge regarding the sexual maturity, reproductive period, and spawning areas of swordfish in Corsican waters. These data are essential for the spatiotemporal management of Mediterranean swordfish stocks. We also provide an overview of the available information related to the reproductive biology and dynamics of Mediterranean swordfish and demonstrate the ubiquitous presence of swordfish spawning grounds throughout the Mediterranean Sea (Millot et al., 2023)¹¹. Secondly, the large-scale vertical movements of juveniles and spawners has been investigated using pop-up satellite archival tags (PSAT). The activity has resumed in May 2022.

A total of 8 swordfish were tagged with pop-up satellite tags in eastern coast of Corsica. Tagging took place onboard artisanal fishing vessels based in Corsica. The tag deployment conduct by scientists of the project was opportunistic when swordfish were captured during the regular fishing operations. Swordfish were maintained alongside the vessel for tagging. Of the deployed tags, two tags failed at transmitting data. Three tags had premature releases (popping up before the expected date) with less than 30 days. Three individuals suffered post-release mortality (PRM) respectively after 5, 64 and 67 days. The last one is still recording and should pop of early August 2023. Tracks of these two juvenile swordfish were reconstructed using data recorded. These preliminary results showed the two swordfish tagged almost at the same place, moved in opposite directions. Swordfish 182731

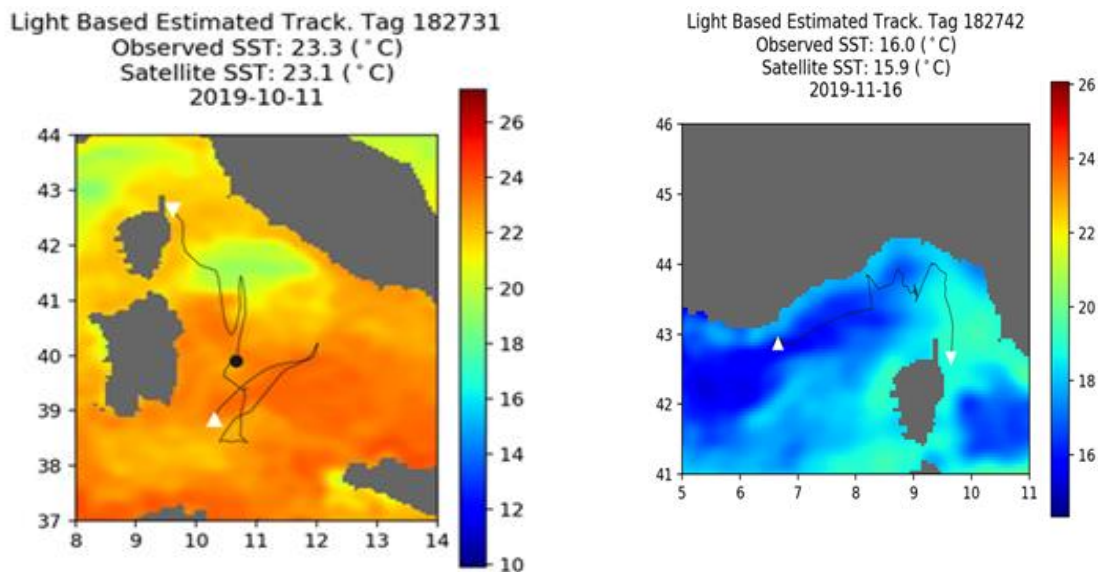
¹¹ Millot, R.; Poisson, F.; Macías, D.; Saber, S.; Aiello, A.; Durieux, E.D.H. Reproductive traits and spawning activity of swordfish *Xiphias gladius* L. in the north-western Mediterranean Sea (Corsica). Fisheries Research. 267:106811; 2023

remained in the Tyrrhenian Sea, followed the coast of Corsica and Sardinia, and seems to have stayed on the front line of the cyclonic structure present to the south-east of Sardinia, while swordfish 182742 went up along Cape Corsica to reach the Ligurian Sea and follow the Ligurian-Provençal current towards the Gulf of Lions.

TagId	Tagging date	Latitude	Longitude	Estimated weight (Kg)	Tracking days	Tag duration	Comments
182742	10/09/2019	42,821	9,821	9	64		Dead on the 13/11/2019
182744	14/09/2019	42,815	9,542	7			Malfunction, never transmitted
182740	14/09/2019	42,825	9,656	7	3		Premature release, although the track has few days does not look like it died
182745	16/09/2019	42,808	9,641	25	8		Premature release, although the track has few days does not look like it died
182731	18/09/2019	42,656	9,788	7	67		dead on the 24/11/2019
182738	18/09/2019	42,7	9,641	8	7		Premature release, although the track has few days does not look like it died
182735	15/11/2022	41,939	9,45	12	5		dead on the 20/11/2019
182737	13/02/2023	41,984	9,639	15	?		still recording



Satellite-derived location tracks for 2 pop-up tagged swordfish in the western Mediterranean Sea. Tagging location is indicated by a triangle point down.



Estimated tracks of swordfish 182731 and 182742 overlapped with SST maps. The triangle pointing downwards indicates the starting position; the second pointing downwards indicates the end of the recordings.

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 2022, special attention has been paid on:

- an update of the estimate of “Faux-Poisson” landed by the purse seine fishery in the African local markets,
- a methodology for standardizing the CPUE of Atlantic skipjack caught under non-owned dFADs by the European purse seiner fishery.
- on the unusual concentrations of free schools of large bigeye and yellowfin exploited by purse seiners in February-March 2019
- Within the framework of the Atlantic Ocean Tropical tuna Tagging Programme (AOTTP) different analyses were conducted on the efficiency of the dFAD moratorium from tagging data and on the estimates of several relevant tagging parameters (shedding rate, reporting rate, etc.) used in stock assessments. These analyses were published in 2022 in the scientific review “Fisheries Research”,

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); La pêche thonière tropicale entre productivisme et durabilité: un métier en mutation – METMUT, Fondation de France (appel d’offre « Littoral et Mer », 2018-2021); The main results of the 3 axes of the project as well as the added products (role-playing game, graphic novel and video) were presented during the restitution days held in Montpellier in December 2022.

1.1.4 Sharks and rays in the Mediterranean Sea

Five projects on the bycatch of Bluefin tuna Longliners fishery in the Gulf of Lion started in 2022. Their aim is to increase knowledge of sharks - especially Blue sharks (*Prionace glauca*) - and rays – especially stingray (*Pteroplatytrygon violacea*)- catches.

The POBLEU project

The POBLEU project is a project funded by EMFF, whose aim is to increase the observer coverage for Bluefin tuna Longliners fishery in the Gulf of Lion. The data collected will be included into the Ifremer database and should be made available for further datacalls.

The RAYVIVAL project

The RAYVIVAL project, funded by France Filière Pêche, aims at developing a tagging approach to the survival of the pelagic stingrays that form the bulk of the bycatch of the Bluefin tuna longliner fishery in the Gulf of Lion.

The SMARTSNAP1 project

The SMARTSNAP1 project, funded by EMFF, aims at developing an electronic device deployed on longlines, which will be able to detect which species has been caught. If that proves fruitful, then bycatch could be released automatically as soon as they are detected, hence reducing drastically the bycatch. A case study will be on the longliner fishery from the Gulf of Lion and another one on the tropical longliners from La Réunion Island in the Indian Ocean.

The Blue shark ecology research programmes

In the frame of several projects aiming at better understanding the habitat preferences and movement of the species. A recent document has been produced hereafter the summary: The blue shark (*Prionace glauca*), a highly migratory and wide-ranging shark, has been classified as Critically Endangered in the Mediterranean Sea by the International Union for Conservation of Nature since 2016 due to overfishing. Surprisingly, basic information on its biology and ecology, essential for its conservation, remains unknown, and its regional stock has not been assessed. A multi-year large-scale telemetry tagging program was implemented to fill these gaps. A total of 39 blue sharks were equipped with satellite tags in three areas of the Western Mediterranean, and their movements and home ranges were examined by sex and size class. Their distributions and habitat preferences across seasons were identified using satellite-based environmental data. Tagged sharks were capable of long-range movement between distant regions, but they did not move neither towards the Eastern Mediterranean basins nor the North Atlantic. We identified the Gulf of Lions as the mating, parturition and nursery grounds. We demonstrated that sharks can use the general geostrophic current system for large movements. Our results support the current stock boundary in the Mediterranean based on international conventional tagging programs and genetic studies, but the absence of connectivity between the two Mediterranean basins and the North Atlantic basin suggests that they have distinct stocks. Our findings provide critical input for developing effective conservation and management plans for this cosmopolitan species. For the first time in the Mediterranean, this study provides insights into the movement patterns of blue sharks and their habitat preferences.¹²

The MOUVBLUE project

A new project financed by OFB (Office Français de la Biodiversité), The MOUVBLUE project lead by Ifremer in collaboration with CRIOBE started in 2022. This project is designed to improve the knowledge of the ecology and distribution of the blue shark. It therefore aims to study the functionality of the western Mediterranean, in particular the waters within the perimeter of the Gulf of Lion Natural Marine Park. It will consist of 3 axes:

- axis 1: Assess the horizontal movements and habitat use by tagging juveniles with conventional, pregnant females and adult males with archival satellite transmitting tags;
- axis 2: study of behaviour on a fine scale by video camera and acoustic tagging;
- axis 3: genomic analysis to deepen the knowledge of the genetic structure of the population and the genetic structure of the population and the relationships of filiations.

Sea turtles

The HABITOM programme

The HABITOM programme financed by the MNHN and lead by Ifremer has been designed to collect data to improve the understanding of spatial ecology, and to identify habitats (feeding, wintering, migration) of the loggerhead turtles (*Caretta caretta*) in the area under consideration, using the telemetric tool. The analysis of satellite telemetric monitoring data of marine turtles will lead to the identification and mapping of habitats and areas of interaction with anthropogenic activities. This 3-year project has been launched at the 2021.

¹² Poisson F, Demarcq H., Coudray, S., Bohn, J., Camiñas J.A., Groul JM, March D. 2023. Movement pathways and habitat use of blue sharks (*Prionace glauca*) in the Western Mediterranean Sea: Distribution in relation to environmental factors, reproductive biology, and conservation issues. Submitted to *Fisheries Research* (under review).

The TELEPATH project

the TELEPATH project is a new project financed by OFB (Office Français de la Biodiversité). It aims at identifying the habitats used by loggerhead turtles (*Caretta caretta*) in the French Mediterranean and the areas at high risk of interaction with human activities using the telemetric tracking tool. The trajectories of loggerhead turtles equipped satellite tags within the framework of the project will be analyzed to identify and characterize i) the habitats of importance in the French Mediterranean ii) the areas at high risk of interaction with shipping activities (collisions). The results will then be used to formulate recommendations and contribute to iii) the evolution of the monitoring program (candidate collection device "telemetric monitoring of marine turtles" of SP3), as well as to the development of iv) the methods of evaluation BEE DCSMM D1 marine turtles for D1C4 and D1C5, and v) the calculation of the environmental objective indicator D01-MT-OE03-ind2 and the indicators of the DHFF.

Recreational fisheries in the French Antilles

The RECREAFISH pilot study

In 2020, a new pilot study called RECREAFISH has been implemented to collect data about recreational fisheries for the first time in the 4 French Caribbean territories (Guadeloupe, Martinique, Saint-Martin and Saint-Barthélemy). It started in November 2020 and is split in two phases:

Phase 1: framing to know the population of recreational fishermen. This phoning survey with the company BVA (pool institute) took place in November and December 2020 with a representative sample of 3,500 households. As a result, an average rate of 7% of recreational fishermen over 15 years old in French households has been established, with differences from one island to another (Baudrier *et al.*, 2021).

Phase 2: Recreational fishermen were recruited from January to June 2021 to describe their monthly catches based on logbook. This survey is currently ongoing and extrapolation of catches will be evaluated by species or groups of species (including ICCAT species) for each territory.

Research presentations and publications

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

Baudrier J., Maillard L., Ropers S., Thouard E., 2022. Projet RECREAFISH. Etude relative à la pêche récréative aux Antilles françaises - Restitution finale et prospectives. Rapport Ifremer RBE/BIODIVENV, 73 p.

Rouyer Tristan, Bernard Serge, Kerzerho Vincent, Giordano Nicolas, Giordano François, Ellul Salvu, Ellul Giovanni, Derridj Olivier, Canet Remy, Deguara Simeon, Wendling Bertrand, Bonhommeau Sylvain (2022). Electronic tagging of Bluefin Tunas from the Maltese spawning ground suggests size-dependent migration dynamics . *Environmental Biology Of Fishes* , 105(5), 635-644 . Publisher's official version : <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10641-022-01262-4> , Open Access version : <https://archimer.ifremer.fr/doc/00768/87952/>

Detrez Eloïse, Kerzérho Vincent, Belhaj Mohamed-Moez, Vergnet Alain, de Verdal Hugues, Rouyer Tristan, Bonhommeau Sylvain, Lamlih Achraf, Julien Mohan, Ali Fathi Ben, Renovell Michel, Bernard Serge, Soulier Fabien (2022). Study differentiating fish oocyte developmental stages using bioimpedance spectroscopy . *Aquaculture* , 547, 737396 (7p.) . Publisher's official version : <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aquaculture.2021.737396> , Open Access version : <https://archimer.ifremer.fr/doc/00720/83168/>

Aarestrup K, Alameny F, Arregui I, Arrizabalaga H, Cabanellas-Reboredo M, Carruthers T, Hanke A, Lauretta M, Paga A, Rouyer Tristan, Tensek S, Walter J, Rodriguez-Marin E (2022). Update of electronic tagging data and methodologies for Atlantic bluefin tuna in order to plan future tagging activities . *ICCAT Recueil de Documents Scientifiques / Collective Volume of Scientific Paper* , 79(3), 196-210 . Open Access version : <https://archimer.ifremer.fr/doc/00780/89216/>

Carrano C., Maguire J.-J., Kerr L., Walter J., Lauretta M., Rouyer Tristan, Cadrin S.X. (2022). 2022 ASAP stock assessment of the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna . *ICCAT Recueil de Documents Scientifiques / Collective Volume of Scientific Paper* , 79(3), 551-586 . Open Access version : <https://archimer.ifremer.fr/doc/00814/92603/>

Rouyer Tristan, Kimoto A, Zarrad R, Ortiz M, Palma C, Mayor C, Lauretta M, Rodriguez-Marin E, Walter J (2022). Data and initial model set-up for the 2022 VPA stock assessment of the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna . ICCAT Recueil de Documents Scientifiques / Collective Volume of Scientific Paper , 79(3), 161-187 . Open Access version : <https://archimer.ifremer.fr/doc/00780/89215/>

Rouyer Tristan, Kimoto A, Zarrad R, Ortiz M, Palma C, Mayor C, Lauretta M, Rodriguez-Marin E, Walter J (2022). FINAL DATA, EXPLORATIONS, MODEL SET-UP AND DIAGNOSTICS FOR THE 2022 VPA STOCK ASSESSMENT OF THE EASTERN AND MEDITERRANEAN ATLANTIC BLUEFIN TUNA STOCK. ICCAT Recueil de Documents Scientifiques / Collective Volume of Scientific Paper , SCRS/2022/129

Sampedro P., Kimoto A., Ortiz M., Sharma R., Fukuda H., Gordo A., Lauretta M., Rouyer T., Sunderlöf A., Tsukahara Y., Walter J., Rodríguez-Marín E. 2022. Data and initial model set-up for the 2022 stock synthesis stock assessment of the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna. Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT, 79 (3): 304-326.

SERIES OF AMBASSADOR MEETINGS FOR THE MSE (T. ROUYER)

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

Akia, S. Amandè, M. Gaertner D. (in press) Towards "glocalised" management of tuna based on causation between a stock and its temporary component belonging to local EEZs. Aquatic Living Resource.

Stephan, P., Gaertner, D., Perez, I., & Guéry, L. (2022). Multi-species hotspots detection using self-organizing maps: Simulation and application to purse seine tuna fisheries management. *Methods in Ecology and Evolution*, 13 (12): 2850-2864. <https://doi.org/10.1111/2041-210X.14008>

Akia S., Amandé M., Gaertner D. (2022) Estimating tag-reporting rates for Atlantic tropical tuna fleets using coincidental tag return and tag seeding experiment data. *Fish. Res.* 253. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fishres.2022.106372>

Perez I., Guéry L., Authier M., Gaertner D. (2022) Assessing the effectiveness of dFADs fishing moratorium in the Eastern Atlantic Ocean for conservation of juvenile tunas from AOTTP data. *Fish. Res.* 253 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fishres.2022.106360>

Akia S., Perez I., Guéry L., Gaertner D. (2022) Misidentification of free school tunas in the AOTTP database: Issues to identify fish-attractive seamounts. *Fish. Res.* 251 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fishres.2022.106324>

Gaertner D., Guéry L., Goñi N., Amande J., Pascual Alayon, P., N'Gom F., Pereira J., Addi E., Ailloud L., Beare D. (2022) Tag-shedding rates for tropical tuna species in the Atlantic Ocean estimated from double-tagging data. *Fish. Res.* 248. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fishres.2021.106211>

Akia S., Guery L., Grande M., Kaplan D., Pascual P., Ramos M. L., Uranga J, Abascal F., Santiago J, Merino G., Gaertner D. (2022) European purse seiners CPUE standardization of Eastern Atlantic skipjack caught under non-owned dFADs using the VAST methodology. SCRS/2022/028

Duparc A, Pascual-Alayón P., Rojo Méndez V. (2022) The faux Poisson estimates for the EU-FR and the EU-SP purse seine fleet over the period 2015-2020. SCRS_2022_038

Floch L, Cauquil P., Depetris M, Duparc A., Sabarros P., Lebranchu L (2022) Statistics of the French purse seine fishing fleet targeting tropical tunas in the Atlantic ocean (1991-2021). SCRS/2022/164

EU 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.

Fisheries data in 2022 have been collected, in compliance with the current legislative provisions, by means of the eBCD and ERS systems and have covered all the large pelagic fisheries.

All the Greek fishing vessels that operated during 2022 in the large pelagics fishery, with specific fishing authorizations for BFT, SWO & ALB, independently of LOA, have been equipped with ERS and VMS and have submitted the data of fishing logbooks and landing declarations electronically.

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 surface drifting longliners, with special emphasis given to those targeting swordfish. In 2022, the on-board scientific observers monitored 73 fishing operations recording the captures of both target and by-catch species. No incidental catches of sea turtles and/or protected shark species have been recorded.

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. The above actions have been carried out in the frame of the National Fisheries Data Collection Program of Greece, funded by the Fisheries and Maritime Operational Program 2014–2020 of the Greek Ministry of Agricultural Development and Food, and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund.

Finally, Greek fishery scientists from the Hellenic Centre for Marine Research (HCMR) have participated in various ICCAT working groups (species groups and intersessional meetings). They contributed in SCRS documents and report preparation. A Greek scientist (Dr G. Tserpes) is coordinating the Mediterranean Swordfish Group.

EU Croatia

National sampling program of BFT harvested from aquaculture facilities has been carried out (PUT) as well as the sampling programme within the Data Collection Framework (DCF).

In addition to Croatian domestic observer programme involving control observers deployed on-board BFT towing vessels in PS fishery, Croatia has a scientific monitoring programme for BFT/SWO LL/HL vessels developed under the national data collection programme (DCF). In 2022, scientific observers covered 20% of fishing effort of BFT HL fleet and 20% MED SWO fleet.

Scientific observers and national ICCAT observes are authorized by the Ministry of Agriculture, and are required to act in accordance with the Ordinance on the conditions and method of work of authorized observers in fisheries (OG 52/2023). Conditions for the authorization of scientific and control observers are i) appropriate level and area of expertise, ii) no conflict of interest with the observed vessel, iii) completed education for identification and handling of vulnerable species, iv) completed education for safety on-board vessels at sea, v) completed education for specific fisheries and vi) completed medical examination. Scientific observer programme for ICCAT fisheries in Croatia is carried out by scientific observes employed and educated by the Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries (IOF) in line with the Marine Fisheries Act. The observer's employer (IOF in 2022 and 2023) must guarantee that all observers are equipped with protective and work clothes, footwear, and equipment.

Following métiers are covered by the observer programs in Croatia.

Purse seine targeting Bluefin Tuna

Fishing of bluefin tuna by purse seine nets occurs from 26th of May to 15th of July or until fulfilment of fishing quota, and coverage of this métier is 100%. This coverage is done by national control observers on every tugboat, regional control observers on every fishing vessel and scientific observers that additionally cover around 10% of

the fishing operations done at sea. Role of these observers is to remove any irregularities that may occur during fishing or transfer of live bluefin tuna to the designated farms, identify all of the bycatch that end up in the nets either by direct observation or by watching the videos of fish transfer and finally to recognize and sample any mortality that might happen during these operations. Mortalities are the only means of gathering samples since the bluefin tuna caught in purse seine is transferred alive to the bluefin tuna fish farms for further fattening and for those samples, length and weight measures are taken along with biological samples for determining the age and the sex of the fish.

Longline targeting swordfish

This metier covers all the fishing vessels that catch swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) with hooks on a drifting longline. Fishing quota for swordfish is 50 t and the fishing usually starts around April to May and lasts until October until quota is fulfilled. Sampling targets as many active vessels that are registered for this activity, however during each season this number comes down to actual activity and the availability/willingness of fishermen operating these vessels. Having small quota, some vessels have low numbers of fishing trips so it can be difficult to organize sampling at the appropriate time of the year. Majority of the fishing activity occurs around island of Vis and near Šibenik and Dubrovnik making vessels in those areas' primary targets for sampling. There are four scientific observers that cover this metier that keep telephone contact with longline fishermen to discern when the fishing starts, and when the actual fishing takes place so the field sampling can be organized. While the observers try to perform as many on sea sampling as possible, the real number is low and most of the sampling is done on landing sites and with the recent worldwide changes caused by Covid pandemic and gasoline/economic situation this is even more pronounced. Longline fishing vessels targeting swordfish are under 15m of length, with full crews and their fishing trips often last for several days. This excludes any proper boarding conditions for the observers and makes fishermen reluctant to agree to this for the lack of space and potential hindrance to the crew while working. Sampling on landing is done immediately upon arrival of the vessel to the landing port, measures of the catch are taken along with the biological samples to determine the age and, if possible, to determine the sex. Since the caught fish is immediately gutted on the sea to preserve the quality of the fish meat it is difficult to obtain gonad samples. Through communication with fishermen or purchase of the whole fish or stomachs, observers try to arrange that those samples are collected as well. Other potential catch that gets caught, such as bluefin tuna and all bycatch is recorded from landing or inquiry from the fishermen.

Handline fishing targeting Bluefin Tuna

Handline fishery targeting bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) is mostly the same as the swordfish longline fishery and the same can be said for both, with a lot of vessels being registered for both fishing activities. Fishing quota is 90 t so the fishing period lasts longer than with swordfish. Usually, it starts at the beginning of March and lasts until the end of October or even beginning of November depending on how much quota has been caught. There is a brief period of pause at the end of May and through June when the bluefin tuna spawns and the purse seine season occurs. Same as with swordfish longline, sampling targets all the active fishing vessels but actual sampling depends on the willingness and cooperation of fishermen and with the fishing vessels under 15m of length and multi-day fishing, majority of the sampling has to be on landing. Four scientific observers cover the sampling, measuring the catch and taking biological sampling to determine the age and sex if possible. Caught tuna is gutted when caught and same procedure as in previous metier is done to try to obtain stomach samples. Any additional information on catches or bycatch is acquired immediately on landing or from inquiry from the fishermen.

Information on research activities

Apart from the observer program on national level, national scientific research activities targeting BFT were implemented during the course of 2023. Namely, these include research activities on monitoring of spawning of tuna in farm cages and sampling of tuna for gathering morphometric data and information on reproductive biology as well on diet.

Croatian scientists participated the following SCRS ICCAT meetings in 2022:

1. Meeting of the Sub-committee on Ecosystems (SC ECO) (Josip Maleš, Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries, Split)
2. Atlantic Swordfish Stock Assessment Meeting (Josip Maleš, Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries, Split)
3. Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean BFT Stock Assessment Meeting (Leon Grubišić, Igor Talijančić, Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries, Split)

4. SC-Stats Meeting (Leon Grubišić, Igor Talijančić, Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries, Split)
5. SCRS BFT Species Group Meeting (Leon Grubišić, Igor Talijančić, Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries, Split)
6. SCRS Swordfish Species Group Meetings (Leon Grubišić, Igor Talijančić, Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries, Split)
7. SCRS - Meeting of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (Leon Grubišić, Igor Talijančić, Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries, Split)

There was no contribution in the form of scientific papers from the Croatian experts to the SCRS in 2022.

EU Cyprus

Cyprus did not participate in research activities of particular interest to ICCAT such as research related to stock delineation, stock assessment, migration and environmental factors.

Cyprus participated in the following SCRS Working Groups:

- ICCAT Intersessional Meeting of the Sub-Committee on Ecosystems (Online, 31 May- 03 June 2022)
- Meeting of the Working Group on Stock Assessment Methods (WGSAM) (Online, 31 May- 03 June 2022)

EU Ireland

The responsibility for the support, development, collection of scientific information and fishery research activities in Ireland rests with the Marine Institute (MI). The MI provides technical and scientific expertise and advice on the development of the fishery and ensures the collection of technical and biological data, via observers, from the projects it supports. The MI also places observers on board vessels and conducts port sampling of landings in accordance with Commission regulation (EC) No 1639/2001.

Albacore

The MI and the Irish Sea Fisheries Board (BIM) have conducted an annual, scientific monitoring program of the northern albacore tuna fishery since Irish vessels began to exploit this species. Initially, technical and scientific data were collected from drift nets. Subsequent to the ban on driftnetting mandated by Council Regulation (EC) No 894/97, mid-water pair trawling emerged as the principal alternative fishing gear and the main focus of MI data collection protocols.

ABFT Angling Catch, Tag and Release fishery

Skippers were provided with standardised equipment including measuring kits, lip hooks and double-barbed tags in 2022, as in 2021. These tags were considered to be a more robust tag compared to the spaghetti tags used in 2019. The double-barb tag was supplied by ICCAT. All skippers were required to permit onboard installation of a vessel monitoring system (VMS) for the duration of the open season. The VMS was provided by CLS, a provider of satellite systems which support monitoring and tracking of vessels at sea. Vessel positions were monitored by the Sea Fisheries Protection Authority (SFPA) and IFI.

Skippers submitted a digital report of their bluefin angling trips on ruggedised tablets and were obliged to submit their surveys digitally within 24 hours of their angling trip. Paper copies of the trip and fish information were also recorded by skippers and collected at the end of the open season. Fields in the digital and paper forms were designed to correspond to fields in the ICCAT conventional tagging document.

Digital and paper records were reviewed and a summary of data was emailed back to each skipper for quality assurance throughout the season. A verbal update was obtained on the 30th of August 2022 from 19 of the 22 skippers participating in the Bluefin tuna scientific fishery to discuss any issues encountered so far in the progressing season. Qualitative data on the fishery was also collected when meeting the licenced skippers on distribution, presence/absence of BFT as well as prey abundance and prey species availability. Data collected from the programme was subsequently cross-checked using both the physical report and digital report once the programme has finished for the season. The quality assured data was then collated and submitted to ICCAT in the form of the conventional tagging report (TG02-CnvTReRc). The tagging data forwarded to ICCAT is processed regularly and included in the tagging database according to the relevant Species Group needs (in this case the ABFT) and is updated every year. A summary of these data is then published and made available publicly at <https://www.iccat.int/en/accesingdb.html> under the "Tagging" toggle.

A total of four observer days were undertaken by IFI staff during the 2022 Tuna CHART programme and these were focussed on skippers new to the programme or who had not yet had an observer on-board in the previous 2021 season.

Overview of progress on the collaborative Bluefin tuna research project in Ireland 2022

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 ABFT stock to provide direct inputs to ICCAT assessments to improve management.

In 2022, the Marine Institute submitted an Expression of Interest to participate in GBYP Phase 11 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 5 satellite tags. An additional 13 satellite tags were made available by the Marine Institute. Satellite tagging of Atlantic bluefin tuna was successfully carried out during the first week of August as well as the first two weeks of September 2022 with 18 individuals tagged and released with Wildlife Computers (in conjunction with number coded floy (spaghetti) tags).

However, 2022, like 2021 was a relatively poor year compared to the highly successful year of 2020. Presence and abundance of bluefin tuna in Irish waters was greatly reduced when compared to the previous tagging year of 2020, with a marked decrease in Catch Per Unit Effort by Irish bluefin angling vessels. Tagging of bluefin with the tags provided by ICCAT GBYP was due to be carried in the later part of the season.

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 2022. ICCAT's Electronic Tagging Record Table (TG03-EleTRc_Ireland_BFT_2022) containing all the electronic tagging information for the 2022 tagging campaign was provided previously to DG MARE and ICCAT.

Since 2016, 120 fish have been tagged with electronic satellite tags and 10 with accelerometer tags. More fish will be tagged in 2023 under a similar MOU with ICCAT as in 2022. Migration data from the tags will allow to check for potential spatial stock segregation.

Marine Institute staff will attend SCRS Working Groups.

EU Italy

The current EU legal framework for data collection and management, allows the Italian scientists to collect and thereafter to communicate all the data required (i.e., landing data, length structure of the large pelagic populations, age, sex and maturity) to the Italian Administration.

On the basis of the above framework, Italy settled up an Annual National Program for the collection of biological and economic data related to large pelagic species. The Italian Annual National Program includes also researches that have been financed during previous years by the European Commission.

Main parameters collected under the "umbrella" of the aforementioned Programme are: fishing effort, all biological data for the target species, the impact of by-catch for species of national interest of ICCAT competence (bluefin tuna, swordfish, albacore and bonito).

Furthermore, during 2022, Domestic Observer Program was carried out in line with the current EU and ICCAT provisions, setting not only its specific scope but also scientific objectives. In particular, an annual contract has been signed with an enterprise for carrying out such activities, including a National Wide Scientific Research Program on the most relevant Pelagic Species (BFT-SWO-ALB).

In addition, a scientific paper has been carried out and presented during the SCRS Meeting 2022 in order to support the ICCAT SCRS Working Group, about the need to evaluate size conversion factors for Mediterranean Swordfish. A scientific team has been involved, within the framework of the Domestic Observer Program 2022, in order to

collect a valid dataset during the monitoring activities which has been developed during the fishing activities of the Italian longline fleet. The paper has been published in the Red Book of the ICCAT (758-769).

Italy participates and contributes in the following SCRS Working Groups.

- 1) Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Bluefin Tuna Data Preparatory Meeting (18-26 Apr) - ON-LINE (Dr. Luigi Pappalardo / Capt. Paolo Pignalosa)
- 2) Regional Coordination Group Large Pelagics (RCG.LP) 2022 - Online 15/17 June 2022 (On line) (Dr. Luigi Pappalardo)
- 3) Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Bluefin Tuna Stock Assessment Meeting (4-9 Jul) (Madrid, Spain)/hybrid - (ON-LINE) (Dr. Luigi Pappalardo/Capt Paolo Pignalosa)
- 4) Second Intersessional Meeting of the BFT Technical Sub-Group on MSE (5-9 Sep) - ON-LINE- (Dr. Luigi Pappalardo / Capt. Paolo Pignalosa)
- 5) SCRS – Species Group Bluefin tuna – Online 19/24 September 2022 - (Dr. Luigi Pappalardo / Capt. Paolo Pignalosa)

EU-Malta

As a European Member state, Malta continued to contribute to the Atlantic-Wide Programme for bluefin Tuna (GBYP) through its data collection programme and the understanding of key biological and ecological processes.

In 2022, EU Malta’s sampling activities as part of the EU-wide framework for the collection of fisheries data concerning species under the competence of ICCAT targeted the main species and fleets. The table below presents the number of individuals of each species sampled.

Table 1: Sampling intensity (No. of individuals measured in length per species) in EU Malta in 2022.

	<i>BFT</i>	<i>SWO</i>	<i>BLT</i>	<i>DOL</i>	<i>LTA</i>	<i>MSP</i>
No. of Individuals	732	248	101	1575	39	0

EU voluntary contributions to the scientific work of international organisations

As a European Member state, Malta will continue to contribute to the Atlantic-Wide Programme for Bluefin Tuna (GBYP) through its data collection programmes and the understanding of key biological and ecological processes.

Scientific Observers Programmes

As a European Member state, Malta is committed to respect the ICCAT obligations in terms of scientific observer’s coverage of the different fleets operating in the ICCAT Convention Area. Maltese scientific observers cover the main fisheries with respect to E-BFT (long-liners) in line with ICCAT Recommendations. In addition, Maltese scientific observers also cover SWO longline 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.

EU-Portugal

EU-Portugal continued to collect throughout 2022, fisheries and biological data, that are used by IPMA I.P. Specifically, EU-Portugal continued to conduct research activities regarding pelagic longline fisheries and the tuna trap fishery. These ongoing data and sample collection efforts allowed EU-Portugal to continue the development of studies on habitat use and distributional patterns, CPUE indexes, age, growth and population genetics for highly migratory species. In addition, IPMA scientists have in recent years become increasingly involved in Ecosystem Based Fisheries Management and are starting more work focused on technical aspects of Management Strategy Evaluation.

Summarized details on work developed during 2022 are specified below:

- IPMA I.P. scientists continued to work on the standardization of catch rates (CPUEs). The main species focused on terms of CPUE standardization work in 2022 were the swordfish and the blue fin tuna. Specifically, the swordfish standardized CPUE from Portugal was used to contribute to the stock assessment that took place in 2022 for that species, while the bluefin tuna standardized CPUE index (joint trap data with Portugal and Moroccan) was used to contribute to the bluefin tuna MSE process.
- Within the ICCAT Sharks Programme (SRDCP), IPMA I.P. scientists continue to lead 2 projects on shortfin mako, specifically a project on age and growth and a project on tagging and habitat use. Additionally, IPMA scientists are involved in the projects of genetics and post-release mortality. Several updates on this were presented to the Sharks Species groups in 2022.
- Within the ICCAT GBYP Programme, IPMA, I.P. scientists continue to be involved in biological sampling of bluefin tuna, with samples that are collected and shared with international SCRS colleagues, namely biological tissues for genetics.
- IPMA, I.P., scientists are involved in the ICCAT swordfish Project (SWOYP) to collect and analysis biological samples of swordfish. Within this Project, IPMA scientists are the coordinators of the tasks on ageing and tagging. Additionally, IPMA also regularly collects samples for other tasks, namely for genetics and reproduction. The analysis work for the ageing continued throughout in 2022 and updates on both tagging and ageing were presented to the SWO Species group in 2022.
- IPMA, I.P., scientists are members of the consortium that is developing the ICCAT Enhanced Program for Billfish Research (EPBR). Withing this project, IPMA scientists are coordinators of the ageing task.
- 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 scientist has been the convenor of the SCRS Subgroups on Electronic Monitoring Systems (Subgroup EMS) and Technical Fishing Gear Changes (Subgroup Tech. Gear Changes) since 2019.

One IPMA, I.P. scientist has been the Chair of the Sub-Committee on Statistics (SC-STATS) since 2021

During 2022, IPMA scientists (EU-Portugal) participated in the following ICCAT/SCRS meetings and workshops:

- Meeting of the working group on electronic monitoring systems (EMS) (online, 21 February 2022).
- Northeast Atlantic porbeagle ICCAT-ICES stock assessment benchmark meeting (online, 7 March and 11 March 2022)
- Atlantic swordfish data preparatory meeting (including North Atlantic swordfish MSE) (online, 21 March - 1 April 2022)
- Shark species group intersessional meeting (online, 16-18 May 2022)
- Atlantic swordfish stock assessment meeting (online, 20-29 June 2022)
- Northeastern Atlantic porbeagle ICCAT-ICES stock assessment benchmark meeting (online, 15-17 June 2022)
- SCRS Species Groups Meetings (hybrid, 19-24 September)
- SCRS Plenary meeting (hybrid, 26- 30 September)

During 2022, IPMA scientists participated and presented to the SCRS a total of 10 working documents and presentations, either as main authors or as co-authors. The following list shows the full SCRS references to those documents:

Krusic-Golub, K., Sutrovic, A., Rosa, D., Coelho, R., Ngom, F., 2022. Technical report on the preliminary age estimation of Atlantic blue marlin, white marlin and sailfish using sagittal otoliths. ICCAT species groups meetings (Billfishes), 19-24 September 2022, Hybrid / Madrid, Spain. ICCAT SCRS Document, SCRS/2022/176. 12pp

Takehima, H., Nanba, R., Ooka, S., Ando, D., Hayakawa, A., Kokubun, S., Noda, S., Takano, Y., Yanada, R., Coelho, R., Santos, M.N., Cortés, E., Domingo, A., Urbina, J.O., Sakuma, K., Nohara, K., Tahara, D., Semba, Y. 2022. Genetic population structure of the Atlantic shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) using mitogenomics and nuclear-genome-wide single-nucleotide polymorphism genotyping. ICCAT species groups meetings (Sharks), 19-24 September 2022, Hybrid / Madrid, Spain. ICCAT SCRS Document, SCRS/2022/170. 12pp

Rosa, D., Ngom Sow, F., Krusic-Golub, K., Sutrovic, A., Barbosa, C., Bento, T., Goes, S., Coelho, R. 2022. Protocol for sampling and processing billfish anal fin spines and otoliths. ICCAT species groups meetings

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EU-Spain

The Spanish Data Collection Framework

A framework for the collection of fisheries data is in place in Spain since the early 2000s under the DCF Framework, co-financed between the EU (European Commission) and the Member State and implemented by relevant research institutes and ministerial departments of the Member State. A complete set of information pertaining to the fleets (i.e., catch, effort, size and economic indicators) is compiled. In the ICCAT Convention Area, this information focuses on the most important large pelagic species (i.e. Atlantic bluefin tuna, yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna, skipjack, albacore, swordfish, small tuna species and large pelagic sharks). Spanish scientists usually participate in the most important working groups and sessions of the SCRS. This is partially supported by the European Commission via the DCF funds or at an *ad hoc* basis. In 2021, the Spanish sampling program was used for the provision of ICCAT task 2 data.

Spanish voluntary contributions to the scientific work

Voluntary funding for several studies and research activities was provided during 2021-2022. One of the most relevant ICCAT activities to which Spain is contributing during the last years is the Atlantic-Wide Programme for bluefin tuna (GBYP). Its main objective is improving scientific knowledge on Atlantic bluefin tuna with the aim to support conservation measures capable to ensure sustainable exploitation of the bluefin tuna stock in the Atlantic Ocean. The priorities of this programme are the improvement of the data collection, the understanding of key biological and ecological processes and the assessment models to provide better scientific advice. It includes data recovery and data mining, aerial surveys, biological studies, tagging activities and modelling. Several Spanish research laboratories are particularly active in the context of the GBYP Programme. Spain is also actively involved in other ICCAT Research Programs like Small Tuna Year Program (SMTYP) and Swordfish Year Program (SWOYP). Research on other tuna species, billfish, swordfish and sharks were also carried out (see SCRS papers). Spain is also actively participating in different activities of the Atlantic Ocean Tuna Tagging Project (AOTTP). During 2022, 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.

Scientific Observers Programmes

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.

Spanish Research Activities

Several research activities were developed during the 2021-2022 period. These studies contribute to the provision of scientific advice by different ICCAT Working Groups and also serve as basis for the implementation of other complementary research activities. Research activities were carried out on several tunas, billfish, swordfish and sharks (see more detailed information in SCRS papers submitted). During 2022, Spanish scientists continued the development of different lines of research, such as standardization of relative abundance rates, reproduction, feeding, growth, migrations, stock structure, larval distribution, relationship between the distribution of capture and environmental parameters, in addition to the use of larval abundance indices as an indicator of spawning stock biomass and recruitment. Cooperative research work with the fishing industry is regularly undertaken by Spanish scientists on topics like the implementation of the "electronic Observer" in the purse seine fleet, the development of non-entangling and biodegradable FADs, as well as on aspects of acoustic discrimination of tunas. Moreover, research is ongoing for the reproduction of Atlantic bluefin tuna and improvement of aquaculture techniques for this species (feeding, larval ecology).

Participation in ICCAT initiatives and 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.

1. M:GEN 0023: Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries

1.1 Spain

España cuenta con normativa propia que regula la pesca de recreo: Real Decreto 347/2011, de 11 de marzo, por el que se regula la pesca marítima de recreo en aguas exteriores. En concreto, el artículo 10, establece que para la pesca desde embarcación se necesita una autorización específica para las capturas de estas especies, sometidas a medidas de protección diferenciada, que son las siguientes, tal y como se detalla en el anexo II (“Especies sometidas a medidas de protección diferenciada en la pesca marítima de recreo”):

Código FAO Atún rojo (*Thunnus thynnus*) (1) BFT Atún blanco (*Thunnus alalunga*) ALB Patudo (*Thunnus obesus*) BET Pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*) SWO Marlines (Makaira spp.) BUM Agujas (Tetrapturus spp.) Marlín del Mediterráneo-Aguja blanca del Atlántico Aguja Picuda-Marlín peto MSP – WHM SPF – RSP, Pez vela (*Istiophorus albicans*) SAI.

Por otra parte, en cumplimiento del Reglamento TAC y cuotas anual, el Real Decreto 46/2019, de 8 de febrero, por el que se regula la pesquería de atún rojo en el Atlántico Oriental y Mediterráneo, reserva un 0,5577 % de la cuota asignada al Reino de España para la retención de eventuales de eventuales ejemplares muertos de atún rojo en la actividad recreativa.

Por su parte, Resolución de 19 de mayo de 2022, de la Secretaría General de Pesca, por la que se establecen las disposiciones de aplicación del Plan de ordenación plurianual del atún rojo en el océano Atlántico oriental y el mar Mediterráneo para 2022, prohíbe expresamente la captura dirigida a la muerte de ejemplares de atún rojo, obligando a la liberación de ejemplares vivos. La cuota sólo se contabiliza en caso de muerte accidental de ejemplares, que no pueden destinarse a la comercialización.

Existe actualmente un proyecto legislativo que renueva la legislación en materia de pesca recreativa a fin de mejorar el control.

1.2 France

L’arrêté du 3 février précisant les conditions d’exercice de la pêche de loisir réalisant des captures de ton rouge (*Thunnus thynnus*) dans le cadre du plan pluriannuel de gestion du thon rouge dans l’Atlantique Est et la Méditerranée pour l’année 2022, prévoit les modalités de mise en œuvre 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 2023 Croatia allocated a total of 12.5t for big game recreational fishing and 5t for sport fishing. However, public tender for allocation of recreational quota was not published and quota remains un-allocated for the calendar year. In sport fishery, quota is utilised within the authorised competitions organized by Croatian Sport Fishing Association. During the event, a fisheries inspector is always present, while the sampling of tuna (size, weight, etc.) is conducted by IOF (Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries).

1.4 Cyprus

Sport and Recreational fisheries for BFT and Med_SWO are prohibited in Cyprus. Recreational fisheries for Med_ABL are allowed. Following the implementation of Recommendation 2022-05 a specific quota of 11.2 tonnes was dedicated in 2022 for recreational fisheries of Med_ALB. Furthermore, a licencing system has been put in place and special authorizations are issued for vessels engaged in recreational fisheries of this species. All relevant vessel information is collected through an online platform created for the licencing of the vessels. Additionally, a catch documentation scheme has been put in place for recreational fisheries (both electronic and paper) to report and monitor the catches. Lastly all obligations (i.e., daily catch limit) are clearly indicated in the terms accompanying the recreational licences.

1.5 Malta

In 2022, 2.5T of the 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 EC through Malta's interim and final reports on the implementation of the national control action programme.

BFT recreational data concerning any catches were reported in the ICCAT forms for Task 1 and Task 2 data.

No recreational vessels were licensed to participate in the Mediterranean swordfish sport and recreational fisheries in 2022.

1.6 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 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 fishery targeting migratory species as well as the use of gears that facilitate release and increase survival rates of migratory species, in line with ICCAT Recommendations.

A licence issued by Madeira's responsible authorities (Direção Regional de Pescas da Madeira) is required to the exercise of this activity and every fishing tournament needs to be previously authorized by DRP. In case of no compliance with this rule, domestic legislation foresees the application of sanctions against the infracts. Regional authorities have been consistently promoting on field actions to engage the relevant sector, including visits to the marinas with the objective of drawing the attention of vessel's operators to the applicable legislation. During these actions flyers with relevant information is given to the sector. With the view to collect as much information as possible of this activity, on a regular basis documentation and enquiries are sent by the Regional Authorities to the operators, thereby acting as a reminder of the applicable framework. Catches of migratory species that may occur during recreational fisheries cannot be sold and shall be reported to the Regional relevant authorities so that these can be counted against the national quota. Portaria 484/2106 of 14th September promotes the use of best practices for catch and release, avoiding the use of wire traces. Operators are required to answer to monitoring inquiries of this activity.

For Bluefin tuna, catches of BFT are only admitted by vessels duly registered for this purpose. To this effect, an annual permit is required, and the operator is required to provide mandatory information on the number, weight, and length. All Bluefin tuna caught alive shall be promptly released or, if maintained on board and landed, shall be presented whole and eviscerated.

For Blue Marlin, Portugal has established minimum sizes and other regulatory provisions, including a catch limit per day/vessel in its domestic legislation (Portaria 14/2014). In Madeira, according with the current domestic legislation (DLR no. 19/2016), catches of Blue Marlin by recreational fisheries shall be released into the sea.

As part of the Portuguese Data collection program since 2016 a pilot project is in place in the Autonomous Region of Madeira aiming an insight of the so called "Pesca Grossa". It is also planned the development of an IT platform for the continuous collection of information by sportive fisheries operators.

2. M:BFT 1025 - Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm

2.1 France

France precisely defines, allocates and accounts for the dedicated quota on all fish less than 30 kg / 115 cm arising from paragraph 27 of Rec. 17-07.

This distribution is included in the National order of 3 February 2022 establishing the modalities for allocating the quota of Bluefin tuna granted to France for the year 2022.

2.2 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.

3. M:BFT 1031 - 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 2022 and 2023. No electronic tagging and release programme is undertaken by Malta.

4. M:TRO 3017 Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas

4.1 Spain

Durante 2022 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.

5. M:TRO 3018 measures taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO 3017

5.1 Spain

Los buques de apoyo a los atuneros cerqueros deben llevar una autorización emitida por la Autoridad Nacional (Permiso Temporal de Pesca) y comunicar a qué atunero cerquero facilitan apoyo.

6. M:SWO 3007: Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish

6.1 Spain

Plan de gestión de pez espada en el Atlántico Norte. Se acompaña información en el formato CP41 requerido. Los datos de capacidad en 2022 eran 100 palangreros y la capacidad total de captura 6.392,46 t y, para 2023, 100 palangreros y 6.359,36 t.

6.2 France

France prohibits N.SWO targeted fishing and sets a bycatch limit on this species.

7. M:SWO 3017. Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO

7.1. France

In accordance with paragraphs 13 and 14 of ICCAT Recommendation 16-03, France has adopted a maximum by-catch limit for vessels not authorized to fish for North Atlantic swordfish.

The catching and landing of North Atlantic swordfish with a live weight of less than 25 kg or a lower jaw length of less than 125 cm is prohibited, except for by-catches, which must not exceed 15% of the number of swordfish landed daily and by vessels.

7.2. Spain

España no permite capturas accesorias de pez espada a su flota.

8. M:ALB 4006. Maximum onboard by-catch limit of northern albacore**8.1 Spain**

España no permite capturas accesorias de pez espada a su flota.

8.2 France

France has not put in place a dedicated bycatch limit on S. SWO.

9. M:ALB 06. Maximum onboard by-catch limit of Northern Albacore**9.1 France**

According to Annex II of the French National order of 25 February 2013, by-catches of bigeye tuna are allowed within the limit of 3 tonnes per vessel and trip, only for vessels holding the Northern albacore tuna RFMOs fishing license in the ICCAT area with pelagic trawl gear in the Atlantic Ocean, North of 5 ° N.

9.2 Spain

España no permite capturas accesorias de atún blanco a su flota en el Atlántico Norte.

10. M:ALB 07. Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB**10.1 France**

France has not put in place a dedicated bycatch limit on S. ALB.

10.2 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.

11. M :SHK 7005: Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures**11.1 Cyprus**

There are no direct fishing activities for sharks in Cyprus. Usually, negligible quantities of sharks are caught. Effort is made to be released alive. Under the national observer program, all shark species caught are reported, including the indication of status. Task I and Task II data for catches of sharks, in accordance with ICCAT data are collected and reported annually. Although shark catches by Cyprus fishing vessels are negligible, sharks are considered priority species under Data Collection and data on catches, effort, size and discards are recorded whenever observed during on-board and landing biological sampling. Fishing vessels are prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping or landing any fins harvested in contravention of ICATs Recommendation. A Control and Inspection Scheme is in place as well as sanctioning system for infringement detection.

11.2 France

Relevant Information included in Part I of this Annual Report.

11.3 Malta

No fisheries targeting sharks are present in Malta.

Information on by-catches of shark species listed on ICCAT ST forms are reported in Task 1 and 2 accordingly. Various shark species are also 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:

Great White Shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*), Basking Shark (*Cetorhinus maximus*), Thresher Shark (*Alopias vulpinus*), Shortfin Mako Shark (*Isurus oxyrinchus*), Porbeagle Shark (*Lamna nasus*), Sand Tiger Shark (*Carcharias taurus*), Spinner Shark (*Carcharhinus brevipinna*), Blacktip Shark (*Carcharhinus limbatus*), Sandbar Shark (*Carcharhinus plumbeus*), Blue Shark (*Prionace glauca*), Tope Shark (*Galeorhinus galeus*), Bluntnose Sixgill Shark (*Hexanchus griseus*), Angel Shark (*Squatina squatina*), Bigeye Thresher Shark (*Alopias superciliosus*), Dusky Shark (*Carcharhinus obscurus*).

The national legislative framework governing fisheries management is established under Chapter 425 of the Laws of Malta.

11.4 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.

11.5 Spain

Lo estipulado en todas estas recomendaciones, está incluido en la vertebración de la actividad de los buques palangreros de superficie, los únicos en España que pueden capturar especies de tiburones pelágicos (salvo las especies prohibidas). Esta información se envía en Part I.

12. M:BYC 8001, 8002 & 8003: Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, as amended by Rec. 13-11, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines; implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds and steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field

12.1 BYC 8001: Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrafos 1, 2 y 7, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO.

12.1.1 Cyprus

In regards to ICCAT Recommendation 22-12, Cyprus is already implementing several provisions (see below), through the terms that accompany the fishing licenses, which according to the Fisheries legislation is a legal document. Time-area fishing restrictions are included in National Fisheries Law and Regulations in Turtle Protected Areas. There are area/time closures in place that help reduce bycatch of sea turtles. The area of “Lara – Toxeftra” includes the most important nesting beaches for *Chelonia mydas* and *Caretta caretta* in Cyprus.

The management regulations for this area that are spelled out in the Consolidated Fisheries Regulations (273/90 attached), prohibit during the nesting season which is from the 1st of June up to the 30th of September, any kind of fishing (except with a rod and line from the shore).” Paragraphs 2. b, c d and e are also already implemented and relevant wording is included in the terms of licenses for commercial fisheries. In regards to scientific observer coverage (paragraph 3), the Cyprus Work Plan on Data Collection, prepared in accordance with EU Data Collection Framework (Regulation (EU) 2017/1004), includes a scientific observer programme covering the Cyprus fleet fishing activity for large pelagic (ICCAT fisheries species) using surface longlines. The programme includes sampling both at landing sites and on-board fishing vessels. During the last years, more emphasis is given on the collection of data on PETS incidental catches, while increasing sampling effort and coverage. It is worth mentioning that in 2023, for the first time, the Cyprus Work Plan on Data Collection includes an on-board sampling program of Small Scale Fishery (SSF) vessels which is expected to delivery analytic insights on bycatch of PETs species. The design includes a dense probabilistic sampling scheme and covers all areas under the effective control of Cyprus Republic

12.1.2 Spain

En cuanto a la implementación de la Recomendación ICCAT 22-12, durante el año 2022, tal como obliga la Rec. 22-12, los buques palangreros de superficie en el Atlántico deben utilizar al menos un método de entre los siguientes dos para reducir la captura fortuita y aumentar la supervivencia posterior a la liberación de tortugas marinas:

- 1) Uso de anzuelos circulares grandes
- 2) Uso de peces de aleta como cebo

Esta información deben indicarla de forma obligatoria anualmente en una ficha cumplimentada y firmada.

Por su parte, el Instituto Español de Oceanografía, en el marco de varios proyectos de investigación, ha continuado observaciones con fines científicos relacionadas con la interacción entre las actividades pesqueras del ámbito ICCAT y las tortugas marinas.

Para dar cumplimiento a lo establecido en esta Recomendación, la Administración española cuenta con normativa específica donde se contemplan medidas para evitar la captura de tortugas marinas (Artículo 19 de la Orden AAA/658/2014).

Asimismo, previamente a la emisión del Permiso Temporal de Pesca, las embarcaciones (palangreros de superficie) deben presentar junto a su solicitud, un anexo donde se relacionen los dispositivos de liberación de tortugas. Del mismo modo, el anexo al Permiso Temporal de Pesca contempla entre las condiciones de concesión y obligaciones a cumplir por la empresa armadora o capitanes de los buques, instrucciones generales para la correcta anotación de información de las interacciones ocurridas con tortugas marinas.

12.1.3 France

The vessels fishing in water likely to encounter sea turtles or fishing with drifting FADs are putting live entangled turtles at sea.

Incidental catches of sea turtles and seabirds are recorded in the observed fisheries and reported as part of the observer reports. These incidental catches are regularly declared by France in the context of Task 1/2.

12.1.4 Greece

Data collection regarding dead or injured individuals of sea turtles are recorded by the relevant authorities of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Insular Policy but no connection to large pelagic fisheries is concluded so far. A relevant circular has been sent to all regional authorities, to collect data regarding incidental catches of sea turtles, as reported by fishermen. It is an obligation for all fishermen engaged in large pelagic fisheries to record and submit data for incidental catches of protected species through ERS. Moreover, authorities continuously inform fishermen for the need of protection of protected species and the importance of preserving their populations.

1.2.1.5 Malta

Any potential by-catches of sea turtle are returned to the sea unharmed to the extent possible. Information on By-catches of sea turtles are reported in ST09 annually, "Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type".

Furthermore, Malta has notified the Commission that it qualifies for an exemption as set out in paragraph 6 b) of ICCAT Rec 22-12.

Various sea turtle species are recognised for their conservation importance and subject to management measures under national law by Legal Notice 311 of 2006 under Schedule VI and VIII. Among others, these include the following species: *Caretta caretta* and *Chelonia mydas*.

The national legislative framework governing fisheries management is established under Chapter 425 of the Laws of Malta.

1.3 *BYC 8002. REC 11-10 Para dar cumplimiento a lo establecido en la Recomendación ICCAT 11-10, la Administración española cuenta con normativa específica donde se contemplan medidas de mitigación para evitar la captura de aves y tortugas marinas.*

1.3.1 France

Incidental catches of sea turtles and seabirds are recorded in the observed fisheries and reported as part of the observer reports. These incidental catches are regularly declared by France in the context of Task I/II.

1.3.2 Malta

Information provided within ICCAT CP44-BirdMit form.

1.4 - *BYC 8003. REC 11-10 Para dar cumplimiento a lo establecido en la Recomendación ICCAT 11-10, la Administración española cuenta con normativa específica donde se contemplan medidas de mitigación para evitar la captura de aves y tortugas marinas.*

1.4.1 Cyprus

Cyprus National Legislation has been protecting sea turtles by banning capturing or harming sea turtles in any way (since 1978) and by setting closed fishing areas, especially sensitive nesting areas (since 1990). In addition, the National Legislation has been harmonized with the provisions of the Habitat Directive where sea turtles are a priority species, as well as the Biodiversity Protocol of the Barcelona Convention. Based on scientific observations all sea turtles that were captured by surface longlines in 2022 were alive in relatively active state and released safely into the sea. Recognizing the importance of correct handling from vessel crew in increasing the chances of sea turtles post release survival, the Department of Fisheries devotes in fishing licences terms a section regarding safe handling of vulnerable and information regarding the FAO Good practice guides on reducing the incidental catch of vulnerable species. Moreover, the fleet information campaign on safe handling practises of PET species, by scientific personnel of DFMR, is a priority.

1.4.2 France

Relevant Information included in Part I of this Annual Report.

1.4.3 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, 22-08 and 16-05, with regards to limitations on quotas, fishing seasons, minimum sizes and type of gear utilized for BFT and SWO longline fisheries.

1.4.4 Spain

Para dar cumplimiento a lo establecido en la Recomendación ICCAT 11-10, la Administración española cuenta con normativa específica donde se contemplan medidas de mitigación para evitar la captura de aves y tortugas marinas. Además, previo a la emisión del Permiso Temporal de Pesca, las embarcaciones deben cumplimentar una ficha específica sobre medidas de mitigación de aves y tortugas; cumpliendo asimismo con las Recomendaciones ICCAT 07-07 y 10-09. Del mismo modo, el anexo al Permiso Temporal de Pesca contempla entre las condiciones de concesión y obligaciones a cumplir por la empresa armadora o capitanes de los buques, instrucciones generales para la correcta anotación de información de las interacciones ocurridas con tortugas marinas.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

1. Italy

The actions taken in 2022 by the Italian Administration in order to implement the BFT ICCAT measures are listed below:

- D.D. n.141913 del 28/ marzo 2022 - Campagna di pesca del tonno rosso - Anno 2022

Italy continued to provide the full implementation of the Regulation (EU) 2016/1627 of the European Parliament and of the Council, which had set a multi-annual recovery plan for bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean.

Inspection schemes and activities in Italy.

In accordance with the current EU And ICCAT legal framework, during 2021, Italy provided all the BFT control and monitoring activities in the context of a specific Annual Control Plan adopted by the General Headquarter of the Italian Coast Guard, in its quality of “Centro di Controllo Nazionale della Pesca”.

This Plan, together with the Annual Fishing and Capacity Plans, was duly submitted to the Commission for its approval.

During 2022, 127 national ports were designated for landing Bluefin tuna. Each of these ports was covered by an ICCAT inspector present for all landing operations. Italy also took part in the Joint Deployment Plan for Bluefin tuna with all the other concerned Member States and EFCA.

2. The Netherlands

In the Task I and II reports the data about the bycatch of species regulated by ICCAT are given.

There is no information available about the trade in sharks.

IPOA-Sharks: in 2016, the Netherlands has concluded the national plan of action for conservation and management of shark stocks, with regards to sharks and rays in the North Sea. This plan of action falls under the European Marine Strategy Framework Directive. As a second step the Netherlands has initiated a shark and ray strategy for shark and ray management that also includes management strategies in the Dutch Caribbean waters and at internal levels.

Measures against seabirds catches in June 2019, the Netherland have presented a joint recommendation for a fisheries management measure in the Frisian Front as a Special Protection Area (SPA) under de Birds Directive.

3. Malta

3.1 *Bluefin tuna fishery 2022*

Quota management:

During 2022, the Maltese bluefin tuna fishery was authorised in accordance with provisions as set through ICCAT Rec.19-04. Malta managed its catching quota through individual allowable catches assigned to each vessel per fleet segment. Purse seine and surface longline gears were used in commercial fishing during 2022. 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 2022. This purse seine vessel used up its allocated quota on 5th July 2022. For long line vessels, the established fishing season for 2022 was set from 15 April to 31 December 2022 or until quota exhaustion. In 2022, 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.

Control and enforcement:

a) 2022 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.

b) 2022 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 7 designated ports: Mgarr (Gozo), Marsalforn (Gozo) Marfa, Valletta, St Paul's Bay, Gnejna 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.

c) 2022 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.

d) 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.

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.

3.2 Mediterranean Swordfish fishery 2022

In 2022, 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.

4. Spain

1.1 Paneles

En esta sección, se incluye la información descrita por paneles actualizada y la información sobre el desarrollo de la campaña en lo relativo a inspección, referido todo a la campaña 2022.

1.1.1 Túnidos tropicales (PANEL I):

Durante 2022 un total de 11 buques cerqueros congeladores y 49 buques cañeros llevaron a cabo actividad pesquera en aguas del Océano Atlántico dirigidos a la captura de túnidos tropicales. Además, también se han registrado capturas de estas especies por parte de la flota artesanal de las Islas Canarias con artes de cañas y cebo vivo y capturas accesorias de los buques dirigidos a la captura de atún blanco.

1.1.2 Atún Rojo (PANEL II):

En la gestión de la pesquería de atún rojo, España ha mantenido un elevado nivel, participando activamente y liderando el desarrollo y aplicación de las medidas de control y gestión necesarias que han logrado la recuperación del recurso en el Atlántico Este y Mediterráneo. Se ha mantenido la aplicación de medidas que van más allá del mínimo requerido por las propias normas, comunitaria e internacional. Estas son las principales medidas aplicadas en 2022:

Antes del inicio de la campaña de pesca de 2022, fue remitido a la Comisión Europea el *Plan de pesca anual para la flota española que captura Atún Rojo*. Dentro de este plan se recogen todos los aspectos para la gestión de la citada pesquería durante 2021, incluyendo las medidas para el control de la cuota individual de los buques cerqueros que operan en el Mediterráneo.

La Resolución de 19 de mayo de 2022, de la Secretaría General de Pesca, por la que se establecen las disposiciones de aplicación del Plan de ordenación plurianual del atún rojo en el océano Atlántico oriental y el mar Mediterráneo para 2022, recoge todas y cada una de las obligaciones en materia de pesca y control de atún rojo al objeto de asegurar el estricto respeto de la cuota asignada.

1.1.3 Atún Blanco del Norte (PANEL II)

En cumplimiento de la Recomendación (98-8) de la ICCAT, sobre limitación de capacidad de pesca de Atún Blanco del Norte, se elaboró la lista de buques españoles que estuvieron presentes en la pesquería de dicha especie durante el periodo 1993-1995. Ninguno de dichos buques utiliza como arte de pesca redes de enmalle a la deriva, empleando todos los buques artes de anzuelo: curricán a la cacea y cañas con cebo vivo.

En este sentido, y con el fin de controlar la limitación de la capacidad pesquera en 2005, se elaboró la lista de buques que podían dirigirse a la captura de Atún Blanco tras la presentación de solicitudes de pesca por parte de los interesados. El número total de buques incluidos en esa lista fue de 700.

Por otra parte, cabe destacar que, mediante la Orden Ministerial de 17 de febrero de 1998, se regula la pesca de túnidos en el Océano Atlántico al norte de 36° norte, siendo obligatoria para las empresas armadoras de los buques autorizados el remitir a la Dirección General de Ordenación Pesquera y Acuicultura, partes mensuales sobre los días de actividad por zona de esfuerzo así como capturas por especies y zonas de pesca. También, se han de remitir las Declaraciones de Desembarque cada vez que éste se produzca, en la que, constarán las cantidades de túnidos desembarcadas, diferenciadas por especies, formas de presentación y áreas de captura.

En el año 2022, se concedió autorización a 456 buques.

1.1.4 Atún Blanco del Sur (PANEL III)

No se concedieron autorizaciones para la pesca dirigida de esta especie al sur del paralelo 5°N. Tan sólo se produjeron algunas capturas accesorias por parte de la flota de palangre de superficie y atuneros cerqueros congeladores que trabaja en esa zona.

1.1.5 Pez Espada (PANEL IV)

Mediante la Orden AAA/658/2014, de 22 de abril, por la que se regula la pesca de especies altamente migratorias, únicamente se autoriza la captura del pez espada, tiburón azul, marrajo dientuso y tiburones pelágicos, a la flota de palangre de superficie incluida en el Censo Unificado de Palangre de Superficie.

España dispone de una normativa de palangre de superficie, único arte autorizado a la captura de pez espada, aglutinada en la Orden AAA/658/2014, de 22 de abril.

En el área de ICCAT se establecen cuatro zonas diferenciadas para la gestión de la pesca. Así, esta Orden establece siete zonas de pesca:

Zona 1: Mediterráneo.

Zona 2: Aguas nacionales hasta 80 millas en el Océano Atlántico.

Zona 3: Aguas del Océano atlántico al norte del paralelo 5° Norte y por fuera de las aguas nacionales a 80 millas de las líneas de base.

Zona 4: Aguas del Océano Atlántico al sur del paralelo 5° Norte.

La Orden establece un censo unificado de buques autorizados a desarrollar la pesca con el arte de palangre de superficie, como instrumento que proporcione una mayor seguridad jurídica y control de las posibilidades de pesca, habiéndose tenido en cuenta para la asignación de las distintas zonas de pesca, la autonomía de desplazamiento y las medidas en G.T.

La cuota de Pez Espada del Océano Atlántico, tanto del stock Norte como Sur, se ha distribuido de forma individual entre los buques con posibilidades de acceso a las zonas 2, 3 y 4 del Censo, teniendo en cuenta para ello, las capturas históricas del buque. De este modo, se refuerza la gestión de estas posibilidades de pesca mediante el control posterior, con las declaraciones de desembarque de los buques, minimizando el riesgo de sobre pesca.

Igualmente, la orden citada establece; las características técnicas del palangre de superficie, su señalización, medidas para evitar las capturas de aves y tortugas marinas, los cambios de zona, la transmisión de posibilidades de pesca entre buques, ya sea total o parcial, informes de capturas y fletamentos.

Por otra parte, el total de buques con licencia para la captura de pez espada en 2021 para el Atlántico, excluyendo el Mediterráneo, fue de 81 palangreros.

1.1.5.1 Pez Espada del Mediterráneo.

Desde el año 1998; España viene regulando la pesca de túnidos y especies afines en aguas del Mediterráneo mediante el Real Decreto 71/98. Esta norma regula la pesca de especies de competencia de ICCAT en el Mediterráneo, estableciendo medidas técnicas para las artes de pesca y aparejos, medidas de gestión de la pesquería, y normas de control de la pesquería.

El número total de permisos de pesca emitidos en 2021 para la zona Mediterráneo fue de: 49 buques.

1.1.5.2 Tiburones

En el año 2014 fue publicada la Orden AAA/658/2014, de 22 de abril, por la que se regula la pesca con el arte de palangre de superficie para la captura de especies altamente migratorias: en esta orden se prohíbe la captura, tenencia a bordo, desembarco o comercialización de tiburón zorro (familia Alopiidae), tiburón martillo (familia Sphyrnidae), tiburón sedoso (*Carcharhinus falciformis*), tiburón oceánico (*Carcharhinus longimanus*) y Marrajo sardinero (*Lamna Nasus*).

Esta Orden fue modificada mediante la Orden APM/1057/2017, de 30 de octubre, en la cual se añaden unos artículos relativos a limitación en la pesquería de pez espada, tiburón azul, marrajo dientuso 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 (CUPS).

En 2022 no quedaba autorizada la retención de marrajo dientuso tanto en Atlántico Norte como en Atlántico Sur, debido a la entrada en vigor de las limitaciones CITES.

La especie de tiburón de mayor relevancia para la flota pesquera española es la tintorera (*Prionace glauca*): esta especie tiene permitida la captura respetando los TAC establecidos en las Recomendaciones 21-10/19-07 para el stock del Atlántico Norte y 21-11/19-08 para el de Atlántico Sur.

En 2022 las capturas totales de esta especie fueron de 26.978,77 t.

1.1.6 Pesca de recreo

El Real Decreto 347/2011, de 11 de marzo, regula la pesca marítima de recreo. Esta regulación establece un régimen general al que someter el ejercicio de la pesca recreativa en sus diferentes modalidades, de conformidad con el derecho internacional aplicable.

En aguas litorales esta actividad es gestionada por las administraciones regionales competentes en la materia. En aguas exteriores la gestión se coordina desde la Administración General del Estado. En todo caso son las comunidades autónomas del litoral las que concedan las correspondientes licencias o autorizaciones de actividad a las embarcaciones recreativas.

Este régimen de participación autonómica no se establece para la captura de aquéllas especies sometidas a un régimen de protección diferenciada, cuyo ejercicio requiere de una autorización a conceder de forma centralizada por la Secretaría General de Pesca puesto que se deben adoptar medidas especiales de protección para determinadas especies sensibles que se encuentran reguladas por organismos regionales de pesca, encaminadas a la consecución de una explotación sostenible de las poblaciones basadas en un conocimiento preciso del esfuerzo que representa la pesca recreativa. Este es el caso del atún rojo.

A los efectos de esta regulación, las aguas exteriores de España se dividen en cuatro zonas que constituyen unidades de gestión diferenciadas: Cantábrico y Noroeste, Golfo de Cádiz, Mediterránea y Canaria.

a) La zona del Cantábrico y Noroeste comprende las aguas que se extienden desde la frontera con Francia, en la desembocadura del Bidasoa (1° 47' W), hasta la frontera con Portugal, en la del río Miño (41° 52' N).

b) La zona del Golfo de Cádiz se extiende entre el meridiano de Punta Marroquí, en las proximidades de Tarifa (5° 35' W) y la frontera con Portugal en la desembocadura del Guadiana (7° 24' W).

c) La zona Mediterránea comprende las aguas situadas al este del meridiano de Punta Marroquí (5° 35' W), incluyendo las aguas sobre las que España ejerce soberanía o jurisdicción y que contornan las islas Baleares, la isla de Alborán, las ciudades de Ceuta y Melilla y la zona de protección pesquera del Mediterráneo definida en el Real Decreto 1315/1997, de 1 de agosto, por el que se establece una zona de protección pesquera en el mar Mediterráneo hasta el cabo Cerbere (42° 26' N).

d) La zona Canaria comprende las aguas exteriores del Archipiélago Canario

En el ejercicio de la pesca marítima de recreo sólo se podrán capturar las especies autorizadas recogidas en el Anexo I del Real Decreto.

Asimismo, once especies (BFT, ALB, BET, SWO, BUM, MSP, WHM, SPF, RSP, SAI y HKE) se encuentran sometidas a medidas de conservación diferenciadas para dar cumplimiento a las obligaciones internacionales emanadas de la ICCAT. Para la captura o tenencia a bordo de especies sometidas a medidas de protección diferenciada, se debe disponer de una autorización específica expedida por la Dirección General de Ordenación Pesquera y Acuicultura de la Secretaría General del Pesca.

España sólo permite la captura y suelta de ejemplares vivos de atún rojo. Las embarcaciones autorizadas para esta actividad deben adoptar las medidas necesarias para evitar la muerte de ejemplares. En caso de muerte accidental, las capturas son contabilizadas y se deducen de la cuota de atún rojo asignada a España, pero no se permite la comercialización ni la venta del pescado. No está permitida la celebración de eventos deportivos que tengan como objetivo el atún rojo.

1.1.7 Aplicación del programa de documento estadístico ICCAT para Pez espada y Patudo 2021.

Las importaciones en territorio nacional de las especies de Patudo y Pez Espada durante el año 2022, se han registrado las siguientes cantidades:

Importaciones de Pez Espada: 1.967,55 t, siendo Marruecos y Senegal los principales orígenes de estas importaciones

Importaciones de Patudo: 6.545,84 t, siendo Ecuador el principal origen de las importaciones.

1.2 Actividades y Esquemas de inspección

1.2.1 Medios de inspección utilizados

1.2.1.1 Campaña del atún rojo 2021 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 2022, se han contado con los siguientes medios materiales y humanos para las labores de inspección, control y vigilancia:

a) Medios marítimos:

a.1- Colaboración Secretaría General de Pesca (SGP)-ARMADA- Donde se acuerda el Plan Parcial de Vigilancia e Inspección de los siguientes puntos:

- Zona de vigilancia: mar territorial del Mediterráneo, y la Zona Económica Exclusiva Española del Mediterráneo.
- Control de la pesquería de túnidos y especies afines, principalmente atún rojo, pez espada, objeto del programa específico de control e inspección del Mediterráneo.
- Inspección y vigilancia de las actividades de pesqueros en general, con independencia de su pabellón, para verificar el debido cumplimiento de la normativa vigente.
- Controlar permanentemente la actividad de las artes o redes no reglamentarias, en especial atención a las redes de enmalle a la deriva.
- Impedir la actividad pesquera de buques de terceros países.

Para lograr estos objetivos, se establece la operatividad del patrullero de altura “TARIFA” con el embarque de inspectores españoles a bordo, desde el inicio de la campaña de cerco hasta finales de junio.

Durante el periodo de entrada en puerto por parte del buque TARIFA y parte de la campaña, ejercen labores de apoyo e inspección en el área de actuación, el patrullero ligero “RIO GUADALETE” mediante el embarque de una inspectora española.

a.2- Se realizaron colaboraciones con la Guardia Civil, englobadas dentro del “Programa PACIAP” con participación habitual de distintas patrulleras, entre otras, destaca la participación de la patrullera RIO GUADALETE, durante la campaña de almadraza y las actuaciones en el Estrecho de Gibraltar.

Relativo a la veda del pez espada (SWO) y del atún blanco en el Mediterráneo (ALB), se llevaron a cabo misiones marítimas tanto en el área de las Islas Baleares como en el área de Levante de forma rutinaria.

No se detectó ninguna presunta infracción relacionada con la captura de SWO y ALB en la época de veda durante el desarrollo de las misiones marítimas.

b) Medios aéreos:

Los medios aéreos empleados trabajaron de forma coordinada con los demás medios de vigilancia empleados en las distintas campañas, para explorar áreas en las que se hubiera detectado o pudiera esperarse la presencia de actividad pesquera, ampliando así el radio de inspecciones.

Durante el 2022, 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.

Por último, y como novedad este año, se han realizado avistamientos con Drones, operados por los propios inspectores de pesca.

c) Medios Humanos:

Para el correcto desarrollo de la campaña del atún rojo y pez espada capturado en el mar Mediterráneo, la Subdirección General de Vigilancia Pesquera y Lucha contra la Pesca Ilegal centra las prioridades en varios frentes:

- Atención preferente durante toda la campaña de los Inspectores de Pesca de las Delegaciones y Subdelegaciones del Gobierno en las Provincias implicadas en las campañas.
- Participación en las misiones asignadas en tierra, tanto en España como en otros Estados Miembros, en caso de activación de los equipos mixtos previstos en el JDP del Mediterráneo.

En el desarrollo de las misiones de inspección terrestres no se detectan infracciones relativas al desembarque de pez espada en época de veda.

1.2.1.2 Campaña de la costera del bonito 2022:

En el desarrollo de la Campaña del 2022 se han contado con los siguientes medios materiales y humanos para las labores de inspección, control y vigilancia: Colaboración entre el Servicio Marítimo de la Guardia Civil, desarrollo de misión con la Armada y trabajo coordinado de los inspectores de periferia y de Servicios Centrales.

Medios marítimos:

Se realizaron dos embarques en el patrullero de altura ALBORAN. El primero se desarrolló en dos mangas con un inspector de pesca en cada una de ellas. La duración total fue de 38 días en el mes de junio y julio. El segundo embarque tuvo una duración de 20 días en el mes de agosto y septiembre, en el que se embarcó un inspector español.

De manera complementaria un inspector español se embarcó en el patrullero francés IRIS durante 12 días en el mes de julio.

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.

Observaciones

Además del control detallado en las campañas descritas previamente, se realiza apoyo en comisión de servicio de Inspectores de Pesca de los Servicios Centrales, en el área del Golfo de Cádiz para el control de la flota que captura atún rojo en el Estrecho. El desplazamiento de efectivos se ha realizado cuando la situación lo ha requerido.

Según los datos analizados, se obtienen las siguientes conclusiones:

Durante el año 2022 el número de inspecciones y controles de captura enmarcadas en el ámbito de ICCAT, asciende a 1032 inspecciones entre misiones terrestres y marítimas, complementadas con 221 avistamientos realizados en misiones aéreas, marítimas y terrestres.

Se registran en torno a 102 inspecciones con infracciones.

Además, de las inspecciones físicas se realiza verificación y cruce de datos a nivel documental. Como resultado, se levantan 64 actas documentales, de las cuales 41 resultan con presunta infracción.

Cabe señalar que no todas las infracciones detectadas son relativas a especies reguladas por ICCAT como pueden ser: infracciones relativas a especies no reguladas por ICCAT, al Sistema de Localización de Buques, al Sistema de Identificación Automático o al rol de despacho.

A lo largo del 2022, 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.

**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 77982 kg d'espadon, 153269 kg de requin peau bleue et 50 kg d'escolier noir. Ces captures ont été réalisées par le navire battant pavillon portugais, le NOSSA, affrété par l'armement SPM Océan. La pêche est réglementée par le biais de l'attribution d'autorisations de pêche par le représentant de l'État sur l'archipel. Les navires sont soumis à obligation de déclaration des captures et peuvent également embarquer ponctuellement un observateur des pêches. Tous les débarquements peuvent faire l'objet d'un contrôle, de même que la totalité des produits exportés. La France (au titre de SPM) dispose de moyens de contrôle de plusieurs administrations (affaires maritimes, gendarmerie nationale, marine nationale). Des campagnes de contrôle des pêches, tant en mer qu'à terre, sont régulièrement effectuées. Aucune infraction n'a été relevée en 2022 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 77982 kg d'espadon, 153269 kg de requin peau bleue et 50 kg d'escolier noir. Ces captures ont été réalisées par le navire battant pavillon portugais, le NOSSA, affrété par l'armement SPM Océan. La pêche est réglementée par le biais de l'attribution d'autorisations de pêche par le représentant de l'État sur l'archipel. Les navires sont soumis à obligation de déclaration des captures et peuvent également embarquer ponctuellement un observateur des pêches. Tous les débarquements peuvent faire l'objet d'un contrôle, de même que la totalité des produits exportés. La France (au titre de SPM) dispose de moyens de contrôle de plusieurs administrations (affaires maritimes, gendarmerie nationale, marine nationale). Des campagnes de contrôle des pêches, tant en mer qu'à terre, sont régulièrement effectuées. Aucune infraction n'a été relevée en 2022 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 77982 kg d'espadon, 153269 kg de requin peau bleue et 50 kg d'escolier noir. Ces captures ont été réalisées par le navire battant pavillon portugais, le NOSSA, affrété par l'armement SPM Océan. La pêche est réglementée par le biais de l'attribution d'autorisations de pêche par le représentant de l'État sur l'archipel. Les navires sont soumis à obligation de déclaration des captures et peuvent également embarquer ponctuellement un observateur des pêches. Tous les débarquements peuvent faire l'objet d'un contrôle, de même que la totalité des produits exportés. La France (au titre de SPM) dispose de moyens de contrôle de plusieurs administrations (affaires maritimes, gendarmerie nationale, marine nationale). Des campagnes de contrôle des pêches, tant en mer qu'à terre, sont régulièrement effectuées. Aucune infraction n'a été relevée en 2022 dans le cadre de ces pêcheries.

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

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

L'année 2022 a été marquée par l'affrètement par un armement local (société SPM Océan) d'un navire portugais, le NOSSA (pavillon portugais). Le NOSSA a ainsi pêché le quota d'espadon de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon ainsi que du requin peau bleue et de l'escolier.

Pour mémoire, les captures totales de thonidés et espèces apparentées pour la France (au titre de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon) avaient été nulles en 2012, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 et 2021. Des captures de thonidés ou d'espèces apparentées avaient été réalisées en 2015 (9,34t), en 2014 (3,41t), en 2013 (9,34t) et en 2011 (100,5t). Une partie des quotas est réservée aux prises accessoires de la flottille de pêche artisanale. En 2022, les quotas attribués à la France (au titre de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon) étaient de les suivants :

- germon du Nord : 242 tonnes
- thon rouge de l'Ouest: 6,18 tonnes
- espadon du Nord : 40 tonnes

Pour l'année 2022, les captures totales de thonidés et espèces apparentées réalisées par le NOSSA ont été :

- espadon (SWO): 77982 kg ;
- requin peau bleue (BSH): 153269 kg ;
- escolier noir (LEC): 50 kg.

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 2022, comme durant les années précédentes, les navires artisanaux de moins de 12 mètres n'ont pas pêché de poisson relevant des stocks gérés dans le cadre de la CICTA.

Thon rouge de l'Océan Atlantique Ouest

Le quota initial octroyé à la France (au titre de SPM) était de 6,18 tonnes en 2022, dont une partie (4,78 tonnes) a fait l'objet d'un transfert entre le groupe Pêcheurs du nord vers le Canada. Les 4,78 tonnes ont été pêchées par le Canada. Le reliquat est resté réservé à la flotte artisanale qui ne l'a pas pêché.

Germon de l'Océan Atlantique Nord

La limite de captures applicable à la France (au titre de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon) était de 242 tonnes en 2022. Les captures ont été nulles. Pour mémoire, les captures étaient également nulles en 2020, 2019, 2018, 2017, 2016 et 2015 ; 0,08 t en 2014 ; 0,27 t en 2013 ; nulles en 2012 et 2011 ; 0,03 t en 2010.

Autres espèces

Les autres espèces généralement capturées à la palangre sont :

- le thon obèse : les captures ont été nulles en 2022 (pour mémoire : nulles en 2021 ; 2020, 2019, 2018, 2017, 2016 et 2015 ; 0,1 t en 2014 ; 0,31 t en 2013 ; nulles en 2012 et 2011 ; 2,5 t en 2010) ;
- les requins : les captures ont été nulles en 2020 (pour mémoire : nulles en 2019, 2018, 2017, 2016 et 2015 ; 0,57 t en 2014 ; 4,02 t en 2013 ; nulles en 2012 ; 0,2 t en 2011 ; 3,8 t en 2010).

Le NOSSA a pêché 153269 kg de requin à peau bleue en 2022.

Il n'y a pas d'informations supplémentaires à apporter par rapport à ce qui a été envoyé le 26 juillet 2023 (formulaires ST01-T1FC, ST02-T1NC, ST03-T2CE, ST04-T2SZ, ST05-T2CS, ST06-T2FM, ST07-TropsupVes, ST08-FadsDep, ST09-DomObPrg, ST10-PortSamp, TG01-CnvEleTSurv, TG02-CnvTReRc, TG03-EleTReRc, CP36) et le tableau d'application envoyé le 02 août 2023.

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

Un délégué de l'IFREMER (Institut Français de Recherche pour l'Exploitation de la Mer) est présent à SPM ; toutefois, le travail du scientifique se concentre sur des espèces autres que les thonidés. La recherche sur ces espèces est en effet assurée par divers centres situés en France métropolitaine.

ANNEXE DE LA 1ère PARTIE DU RAPPORT ANNUEL (RAPPORT SCIENTIFIQUE))

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:GEN01	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Oui	2023-09-05	2023-09-05	
S:GEN02	Caractéristiques des flottilles (T1FC)	Oui	2023-07-26	2023-07-26	
S:GEN03	Estimation de la prise nominale de la tâche 1 (T1NC)	Oui	2023-07-26	2023-07-26	
S:GEN04	Prise et effort de la tâche 2 (T2CE)	Oui	2023-07-26	2023-07-26	
S:GEN05	Échantillons de taille de la tâche 2 ; T2SZ	Oui	2023-07-26	2023-07-26	
S:GEN06	Estimations de la prise par taille de la la tâche 2 (T2CS)	Oui	2023-07-26	2023-07-26	
S:GEN07	Prospections scientifiques de marquage (inventaires)	Oui	2023-07-26	Pas d'activité de prospections scientifiques de marquage à Saint-Pierre et Miquelon.	
S:GEN08	Déclaration de marquage conventionnel (appositions/récupérations)	Oui	2023-07-26	2023-07-26. Pas de marquage conventionnel à Saint-Pierre et Miquelon.	
S:GEN09	Déclaration de marquage électronique (appositions/récupérations)	Oui	2023-07-26	2023-07-26. Pas de marquage électronique à Saint-Pierre et Miquelon.	
S:GEN10	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux	Oui	2023-07-26	2023-07-26. Pas de programme mis en œuvre en 2022.	
S:GEN11	Rapport sur la mise en oeuvre de la Rec. 16-14	Oui	2023-07-25	2023-07-25.	
S:GEN12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	Non		Non applicable - absence d'opération de pêche en 2022 et FR SPM n'est pas concerné par le Sargassum pélagique.	
S:GEN13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à exploiter des pêcheries pélagiques opérant à la palangre et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure.	Non		FRSPM opère en atlantique nord.	
S:BFT02	Procédures et résultats des caméras stéréoscopiques OU méthodologie alternative pour l'estimation de la taille du thon rouge	Non		FRSPM ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'élevage de thon rouge et les pêches effectuées par FRSPM ne sont pas destinées à des fermes.	
S:BFT03	Tâche 2 : Echantillons de taille des caméras stéréoscopiques résultant de S : BFT02	Non		FRSPM ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'élevage de thon rouge et les pêches effectuées par FRSPM ne sont pas destinées à des fermes.	

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:BFT04	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux (BFT)	Non		FRSPM ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'élevage de thon rouge et les pêches effectuées par FRSPM ne sont pas destinées à des fermes.	
S:BFT05	Détails des programmes de recherche sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest	Non		FRSPM ne participe pas à des travaux de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest.	
S:BFT06	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non		FRSPM ne participe pas à des travaux de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'ouest.	
S:BFT07	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités renforcées d'échantillonnage biologique	Non		FRSPM ne dispose pas d'informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP.	
S:BFT09	Déclaration des activités scientifiques réalisées par les navires opérant dans le contexte d'un projet scientifique d'un institut de recherche intégré dans un programme de recherche scientifique	Non		De telles activités scientifiques n'ont pas eu lieu en 2020, 2021 ou 2022.	
S:TRO02	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact écologique)	Non		FRSPM FRSPM n'est pas concernée par cette pêcherie. DOC ST08-FadsDe envoyé 2023-07-26	
S:TRO03	Tâche 3 : Informations sur les DCP (tropicaux) (mois, carrés 1x1, type de DCP, etc.)	Non		FRSPM n'est pas concernée par cette pêcherie	
S:TRO04	Tâche 3 : Données sur les navires de support dans les pêcheries tropicales (BB/PS)	Non		FRSPM n'est pas concernée par cette pêcherie.	
S:TRO05	Tâche 3 : Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (tropicaux)	Non		FRSPM n'est pas concernée par cette pêcherie.	
S:TRO10	Informations sur les systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Non		FRSPM n'est pas concernée par cette pêcherie.	
S:TRO06	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'échantillonnage portuaire (tropicaux)	Non		FRSPM n'est pas concernée par cette pêcherie.	
S:TRO07	Données historiques sur les opérations sous DCP telles que requises par le SCRS (prise et effort de la tâche 2)	Non		FRSPM n'est pas concernée par cette pêcherie.	
S:ALB01	Âge à la maturité	Non		FRSPM n'est pas concernée par cette pêcherie.	

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:ALB02	Habitat	Non		FRSPM n'est pas concernée par cette pêche.	
S:ALB03	Impact des pêcheries palangrières en termes de composition des captures	Non		FRSPM n'est pas concernée par cette pêche.	
S:ALB04	Séries de CPUE.	Non		FRSPM n'est pas concernée par cette pêche.	
S:ALB05	Estimation mensuelle de la proportion des reproducteurs et des recrues dans les prises.	Non		FRSPM n'est pas concernée par cette pêche.	
S:BIL03	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et vivants de makaires/ makaires épée	Non		Malgré le fait qu'il n'y a pas de pêche ou de rejet de makaires/makaires épée, la méthodologie statistique repose sur les déclarations effectuées par les pêcheurs sur les fiches de pêche. Ces dernières sont analysées et compilées par le service en charge de la partie traitement des statistiques de pêche de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon.	
S:BIL04	Informations sur leur programme de collecte de données pour les pêcheries artisanales et/ou de petits métiers	Non		Pas d'opérations de pêche en 2022.	
S:BIL05	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique pour les BIL	Non		Pas d'opérations de pêche ni d'essai de surveillance électronique en 2022.	
S:SHK01	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins à un niveau spécifique aux espèces.	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas mis en place de plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce. 153269kg de requin peau bleue ont été pêchés en 2022 par un navire battant pavillon portugais le Nossa via un affrètement. Les armateurs ont été informés et sensibilisés.	
S:SHK02	Résultats de la recherche et de l'échantillonnage biologique sur le requin-taube bleu	Non		FRSPM ne réalise pas de recherche sur le requin-taube bleu.	
S:SHK03	Informations sur le requin peau bleue	Oui		FRSPM ne réalise pas de recherche sur le requin peau bleue, mais il y a eu de la pêche en 2022 via un affrètement.	

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:SHK04	La quantité de requin-taube bleu de l'Atlantique Nord capturé et retenu à bord, ainsi que les rejets morts et les rejets vivants, et la méthodologie statistique utilisée pour calculer ces rejets/remises à l'eau	Oui		Pas de rejets ou de capture de requin-taube bleu.	
S:SHK05	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et les mises à l'eau de spécimens vivants	Oui		Pas de rejets morts ou de remise à l'eau. Les pêcheurs remplissent des feuilles de pêche incluant les rejets morts et les mises à l'eau ce qui permet d'exercer un contrôle.	
S:SHK06	Information sur les programmes de collecte des données sur les pêcheries artisanales/de petits métiers	Non		Pas de programme de collecte des données sur les pêcheries artisanales/de petits métiers.	
S:BYC01	Transmission des guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Oui		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.	
S:BYC02	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Oui		Les armateurs de FRSPM ont été informés et sensibilisés aux interactions de la flottille avec les tortues marines (changement d'hameçon).	
S:BYC03	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	Oui		Pas de prises accessoires d'oiseaux par FRSPM. Une campagne d'information et de sensibilisation s'est tenue auprès des armateurs.	
S:BYC04	Notification des mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales par le biais de moyens alternatifs	Oui		Collecte des données sur les prises accessoires lors des déclarations de pêche. Pas de pêche par les pêcheries artisanales pour 2022.	

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:BYC05	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	Oui		Rapport non réalisé mais prises accessoires comptabilisées par les services de l'Etat grâce aux informations communiquées par les armateurs. Pas de pêche accessoire pour les thonidés ou espèces apparentes par les armateurs FRSPM pour 2022.	

IIe partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

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

RAPPORT ANNUEL, IIe PARTIE, CHAPÎTRE 3

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
GENERAL-ITE	M:GEN01	Rapports annuels	Oui	2023-09-05	2023-09-05	
	M:GEN02	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Oui		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. Il n'y a pas de rapport supplémentaire transmis.	
	M:GEN03	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	Oui	2023-08-02	2023-08-02	
	M:GEN04	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Oui	2023-07-25	FR SPM a conclu un accord d'affrètement en 2022. 2023-07-25.	
	M:GEN05	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Oui		Août 2022.	
	M:GEN06a	Rapports de transbordement -en mer	Non		FRSPM n'a pas réalisé de transbordement en 2022.	
	M:GEN06b	Rapports sur les transbordements au port	Non		FRSPM n'a pas réalisé de rapports sur les transbordements au port pour 2022.	
	M:GEN07	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non		FRSPM n'a pas fourni de déclaration de transbordement (en mer) pour 2022.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN08	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port.	Non		FRSPM n'a pas autorisé ses navires à recevoir des transbordements en 2022.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique (et modifications ultérieures).	Non		FRSPM n'a pas autorisé ses navires à transborder en 2022.	
	M:GEN10a	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	Oui		Capitainerie du port (508)410974 ou (508)551321 et capitainerie.samp.dtam-975@equipement-agriculture.gouv.fr.	
	M:GEN10b	Points de contact pour recevoir des copies des rapports d'inspection portuaire	Oui		(508)551530 et uam.samp.dtam-975@equipement-agriculture.gouv.fr.	
	M:GEN11	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.	Oui		Port de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon.	
	M:GEN12	Délai de notification préalable requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	Oui		48 heures.	
	M:GEN13	Rapport de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port	Oui		0 rapport en 2022.	
	M:GEN14	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port contenant des constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente (et autres lorsque cela est possible)	Oui		0 rapport d'inspection en 2022.	
	M:GEN15	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas d'informations actualisées à déclarer pour 2022.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN16	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	Oui		Pas d'inspection au port en 2022.	
	M:GEN17	Informations des accords/arrangements bilatéraux ou multilatéraux qui autorisent un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération	Non		FRSPM n'a pas conclu d'accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port en 2022.	
	M:GEN18	Accords d'accès et modification	Non		FRSPM n'a pas conclu d'accords d'accès en 2022.	
	M:GEN19	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Non		FRSPM n'a pas conclu ni participé à des accords d'accès en 2022.	
	M:GEN20	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		Pas d'envoi en 2023. Le dernier rapport annuel mentionnait "2018-07-20".	
	M:GEN21	Rapport sur l'examen des mesures internes	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas d'informations actualisées à déclarer pour 2022.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Non		FRSPM ne réalise pas de captures sportives et récréatives d'espèces relevant de l'ICCAT.	
	M:GEN24	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	Non		Aucune infraction de pêche IUU observée, pas d'informations sur des cas présumés de pêche IUU en 2022.	
	M:GEN25	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Non		Pas de navires ayant fait l'objet de pêche IUU ou d'activité présumées de pêche IUU en 2022.	
	M:GEN26	Mesures commerciales ; soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Oui		Les données sont communiquées au service des affaires maritimes.	
	M:GEN27	Données sur la non-application	Oui		Pas d'informations pertinentes à déclarer sur ce sujet.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN28	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Oui		Pas d'allégations de non-application en 2022.	
	M:GEN29	Observations de navires	Oui		Rien de pertinent à déclarer pour FRSPM.	
	M:GEN30	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Non		Pas de navire observé en 2022.	
	M:GEN31	Autorité nationale responsable de l'inspection en mer et autres agences maritimes d'appui, le cas échéant, et/ou Autorité nationale responsable de la madrague et des activités d'élevage du thon rouge	Oui		Service des affaires maritimes et portuaires, Gendarmerie nationale et Marine nationale.	
	M:GEN32	Point(s) de contact désigné(s) (POC) au sein de l'autorité responsable de la mise en œuvre du programme	Oui		Service des affaires maritimes et portuaires (508)551530 uam.samp.dtam-975@equipement-agriculture.gouv.fr.	
	M:GEN33	Déclaration de toute activité menée dans le cadre du programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection	Non		Pas de rapport en 2022.	
	M:GEN34	Demande de radiation du navire de liste de navires IUU finale	Non		Pas de demande adressée à FRSPM en 2022.	
	M:GEN35	Plan d'action d'urgence (EAP) pour la récupération des observateurs	Oui		Plan de sauvetage en mer applicable à FRSPM ou via le JRCC Halifax.	
	M:GEN36	Rapports sur des incidents impliquant des observateurs qui ont déclenché l'EAP, y compris toute action corrective prise	Non		Pas de rapport en 2022.	
	M:GEN37	Signalisation de la récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Oui		Pas d'engins perdus récupérés en 2022.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN38	Signalisation de la non-récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Oui		Pas de signalisation en 2022.	
	M:GEN39	Points de contact pour faciliter la coopération en matière d'observation des navires (facultatif)	Oui		(508)551530 uam.samp.dtam-975@equipement-agriculture.gouv.fr.	
	M:GEN40	Déclarations d'approvisionnement	Oui		Pas de déclaration d'approvisionnement en 2022.	
	M:GEN41	Rapport sur les mesures prises à l'encontre des ressortissants impliqués dans des activités IUU	Oui		Pas d'activité UUI ou de suspicion en 2022.	
THON ROUGE	M:BFT01	Fermes de thon rouge	Non		FRSPM ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'élevage de thon rouge et les pêches effectuées par FRSPM ne sont pas destinées à des fermes.	
	M:BFT02	Rapports sur l'élevage du thon rouge	Non		FRSPM ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'élevage de thon rouge et les pêches effectuées par FRSPM ne sont pas destinées à des fermes.	
	M:BFT03	Déclaration de report du poisson resté en cages	Non		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	Rapport de mise en cages du thon rouge	Non		FRSPM ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'élevage de thon rouge et les pêches effectuées par FRSPM ne sont pas destinées à des fermes.	
	M:BFT05	Madragues de thon rouge	Non		FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique est ni en Méditerranée (seulement en Atlantique nord-ouest)	
	M:BFT07	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité	Non		Pas de permis de pêche de thon rouge de l'est.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT08	Plan de la capacité d'élevage	Non		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	Modifications des plans de pêche	Non		FRSPM ne dispose pas de plan de pêche pour le thon rouge.	
	M:BFT10	Informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 21-08	Non		FRSPM n'opère que dans l'Atlantique nord-ouest.	
	M:BFT11	Prises de thon rouge de 2022	Non		Pas de prises de thon rouge en 2022.	
	M:BFT12	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Non		FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheurs dans l'Atlantique est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique nord-ouest.	
	M:BFT13	Autres navires de thon rouge	Non		FRSPM ne pêche pas de thon rouge, pas d'activités d'élevage et pas de transport de thon rouge dans l'Atlantique est ni en Méditerranée.	
	M:BFT14	Opérations de pêche conjointes	Non		FRSPM n'a pas participé à des opérations de pêche conjointes en 2022.	
	M:BFT15	Messages VMS	Non		Données disponibles en France auprès du Centre National de Surveillance des Pêches (CNSP).	
	M:BFT16	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Non		FRSPM ne participe pas au programme d'inspection conjointe de l'ICCAT.	
	M:BFT17	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non		FRSPM ne participe pas au programme d'inspection conjointe de l'ICCAT.	
	M:BFT18	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non		FRSPM ne participe pas au programme d'inspection internationale conjointe de l'ICCAT.	
	M:BFT19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Non		FRSPM ne participe pas au programme d'inspection internationale conjointe de l'ICCAT.	
	M:BFT20	Ports de transbordement du thon rouge	Non		FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique nord-ouest.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT21	Ports de débarquement du thon rouge	Non		FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique nord-ouest.	
	M:BFT22	Rapports bi-mensuels de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Non		FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique nord-ouest.	
	M:BFT23	Rapports de capture mensuels sur le thon rouge	Oui		Mensuels.	
	M:BFT24	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon rouge a été utilisée	Non		FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique nord-ouest.	
	M:BFT25	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm.	Oui		Pas de prise, une campagne de sensibilisation a eu lieu auprès des pêcheurs concernant le marquage et la remise à l'eau.	
	M:BFT27	Rapport annuel du BCD	Oui		Pas de rapport depuis 2020-09-23 (rapport annuel 2022).	
	M:BFT28	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Oui		Pas de changement depuis 2020-09-23 (rapport annuel 2022).	
	M:BFT29	Points de contact pour les BCD	Oui		Pas de changement depuis 2020-09-23 (rapport annuel 2022).	
	M:BFT30	Législation relative au BCD	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas de changement à sa législation relative au BCD.	
	M:BFT31	Résumé du marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas de changement concernant le programme d'apposition de marques sur la queue.	
	M:BFT32	Navires ne figurant pas comme navires de pêche de BFT mais dont on sait ou qui sont présumés avoir pêché du E-BFT	Non		FRSPM n'a pas d'informations indiquant que des navires ne figurant pas sur le registre ICCAT des navires de capture du thon rouge ont capturé du thon rouge.	
	M:BFT33	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	Oui		Pas de données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD en 2022.	
	M:BFT34	Contrôles aléatoires	Non		Pas de contrôle effectué en 2022.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT35	Autorité nationale et points de contact responsables du navire de transformation participant au projet pilote REM	Oui		Pas de navire de transformation participant au projet pilote REM, pas de point de contact.	
ESPECES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Liste des navires de BET/YFT/SKJ et modification ultérieure	Non		Pas de pêche d'espèces tropicales en 2022.	
	M:TRO02	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure	Non		Pas de pêche de thon obèse, d'albacore ou de listao.	
	M:TRO03	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de BET/YFT/SKJ	Non		Pas de navires ayant réalisé des activités IUU.	
	M:TRO06	Données des Programmes de Documents Statistiques ICCAT	Non		Pas d'importation de thon obèse congelé ni d'espadon en 2022.	
	M:TRO07	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non		Pas d'exportation de thon obèse congelé ni d'espadon en 2022.	
	M:TRO09	Prises trimestrielles de thonidés tropicaux	Non		Pas (0) de prises de thonidés tropicaux en 2022.	
	M:TRO10	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (inclure dans le plan de gestion des DCP - cf. aussi exigence S25)	Non		FRSPM n'utilise pas de DCP.	
	M:TRO11	Déclarations/plans de capacité/de pêche des thonidés tropicaux	Non		Pas de déclaration ni de plans ni de pêcheries.	
	M:TRO13	Captures mensuelles de thonidés tropicaux (BET ; SKJ ; YFT)	Non		FRSPM ne capture pas les thons tropicaux.	
	M:TRO14	Prises hebdomadaires de thon obèse	Non		Pas de prise. FRSPM n'a pas atteint ses 80% de sa limite de capture.	
	M:TRO15	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité de la limite de capture de thon obèse a été utilisée	Non		FRSPM n'a pas atteint sa limite de capture.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:TRO17	Limite maximale de prise accessoire de thonidés tropicaux à bord	Oui		La limite est de 0.	
	M:TRO18	Mesures prises pour garantir l'application du M:TRO17	Non		Les espèces ne sont pas observées par FRSPM qui n'est pas concernée.	
ESPADON	M:SWO01	Données des Programmes de Documents Statistiques ICCAT	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas importé d'espadon en 2022. Un navire battant pavillon portugais a pêché 77982kg d'espadon via un affrètement avec un armement FRSPM (le Nossa).	
	M:SWO02	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non		FRSPM n'a pas exporté de thon obèse congelé ni d'espadon en 2022.	
	M:SWO03	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries d'espadon en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord Ouest.	
	M:SWO04	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		Pas de pêche sportive ou récréative d'espèces relevant de l'ICCAT.	
	M:SWO05	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrants pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Non		FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcherie en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique nord-ouest.	
	M:SWO06	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcherie d'espadon en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique nord-ouest.	
	M:SWO07	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Oui		Pas de nouveautés depuis le rapport annuel de 2022.	
	M:SWO10	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	Non		FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries d'espadon en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique nord-ouest.	
	M:SWO11	Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO.	Non		FRSPM n'opère pas en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique nord-ouest.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:SWO12	Résumé de la mise en œuvre du programme de marquage	Non		FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries d'espadon en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique nord-ouest.	
	M:SWO13	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non		FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries d'espadon en Méditerranée.	
	M:SWO14	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non		FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries d'espadon en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique nord-ouest.	
	M:SWO15	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le N-SWO pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		Pas de changement depuis le dernier rapport annuel.	
	M:SWO16	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		FRSPM n'autorise pas ses navires à pêcher l'espadon en Atlantique sud mais en Atlantique nord-ouest.	
	M:SWO17	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Oui		Pas de changement.	
	M:SWO18	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non		FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcherie dans l'Atlantique Sud mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.	
	M:SWO19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Non		FRSPM ne participe pas au programme ICCAT d'inspection internationale conjointe.	
	M:SWO20	Plan de pêche pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcherie d'espadon en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique nord-ouest.	
GERMON	M:ALB03	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée.	Non		FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcherie du germon en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique nord-ouest.	
	M:ALB04	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		Pas de changement, pas d'autorisation spécifique, pas de pêche du germon.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:ALB05	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcherie du germon dans l'Atlantique sud.	
	M:ALB06	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Oui		Pas de changement.	
	M:ALB07	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Oui		FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcherie en Atlantique sud.	
	M:ALB08	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer du germon de la Méditerranée	Oui		Pas de navire en Méditerranée.	
ISTIOPHO-RID	M:BIL01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 19-05 et 16-11	Oui	2023-07-26	Pas de changement. Les quantités de requin peau bleue pêchées ont été envoyées 2023-07-26.	
	M:BIL04	Demande de dérogation à la remise à l'eau de spécimens vivants de BUM/WHM/SPF et mesures prises pour limiter l'application de cette dérogation à ces pêcheries	Non		Pas de demande de dérogation en 2022.	
	M:BIL05	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique pour les BIL	Non		Pas d'essai de surveillance électronique pour les BIL.	
REQUINS	M:SHK05	Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins	Oui		Pas de mise en œuvre, pas de changement depuis le rapport annuel 2022. Les quantités pêchées de requin peau bleue ont été envoyées 2023-07-26.	
	M:SHK08	Débarquements mensuels de requin-taube bleu de l'Atlantique Sud et de l'Atlantique Nord	Non		Pas de débarquement de requin taube bleue en Atlantique nord en 2022.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
AUTRES ESPS / PRISE ACCESSOIRE	M:BYC01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-09, paragraphes 1, 2 et 7, telle que modifiée par la Rec. 13-11/ Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 22-12, paragraphes 1, 2, 4, 5 et 8 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO.	Oui		Il n'y a pas eu de capture accidentelle de tortues marines par FRSPM en 2022. Chaque année, les armateurs sont sensibilisés aux interactions de la flottille avec les tortues marines (changement d'hameçon).	
	M:BYC02	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Oui		Il n'y a pas eu de capture accidentelle d'oiseaux de mer en 2022. Chaque année, les armateurs sont sensibilisés aux interactions de la flottille avec les oiseaux de mer et ont modifié leur gréement.	
	M:BYC03	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine.	Oui		Pas de prise accessoire ou de rejet en 2022. Chaque année, les armateurs sont sensibilisés et ont modifié leur gréement pour le rendre plus sélectif en augmentant la taille des hameçons.	
DIVERS	M:SDP01	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Non		FRSPM n'a pas mis en œuvre de programme pilote de document statistique électronique (autre que le BCD).	
	M:MIX01	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas soulevé d'objection à l'égard d'une recommandation adoptée conformément aux procédures fixées par la Convention en 2022.	

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

Aucune activité de pêche INN n'a été signalée (cf. Rec. 11-18, para. 3).

Pour rappel, le représentant de l'État sur l'archipel (Préfet) attribue des autorisations de pêche aux navires de pêche qui en font la demande. L'attribution des autorisations de pêche est faite sur la base des textes français et internationaux suivants :

- livre IX du code rural et de la pêche maritime, relatif à la pêche maritime et l'aquaculture marine ;
- loi 76-655 du 16 juillet 1976 relative à la zone économique et à la zone de protection écologique au large des côtes du territoire de la République ;
- accord relatif aux relations réciproques entre la France et le Canada en matière de pêche, signé le 27 mars 1972 ;

- arrêté du 20 mars 1987 fixant certaines mesures de gestion et de conservation des ressources halieutiques et arrêté du 24 mars 2015 fixant certaines mesures techniques et tailles de captures pour la pêche professionnelle dans les eaux territoriales et la zone économique française au large des côtes de Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon ;
- décret n° 2010-1582 du 17 décembre 2010 relatif à l'organisation et aux missions des services de l'État dans les départements et les régions d'outre-mer, à Mayotte et à Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon.

Les services de la préfecture (Service des affaires maritimes et portuaires) de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon veillent à la mise en œuvre des dispositions de la CICTA applicables aux pêcheries de l'archipel, tel que récapitulé dans le tableau compilant les obligations déclaratives pertinentes.

Les captures doivent être débarquées dans l'archipel, dans le port de Saint-Pierre, avec possibilité de dérogation pour débarquer dans un port autre que français si le traitement du poisson sur place n'est pas possible.

Trois administrations sont présentes à Saint-Pierre et Miquelon (affaires maritimes, gendarmerie nationale et marine nationale), disposant de moyens de contrôle pouvant être affectés à des opérations de contrôle des pêches, tant en mer qu'à terre.

Un accent est particulièrement mis sur le débarquement des thonidés sur le port de Saint-Pierre. Tous les débarquements font ainsi l'objet d'un contrôle, de même que la totalité des produits exportés.

Un contrôleur / observateur peut également être embarqué sur un navire, de façon ponctuelle. Pour le NOSSA, en raison de la durée de la campagne et du port de débarquement (Saint-Pierre et Miquelon), il avait été décidé par l'administrateur des affaires maritimes que la recommandation ICCAT 13-14, et notamment son point 8, ne soit pas mis en place.

Mise en œuvre de mesures particulières :

- *Concernant l'application du paragraphe 7 de la recommandation 11-08, des paragraphes 2 et 7 de la Recommandation 12-04, du paragraphe 1 de la Recommandation 12-05, du paragraphe 2 de la Recommandation 14-06, des paragraphes 2 et 8 de la Recommandation 15-05, les paragraphes 2 et 2 de la recommandation 15-06, du paragraphe 6 de la Recommandation 16-12, du paragraphe 1 de la Recommandation 16-13 et du paragraphe 8 de la recommandation 17-08 et les paragraphes 2 et 7 de la Recommandation 21-09 :* le service des affaires maritimes et portuaires veille au respect des obligations déclaratives qui incombent à la France (au titre de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon), concernant notamment les données de tâches I et II. Il convient de noter qu'en 2022, 153269 kg de requin à peau bleue ont été pêchés. Chaque année, les pêcheurs sont sensibilisés aux mesures de gestion et de conservation de ces espèces.
- *Concernant l'application du paragraphe 8 de la Recommandation 10-09 et du paragraphe 7 de la Recommandation 11-09 :* pour limiter les prises accidentelles de tortues marines et d'oiseaux de mer le gréement a été modifié. La sensibilisation est faite chaque année avant le début de la campagne de pêche.
- *Concernant l'application du paragraphe 1 de la Recommandation 11-10 :* pour limiter les prises accessoires donc les rejets, les navires utilisant la palangre sont sensibilisés à la taille des hameçons.
- *Concernant l'application du paragraphe 11 de la Recommandation 16-08 et du paragraphe 11 de la Recommandation 17-06 :* il n'y a pas eu de prise de poissons de moins de 30kg/115cm en 2018 ; les pêcheurs sont sensibilisés au marquage et à la remise à l'eau.
- *Concernant l'application du paragraphe 14 de la Recommandation 16-03, du paragraphe 11 de la Recommandation 16-06 et du paragraphe 14 de la Recommandation 17-02 :* aucun navire ne capture de l'espadon ou du germon de l'Atlantique Nord comme prises accessoires.

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

Il n'y a pas eu de difficultés rencontrées dans la mise en œuvre ni dans le respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion de la CICTA pour Saint-Pierre et Miquelon en 2022.

Aucune infraction à la réglementation n'a été constatée en 2022.

Nous avons connu des difficultés à nous familiariser avec le système IOMS (personnes arrivées récemment sur de nouvelles fonctions) mais nous allons suivre une formation en octobre.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF GABON
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU GABON
INFORME ANUAL DE GABÓN**

SUMMARY

Le Gabon n'a pas de flottille thonière. Les pêcheries existantes interagissent de façon accessoire avec les stocks de thonidés. De ce fait, pour le compte de l'année 2022, l'administration des pêches a octroyé des licences à des senneurs étrangers pour l'exploitation des ressources thonières. Ces senneurs ont ciblé essentiellement l'albacore (Thunnus albacores), le thon obèse (Thunnus obesus) et le listao (Katsuwonus pelamis). La flottille nationale a pour sa part réalisé des captures accessoires de petits thonidés dont les informations ont été transmises au secrétariat de l'ICCAT.

RÉSUMÉ

Le Gabon n'a pas de flottille thonière. Les pêcheries existantes interagissent de façon accessoire avec les stocks de thonidés. De ce fait, pour le compte de l'année 2022, l'administration des pêches a octroyé des licences à des senneurs étrangers pour l'exploitation des ressources thonières. Ces senneurs ont ciblé essentiellement l'albacore (Thunnus albacores), le thon obèse (Thunnus obesus) et le listao (Katsuwonus pelamis). La flottille nationale a pour sa part réalisé des captures accessoires de petits thonidés dont les informations ont été transmises au secrétariat de l'ICCAT.

RESUMEN

Le Gabon n'a pas de flottille thonière. Les pêcheries existantes interagissent de façon accessoire avec les stocks de thonidés. De ce fait, pour le compte de l'année 2022, l'administration des pêches a octroyé des licences à des senneurs étrangers pour l'exploitation des ressources thonières. Ces senneurs ont ciblé essentiellement l'albacore (Thunnus albacores), le thon obèse (Thunnus obesus) et le listao (Katsuwonus pelamis). La flottille nationale a pour sa part réalisé des captures accessoires de petits thonidés dont les informations ont été transmises au secrétariat de l'ICCAT.

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

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

Pour des raisons diverses, l'activité de la pêche nationale en 2022 a subi des perturbations. L'ensemble de la flotte était à l'arrêt sur une bonne période de l'année. Par contre la saison de pêche pour les senneurs étrangers s'est déroulée normalement dans la ZEE gabonaise entre mai et octobre 2022. Les captures globales estimées s'élèvent à 13 712t. Capture en baisse suite à la réduction du nombre de licence octroyée cette année.

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

Les informations du programme d'observateur à bord ont été capitalisées afin de répondre aux exigences de la Commission. En effet, le programme a réalisé essentiellement ses activités sur les navires étrangers ciblant le thon sous accord de pêche.

Le Gabon par ailleurs, a participé au SMTYP à travers la collecte de données pour les espèces de thons mineurs prioritaires.

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

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:GEN01	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Oui	2023-09-22		
S:GEN02	Caractéristiques des flottilles (T1FC)	Oui		Pas de flottille thonière.	
S:GEN03	Estimation de la prise nominale de la tâche 1 (T1NC)	Oui	2023-09-19		
S:GEN04	Prise et effort de la tâche 2 (T2CE)	Oui		Pas d'activités réalisées.	
S:GEN05	Échantillons de taille de la tâche 2 ; T2SZ	Oui		Pas d'activités réalisées.	
S:GEN06	Estimations de la prise par taille de la la tâche 2 (T2CS)	Non		Pas d'activités réalisées.	
S:GEN07	Prospections scientifiques de marquage (inventaires)	Non	2023-09-22	Pas d'activités réalisées.	
S:GEN08	Déclaration de marquage conventionnel (appositions/récupérations)	Non	2023-09-22	Pas de marques récupérées.	
S:GEN09	Déclaration de marquage électronique (appositions/récupérations)	Non	2023-09-22	Pas de marques récupérées.	
S:GEN10	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux	Oui		Pas d'activités 2023.	
S:GEN11	Rapport sur la mise en oeuvre de la Rec. 16-14	Non		Pas d'activité réalisé cette année 2022.	
S:GEN12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	Oui		N/A. Pas de Sargassum pélagique.	
S:GEN13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à exploiter des pêcheries pélagiques opérant à la palangre et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure.	Oui		N/A. Aucune pêcherie exerçant en Méditerranée.	
S:BFT02	Procédures et résultats des caméras stéréoscopiques OU méthodologie alternative pour l'estimation de la taille du thon rouge	Non		Pas de flottille ciblant le BFT, espèce non présente au Gabon.	
S:BFT03	Tâche 2 : Echantillons de taille des caméras stéréoscopiques résultant de S : BFT02	Non		Pas de flottille ciblant le BFT, espèce non présente au Gabon.	
S:BFT04	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux (BFT)	Non		Pas de flottille ciblant le BFT, espèce non présente au Gabon.	
S:BFT05	Détails des programmes de recherche sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest	Non		Pas de flottille ciblant le BFT, espèce non présente au Gabon.	
S:BFT06	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non		Pas de flottille ciblant cette espèce.	

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:BFT07	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités renforcées d'échantillonnage biologique	Non		Pas de flottille ciblant cette espèce.	
S:BFT09	Déclaration des activités scientifiques réalisées par les navires opérant dans le contexte d'un projet scientifique d'un institut de recherche intégré dans un programme de recherche scientifique	Non		Pas de flottille ciblant cette espèce.	
S:TRO02	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact écologique)	Non		Pas de pêcheur utilisant ce dispositif.	
S:TRO03	Tâche 3 : Informations sur les DCP (tropicaux) (mois, carrés 1x1, type de DCP, etc.)	Non		Pas de pêcheur utilisant ce dispositif.	
S:TRO04	Tâche 3 : Données sur les navires de support dans les pêcheries tropicales (BB/PS)	Non		Ces types de navires d'existent pas dans la flottille gabonaise.	
S:TRO05	Tâche 3 : Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (tropicaux)	Non		Pas de pêcheries ciblant les thons tropicaux.	
S:TRO10	Informations sur les systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Non		Pas d'information concernant ce système pour les navires exploitant les espèces relevant de la gestion de l'ICCAT.	
S:TRO06	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'échantillonnage portuaire (tropicaux)	Non		Pas de pêcheries ciblant les thons tropicaux et pas de débarquement de ces espèces.	
S:TRO07	Données historiques sur les opérations sous DCP telles que requises par le SCRS (prise et effort de la tâche 2)	Non		Pas de flottille utilisant les DCP.	
S:ALB01	Âge à la maturité	Non		Pas d'étude sur cette espèce.	
S:ALB02	Habitat	Non		Pas d'études sur cette espèce.	
S:ALB03	Impact des pêcheries palangrières en termes de composition des captures	Non		Pas de pêcheries palangrières. Espèces non ciblées.	
S:ALB04	Séries de CPUE.	Non		Espèces non ciblées.	
S:ALB05	Estimation mensuelle de la proportion des reproducteurs et des recrues dans les prises.	Non		Pas de pêcheur ciblant cette espèce.	
S:BIL03	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et vivants de makaires/ makaires épée	Non		Pas pêcheur ciblant ces espèces.	

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:BIL04	Informations sur leur programme de collecte de données pour les pêcheries artisanales et/ou de petits métiers	Non		Pas de pêcheries ciblant ces espèces.	
S:BIL05	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique pour les BIL	Non		Pas de pêcheries ciblant ces espèces.	
S:SHK01	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins à un niveau spécifique aux espèces.	Non		Pas de pêcheries ciblant ces espèces.	
S:SHK02	Résultats de la recherche et de l'échantillonnage biologique sur le requin-taube bleu	Non		Pas de pêcheries ciblant ces espèces.	
S:SHK03	Informations sur le requin peau bleue	Non		Pas de pêcheries ciblant ces espèces.	
S:SHK04	La quantité de requin-taube bleu de l'Atlantique Nord capturé et retenu à bord, ainsi que les rejets morts et les rejets vivants, et la méthodologie statistique utilisée pour calculer ces rejets/remises à l'eau	Non		Pas de pêcheries ciblant ces espèces.	
S:SHK05	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et les mises à l'eau de spécimens vivants	Non		Pas de pêcheries ciblant ces espèces.	
S:SHK06	Information sur les programmes de collecte des données sur les pêcheries artisanales/de petits métiers	Non		Pas de pêcheries ciblant ces espèces.	
S:BYC01	Transmission des guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Non		Pas de guide élaboré propre au Gabon.	
S:BYC02	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Non		Pas d'informations.	
S:BYC03	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	Non		Pas d'informations reçues.	
S:BYC04	Notification des mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales par le biais de moyens alternatifs	Non		Pas d'informations.	

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:BYC05	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	Non		Pas de mesures prises actualisées en 2022.	

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)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
GENERALITE	M:GEN01	Rapports annuels	Oui	2023-09-22		
	M:GEN02	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Oui	2023-09-22		
	M:GEN03	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	Oui	2023-08-18		
	M:GEN04	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Non		Pas d'affrètement en 2022.	
	M:GEN05	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Non		Pas d'affrètement en 2022.	
	M:GEN06a	Rapports de transbordement -en mer	Non		Pas de transbordement réalisé en 2022.	
	M:GEN06b	Rapports sur les transbordements au port	Non		Pas de transbordement au port en 2022.	
	M:GEN07	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non		Pas de transbordement au port en 2022.	
M:GEN08	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port.	Non		Pas de navires de charge autorisés en 2022.		

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN09	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique (et modifications ultérieures).	Non		Pas de transbordement autorisé en 2022.	
	M:GEN10a	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	Oui	2022-09-09		
	M:GEN10b	Points de contact pour recevoir des copies des rapports d'inspection portuaire	Oui	2022-09-09		
	M:GEN11	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.	Oui	2022-09-09		
	M:GEN12	Délai de notification préalable requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	Oui	2022-09-09		
	M:GEN13	Rapport de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port	Non		Aucune demande d'entrée sollicitée en 2022.	
	M:GEN14	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port contenant des constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente (et autres lorsque cela est possible)	Non		Pas de rapports.	
	M:GEN15	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	Non		Pas d'activités. Nous n'avons pas encore de mesures finalisées.	
	M:GEN16	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	Non		Pas de notifications émises en 2022.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN17	Informations des accords/arrangements bilatéraux ou multilatéraux qui autorisent un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération	Non		Pas d'accords autorisés en 2022.	
	M:GEN18	Accords d'accès et modification	Oui	2023-09-22		
	M:GEN19	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Oui	2023-09-22		
	M:GEN20	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		Pas des navires ciblant les thons.	
	M:GEN21	Rapport sur l'examen des mesures internes	Oui	2023-09-22		
	M:GEN23	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Non		Pas de techniques pour la pêche sportive.	
	M:GEN24	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	Non		Pas de navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU.	
	M:GEN25	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Non		Pas de commentaires.	
	M:GEN26	Mesures commerciales ; soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Non		Pas de mesures commerciales.	
	M:GEN27	Données sur la non-application	Non		Pas de données sur la non application.	
	M:GEN28	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Non		Pas d'enquêtes réalisées.	
	M:GEN29	Observations de navires	Non		Pas d'observations réalisées en 2022.	
	M:GEN30	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Oui	2022-09-09		

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN31	Autorité nationale responsable de l'inspection en mer et autres agences maritimes d'appui, le cas échéant, et/ou Autorité nationale responsable de la madrague et des activités d'élevage du thon rouge	Non		Pas d'activités d'élevage de thon rouge.	
	M:GEN32	Point(s) de contact désigné(s) (POC) au sein de l'autorité responsable de la mise en œuvre du programme	Non		Nous ne sommes pas impliqués dans ce programme.	
	M:GEN33	Déclaration de toute activité menée dans le cadre du programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection	Non		Notre CPC n'est pas impliquée dans ce programme.	
	M:GEN34	Demande de radiation du navire de liste de navires IUU finale	Non		Pas de demandes émises en 2022.	
	M:GEN35	Plan d'action d'urgence (EAP) pour la récupération des observateurs	Non		Cette CPC n'embarque pas d'observateurs régionaux de l'ICCAT.	
	M:GEN36	Rapports sur des incidents impliquant des observateurs qui ont déclenché l'EAP, y compris toute action corrective prise	Non		Cette CPC n'embarque pas d'observateurs régionaux de l'ICCAT	
	M:GEN37	Signalisation de la récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Oui		Nous n'avons pas enregistré des signalisations d'engins de pêche récupérés.	
	M:GEN38	Signalisation de la non-récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Oui		Nous n'avons pas enregistré des signalisations d'engins de pêche perdus.	
	M:GEN39	Points de contact pour faciliter la coopération en matière d'observation des navires (facultatif)	Non		Pas de contacts.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN40	Déclarations d'approvisionnement	Non		Pas de déclarations d'approvisionnement.	
	M:GEN41	Rapport sur les mesures prises à l'encontre des ressortissants impliqués dans des activités IUU	Non		Pas de rapports enregistrés.	
THON ROUGE	M:BFT01	Fermes de thon rouge	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT02	Rapports sur l'élevage du thon rouge	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT03	Déclaration de report du poisson resté en cages	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT04	Rapport de mise en cages du thon rouge	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT05	Madragues de thon rouge	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT07	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT08	Plan de la capacité d'élevage	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications des plans de pêche	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT10	Informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 21-08	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT11	Prises de thon rouge de 2022	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT12	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT13	Autres navires de thon rouge	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT14	Opérations de pêche conjointes	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT15	Messages VMS	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT16	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT17	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT18	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT20	Ports de transbordement du thon rouge	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT21	Ports de débarquement du thon rouge	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT22	Rapports bi-mensuels de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT23	Rapports de capture mensuels sur le thon rouge	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT24	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon rouge a été utilisée	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT25	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm.	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT27	Rapport annuel du BCD	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT28	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT29	Points de contact pour les BCD	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT30	Législation relative au BCD	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT31	Résumé du marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT32	Navires ne figurant pas comme navires de pêche de BFT mais dont on sait ou qui sont présumés avoir pêché du E-BFT	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT33	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT34	Contrôles aléatoires	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT35	Autorité nationale et points de contact responsables du navire de transformation participant au projet pilote REM	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
ESPECES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Liste des navires de BET/YFT/SKJ et modification ultérieure	Non		Pas de navires ciblant spécifiquement ces espèces.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:TRO02	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure	Non		Pas de navires autorisés au cours de 2022.	
	M:TRO03	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de BET/YFT/SKJ	Non		Pas de rapports.	
	M:TRO06	Données des Programmes de Documents Statistiques ICCAT	Non		Pas de données.	
	M:TRO07	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non		Pas de changement.	
	M:TRO09	Prises trimestrielles de thonidés tropicaux	Non		Pas de captures réalisées en 2022.	
	M:TRO10	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (inclure dans le plan de gestion des DCP - cf. aussi exigence S25)	Non		Pas de pêche ciblant ces espèces. Mais nous avons limité le nombre de DCP pour les navires étrangers à 100DCP.	
	M:TRO11	Déclarations/plans de capacité/de pêche des thonidés tropicaux	Non		Pas de pêcheries ciblant ces espèces	
	M:TRO13	Captures mensuelles de thonidés tropicaux (BET ; SKJ ; YFT)	Non		Pas de captures en 2023.	
	M:TRO14	Prises hebdomadaires de thon obèse	Non		Pas de prises 2023 de BET.	
	M:TRO15	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité de la limite de capture de thon obèse a été utilisée	Non		Pas de limite.	
	M:TRO17	Limite maximale de prise accessoire de thonidés tropicaux à bord	Oui			
	M:TRO18	Mesures prises pour garantir l'application du M:TRO17	Non		Pas de pêche ciblant ces espèces	
ESPADON	M:SWO01	Données des Programmes de Documents Statistiques ICCAT	Non		Pas de pêcheries ciblant cette espèce.	
	M:SWO02	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non		Pas de pêcheries ciblant cette espèce.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:SWO03	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		Pas de pêcheries ciblant cette espèce.	
	M:SWO04	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		Pas de pêcheries ciblant cette espèce.	
	M:SWO05	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Non		Pas de pêcheries ciblant cette espèce.	
	M:SWO06	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		Pas de pêcheries ciblant cette espèce.	
	M:SWO07	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Non		Pas de pêcheries ciblant cette espèce.	
	M:SWO10	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	Non		Pas de pêcheries ciblant cette espèce.	
	M:SWO11	Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO.	Non		Pas de pêcheries ciblant cette espèce.	
	M:SWO12	Résumé de la mise en œuvre du programme de marquage	Non		Pas de pêcheries ciblant cette espèce.	
	M:SWO13	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non		Pas de pêcheries ciblant cette espèce.	
	M:SWO14	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non		Pas de pêcheries ciblant cette espèce.	
	M:SWO15	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le N-SWO pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		Pas de pêcheries ciblant cette espèce.	
	M:SWO16	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		Pas de pêcheries ciblant cette espèce.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:SWO17	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non		Pas de pêcheries ciblant cette espèce.	
	M:SWO18	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non		Pas de pêcheries ciblant cette espèce.	
	M:SWO19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Non		Pas de pêcheries ciblant cette espèce.	
	M:SWO20	Plan de pêche pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		Pas de pêcheries ciblant cette espèce.	
GERMON	M:ALB03	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée.	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:ALB04	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:ALB05	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:ALB06	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:ALB07	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:ALB08	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer du germon de la Méditerranée	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
ISTIOPHORID	M:BIL01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 19-05 et 16-11	Oui	2023-09-19		

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BIL04	Demande de dérogation à la remise à l'eau de spécimens vivants de BUM/WHM/SPF et mesures prises pour limiter l'application de cette dérogation à ces pêcheries	Non		Pas de demande émise.	
	M:BIL05	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique pour les BIL	Non		Pas d'essais réalisés.	
REQUINS	M:SHK05	Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins	Oui	2023-09-19		
	M:SHK08	Débarquements mensuels de requin-taube bleu de l'Atlantique Sud et de l'Atlantique Nord	Non		Pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce.	
AUTRES ESPS / PRISE ACCESSOIRE	M:BYC01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-09, paragraphes 1, 2 et 7, telle que modifiée par la Rec. 13-11/ Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 22-12, paragraphes 1, 2, 4, 5 et 8 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO.	Oui		Pas d'activités.	
	M:BYC02	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Non		Pas de rapports.	
	M:BYC03	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine.	Oui		Pas de rapports.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
DIVERS	M:SDP01	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Non		Nous ne sommes pas impliqués dans ce programme.	
	M:MIX01	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Non		Pas d'informations.	

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

L'ensemble des mesures de conservation de l'ICCAT ont été mise en œuvre au cours de l'année 2022 à travers l'augmentation de la couverture d'observateur à bord sur les senneurs thoniers ayant bénéficié d'une licence de pêche.

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

Les difficultés à collecter les données des pêcheries dans les régions enclavées préoccupent toujours l'administration des pêches. De ce fait, un programme de restructuration du système se poursuit timidement dû aux procédures administratives.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF GHANA
RAPPORT ANNUAL DU GHANA
INFORME ANNUAL DE GHANA**

SUMMARY

The Ghanaian tuna industry exploits the tropical tuna species, namely, Skipjack (Katsuwonus pelamis), Yellowfin (Thunnus albacares) and Bigeye tuna (Thunnus obesus). A total of 18 baitboats, and 17 purse-seiners were 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 frigate mackerel (Auxis thazard) for the year under review. A total of 113,770.50t of tuna was landed in 2022. Purse seine and Baitboat fleet accounted for 91.5% and 8.5% of total catch respectively. Skipjack was the most dominant (68%) followed by Yellowfin (26%) and Bigeye (3%). Other tuna-like species amounted to (3%) of the total catch. The reporting year observed an increase in fishing activities of the tuna fleet can be attributed to the 39.71% increase in catches for year 2022 as against the previous year. More than 90% fishing of both fleets were on FADs. Moratorium on fishing on FADs was observed. Sampling of fish at the ports of Tema and Takoradi has improved in addition to more information from logbooks of all fleets. All these data have been incorporated in the 2022 AVDTH database submitted to ICCAT. Beach sampling of the Billfishes continued off the western coastline of Ghana from artisanal drift gill net operators with no catches of Atlantic sailfish and White marlin. Blue marlin and Swordfish recorded a total 120.8 t and 16.4 t respectively for the recorded period. 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

The Ghanaian tuna industry exploits the tropical tuna species, namely, Skipjack (Katsuwonus pelamis), Yellowfin (Thunnus albacares) and Bigeye tuna (Thunnus obesus). A total of 18 baitboats, and 17 purse-seiners were 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 frigate mackerel (Auxis thazard) for the year under review. A total of 113,770.50t of tuna was landed in 2022. Purse seine and Baitboat fleet accounted for 91.5% and 8.5% of total catch respectively. Skipjack was the most dominant (68%) followed by Yellowfin (26%) and Bigeye (3%). Other tuna-like species amounted to (3%) of the total catch. The reporting year observed an increase in fishing activities of the tuna fleet can be attributed to the 39.71% increase in catches for year 2022 as against the previous year. More than 90% fishing of both fleets were on FADs. Moratorium on fishing on FADs was observed. Sampling of fish at the ports of Tema and Takoradi has improved in addition to more information from logbooks of all fleets. All these data have been incorporated in the 2022 AVDTH database submitted to ICCAT. Beach sampling of the Billfishes continued off the western coastline of Ghana from artisanal drift gill net operators with no catches of Atlantic sailfish and White marlin. Blue marlin and Swordfish recorded a total 120.8 t and 16.4 t respectively for the recorded period. 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

The Ghanaian tuna industry exploits the tropical tuna species, namely, Skipjack (Katsuwonus pelamis), Yellowfin (Thunnus albacares) and Bigeye tuna (Thunnus obesus). A total of 18 baitboats, and 17 purse-seiners were 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 frigate mackerel (Auxis thazard) for the year under review. A total of 113,770.50t of tuna was landed in 2022. Purse seine and Baitboat fleet accounted for 91.5% and 8.5% of total catch respectively. Skipjack was the most dominant (68%) followed by Yellowfin (26%) and Bigeye (3%). Other tuna-like species amounted to (3%) of the total catch. The reporting year observed an increase in fishing activities of the tuna fleet can be attributed to the 39.71% increase in

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Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

At the end of the 2022 reporting year, 35 vessels consisting of 18 Baitboat and 17 Purse Seiners with 1 Carriers authorized to exploit tropical tuna in Ghana. Tuna species in the Atlantic Ocean landed by these registered vessels are mainly Yellowfin (*Thunnus albacares*), Skipjack (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) 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*).

The reporting year of 2022 recorded 113,770.50 t of tuna landed as against 68,588.50t recorded for the year 2021 (Table 1 and 2). The reporting year observed an increase in fishing activities of the tuna fleet can be attributed to the 39.71% increase in catches for year 2022 as against the previous year.

Landings from Purse seine fleet accounted for 91.5% of total catch with a corresponding weight of 104,101 t whilst baitboat fleet catch was 9,669.50 t, that is, (8.5%) of total landings. Skipjack was the most dominant of 76,750.50 t (68%) of landings. Yellowfin was 29,550 t (26%), Bigeye followed with 3,672 t (3%) and other tuna-like species amounted to 3,798 t (3%) indicated in **Table 3**.

Baitboats exploit the baits of the European anchovies *Engraulis encrasicolus* and juveniles of sardinellas, *Sardinella aurita* and *S. maderensis* for their operations off the coast of Ghana. Both fleets employ Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) in capturing the resources. The ICCAT moratorium on the use of FADs was observed vessels with no infractions observed.

Recent improvements in port sampling coupled with the provision of more logbook information from the fishery has contributed to a better understanding of the spatio-temporal distribution of the resource. The AVDTH protocol is used to sample the species as done since 2006. All vessels data is incorporated into the AVDTH database. Port sampling of the three major species of tuna were carried out from the ports of Tema and Takoradi to determine among others, length frequency distribution, and to ascertain the spatio-temporal distribution of the species which are used for stock assessment purposes. Task 1 and 2 and other required statistical information have been forwarded to ICCAT Secretariat including the 2022 AVDTH database for analysis as per ICCAT/IRD/FSSD protocols to streamline our species composition data.

Observer coverage for 2022 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 2022 was submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat. Total catches of billfishes for the year under review was 137.2 t with a total effort of 322660 trips. The Blue marlin and Swordfish recorded a total 120.8 t and 16.4 t respectively. There was no catch of Atlantic sailfish and White marlins within the recording period (**Table 4**). The artisanal fisheries observed a closed season in the month of July as part of management measures.

Approximately 2218.60 t of sharks were harvested in 2022 by the artisanal and tuna fleet (**Table 5**) and consumed locally. There is no discards of sharks in the Ghanaian fishing industry. The most common fish landed were the Blue shark (*Prionace glauca*), Hammer-head sharks (*Sphyrna spp*) and Thresher sharks (*Alopias spp*). No Porbeagle (*Lama spp*) nor White-tip sharks (*Chachahinus longimanus*) were reported caught in our waters as they do not inhabit our waters in the East Central Atlantic. Estimates of sharks from the artisanal fishery were obtained from the western shelf of Ghana. Drift nets were the main gear used in capturing sharks which were consumed whole locally with no parts removed. Sharks caught off tuna industrial purse seiners were released alive and reported by observers on board the tuna vessels. Sharks catches from the artisanal and commercial fleets were reported to ICCAT (Task 1 and 2).

Section 2: Research and statistics

Tuna statistics and research activities in Ghana is mainly undertaken by the Fisheries Scientific Survey Division of the Fisheries Commission; the Government agency responsible for the management of fisheries resources in Ghana.

Information collected under domestic observer programs (S:GEN10, S:TRO09)

All active purse-seiners and baitboats were monitored continuously during the reporting year. The main objective of the programme was to monitor fishing activities of vessels and also estimate the proper species composition of the catch on each set. Secondly the proper filling of records into logbooks was also verified by observers. Thirdly the number of FADs used and deployed including their technical details were recorded under the FAD management plan of ICCAT.

FAD information is currently being recorded in Microsoft Excel formats. Observers deployed onboard have collected substantial information on FADS types and numbers and also bycatch and endangered species. The Ghana Fisheries Act 625 provides for co-operation by operators in ensuring that fishing is done in conformity with laid down rules and regulations and any breach of the law would lead to cancellation or suspension of fishing licenses.

Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries (S: BIL04)

Billfish catch and effort data was monitored and reported from coastal sites off the western shelf of Ghana. No discards are noted in this fishery as fish is consumed whole either dried or smoked. Management plans in conformity to ICCAT regulations prohibit landing of juvenile fishes less than 115cm LJFL. The community based fisheries management units in collaboration with field recorders monitor landings from these operators and report and advice on best fishing practices and possible seasons to exploit adults and to avoid juveniles. There was no catch of Atlantic sailfish and White marlins for the year under review.

Transshipment Reports in-Port (GEN 0006b)

Transshipment is carried out in port. The 2022 data for transshipment at port has also been submitted to ICCAT Secretariat.

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

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2023-09-15		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2023-07-31		
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2023-07-31		
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2023-07-31	Attached in AVDTH Format.	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2023-07-31	Attached in AVDTH Format.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes	2023-07-31	Attached in AVDTH Format.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No		AOTTP Program 2016.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		AOTTP Program 2016.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		AOTTP Program 2016.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	Yes	2023-07-31		
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes		Annual Report.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		There are no pelagic sargassum found inhabiting our waters.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	No		GHA does not operate longline fishery.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		GHA does not operate BFT fishery.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		GHA does not operate BFT fishery.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		GHA does not operate BFT fishery.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on W-BFT	No		GHA does not operate BFT fishery.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		GHA does not operate BFT fishery.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		GHA does not operate BFT fishery.	
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	No		GHA does not operate BFT fishery.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes	2022-01-31	Capacity Management Plan.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	Yes	2022-01-31	Monitored/ embedded in national observer program.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		No support vessel operated.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes	2023-07-31		

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		ABNJ ended in 2019. Modalities and steps are being taken to implement but delayed due to logistical challenges.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes	2022-01-31	Attached in AVDTH Format.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	Yes		No specific programme done on data minning. Technical assistance needed with respect to data minning.	
S:ALB01	Age at maturity	No		GHA does not operate ALB fishery.	
S:ALB02	Habitat	No		GHA does not operate ALB fishery.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	No		GHA does not operate ALB fishery.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series	No		GHA does not operate ALB fishery.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	No		GHA does not operate ALB fishery.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	No		GHA has no discards of marlins.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes		GHA is currently using FAO ARTFISH open Data Kits (ODK) to analyse data from stratified sampling sites along the coast.	
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No		No electronic monitoring of BIL.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes	2023-09-15	Annual Report.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes		First of its kind in progress by an NGO (Hen Mapoanu). Collaborating with NGO to consolidate studies.	
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	Yes	2023-07-31		
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	Yes		Species does not inhabit Ghanaian waters.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	Yes		There are no discards, dead ones and released ones estimated by number.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	Yes		GHA is currently using FAO ARTFISH open Data Kits (ODK) to analyse data from stratified sampling sites along the coast.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		Skippers workshop organized by ISSF 2014,2015,2016,2017,2018. Usage of IRD guide 2017-2019.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes		Information embedded in national observer reports where they are released per ISSF and IRD guide.	
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	No		No seabirds have been incidentally caught.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		No bycatch and discards in artisanal fishery, therefore no alternative measures.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes		Observers trained under the ABNJ program /ISSF method are collaborating with crew to release live endangered species (by-catch).	

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT – SECTION 3 – REPORTING SUMMARY

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2023-09-15		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2023-09-15		
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2023-08-14		
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		No vessel chartering done.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		No vessel chartering done.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	No		All transshipment done in port.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	Yes	2023-09-15		
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	No		All transshipment done in port.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes	2022-01-12		
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		No authorized LSPLVs.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes	2021-01-19	No change in details.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes	2021-01-19	No change in details.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes	2021-01-19	No change in details.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes	2021-01-19	No change in details.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		No infringements.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		No infringements.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		No action taken since there were no infringement.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		No infringements.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		No current arrangements.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		No access arrangement.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		No access arrangement.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes	2023-07-31	Submitted FC Task 1.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		No changes.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No		No sport and recreational fishery.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	No		No IUU vessels were reported.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		No IUU vessels were reported.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes		Information is only on re-export when processed.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		All vessels complied.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No		No findings applicable.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		No sighting observed.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		No action taken as no vessel was sighted.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	No		GHA does not operate BFT fishery.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes		Heads of Fisheries Commission and Ghana Navy.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No		No exchange of inspection personnel.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		No vessel on IUU list.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes		Ghana is taking steps in line with trawler sector of the fishing industry to develop an EAP by 2025.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		No incidence. Ghana is taking steps in line with trawler sector of the fishing industry to develop an EAP by 2025.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		None so far.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		No fishing gear lost.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes		Fisheries Commission (MCS/Fisheries Enforcement Unit) and Ghana Navy.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2022	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes		As and when details need to be updated.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes		Authorized vessels are renewed at the beginning of every year.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		No IUU activity.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		No re-export for the reporting year.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2017-12-18	No change in details.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes	2023-09-15	Subitted Task 1 and AVDTH database.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Yes	2022-01-31	FAD Management Plan.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	Yes	2022-01-31		
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes	2023-09-15	Subitted Task 1 and AVDTH database.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		Ghana is not using electronic real-time data transmission system, hence it is difficult to obtain data on weekly basis.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		Not entirely utilized.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		15% of GRT of vessel.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	Yes		Using observer coverage to monitor by-catch levels.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		No re-export for the reporting year.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		No change in details.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	No		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	No		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	No		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic. Catches are from artisanal vessels less than 20m.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	No		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic. Catches are from artisanal vessels less than 20m.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	No		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	No		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		Ghana does not operate ALB fishery.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No		Ghana does not operate ALB fishery.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	No		Ghana does not operate ALB fishery.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	No		Ghana does not operate ALB fishery.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	No		Ghana does not operate ALB fishery.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	Yes		Ghana does not operate ALB fishery.	
	BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes	2023-09-15	Updated as and when needed by ICCAT.
M:BIL04		Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		Ghana is on the view that every live endangered species should be released.	
M:BIL05		Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No		No trials.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2023-09-15	Updated as and when needed by ICCAT.	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		Not seen in our catches so far.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, as amended by Rec. 13-11/ Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes	2023-09-15	Annual Report.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No		No NPOA for seabirds.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes		Initiative from ISSF/AZTI (skippers workshop) are being practiced as to release endangered species and incorporated in our national observer program.	
MISCELL- ANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes	2023-09-15	Annual Report. Steps are being taken to roll over ABNJ-FAO and WWF EMS.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	No		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 2022 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 2022 consisted of 17 Purse seiners, 18 Bait-boats and 1 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 MCSD 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 2022. 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 2022 closed area have been submitted to the secretariat of ICCAT as part of the database incorporated into the 2021 AVDTH database showing their logged positions.

Conservation and management measures for sharks, and bycatch 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. Education of crew onboard have been ongoing since 2012 with seminars and training workshops being held by ISSF/AZTI officials in Ghana code named “Skippers workshops”. Methods and types of FADs to use and release strategies for endangered species have been shown and illustrated to the industry. Skippers and crew are well aware of steps to reduce the entanglement and destruction of species which are endangered and becoming extinct.

Description of Pilot Electronic Statistical Document Systems

The Electronic Monitoring System (EMS) is placing cameras at vantage points onboard the vessel. The FAO-WWF pilot program on EMS ended in 2019. Effort are being taken to incorporate all surface fleet of more 20m to adopt the system as a licensing policy in the review of our fisheries law in 2023/2025.

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 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 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 coupled with training in analysing data collected.

5.2 Sharks & bycatch 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 2022.

<i>Gear</i>	<i>Yellowfin</i>	<i>Bigeye</i>	<i>Skipjack</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
Baitboat	4,176.00	25	5,275.50	193	9,669.50
Purse Seine	25,374.00	3,647.00	71,475.00	3,605.00	104,101.00
Total	29,550.00	3,672.00	76,750.50	3,798.00	113,770.50

Table 2. Landings by gear in 2021 and 2022.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Purse Seiner</i>	<i>Baitboat</i>	<i>Total</i>
2021	58,119.00	10,469.50	68,588.50
2022	104,101.00	9,669.50	113,770.50

Table 3. Landings by species and percentage changes in total catch from 2021 to 2022.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Yellowfin</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Bigeye</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Skipjack</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>%</i>
2021	20,110.50	29	1,925.00	3	44,489.00	65	2,063.00	3
2022	29,550.00	26	3,672.00	3	76,750.50	68	3,798.00	3

Table 4. Catch and Effort in trips for Billfishes in 2022.

<i>Month/ Species</i>	<i>Jan</i>	<i>Feb</i>	<i>Mar</i>	<i>Apr</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>Jun</i>	<i>Jul</i>	<i>Aug</i>	<i>Sep</i>	<i>Oct</i>	<i>Nov</i>	<i>Dec</i>	<i>Total</i>
Swordfish	1.7	0	0	0	2.3	0.1	0	5.4	3.7	3.2	0	0	16.4
Blue Marlin	4.2	12	2	0	1.6	31.2	0	5.5	16.2	48	0	0.1	120.8
White marlin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atlantic Sailfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Catch	5.9	12	2	0	3.9	31.3	0	10.9	19.9	51.2	0	0.1	137.2
Effort in Trips	32250	22570	19350	12900	19990	17410	0	37290	46440	40630	30762	43068	322660

Table 5. Landings of shark from the artisanal and tuna fleet for 2022.

<i>Fleet type</i>	<i>Jan</i>	<i>Feb</i>	<i>Mar</i>	<i>Apr</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>Jun</i>	<i>Jul</i>	<i>Aug</i>	<i>Sep</i>	<i>Oct</i>	<i>Nov</i>	<i>Dec</i>
Tuna fleet			55	74.50	81	94	109	115.50	153	85	92.50	859.5
Artisanal Fleet	216.90	37.60	1.60	37.60	15.40	9.90	0	151.50	632.90	248.70	7	1359.1
Total	216.90	37.60	56.60	112.10	96.40	103.90	109.00	267.00	785.90	333.70	99.50	2218.60

**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. En Guatemala el ordenamiento pesquero se desarrolla a través de la Dirección de Normatividad de la Pesca y Acuicultura parte del Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación, el principal recurso hidrobiológico en el comercio internacional son las pesquerías de atún. Se trabaja junto a la industria dándole las herramientas necesarias revisadas, conciliadas y aprobadas en la Comisión. El trabajo se realiza con una visión regional con otros países los cuales son parte de la Comisión, así mismo Guatemala ha hecho los esfuerzos necesarios para que trabajo se vea reflejado en el cumplimiento de sus obligaciones, participando en las reuniones activamente y proveyendo la información al comité científico asesor. Atendiendo de carácter obligatorio las medidas de ordenación para la pesca de atún tropical y especies afines, Durante el año 2022 se registraron 2 embarcaciones cerqueras para realizar faenas de pesca en el área de la Comisión, realizando una captura total de 11,931 t de túnidos tropicales, desglosada de la siguiente manera: 6,839 t de listado, 4,237 t de rabil, 855 t de patudo.

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. En Guatemala el ordenamiento pesquero se desarrolla a través de la Dirección de Normatividad de la Pesca y Acuicultura parte del Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación, el principal recurso hidrobiológico en el comercio internacional son las pesquerías de atún. Se trabaja junto a la industria dándole las herramientas necesarias revisadas, conciliadas y aprobadas en la Comisión. El trabajo se realiza con una visión regional con otros países los cuales son parte de la Comisión, así mismo Guatemala ha hecho los esfuerzos necesarios para que trabajo se vea reflejado en el cumplimiento de sus obligaciones, participando en las reuniones activamente y proveyendo la información al comité científico asesor. Atendiendo de carácter obligatorio las medidas de ordenación para la pesca de atún tropical y especies afines, Durante el año 2022 se registraron 2 embarcaciones cerqueras para realizar faenas de pesca en el área de la Comisión, realizando una captura total de 11,931 t de túnidos tropicales, desglosada de la siguiente manera: 6,839 t de listado, 4,237 t de rabil, 855 t de patudo.

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. En Guatemala el ordenamiento pesquero se desarrolla a través de la Dirección de Normatividad de la Pesca y Acuicultura parte del Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación, el principal recurso hidrobiológico en el comercio internacional son las pesquerías de atún. Se trabaja junto a la industria dándole las herramientas necesarias revisadas, conciliadas y aprobadas en la Comisión. El trabajo se realiza con una visión regional con otros países los cuales son parte de la Comisión, así mismo Guatemala ha hecho los esfuerzos necesarios para que trabajo se vea reflejado en el cumplimiento de sus obligaciones, participando en las reuniones activamente y proveyendo la información al comité científico asesor. Atendiendo de carácter obligatorio las medidas de ordenación para la pesca de atún tropical y especies afines, Durante el año 2022 se registraron 2 embarcaciones cerqueras para realizar faenas de pesca en el área de la Comisión, realizando una captura total de 11,931 t de túnidos tropicales, desglosada de la siguiente manera: 6,839 t de listado, 4,237 t de rabil, 855 t de patudo.

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 2022:

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), organización técnica, científica y administrativa establecida para velar por el aprovechamiento responsable del recurso en esta zona. Los países que forman parte de la institución, como Guatemala, tienen 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 2022 Guatemala mantuvo su actividad pesquera, sobre los recursos de atún aleta amarilla, atún listado y atún patudo. La modalidad de captura es por pesca de cerco y con implementación del uso de objetos flotantes conocidos como DCP (Dispositivos Concentradores de Peces), así como los llamados lances libres sobre las manchas de peces.

Este siguiente reporte provee un breve análisis de la información de captura de las principales especies de atún como lo son: Atún Aleta Amarilla; *Thunnus albacares*; Atún Patudo; *Thunnus obesus*, Atún listado; *Katsuwonus pelamis* y las especies afines a esta pesquería.

Para el año 2022, el mayor porcentaje de presencia de especies capturadas fue el Atún listado, *Katsuwonus pelamis*. Con un 57% del total de lo capturado. Seguido por el Atún Aleta Amarilla, *Thunnus albacares*; con un 36% y por último el Atún Patudo, *Thunnus obesus* con un 7%.

1.2 Implementación de medidas de ordenación

Guatemala realizó durante el 2022 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 de FAO y de su objetivo general de la pesca sostenible, las cuestiones del exceso de capacidad pesquera en la pesca constituyen una preocupación cada vez mayor para la comunidad pesquera.

En el Código de Conducta se indica que los Estados deberían tomar medidas para prevenir o eliminar el exceso de capacidad de pesca y deberían velar por que los niveles del esfuerzo de pesca sean compatibles con el uso sostenible de los recursos pesqueros, por tal razón este país ha buscado fortalecer y dinamizar su participación en las diferentes organizaciones regionales de ordenación pesquera de la que es parte Guatemala, entre ellas la CICAA.

A lo largo de las medidas de ordenación implementadas, se han estructurado distintas vedas espacio-temporales en el período y zona definidos en la Comisión en los años anteriores. Por otro lado, existe amplio consenso y conocimiento en que el exceso de capacidad de pesca es uno de los problemas que contribuyen en gran medida a la sobrepesca en todas partes alrededor del mundo, la degradación de los recursos pesqueros marinos, la reducción del potencial de producción alimentaria y a considerables pérdidas económicas.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

Los registros de desembarque de las pesquerías de la flota nacional se regulan a través de protocolos y directrices establecidos, entre las principales pesquerías de especies de objetivo comercial tenemos, en el caso muy particular de los túnidos, son protocolos ya establecidos con la industria a través de las herramientas que provee la Comisión, ya que se dan en puertos internacionales es este caso muy particular, Guatemala, al igual que distintos países tiene lineamientos para poder realizar las investigaciones pertinentes a fin de que poder mejorar el ordenamiento pesquero y la sustentabilidad del recurso para el uso común.

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

N° Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:GEN01	Informes anuales (científico)	Sí		2023-09-07	
S:GEN02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	Sí		2023-07-31	
S:GEN03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	Sí		2023-07-31	
S:GEN04	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CE)	Sí		2023-07-31	
S:GEN05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	Sí		2023-07-31	
S:GEN06	Estimaciones de captura por talla (T2CS)	Sí		2023-07-31	
S:GEN07	Prospecciones de mercado científico (inventarios)	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza marcados.	
S:GEN08	Declaración de mercado convencional (marcado/recuperación)	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza marcados.	
S:GEN09	Declaración de mercado electrónico (marcado/recuperación)	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza marcados.	
S:GEN10	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos	No		Guatemala no tiene programa nacional de observadores, pero los buques reciben este servicio prestado por una empresa.	
S:GEN11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14.	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene barcos pequeños y no tiene programa de observadores científicos.	
S:GEN12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información que compartir.	
S:GEN13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene pesquería autorizada y registrada de palangre en el Mediterráneo.	
S:BFT02	Procedimientos y resultados de las cámaras estereoscópicas O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.	
S:BFT03	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas resultantes de S:BFT02	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.	
S:BFT04	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas internos de observadores (BFT)	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.	
S:BFT05	Detalles de los programas de investigación sobre W_BFT	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.	
S:BFT06	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.	

N° Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BFT07	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.	
S:BFT09	Informe de actividades científicas de los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.	
S:TRO02	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto ecológico).	Sí		2023-01-24	
S:TRO03	Tarea 3 - Información sobre DCP (tropicales)(mes, cuadrículas estadísticas de 1°x1°, tipo de DCP, etc)	Sí		2023-07-31	
S:TRO04	Tarea 3 - Datos de buques de apoyo en las pesquerías tropicales (PS/BB)	Sí		Guatemala no posee buques de apoyo con bandera nacional.	
S:TRO05	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos (tropicales)	Sí		2023-07-31	
S:TRO10	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene seguimiento electrónico implementado.	
S:TRO06	Tarea 3 - Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto (tropicales)	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene programa de muestreos en puerto.	
S:TRO07	Datos históricos de lances sobre DCP tal y como requiere el SCRS (captura y esfuerzo de Tarea 2)	Sí		2023-07-31	
S:ALB01	Edad de madurez	No		Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
S:ALB02	Hábitat	No		Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
S:ALB03	Impacto de las pesquerías de palangre en términos de composición de la captura	No		Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
S:ALB04	Series de CPUE	No		Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
S:ALB05	Estimación mensual de la proporción de reproductores y reclutas en las capturas	No		Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
S:BIL03	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza ésta pesquería..	
S:BIL04	Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza ésta pesquería.	
S:BIL05	Resultados de los ensayos del seguimiento electrónico para BIL	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza ésta pesquería.	

N° Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:SHK01	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de tiburones.	
S:SHK02	Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso	No		No aplicable. No hay investigaciones.	
S:SHK03	Información sobre tintorera	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de tiburones.	
S:SHK04	Cantidad de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes de peces muertos y las liberaciones de peces vivos y metodología estadística utilizada para calcular dichos descartes/liberaciones.	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquerías en el área del norte.	
S:SHK05	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes de ejemplares muertos y las liberaciones de ejemplares vivos.	Sí		La autoridad competente considera lo establecido en el Código de Conducta para la Pesca Responsable contenido en el Artículo 11 - prácticas postcaptura y comercio. Guatemala, en su normativa vigente prohíbe los descartes muertos. Así también se prohíbe la comercialización de esos especímenes y se busca aprovechar para que sean fuentes de alimento en países costeros en desarrollo en donde se producen los desembarques.	
S:SHK06	Información sobre programas de recopilación de datos de pesquerías artesanales/de pequeña escala	No		Guatemala no dispone información de pesquerías de tiburón de las pesquerías artesanales.	
S:BYC01	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene guías elaboradas que compartir.	
S:BYC02	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	No		No aplicable. Los barcos de bandera no tuvieron interacción con tortugas marinas.	
S:BYC03	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	No		No aplicable. Los barcos cerqueros de bandera no tuvieron interacción con aves marinas y no hay buques de palangre.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BYC04	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene pesquerías artesanales de pesca de atún.	
S:BYC05	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente	No		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).

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

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Informes anuales	Sí		2023-09-07	
	M:GEN02	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Sí		2023-09-07	
	M:GEN03	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	Sí		2023-08-15	
	M:GEN04	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No		No aplicable, Guatemala no tiene Fletamento de buques.	
	M:GEN05	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en acuerdos de fletamento.	
	M:GEN06a	Informes de transbordo en el mar	No		Guatemala no tiene comunicación de transbordos.	
	M:GEN06b	Informes de transbordo en puerto	No		Guatemala no tiene comunicación de transbordos.	
	M:GEN07	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No		Guatemala no tiene comunicación de transbordos.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN08	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de tñidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	No		Guatemala no tiene buques de transporte para transbordo.	
	M:GEN09	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente)	No		Guatemala no tiene grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transborder.	
	M:GEN10a	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	No		Guatemala no tiene puertos registrados.	
	M:GEN10b	Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria	No		Guatemala no tiene puertos registrados.	
	M:GEN11	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	No		Guatemala no tiene puertos registrados.	
	M:GEN12	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No		Guatemala no tiene puertos registrados.	
	M:GEN13	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	No		Guatemala no tiene puertos registrados.	
	M:GEN14	Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable)	No		Guatemala no tiene puertos registrados.	
	M:GEN15	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No		Guatemala no tiene puertos registrados.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN16	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No		Guatemala no tiene puertos registrados.	
	M:GEN17	Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación.	No		No aplica, Guatemala no ha realizado acuerdos bilaterales para inspección en Puerto.	
	M:GEN18	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No		Guatemala no ha conseguido accesos.	
	M:GEN19	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No		Guatemala no ha realizado acuerdos de acceso.	
	M:GEN20	Lista de buques con una LOA de 20 m o superior	No		Guatemala no ha realizado cambios.	
	M:GEN21	Informe de revisión de acciones internas	No		No hay acciones en marcha.	
	M:GEN23	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No		Guatemala no tiene pesquerías deportiva y de recreo.	
	M:GEN24	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU	No		Guatemala no ha realizado pesca ilegal.	
	M:GEN25	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	No		Guatemala no ha realizado pesca ilegal.	
	M:GEN26	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No		Esta CPC no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.	
	M:GEN27	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No		Esta CPC no tiene información que comunicar sobre supuestos incumplimientos de las medidas de ICCAT.	
	M:GEN28	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN29	Avistamientos de buques	No		Esta CPC no ha realizado ningún avistamiento de buques pescando en contravención de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT.	
	M:GEN30	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.	
	M:GEN31	Autoridad nacional responsable de la inspección en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo, según proceda, y/o Autoridad nacional responsable de la almadraba y las actividades de cría de atún rojo	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en este programa.	
	M:GEN32	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en este programa.	
	M:GEN33	Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en este programa.	
	M:GEN34	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	No		Esta CPC no tiene buques en la lista final de buques IUU.	
	M:GEN35	Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para rescate de observadores	No		Este CPC no embarca observadores regionales de ICCAT.	
	M:GEN36	Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada	No		Este CPC no embarca observadores regionales de ICCAT.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN37	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados	No		No se recuperaron artes de pesca perdidos.	
	M:GEN38	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados	No		Sin artes de pesca perdidos.	
	M:GEN39	Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional)	No		Este CPC no tiene tales contactos.	
	M:GEN40	Declaración de suministro	No		Este CPC no tiene declaración de suministro.	
	M:GEN41	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas contra nacionales implicados en actividades IUU	No		No se emprendieron acciones contra los nacionales implicados en actividades IUU.	
ATÚN ROJO	M:BFT01	Granjas de atún rojo	No		Esta CPC no autoriza granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT02	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No		Esta CPC no autoriza granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT03	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No		Esta CPC no autoriza granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT04	Informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No		Esta CPC no autoriza granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT05	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No		Esta CPC no autoriza ninguna pesquería de almadrabas dirigida al atún rojo.	
	M:BFT07	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad	No		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT08	Plan de capacidad de cría	No		Esta CPC no autoriza granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT09	Modificaciones al plan de pesca	No		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT10	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 21-08	No		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT11	Capturas de atún rojo de 2022	No		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT12	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT13	Otros buques de atún rojo	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT14	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT15	Mensajes VMS	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT16	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT17	Lista de buques de inspección	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT18	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT20	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT21	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT22	Informes quincenales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT23	Informes de capturas mensuales de atún rojo	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT24	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT25	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de todos los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT27	Informe anual BCD	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT28	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT29	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT30	Legislación para el BCD	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT31	Resumen de mercado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT32	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo, pero que se sabe o que se supone que han capturado atún rojo del este	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT33	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT34	Controles aleatorios	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT35	Autoridad nacional y puntos de contacto responsables del buque de transformación que participa en el proyecto piloto de REM	No		Esta CPC no está involucrado en el proyecto piloto de REM	
ESPECIES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	No		2023-03-20	
	M:TRO02	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	Sí		2023-31-07	
	M:TRO03	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no ha realizado pesca ilegal.	
	M:TRO06	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no importa este atún.	
	M:TRO07	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no ha realizado cambios.	
	M:TRO09	Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	Sí	2023-04-03	Asociada a cada requerimiento.	2023-06-01

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:TRO10	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S25).	Sí		2023-01-24	
	M:TRO11	Declaración/plan de pesca/capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	Sí		2023-01-24	
	M:TRO13	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Sí	2023-04-03	Asociada a cada requerimiento.	2023-06-01
	M:TRO14	Capturas semanales de patudo	Sí		No se ha alcanzado el 80% del límite de captura de patudo.	
	M:TRO15	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad del límite de captura de patudo	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no ha llegado a su límite.	
	M:TRO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales	No		No aplicable. No hay otras embarcaciones que realicen capturas fortuitas sobre atunes.	
	M:TRO18	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la M:TRO17	No		No aplicable. No hay otras embarcaciones que realicen capturas fortuitas sobre atunes.	
PEZ ESPADA	M:SWO01	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:SWO02	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:SWO03	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:SWO04	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:SWO05	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:SWO06	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:SWO07	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:SWO10	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:SWO11	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:SWO12	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:SWO13	Lista de buques de inspección	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:SWO14	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:SWO15	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20m o + para pez espada del norte	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:SWO16	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:SWO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:SWO18	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:SWO19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:SWO20	Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
ATÚN BLANCO	M:ALB03	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:ALB04	Autorización específica para buque con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:ALB05	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:ALB06	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:ALB07	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:ALB08	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a ninguno de sus buques deportivos/recreativos a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
MARLINES	M:BIL01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 19-05 y 16-11.	Sí		2023-09-07	
	M:BIL04	Exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías	Sí		No se tienen pesquerías con reportes de captura fortuitas de estas especies.	
	M:BIL05	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no ha implementado seguimientos electrónicos.	
TIBURONES	M:SHK05	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	Sí		2023-09-07	
	M:SHK08	Desembarques mensuales de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte y sur	No		Esta CPC no tiene capturas de marrajo dientuso que comunicar.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
OTRAS ESPECIES / CAPTURA FORTUITA	M:BYC01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7, tal y como fue enmendada por la Rec. 13-11 / Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 22-12, párrs. 1, 2, 4, 5 y 8, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	Sí		No se tiene pesquerías con reportes de capturas fortuitas de estas especies.	
	M:BYC02	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene reportes de captura incidental de aves.	
	M:BYC03	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	Sí		2023-09-07	
MISCELÁ-NEA	M:SDP01	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	No		Esta CPC no ha implementado un sistema piloto de documento estadístico electrónico.	
	M:MIX01	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	No		No se tiene información pertinente que comunicar.	

Sección 3: Implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

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

4.1 Captura Fortuita de Tortugas Marinas

Guatemala, lleva a cabo esfuerzos y acciones en cumplimiento de las medidas y acciones establecidas en las Directrices de esta organización para reducir la mortalidad de tortugas marinas en las operaciones pesqueras, para lo cual los armadores han contribuido con estos esfuerzos. Así mismo se ha trabajado para dar cumplimiento a la normativa vigente nacional (Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura Decreto 80-2002 y su Reglamento, Acuerdo Gubernativo 223-2005) y normativas internacionales, así como las recomendaciones y resoluciones aplicables en el área de la Comisión.

4.2 Medidas adicionales contra la pesca ilegal, no declarada y no reglamentada.

Guatemala implementa anualmente acciones y esfuerzos para que las embarcaciones pesqueras cumplan con las diferentes regulaciones y normativas internacionales y nacionales, logrando obtener certificaciones sobre sus prácticas pesqueras, pesca responsable, registro, entre otros. Junto con los países miembros del Sistema de la

integración Centroamericana (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).

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.

Guatemala ha reportado las capturas de los túnidos tropicales según las recomendaciones de la Comisión y de acuerdo al porcentaje en los límites de captura según reportes del año 2022, se alcanzó un 93.75% del límite de captura en la última semana de diciembre del año en mención.

Con relación a los tiburones y otras especies de captura fortuita, existen una serie de instrumentos nacionales e internacionales adoptados para el ordenamiento, regulación y manejo de estas especies, como: Protocolo de liberación de tiburones y rayas, el reglamento regional OSP-05-11 para desalentar el aleteo del tiburón (a pesar que en Guatemala no se realiza dicha práctica), entre otros. Por lo cual, nuestros armadores atuneros que operan en la zona del Convenio conscientes de la importancia de estos recursos y en cumplimiento diferentes regulaciones o iniciativas se esfuerzan en implementar las acciones posibles para liberar los organismos vivos al mar. Importante mencionar, en caso se llegase a capturar de forma fortuita algunas especies asociadas a la pesquería objetivo en ningún caso se comercializan y son descargados localmente en puertos africanos donde representan una fuente adicional de proteína y contribuyen a la seguridad alimentaria local. En el año 2022 no se reportaron capturas fortuitas de ninguna especie asociadas a la pesquería objetivo.

Guatemala como parte de la Comisión, busca constantemente mejorar año con año el cumplimiento y así atender responsablemente nuestras competencias.

Tabla 1. Captura anual en toneladas, resgistrada en CP-50 de captura de cumplimiento.

<i>Mes</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>BET</i>
Enero	539	0	16
Febrero	641	0	101
Marzo	171.6	276.8	45.6
Abril	211.1	1353.8	200.1
Mayo	317.2	643.6	132.2
Junio	186.4	167.2	26.4
Julio	290.7	320.62	111.68
Agosto	173.4	684.84	31.76
Septiembre	234.9	558.14	31.96
Octubre	212.1	1707.66	79.24
Noviembre	616.5	718.1	41.4
Diciembre	643.5	408.5	38
TOTAL	4,237	6,839	855
Promedio de captura mensual	353.12	569.94	71.28



Figura 1. Comparación de los desembarques realizados en los años 2021 y 2022, para las especies de atún aleta amarilla (YFT), atún listado (SKJ) y atún patudo (BET) para la flota atunera guatemalteca.

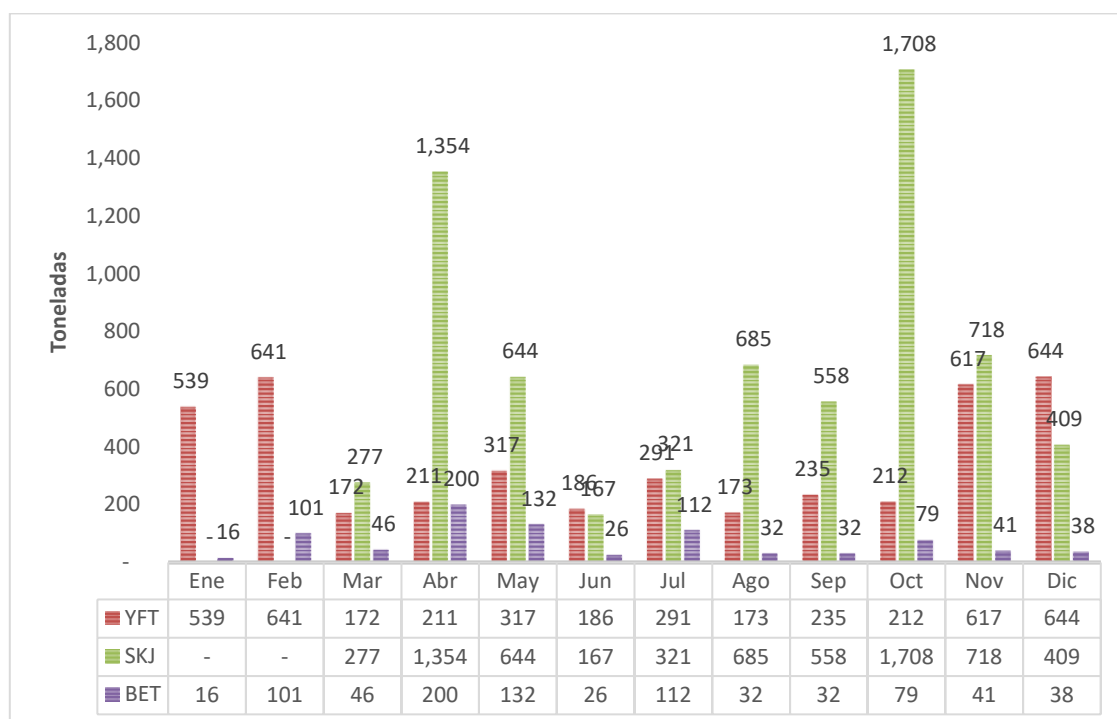


Figura 2. Desembarques de atún aleta amarilla (YFT), atún listado (SKJ) y atún patudo (BET) en el año 2022, realizados en el Océano Atlántico.

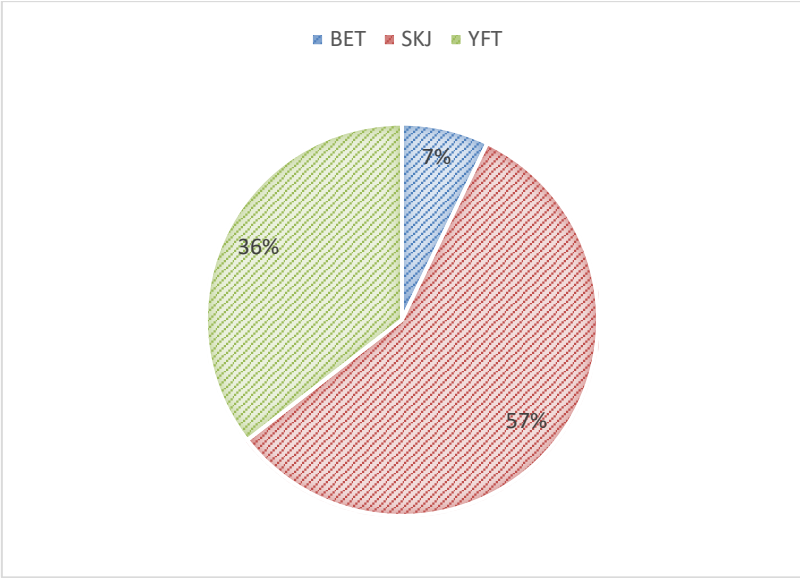


Figura 3. Composición de los desembarques durante el año 2022.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF ICELAND
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE L'ISLANDE
INFORME ANNUAL DE ISLANDIA**

SUMMARY

There were no directed fisheries in 2022 for Eastern Atlantic Bluefin Tuna or other ICCAT regulated species. 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. Bycatch of EBFT was recorded in 2022 and reported to ICCAT. There will be no directed fisheries for EBFT by Icelandic vessels in 2023. A revised fishing plan was submitted in October 2023 in this regard. As required, Part I, Annex 1 and Part II, Section 3 of the Annual Report were submitted via the IOMS system.

RÉSUMÉ

There were no directed fisheries in 2022 for Eastern Atlantic Bluefin Tuna or other ICCAT regulated species. 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. Bycatch of EBFT was recorded in 2022 and reported to ICCAT. There will be no directed fisheries for EBFT by Icelandic vessels in 2023. A revised fishing plan was submitted in October 2023 in this regard. As required, Part I, Annex 1 and Part II, Section 3 of the Annual Report were submitted via the IOMS system.

RESUMEN

There were no directed fisheries in 2022 for Eastern Atlantic Bluefin Tuna or other ICCAT regulated species. 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. Bycatch of EBFT was recorded in 2022 and reported to ICCAT. There will be no directed fisheries for EBFT by Icelandic vessels in 2023. A revised fishing plan was submitted in October 2023 in this regard. As required, Part I, Annex 1 and Part II, Section 3 of the Annual Report were submitted via the IOMS system.

Part I (Information on Fisheries, Research and Statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

2022

The Icelandic national quota for EBFT in 2022 amounted up to 225 tonnes. According to the Icelandic fishing plan for 2022 allocations were a) 215 tonnes to two long-liners. b) 10 tonnes for incidental bycatches. No recreational fisheries were allowed in 2022. There was no directed fishing by Icelandic vessels in 2022. Bycatch of EBFT (0,245 tonnes) has been recorded in 2022 and reported to ICCAT.

Preliminary information for 2023

A revised fishing plan was submitted in October 2023 by Iceland. Due to unforeseen circumstances no directed fisheries for EBFT will be conducted in 2023. Bycatches have already been recorded.

Section 2: Research and statistics

As there has been no directed fishing for EBFT by Icelandic vessels in 2022 (and 2023) only bycatches there are limited information to be submitted regarding research and statistics.

Electronic catch reporting on board vessels is mandatory on the Icelandic fishing fleet. The Marine and Freshwater Research Institute compiles information on catches, CPUE, catch distribution and bycatches from logbook information. Information on landings is also used by the MRFI.

All catches of Icelandic vessels are weighed and registered at landing at species level. Data on landings are received by the central database of the Directorate of Fisheries through online access from the ports on the day of landing. Additionally, all buyers and processors of catch in Iceland submit data 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 EBFT by Icelandic vessels, only bycatch in 2022 (0,245 tonnes) and 2023, there has been limited scientific information from Iceland to be submitted to ICCAT.

For directed fishing Icelandic longline EBFT 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.

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 BFT caught in targeted fisheries are recorded, as well as samples of vertebrates and tissues for genetic analysis. 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. The length and weight of tunas caught as bycatch has been recorded. As there was no directed fishing in 2022 (or 2023) there has been no information to report in this regard.

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

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes		2023-10-03	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes		2023-10-02	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes		2023-10-02	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes		2023-10-02	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes		2023-10-02	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	No		No T2CS estimations were made on these 6 major ICCAT species (low catches or by-catch only).	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No		N/A. No scientific tagging surveys.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		N/A. No tagging declaration releases or recoveries.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		N/A. No data to report as no release/recovery.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	No		N/A. No directed fisheries, nothing to report. Empty report submitted 2022-06-29.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	No		No such fisheries.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		No information or data to report.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	No		No such vessels.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		No farming in Iceland.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		No farming in Iceland.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		No farming in Iceland.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on W-BFT	No		No W-BFT fisheries.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		N/A. No information to report, no directed fishing.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		N/A. No information to report.	
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	No		N/A. No data to report.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		N/A. No BET/YFT/SKJ fisheries or bycatches.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	No		N/A. No FADs.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		N/A. No such vessels.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No		N/A. No TRO fisheries.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		N/A. No TRO fisheries.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No		N/A. No TRO fisheries.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		N/A. No FADs.	
S:ALB01	Age at maturity	No		No fisheries or bycatches.	
S:ALB02	Habitat	No		No fisheries or bycatches.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	No		No longline fisheries (or fisheries in general).	
S:ALB04	CPUE series	No		No fisheries or bycatches.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	No		No fisheries or bycatches.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	No		N/A. No such fisheries.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No		N/A. No such vessels/fisheries.	
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No		N/A. No BIL fisheries.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No		N/A. Data collection already in place.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No		N/A. No shortfin mako catches.	
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	No		N/A. No information to submit	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	No		N/A. No NA shortfin Mako fisheries/bycatch.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	No		No fishing activities catching South Atlantic shortfin mako (SMA-S).	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No		No fishing activities catching South Atlantic shortfin mako (SMA-S).	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	No		N/A. Generally guided by the Icelandic Marine and Freshwater Marine Institute if needed.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No		No directed fisheries, no data to report.	
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	No		No directed fisheries.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		No directed fisheries.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No		No directed fisheries.	

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)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes		2023-10-03	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes		2023-10-03 with Annual Report.	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes		2023-10-02	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		No vessel chartering by Iceland.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		No vessel chartering by Iceland.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	No		N/A. Transshipments at sea banned.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	No		N/A. No transshipments in port.	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	No		N/A. Transshipments at sea banned.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		N/A. No such vessels by Iceland.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		N/A. Transshipments at sea banned by Iceland.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No		2023.02.06	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	No		No changes.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No		2023-02-06	
M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No		2023-02-06		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		N/A. No denials by Iceland.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		N/A. No incidents to report by Iceland.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		N/A. No landings/transshipments in port.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		N/A. No landings/transshipments in port.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		N/A. No agreements/arrangements.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		N/A. No access agreements.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		N/A. No access agreements by Iceland.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	No		No directed fishing in 2022.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	No		N/A. No directed fishing in 2022 by Iceland.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No		N/A. No sports/recreational fisheries in Iceland.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	No		No reports.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		No reports.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	No		N/A. No imports/landings to report by Iceland.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No		No data to report.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No		No data to report.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		No sightings to report.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		No sightings.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	No		N/A. Not taking part in any voluntary scheme.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No		N/A. Not part of voluntary schemes.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No		N/A. Not part of voluntary schemes.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		N/A. No requests.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No		This CPC does not embark ICCAT Regional Observers.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		No incidents.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		N/A. No incidents.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		No lost fishing gear.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	No		No reporting.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		This CPC does not have supply declarations.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	No		No actions were taken against nationals involved in IUU activities.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		This CPC does not authorise any trap fishery for bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Yes		2023-02-06	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	No		2023-10-02	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	Yes		With Annual Report.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2022	Yes		2023-10-02	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No		No BFT vessels in 2021 registered for directed fishing.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No		N/A. No other BFT vessels - no data to report.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	No		This CPC did not realize Joint Fishing Operations to operate for BFT in the ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No		N/A. No directed fishing no VMS messages sent.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		N/A. Not part of Joint International Inspection Scheme.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		This CPC does not participate in the Joint Inspection Scheme.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		N/A. Not part of Joint International Inspection Scheme.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		N/A. Not part of Joint International Inspection Scheme.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Yes		2023-02-06	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes		2023-02-06	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No		N/A. No directed fishing, info on bycatch sent when available.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		N/A. No directed fishing, info on bycatch sent when available.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		The quota of this CPC has not yet been fully used.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No		N/A. For 2021 no directed fishing.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes		2023-10-03 with Annual Report (0 report).	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No		There has been no change since the last submission of this form by this CPC.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No		There has been no change since the last submission of this form by this CPC.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No		No change from last submission (2021 Annual Report).	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		There has been no change since the last submission of this form by this CPC.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	No		No directed fishing, bycatch has been reported.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No		Iceland has been using the eBCD for several year, no update to registration.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		N/A. No BFT farming.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		This CPC is not involved in the REM pilot project.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	No		This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	No		No vessel under the flag of this CPC has fished for these species in the last years.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No		N/A. No IUU investigations for such vessels.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		N/A. No data to report.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		N/A. No SDP.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	No		N/A. No such catches.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	No		N/A. No FADs.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	No		N/A. No Tropical tuna fishing or vessels.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		N/A. No Tropical tuna fishing or vessels.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		N/A. No catches to report.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		N/A. No tropical tuna catches.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	No		N/A. No Tropical tuna fishing or vessels.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	No		N/A. No Tropical tuna fishing or vessels.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		N/A. No data to report.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		N/A. No SDPs, catches or trade.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	No		N/A. No vessels targeting Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No		N/A. No such vessels.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		N/A. No MED-SWO fisheries.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		N/A. No MED-SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No		N/A. No MED-SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No		N/A. No MED-SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	No		N/A. No Med-SWO catches.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		N/A. No SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		N/A. No SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		N/A. No SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	No		N/A. No SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	No		N/A. No SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	No		N/A. No SWO fisheries/bycatch.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	No		N/A. No SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		N/A. No SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		N/A. No SWO fisheries.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		N/A. No directed fishing.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No		This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch ALB-N.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	No		N/A. No directed fishing.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	No		N/A. No directed fishing.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	No		N/A. No directed fishing.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to catch MED-ALB for sport/recreational fishing.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes		See Annual Report 2023-10-03.	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		N/A. No BUM/WHM/SPF catches by Icelandic vessels now or historically.	
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No		N/A. No trials/no directed fishing.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes		See 2023 Annual Report-10-03.	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	No		This CPC does not have any landing of North Atl. SMA to report.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, as amended by Rec. 13-11/ Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes		See text in Annual Report (submitted 2023/10/03).	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No		N/A. No directed fishing.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	No		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.	
MISCELL-ANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		N/A. No pilot system.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	No		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 conservation and management measures (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

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 bigeye, swordfish and bluefin tuna. Records of fishing vessels larger than 20meters in length overall (LSFVs) have been established. A prior authorization from FAJ is required in the case that Japanese tuna longline vessels transship tuna or tuna products to carriers at foreign ports or at sea.

RÉSUMÉ

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 bigeye, swordfish and bluefin tuna. Records of fishing vessels larger than 20meters in length overall (LSFVs) have been established. A prior authorization from FAJ is required in the case that Japanese tuna longline vessels transship tuna or tuna products to carriers at foreign ports or at sea.

RESUMEN

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Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1.1 Type of fisheries

Longline is the only tuna-fishing gear deployed by Japan at present in the Atlantic Ocean. Other two types of fisheries, baitboat and purse seine fisheries, stopped fishing in the Atlantic in 1984 and 1992, respectively. Therefore, the following sections only discuss the longline fishery.

1.2 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. 95% of logbook data from the Japanese longline fleet operating in the Atlantic in 2022 have been analyzed and included in this report (provisional).

1.3 Trend of fishing effort

The number of vessels and fishing days of the Japanese longliners, which operated in the Atlantic in 2022 of calendar year, were 72 vessels and 10,700 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 3,100 thousand hooks in 2022 (preliminary), which is 37% 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 2012 to 2016, increased in 2017, and decreased again after that. In the north area (> 20N) fishing effort showed a remarkable decreasing trend between 2005 and 2009 and was comparatively stable after 2011 with slight increase from 2017. In the south area (> 20S) fishing effort was increasing after 2010, decreased in 2017, fluctuated until 2020, and was decreasing after that.

Annual geographical distribution of the longline fishing effort in 2021 and 2022 (**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 to 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 2022 (calendar year) by the Japanese fishery is estimated to be about 20,000 t (**Table 2**). While the total fishing days in 2022 was 76% (**Table 1**) of past ten years' average (2012 – 2021), the total catches excluding discards in 2022 were about 88% of the average catch for the same period (**Table 2**). The total catch has been comparatively stable since 2001 with some yearly fluctuations and a recent slight decrease. The most dominant species in 2022 was bigeye, representing 56% in weight of the total tuna and tuna-like fish catch. The second dominant species was yellowfin which occupied 21% and the third one was bluefin (18%). The catches of bigeye, yellowfin and bluefin in 2022 represented 97%, 116% and 157% 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 (2021- 2022). Amounts of dead discards were included in Task 1 data for bluefin tuna starting from 2017, bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna, blue marlin, white marlin and spearfish from 2018 and albacore, swordfish, sailfish, blue shark and shortfin mako from 2019. The amount of dead discards for each species in each year are shown in **Table 4**.

As for sharks, in 2013, Japan reviewed the conversion factors of three major shark species (blue shark, shortfin mako shark and porbeagle) from processed weight reported in the longline log-book system to round weight, which are used to estimate the total catch amount. Consequently, the catch of 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 since 2015. The total number of hooks has also 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 research 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 2022 catch and effort and size frequency data (Task 1, 2 and biological sampling) of the longline fishery to the ICCAT Secretariat (some data are preliminary and subject to change). In accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendations, 12 observer trips on longline vessels in the Atlantic were conducted in 2022, COVID-19 suspended observer deployments in the first half of 2022 and prevented some deployments in the second half. A total of 443 fishing days were monitored (preliminary). This covers 4.2% of entire operations in the Atlantic Ocean in 2022 (calendar year), 18.4 % of the vessels for eastern bluefin tuna in 2022 fishing year (between August 2022 and July 2023; preliminary) and 1.2 % of the operations for tropical tuna in 2022 (calendar year).

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 Tropical Tunas Species Group (including MSE) (hybrid, Madrid and online – 27 February-3 March 2023), Intersessional Meeting of Panel 2 (hybrid, Madrid and online, 7-10 March 2023), North Atlantic Albacore Data Preparatory Meeting (Hybrid, San Sebastian/Pasaia and online – 20-23 March 2023), Blue Shark Data Preparatory Meeting (Hybrid, Olhão and online, – 17-21 April 2023), Intersessional Meeting of the Sub-Committee on Ecosystems (hybrid, Madrid and online – 8-12 May, 2023), Intersessional Meeting of the Swordfish Species Group (including MSE) (Hybrid, Saint Andrews, New Brunswick and online - 22-26 May 2023), Sailfish Data Preparatory and Stock Assessment Meeting (Webinar – 5-10 June 2023), Atlantic Albacore Stock Assessment meeting (including MSE) (hybrid, Madrid and online – 26-29 June, 2023), Climate Change Expert meeting (Webinar – 11-12 July, 2023) and Blue Shark Stock Assessment meeting (hybrid, Madrid and online – July 17 to 21, 2023).

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

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2023-09-15	2023-09-15 submitted.	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2023-03-01	2023-07-28 submitted.	2023-07-28
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2023-03-01	2023-07-28 submitted.	2023-07-28
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2023-03-01	2023-07-28 submitted.	2023-07-28
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2023-03-01	2023-07-28 submitted.	2023-07-28
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes	2023-03-01	2023-07-28 submitted.	2023-07-28
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No		N/A. Japan has no tagging data related to sharks, tuna and tuna-like species.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		N/A. Japan has no tagging data related to sharks, tuna and tuna-like species.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		N/A. Japan has no tagging data related to sharks, tuna and tuna-like species.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	Yes	2023-07-31	2023-07-31 submitted.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	No		N/A. No Japanese small-scale vessel operates in the ICCAT Convention area.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		N/A. Japan has no available information.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	No		N/A. No Japanese pelagic longline vessel operates in the Mediterranean from 2010.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		N/A. Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities in Atlantic oceans.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		N/A. Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities in the Convention area.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		N/A. See above.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on W-BFT	No		N/A. Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities in the Convention area.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		N/A. Japan does not update each indicator this year.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes		Japan collaborates in the GBYP biological sampling program. Results are available in the GBYP report.	
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	No		N/A. Japan does not conduct the scientific activities by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		N/A. Japan does not operate FAD fisheries.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	No		N/A. Japan does not operate FAD fisheries in Atlantic oceans.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		N/A. Japan does not operate FAD fisheries in Atlantic oceans.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes	2023-07-31	2023-07-31 submitted.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes	2022-06-06	The result of EM trials was reported to EMS WG.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No		N/A. Japan does not engage in Port Sampling Program.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		N/A. Japan does not operate FAD fisheries.	
S:ALB01	Age at maturity	No		N/A. Japan does not engage in albacore fishing in the Mediterranean.	
S:ALB02	Habitat	No		N/A. Japan does not engage in albacore fishing in the Mediterranean.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	No		N/A. Japan does not engage in albacore fishing in Mediterranean.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series	No		N/A. Japan does not engage in albacore fishing in the Mediterranean.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	No		N/A. Japan does not engage in albacore fishing in the Mediterranean.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes	2022-07-28	2022-07-28 submitted.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No		N/A. Japan does not operate artisanal and small-scale fisheries in the Convention area.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes	2022-06-06	The result of EM trials was reported to EMS WG.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No		N/A Japan has reported species-specific shark data.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No		N/A Japan does not undertake research on shortfin mako.	
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	No		N/A Japan does not undertake research on shortfin mako.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	Yes	2023-07-28	2023-07-28 submitted.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	Yes	2022-09-21	2022-09-21 submitted.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No		N/A Japan does not engage in artisanal and small-scale fisheries in the Atlantic Ocean.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes	2020-10-22	N/A. No update from this date.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes	2023-07-31	2023-07-31 submitted.	
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Yes	2023-07-31	2023-07-31 submitted.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		N/A. Japan does not operate artisanal fisheries in the Convention area.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes	2023-09-15	See Annual Report.	

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)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2023-09-15	The Fisheries Agency of Japan (FAJ) has set catch quotas for western and eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna as well as for southern albacore, northern and southern Atlantic swordfish, blue marlin, white marlin/spearfish, bigeye tuna and northern blue shark, and has required all tuna vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean to submit logbook and, for bluefin tuna, daily catch information. All Japanese longline vessels operating in the Convention Area are equipped with satellite tracking devices onboard. In accordance with ICCAT recommendations, FAJ has taken necessary measures to comply with its minimum size regulations, time area closures and so on by the Ministerial Order. A statistical or electronic catch document program has been conducted for bigeye, swordfish and bluefin tuna. Records of fishing vessels larger than 20meters in length overall (LSFVs) have been established. A prior authorization from FAJ is required in the case that Japanese tuna longline vessels transship tuna or tuna products to carriers at foreign ports or at sea.	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2023-09-15	See above.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2023-08-10	2023-08-10 submitted.	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		N/A Japan does not charter any vessels.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes		- A Japanese vessels are chartered to South Africa KOEI MARU No.1 from 18/3/2022 to 27/5/2022. - Several Japanese vessels are chartered to Namibia as follows KINEI MARU No.85 from 3/17/2022 to 27/6/2022 MATSUFUKU MARU No.18 from 16/3/2022 to 28/5/2022 MATSUFUKU MARU No.28 from 24/3/2022 to 29/5/2022.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Yes	2023-08-31	2023-08-31 submitted.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	Yes	2023-08-31	2023-08-31 submitted.	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	Yes		We understand that the masters of Japanese carrier vessels have transmitted the ICCAT transshipment declarations to the ICCAT Secretariat directly.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes	2023-04-11	2023-04-11 submitted.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes	2023-04-11	2023-05-17 submitted.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes	2022-08-26	2022-08-26 submitted.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes	2022-08-26	2022-08-26 submitted.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes	2022-07-15	2022-07-15 submitted.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes		168 hours in advance (7days).	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		N/A. There has been no such case.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		N/A. No foreign fishing vessels with ICCAT-regulated species on board entered Japanese ports in 2022.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		N/A. No foreign fishing vessels with ICCAT-regulated species on board entered Japanese ports in 2021.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		N/A. No foreign fishing vessels with ICCAT-regulated species on board entered Japanese ports in 2022.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		N/A. Japan has not entered into bilateral agreements/arrangements.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		N/A. Japan does not have any access agreements.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		N/A. Japan does not have any access agreements.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes	2023-05-17	2023-05-17 submitted.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		There is no change from 2012.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No		N/A. Japan has no sport and recreational fishing vessels in the Convention area.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	No		N/A. Japan has no information regarding vessels involved in IUU fishing.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		N/A. Japan has no comment on IUU allegations.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes	2023-09-06		
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No		N/A. Japan has no information regarding suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No		N/A. No case to report.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		N/A. No case to report.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		N/A. No case to report.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	No		N/A. Japan does not participate in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No		N/A Japan does not participate in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No		N/A Japan does not participate in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		N/A No Japanese IUU vessel on the list.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes	2020-06-26	2020-06-26-Submitted.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		N/A There has been no such case.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		N/A The provisions of Rec.19-11 do not apply to longline gear.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		N/A The provisions of Rec.19-11 do not apply to longline gear.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes	2022-09-12	2022-09-12 submitted.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		We understand that the masters of Japanese vessels have transmitted the ICCAT supply declarations to the ICCAT Secretariat directly.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	No		N/A There has been no such case.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		N/A. Japan has no BFT farming.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		N/A. Japan has no BFT farming.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		N/A. Japan has no BFT farming.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		N/A. Japan has no BFT farming.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		N/A. Japan has no BFT traps.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Yes	2023-02-14	2023-02-14 Submitted.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		N/A. Japan has no BFT farming.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	Yes	2023-07-15	Japan modified and submitted the annual fishing plan and the individual quotas allocated for catching vessels on July 15, 2024.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	No		N/A. No request by Secretariat.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2022	Yes	2023-06-30	2023-06-30 submitted.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes	2023-06-30	2023-06-30 submitted.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes	2023-06-30	2023-06-30 submitted.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	No		N/A. No Japanese fishing vessel is engaged in JFO.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		Japan transmitted VMS information to the Secretariat.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		N/A. Japan is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		N/A. Japan is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		N/A. Japan is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		N/A. Japan is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Yes	2023-06-30	2023-07-07 submitted.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes	2023-06-30	2023-07-07 submitted.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes	2022-09-27	2022 fishing year: 7 First 9/27/2022 Last 22/12/2022	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes	2022-11-11	2022 fishing year: 3 First 11/11/ 2022 Last 11/1/2023	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes	2022-12-19	2022-12-19 submitted.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes		Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes	2023-09-15	2023-09-15 submitted.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes	2023-04-12	2023-04-12 submitted.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes	2022-04-22	No update since 2022-04-22.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes	2014-07-14	Last updated 2014-07-14.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes	2023-08-23	2023-08-23 submitted.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	No		N/A. Japan has no information indicating that vessels not on the ICCAT Record of BFT catching vessels have caught BFT.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No		N/A. Not required.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		N/A. Japan has no BFT farming.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		N/A. Japan does not participate in REM pilot project.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes	2023-06-30	2023-06-30 submitted.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes	2023-06-30	2023-06-30 submitted.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No		N/A. No data to report on investigation of IUU activities by TROP vessels.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2023-09-15	2023-09-15	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2023-04-18	2023-07-04 submitted.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes	2023-01-31	2023-07-28 submitted.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	No		N/A. Japan does not operate FAD fisheries.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	Yes	2023-01-27	2023.1.27 submitted.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes	2023-01-31	2023-08-30 submitted.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		N/A Japan's catch has not reached 80% of its TAC yet.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		N/A Japan did not fully utilize its catch limit.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	No		Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	No		Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2023-09-15	2023-09-15 submitted.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2023-01-27	2023-01-27 submitted.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	No		N/A. Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No		N/A. Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		N/A. Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		N/A. Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes	2023-08-31	2023-08-31. Submitted.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No		N/A. Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	No		N/A. Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		N/A. Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		N/A. Japan has no inspection vessel.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		N/A. Japan has no inspection vessel.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Yes	2022-07-28	2022-07-28 submitted.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Yes	2022-07-28	2022-07-28 submitted.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Yes		All Japanese vessels authorized to operate in the Convention are authorized to catch and retain S.SWO.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Yes		All Japanese vessels authorized to operate in the Convention are authorized to catch and retain N.SWO.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		N/A. Japan is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		N/A. Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		N/A. Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes	2022-07-28	2022-07-28 submitted.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes	2022-07-27	2022-07-28 submitted.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	No		N/A Japanese vessels authorized to operate in the Atlantic are authorized to catch N.ALB.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	No		N/A Japanese vessels authorized to operate in the Atlantic are authorized to catch S.ALB.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	No		N/A Japan has no sports/recreational vessels for Med-ALB.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes	2023-09-01	2023-09-01 submitted.	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		N/A Japan does not claim any exemption.	
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes	2022-06-06	The result of EM trials was reported to the EMS WG.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2023-09-15	2023-09-15 submitted.	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	No		N/A. Retention of N-SMA is prohibited.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, as amended by Rec. 13-11/ Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes		Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes	2023-09-01	2023-09-01 submitted.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes		Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		N/A. Japan is not engaged in any pilot electronic statistical document system.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	No		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 catch information every ten-day period (early-, middle- and late-period of a month) to FAJ. In addition, the Ministerial Order requires all tuna vessels fishing for Atlantic bluefin tuna to report the catch weight of each bluefin tuna with its tag number, the name of vessel, location of catch and time of operation every day.

4.2 Implementation of the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)

The Ministerial Order requires that all Japanese longline vessels operating in the Convention Area be equipped with VMS 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, by the Ministerial Order in accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendations. FAJ requires all tuna vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean to submit catch information for these stocks every ten days (early-, middle- and late-period of a month) to FAJ. FAJ issues a caution to the vessels when the total amount of catch approaches the catch quota, and any catches are prohibited when the catch quota is fully utilized. For Atlantic bluefin tuna, quotas have been allocated individually to a limited number of vessels authorized to fish for bluefin tuna, and all individual bluefin tunas must be tagged with designated official plastic bands distributed to the vessels. Since the 2015 fishing season, the electronic catch document program has been implemented.

ii) Fishing year

FAJ has set the "Fishing Year (from August to July)" for the proper quota management of bluefin tuna, swordfish, blue marlin, white marlin/spearfish, bigeye tuna, southern albacore and northern blue shark. The 2022 quotas for these tunas were applied to the 2022 Fishing Year which started on August 1, 2022 and ended on July 31, 2023.

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 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 2022 fishing year were 38 and 17,539, 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 February 1 to July 31, in accordance with relevant Recommendations.

4.7 National Observer Program

Based on the relevant ICCAT Recommendations, FAJ has implemented a national observer program for vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean. In 2022 (calendar year), the program covered 4.2% (provisional figure) of the total number of fishing days, which was below 5% required by Recommendation 16-14. The program also covered 18.4.% of the total number of fishing vessels for bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic Ocean (fishing year), which was below 20% required by the Recommendation 21-08, and 1.2% of the total number of fishing days for tropical tunas in the entire Atlantic Ocean (calendar year). Although FAJ made every effort, COVID-19 suspended observer deployments in the first half of 2022 and prevented some deployments in the second half.

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 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.

4.11 Implementation of the ICCAT Swordfish Statistical Document (SWOSD) Program

On January 1, 2003, the Japanese government started collecting SWOSDs for fresh and frozen products in accordance with Recommendation 01-22.

FAJ has bi-annually reported the data collected under the program to the ICCAT Secretariat.

4.12 Implementation of the Positive Listing Measure

Based on the Recommendation 02-22 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 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 its longline vessels from retaining on board, transshipping or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark, hammerhead sharks, whitetip shark, bigeye thresher shark and porbeagle by the Ministerial Order. Since March 2018, retaining Northern Shortfin mako shark is also prohibited, unless caught in accordance with paragraph 3 of Recommendation 19-06.

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

Observers could not be adequately deployed for Japanese vessels in the ICCAT area for the 2022 fishing year due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 1. Annual number of Japanese tuna vessels operated in the Atlantic and Mediterranean, 1981-2022.

* Values are preliminary

Year	Longline		Purse seine	Pole-and-line	
	Number of vessels	Fishing days (sets in 100)	Fishing days per vessels	Number of vessels	
1981	320	297	93	-	10
1982	269	307	114	1	7
1983	182	175	96	1	4
1984	212	252	119	1	2
1985	205	279	136	2	-
1986	190	208	109	2	-
1987	146	172	118	2	-
1988	183	260	142	2	-
1989	239	345	144	1	-
1990	235	359	153	1	-
1991	242	339	140	2	-
1992	248	292	118	2	-
1993	307	399	130	-	-
1994	232	380	164	-	-
1995	253	385	152	-	-
1996	291	471	162	-	-
1997	276	414	150	-	-
1998	250	403	161	-	-
1999	229	339	148	-	-
2000	208	355	171	-	-
2001	199	276	139	-	-
2002	185	240	130	-	-
2003	198	319	161	-	-
2004	199	323	163	-	-
2005	193	290	150	-	-
2006	173	252	145	-	-
2007	127	254	200	-	-
2008	154	283	184	-	-
2009	123	222	180	-	-
2010	111	221	199	-	-
2011	103	202	196	-	-
2012	101	199	197	-	-
2013	102	163	160	-	-
2014	89	154	173	-	-
2015	73	137	188	-	-
2016	77	134	174	-	-
2017	83	146	175	-	-
2018	87	150	172	-	-
2019	81	126	156	-	-
2020	87	119	137	-	-
2021	76	111	146	-	-
2022*1	72	107	148	-	-
average (2012 - 2021)	86	141	164		
2022 / average	84%	76%	90%		

Table 2. Catches (t) of tuna and tuna-like fishes taken by the Japanese longline fishery, 1981-2022. Grand total includes sharks but excludes discards.

Year	Bluefin	Southern bluefin	Albacore	Bigeye	Yellowfin	Swordfish	White marlin	Blue marlin *1	Black marlin	Sailfish *2	Spearfish	Others	Sub-total	Sharks *4	Grand Total (including sharks but excluding discards)
1981	4,386	2,506	2,298	21,044	4,145	2,233	143	468		94		319	37,636		
1982	3,826	1,135	1,350	32,867	6,062	3,728	111	1,132		173		410	50,794		
1983	3,997	505	1,318	15,141	2,069	1,899	44	440		69		114	25,596		
1984	3,246	1,636	800	24,310	3,967	3,789	76	833		97		342	39,096		
1985	2,523	1,468	1,467	31,602	5,308	4,323	126	1,090		122		468	48,497		
1986	1,664	389	1,209	22,801	3,404	2,660	129	508		99		378	33,241		
1987	2,140	1,120	851	18,575	3,364	2,294	134	438		43		341	29,300		
1988	2,536	548	1,128	31,664	5,982	4,055	144	823		79		366	47,325		
1989	2,523	625	1,214	39,419	6,971	5,593	146	1,555		78		390	58,514		
1990	2,186	1,202	1,324	35,024	5,919	7,307	126	1,216		88		538	54,930		
1991	3,754	1,331	1,346	29,489	4,718	4,688	121	905		88		443	46,883		
1992	3,985	525	1,048	34,128	3,715	3,541	248	1,017		43		265	48,515		
1993	3,858	1,688	951	35,053	3,096	6,386	82	928		60		815	52,917		
1994	3,038	595	1,157	38,502	4,782	4,763	92	1,524	6	53	38	513	55,063	5,442	60,505
1995	5,171	1,409	758	34,223	5,046	3,563	55	1,366	1	52	28	826	52,498	3,492	55,990
1996	4,542	1,219	901	33,171	5,251	3,795	112	1,679	2	50	29	783	51,534	2,295	53,829
1997	3,498	301	838	26,489	3,538	2,765	58	1,349	1	36	31	415	39,319	2,054	41,373
1998	4,276	926	884	25,601	5,413	2,518	50	1,067	2	50	40	801	41,628	2,445	44,073
1999	3,436	946	1,027	21,833	3,405	1,869	40	790	0	26	44	685	34,101	1,644	35,745
2000	3,523	1,205	1,241	24,605	4,061	954	83	883	2	39	40	734	37,370	1,114	38,484
2001	3,083	376	1,467	18,087	2,692	686	56	335	1	9	23	313	27,128	1,116	28,244
2002	3,501	1,152	942	15,306	2,105	833	16	267	2	23	28	514	24,688	1,497	26,185
2003	3,068	1,952	1,002	20,528	3,049	956	33	459	1	32	65	825	31,969	1,809	33,777
2004	3,123	92	1,402	18,509	6,260	1,263	36	539	2	75	77	794	32,172	2,431	34,604
2005	3,241	354	1,648	14,026	4,247	1,189	34	442	1	72	98	415	25,766	2,842	28,609
2006	2,828	303	1,097	15,735	4,643	1,746	39	490	2	67	74	801	27,824	3,649	31,474
2007	2,355	25	527	17,993	9,037	3,046	21	920	3	145	61	685	34,817	5,268	40,086
2008	2,922	915	1,772	16,781	6,280	2,544	34	1,028	1	232	99	906	33,514	8,183	41,697
2009	2,085	228	1,209	16,398	4,994	2,118	43	822	3	137	85	889	29,010	5,724	34,735
2010	1,508	126	1,499	15,205	4,579	2,377	41	731	2	151	106	995	27,320	5,579	32,899
2011	1,666	172	1,531	12,306	4,454	1,756	31	402	3	155	51	820	23,346	5,083	28,429
2012	1,396	309	3,305	15,393	4,660	1,801	42	430	2	173	147	864	28,522	5,943	34,466
2013	1,446	910	4,853	13,399	4,580	984	24	189	1	78	88	877	27,430	4,331	31,761
2014	1,436	1,100	1,398	13,603	3,824	1,521	6	280	1	70	3	999	24,241	6,793	31,034
2015	1,732	1,611	2,028	12,390	3,470	1,089	8	293	2	48	0	930	23,600	6,455	30,055
2016	1,923	1,725	1,393	10,365	3,376	1,016	9	296	2	65	4	1,051	21,225	6,505	27,730
2017	2,250	1,965	1,555	10,994	3,123	1,371	10	430	1	52	2	1,101	22,854	7,745	30,598
2018	2,668	2,107	3,181	9,854	3,093	964	6	287	2	49	4	1,263	23,480	7,720	31,200
2019	3,180	1,589	1,855	8,982	3,787	1,016	10	354	3	52	2	875	18,527	6,289	24,815
2020	3,180	947	1,160	8,973	2,656	958	7	293	3	51	3	668	15,719	3,927	19,645
2021	3,189	606	2,129	9,425	3,474	876	9	306	1	37	1	478	17,343	3,255	20,598
2022	3,525	1,129	1,568	11,017	4,199	1,023	2	323	3	19	1	345	19,629	2,507	22,136
average (2012 - 2021)	2,240	1,287	2,286	11,338	3,604	1,160	13	316	2	68	25	911	22,294	5,896	28,190
2022*3 / average	157%	88%	69%	97%	116%	88%	17%	102%	144%	28%	4%	38%	88%	43%	79%

*1 Blue marlin and black marlin were not separated until 1993. *2 Sailfish and spearfish were not separated until 1993.

*3 2022 values are preliminary. *4 Sharks include porbeagle, blue shark, shortfin mako and other sharks.

Table 3. Stock or management unit area breakdown of Task 1 catches (t) taken by the Japanese longline fishery for 2021 and 2022. Discards are not included.

2021											
SPECIES	WES T	EAS T	NOR T	SOUT H	NE	N W	SE	SW	MEDI	ALL	TOTAL* 2
bluefin	410	2,779							0		3,189
southern bluefin					0	0	606	0			606
albacore			261	1,868							2,129
bigeye										9,425	9,425
yellowfin	1,149	2,325									3,474
swordfish			374	502							876
white marlin			5	5							9
blue marlin			204	102							306
back marlin					0	0	1	0			1
sailfish	7	30									37
spearfish	0	0									1
skipjack	0	3									4
porbeagle					0	0	0	0			0
blue shark					1,768	36	1,406	45			3,254
shortfin mako					0	0	0	0			0

2022*1											
SPECIES	WES T	EAS T	NOR T	SOUT H	NE	N W	SE	SW	MEDI	ALL	TOTAL* 2
bluefin	657	2,867							0		3,525
southern bluefin					0	0	1,129	0			1,129
albacore			321	1,247							1,568
bigeye										11,017	11,017
yellowfin	948	3,250									4,199
swordfish			484	540							1,023
white marlin			1	1							2
blue marlin			221	102							323
back marlin					2	0	1	0			3
sailfish	7	12									19
spearfish	0	0									1
skipjack	1	1									2
porbeagle					0	0	0	0			0
blue shark					2,010	31	462	4			2,506
shortfin mako					0	0	0	0			0

*1 2022 values are preliminary.

*2 "Total" does not necessarily agree with the sum of breakdowns due to rounding error.

Table 4. Amount (t) of discard for each species by the Japanese longline fishery.

Year	Bluefin	Albacore	Bigeye	Yellowfin	Blue marlin	White marlin	Spearfish	Sailfish	Swordfish	Blue shark	Shortfin mako
2017	5.26										
2018	8.52		26.12	6.18	5.49	1.53	11.75				
2019	9.47	37.29	14.75	5.33	8.36	1.04	8.38	1.45	7.49	289.87	31.30
2020	8.39	12.38	17.61	6.62	16.19	1.48	6.93	2.65	5.70	473.59	32.53
2021	0.68	4.73	19.44	9.93	9.36	0.31	4.25	0.29	7.06	296.55	27.80
2022	4.18	9.91	34.55	7.25	2.40	0.19	1.05	0.81	2.01	379.91	16.02

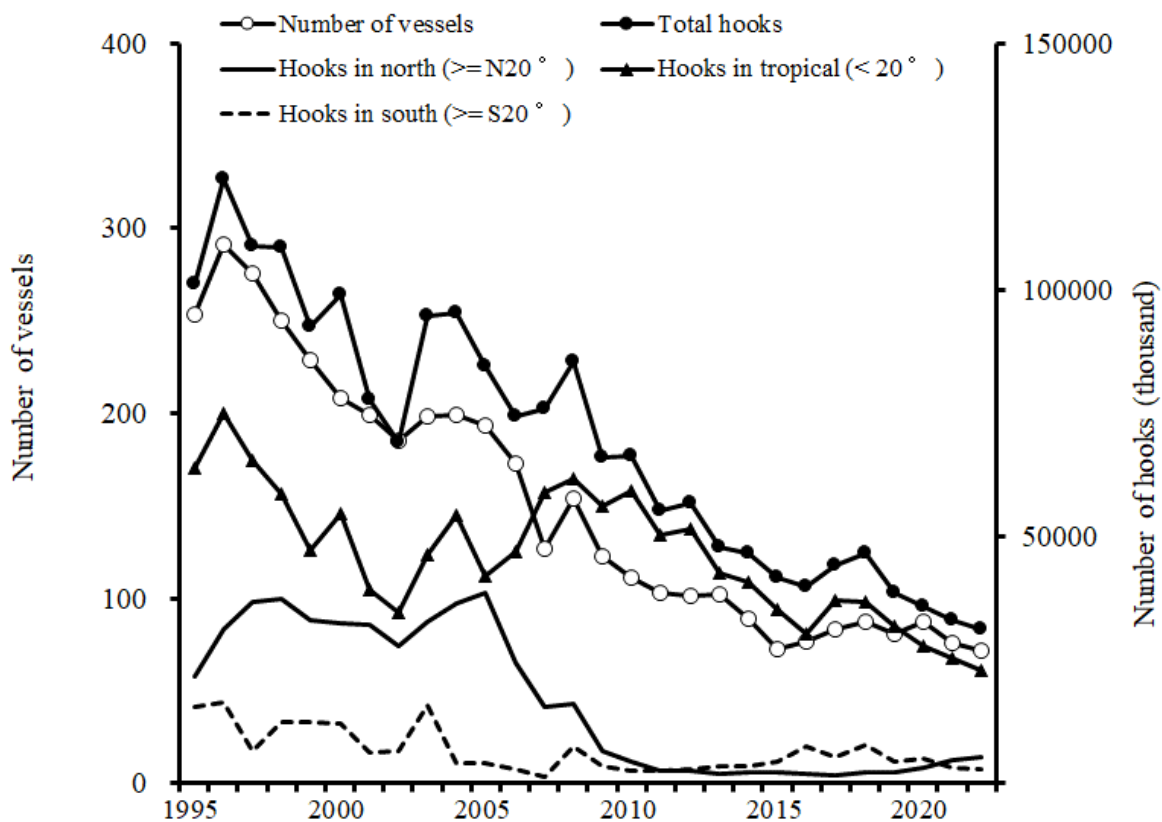


Figure 1. Trends in fishing effort (number of vessels operated and number of hooks used) exerted by the Japanese longline fishery, 1995-2022. Number of hooks are also presented by area (north ($\geq 20^{\circ}N$), tropical ($20^{\circ}N$ - equatorial - $20^{\circ}S$) and south ($\geq 20^{\circ}S$)). 2020 values are preliminary.

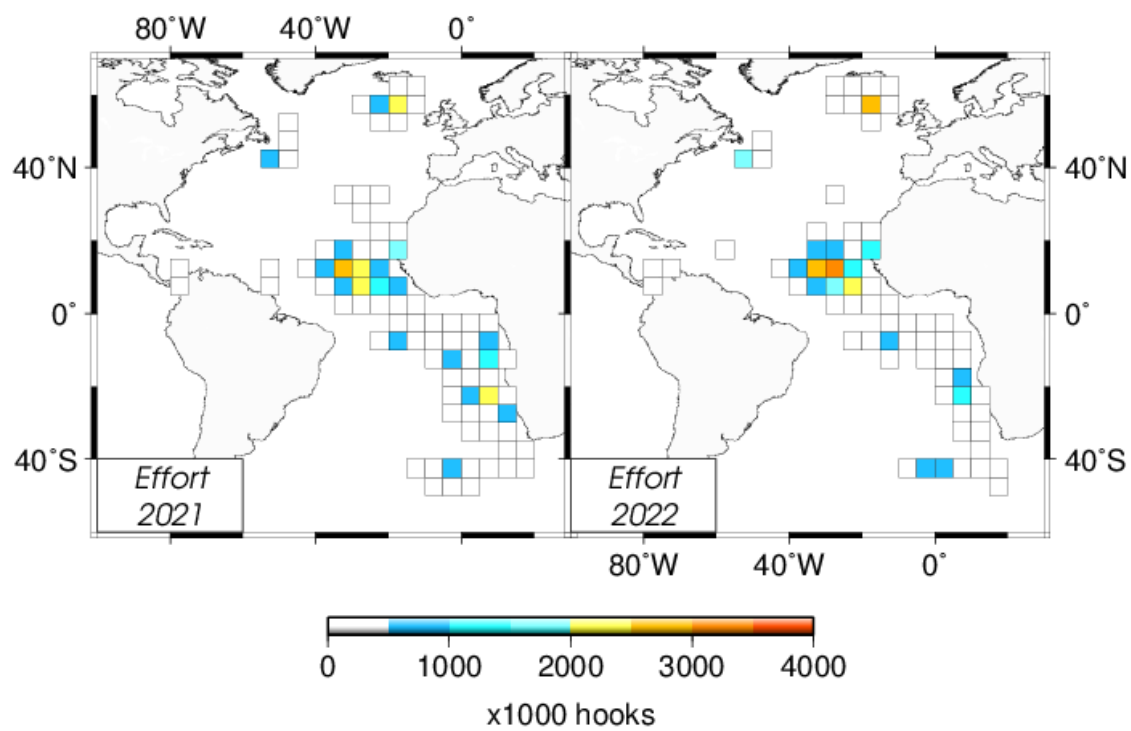


Figure 2. Geographic distribution of the Japanese longline effort (number of hooks) in the Atlantic, for 2021 (left) and 2022 (right).

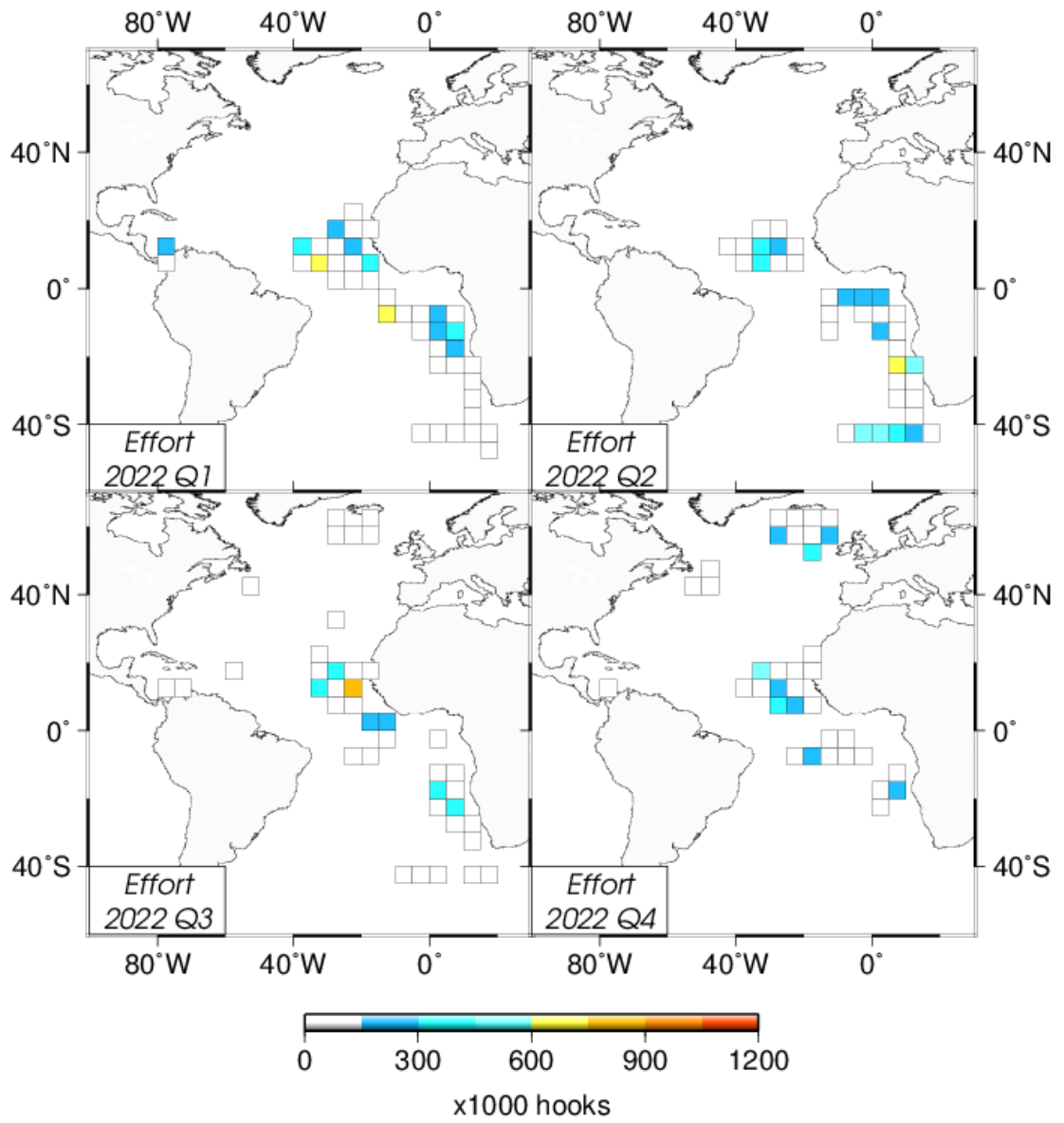


Figure 3. Quarterly distribution of the Japanese longline effort (number of hooks) in the Atlantic for 2022.

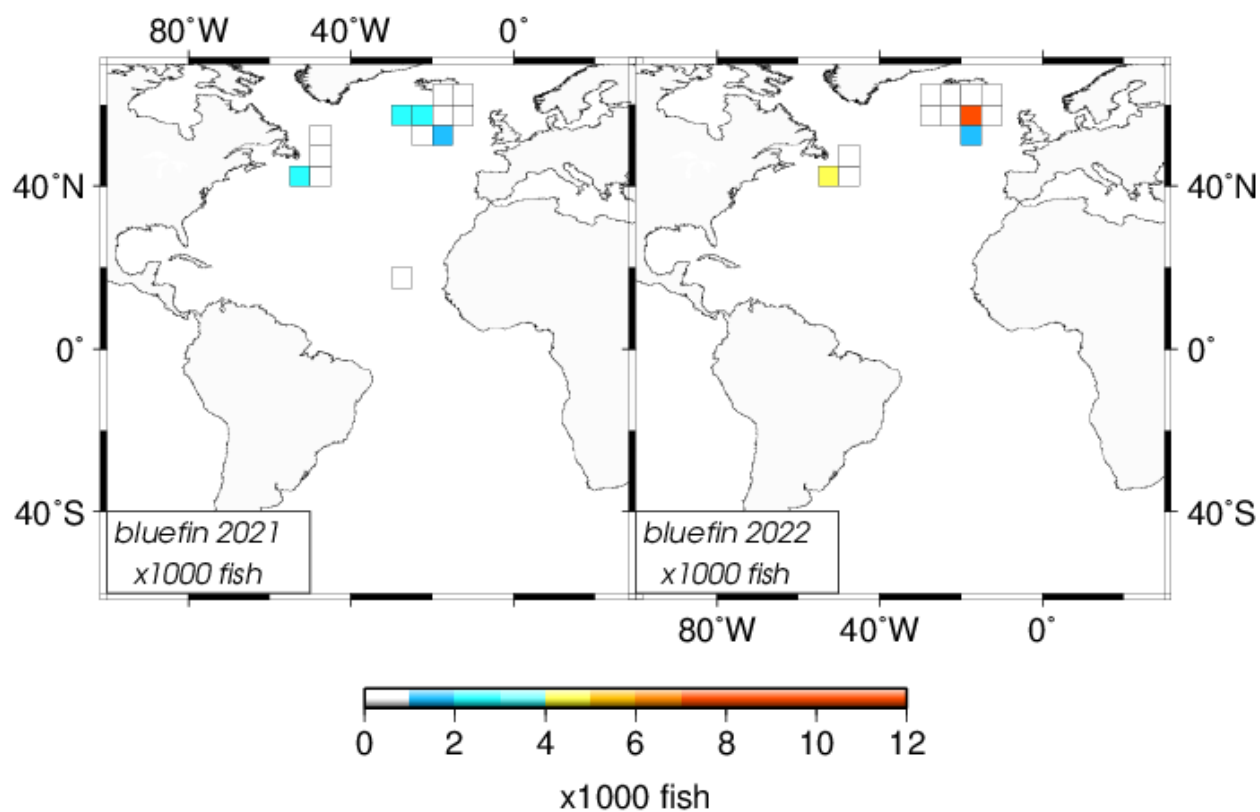


Figure 4. Geographic distribution of bluefin tuna catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2021 (left) and 2022 (right).

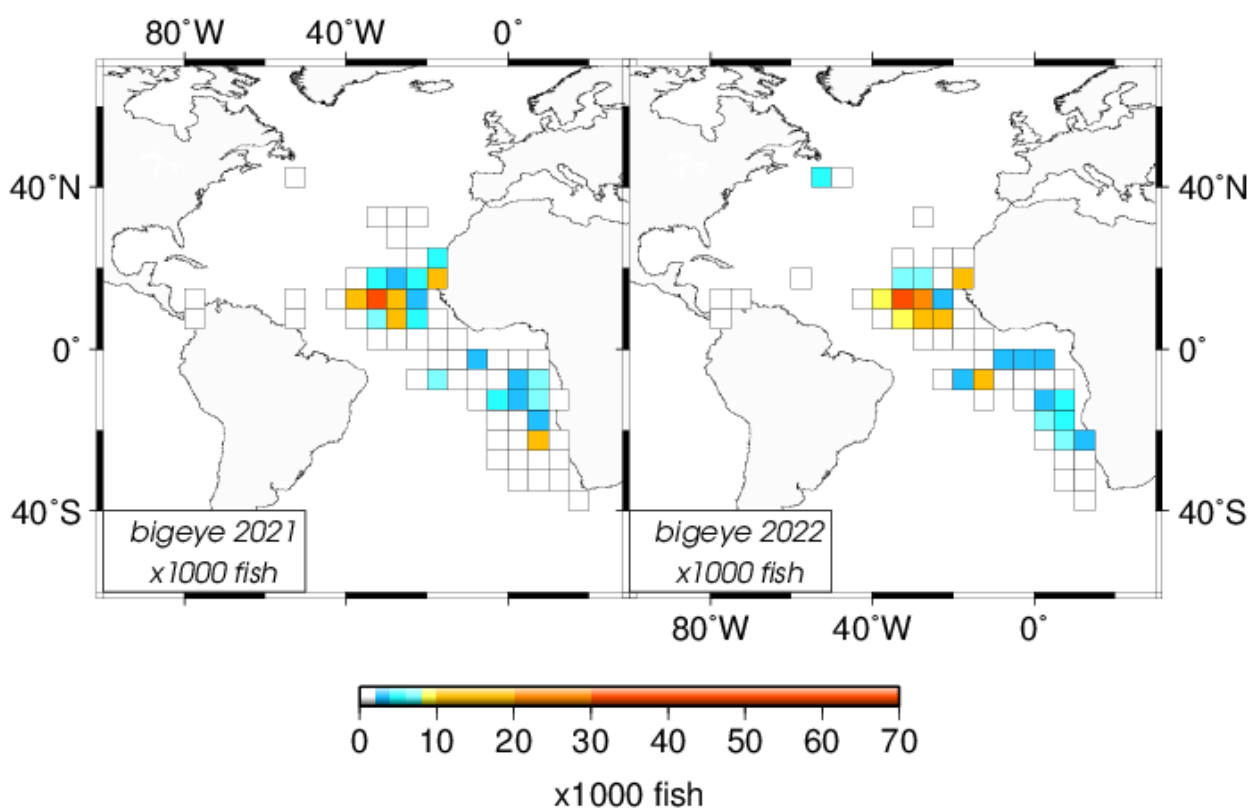


Figure 5. Geographic distribution of bigeye tuna catch in number in the Atlantic for 2021 (left) and 2022 (right).

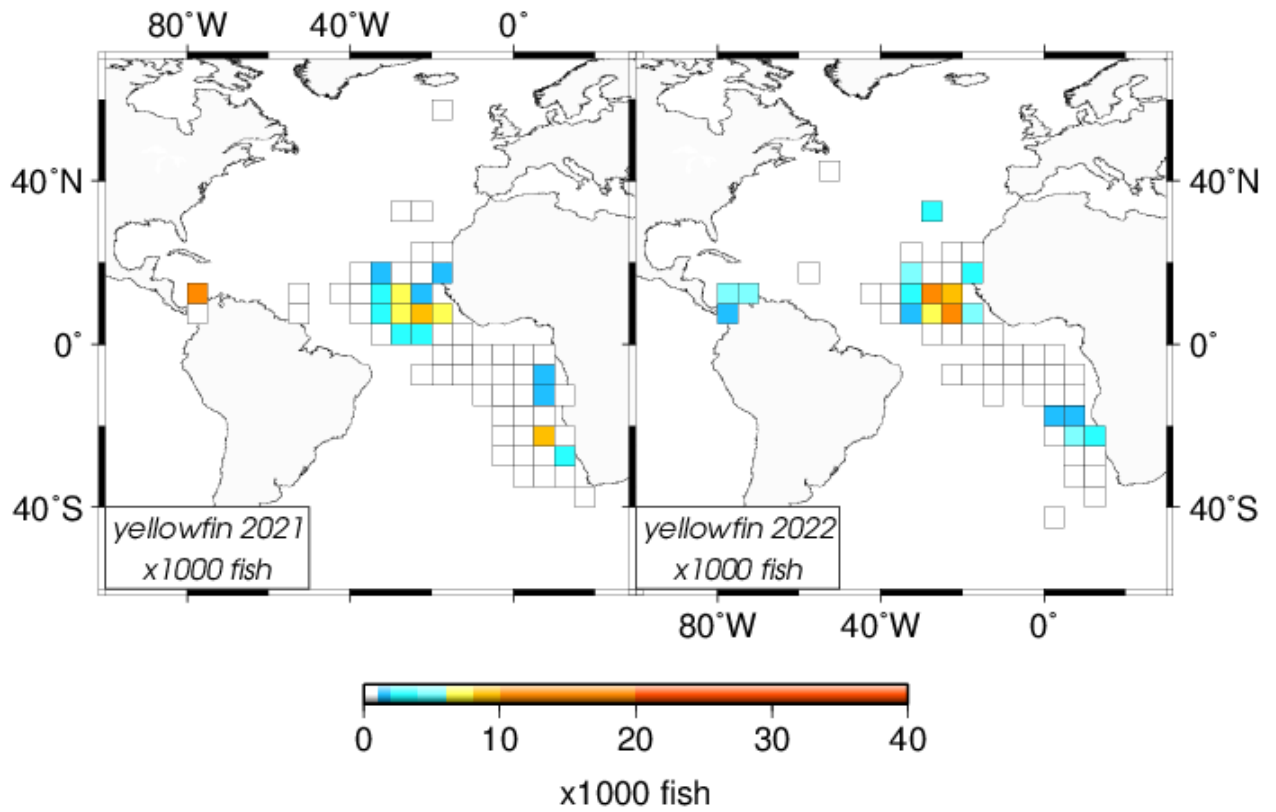


Figure 6. Geographic distribution of yellowfin tuna catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2021 (left) and 2022 (right).

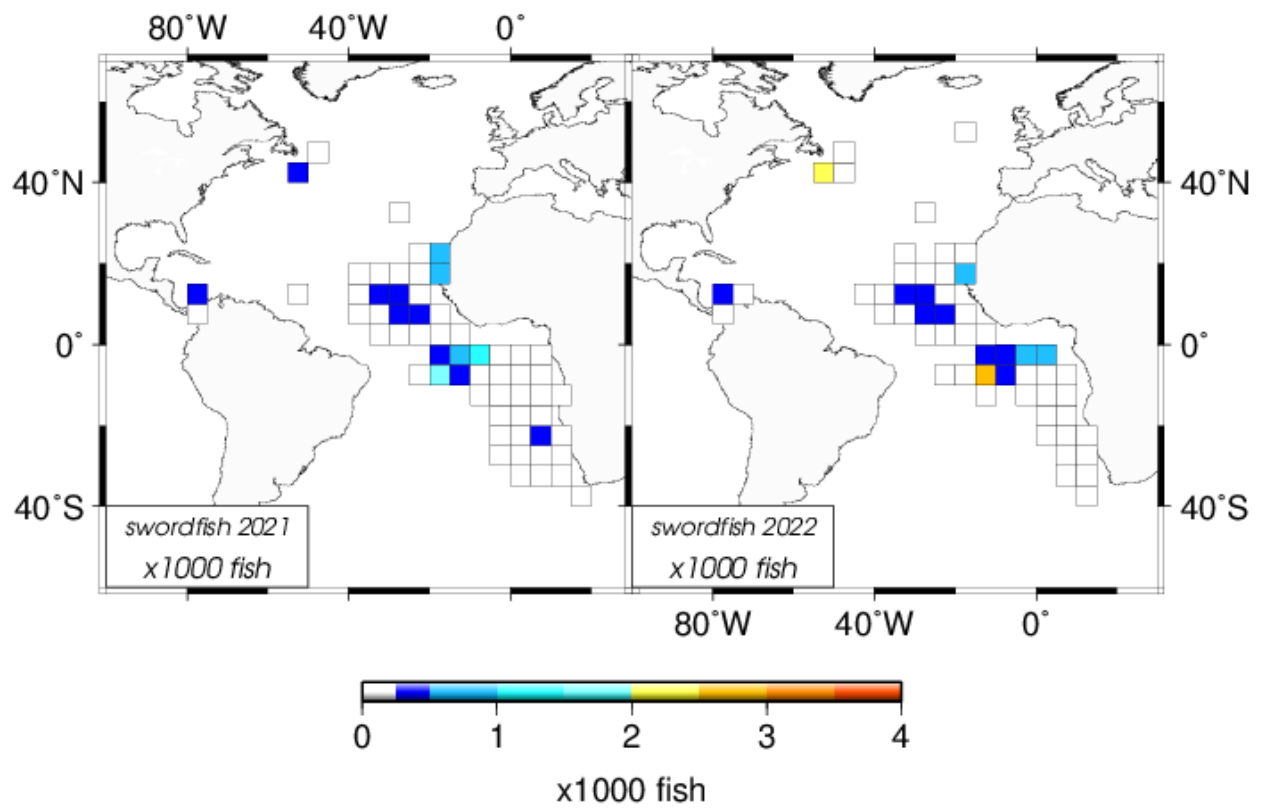


Figure 7. Geographic distribution of swordfish catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2021 (left) and 2022 (right).

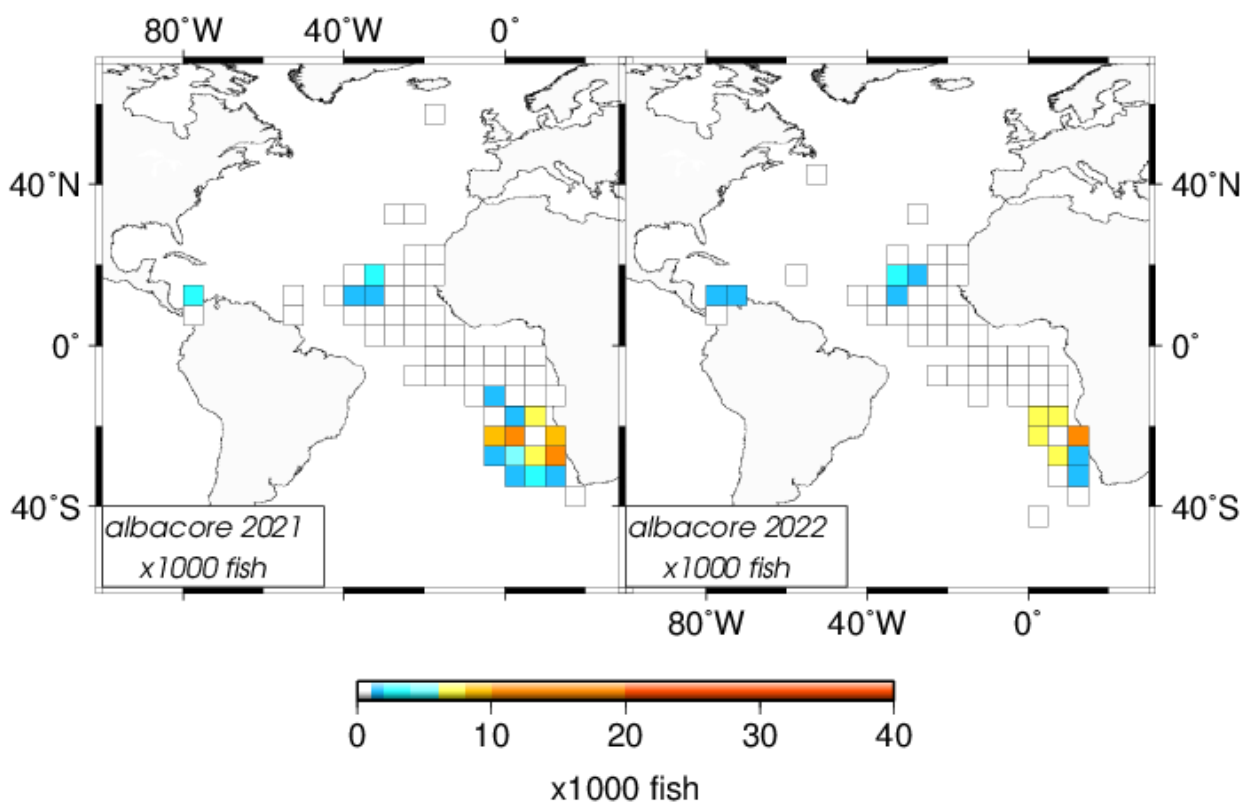


Figure 8. Geographic distribution of albacore catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2021 (left) and 2022 (right).

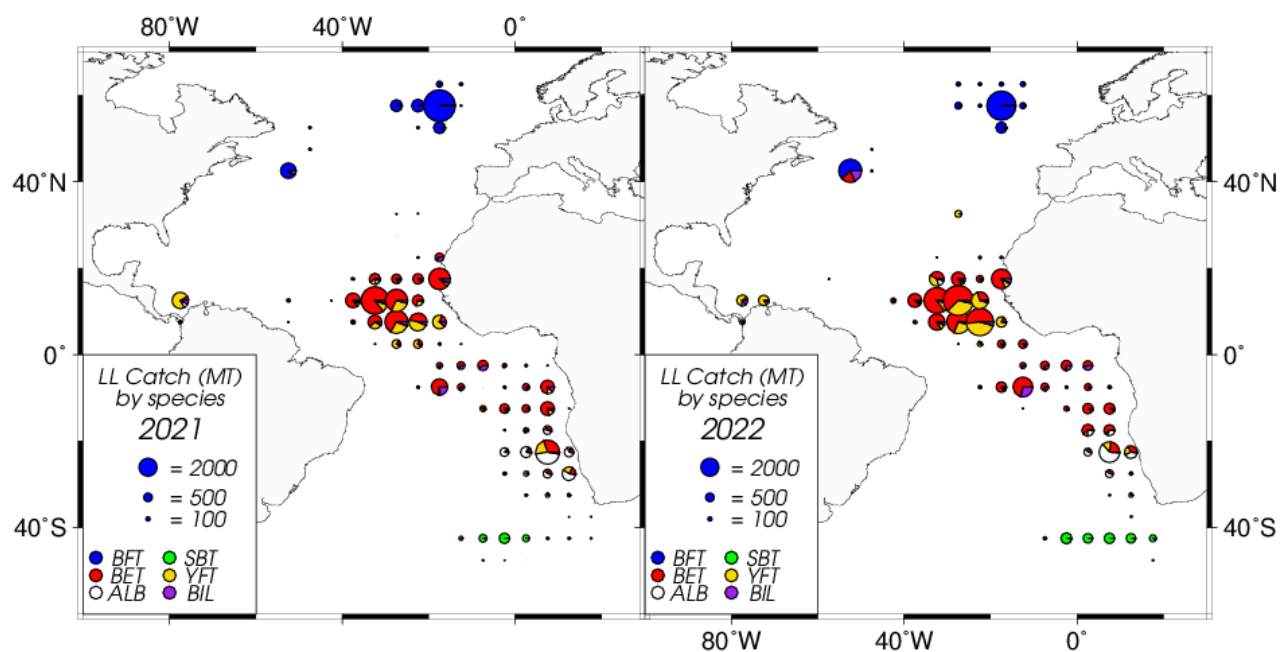


Figure 9. Species composition in the Japanese longline catch in weight for 2021 (left) and 2022 (right). Species are categorized into six groups: BFT (bluefin tuna), SBT (southern bluefin tuna), BET (bigeye tuna), YFT (yellowfin tuna), ALB (albacore) and BIL (swordfish and all billfishes).

1. Assignment of patrol vessels

Since 1976, Japan has dispatched patrol vessels to the North Atlantic and/or the Mediterranean every year for a certain period of time to monitor and inspect Japanese vessels and to 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 longline fishing vessels which land their catch at any Japanese port must report their landing plans in advance. FAJ randomly inspects landings of those 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 Recommendation. 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 catch report includes the daily activity of the vessel such as the noon position, the number and weight of the catch by species, the numbers of hooks used, sea surface temperature. The information on the catch report 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 observers 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 bycatch 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 bycatch 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 of imported tuna products, such as quantity, value and export country, , 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 were limited to 8 and 38 vessels, respectively, in the 2022 fishing year. Furthermore, FAJ requires all the longline vessels fishing for bluefin tuna to submit their fishing plan, which enables FAJ to instruct the relevant fishing vessels to shift fishing ground, if necessary. The number of longline vessels fishing for tropical tuna are managed to be consistent with Japan's catch limit for bigeye tuna in accordance with para 22 a) of Recommendation 21-01.

9. Restriction of re-flagging of vessels

The export and charter of Japanese longliners and purse seiners are strictly controlled by FAJ to avoid their uses for operations which may diminish the effectiveness of international conservation measures.

10. Legislation for the enhancement of the conservation and management of tuna stocks

A law was enacted in June 1996 with the objective of implementing measures necessary to enhance the conservation and management of tuna stocks and to develop international cooperation for the conservation and management of tuna stocks. The 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 the law is to support and reinforce ICCAT activities, and thus to ensure the appropriate tuna resource conservation and the stable tuna supply.

Since November 1999, FAJ has implemented a mandatory reporting system, based on the law, to obtain more information on possible IUU activities and 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 ICCAT Resolution 02-25 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), an international NGO, was established in December 2000 in Tokyo, Japan. The organization consists of the representatives from fishery operators, importers, distributors, processors and consumers from major tuna long line countries and areas. 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 main 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, Indonesia, China, Ecuador, Seychelles, and Vanuatu are also Members of 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 allowed by the Japanese domestic law, FAJ cannot provide that information.

ANNUAL REPORT OF KOREA¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA CORÉE
INFORME ANUAL DE COREA

SUMMARY

In 2022, Korea has only longline fishery for tunas and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, and the coverage of data reporting was 100%. 9 Korean longline vessels engaged in fishing in the Atlantic Ocean, and fishing effort (No. of days at fished) was 1,616 days, which is increased by 10% compared to 2021. Total catch was 3,067 t, which is also increased by 15% compared to 2021. The catches of Atlantic bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna and yellowfin tuna were 252 t (8%), 763 t (25%) and 481 t (16%), respectively. All Atlantic bluefin tuna were caught within 16°-28°W and 55°-60°N. Except for fishing operations targeting Atlantic and Southern bluefin tunas, most of fishing efforts were focused on the areas of 10°E-40°W and 16°N-37°S. Three observers were deployed on board the Korean tuna longline vessels, and the observer coverage in Atlantic Ocean was 16% (No. of sets) in 2022.

RÉSUMÉ

In 2022, Korea has only longline fishery for tunas and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, and the coverage of data reporting was 100%. 9 Korean longline vessels engaged in fishing in the Atlantic Ocean, and fishing effort (No. of days at fished) was 1,616 days, which is increased by 10% compared to 2021. Total catch was 3,067 t, which is also increased by 15% compared to 2021. The catches of Atlantic bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna and yellowfin tuna were 252 t (8%), 763 t (25%) and 481 t (16%), respectively. All Atlantic bluefin tuna were caught within 16°-28°W and 55°-60°N. Except for fishing operations targeting Atlantic and Southern bluefin tunas, most of fishing efforts were focused on the areas of 10°E-40°W and 16°N-37°S. Three observers were deployed on board the Korean tuna longline vessels, and the observer coverage in Atlantic Ocean was 16% (No. of sets) in 2022.

RESUMEN

In 2022, Korea has only longline fishery for tunas and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, and the coverage of data reporting was 100%. 9 Korean longline vessels engaged in fishing in the Atlantic Ocean, and fishing effort (No. of days at fished) was 1,616 days, which is increased by 10% compared to 2021. Total catch was 3,067 t, which is also increased by 15% compared to 2021. The catches of Atlantic bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna and yellowfin tuna were 252 t (8%), 763 t (25%) and 481 t (16%), respectively. All Atlantic bluefin tuna were caught within 16°-28°W and 55°-60°N. Except for fishing operations targeting Atlantic and Southern bluefin tunas, most of fishing efforts were focused on the areas of 10°E-40°W and 16°N-37°S. Three observers were deployed on board the Korean tuna longline vessels, and the observer coverage in Atlantic Ocean was 16% (No. of sets) in 2022.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1.1 Total catch

In 2022, 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 was 3,067 t, which was increased by 15% compared to the last year (2,658 t) and was higher than 2,826 t, which is the average of the last 5 years (2017-2021). The dominant species in 2022, except for Southern bluefin tuna, were bigeye tuna, accounting for 25% (763 t), and followed by yellowfin tuna (16%, 481 t) and albacore (9%, 277 t). In billfishes, 23 t of swordfish, 10 t of blue marlin and 1 t of sailfish were caught (**Table 1**).

¹Distant Water Fisheries Resources Division, National Institute of Fisheries Science

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, porbeagle shark and other sharks were presented in **Table 3**. There was no retained sharks caught by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean in 2022. The number of discards and releases of sharks were increased in 2022. Most of sharks were discarded in southern area to catch Southern bluefin tuna. The proportion of discards of blue shark, porbeagle shark and other sharks in southern area was over 72%, 100%, and 100%, respectively.

The catch distributions of major species by Korean tuna longline fishery in 2021 and 2022 were shown in **Figure 1** (total), **Figure 2** (Atlantic bluefin tuna), **Figure 3** (bigeye tuna), **Figure 4** (yellowfin tuna), **Figure 5** (albacore tuna), **Figure 6** (swordfish) and **Figure 7** (blue marlin), respectively. Since the catch of white marlin was too small, the catch distribution of this species was excluded. All Atlantic bluefin tuna were caught 16°-28°W and 55°-60°N.

1.2 Fishing effort

There were 9 Korean longline vessels operated in the Atlantic Ocean in 2022. The number of days fished and hooks in 2022 were 1,616 and 4,573 thousand hooks, respectively, and both of them were increased by about 10% and 8% compared to 2021, respectively (**Table 4**).

The distribution of fishing effort by the Korean longline fishery in 2021 and 2022 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 and third quarter (Q2, Q3), and Atlantic bluefin tuna in the fourth quarter (Q4) (**Figure 9**).

1.3 Nominal CPUE

Figure 10 shows the distribution of nominal CPUE of Korean longline fishery in 2021 and 2022. It showed relatively higher CPUE in the areas of north targeting for Atlantic bluefin tuna and within 10°E-40°W and 16°N-37°S for mainly tropical tunas, such as bigeye and yellowfin tunas.

1.4 Size frequency data

The length frequency of bigeye tuna ranged from 60 cm to 190 cm (mean FL 125.3 cm), Atlantic bluefin tuna ranged from 175 cm to 260 cm (mean FL 208.3 cm) and yellowfin tuna ranged from 70 cm to 190 cm (mean FL 138.3 cm), respectively (**Figure 11**).

1.5 Bycatches

In 2022, the incidental bycatch of seabirds was not observed. One individual of sea turtle was caught incidentally, and the turtle was promptly released alive (**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 of distant water fisheries to report catch information to the National Institute of Fisheries Science (NIFS) in real time through the electronic reporting (ER) system. It includes data collection and reporting requirements recently adopted by the all t-RFMOs regarding information on ecologically important species (sharks, seabirds, sea turtles, marine mammals, etc.) and discard/release by species. The data coverage in 2022 was 100%.

2.2 GBYP tagging activity

There was no tagging campaign on the Korean longline vessels in 2022 (**Table 6**).

2.3 Observer program

Three observers were deployed on board the Korean tuna longline vessels, and the observer coverage in Atlantic Ocean was 16% (No. of sets) in 2022.

Under the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna fishing, Inspection and Capacity Management Plan of Korea, One observer was deployed on board, and the observer coverage for Eastern bluefin tuna was 32% (No of sets) in 2022.

Six observers were deployed on board the Korean tuna longline vessels, and the observer coverage in the Atlantic Ocean was 22% (No. of sets) in 2018.

2.4 Improving data collection for sharks and other species

NIFS provides regular training program for captains who are scheduled to start fishing trip. Through the program, NIFS offers information of the newest conservation and management measures, identification of ecologically important species, guideline for safe releasing for ecologically important species. They are strongly encouraged to report better accurate and detailed data of not only main target species but also other bycatch species with discard and release information and size data. All those data are submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat as part of Task 1 and 2 on an annual basis.

2.5 Results of scientific programs for billfishes

Since Korea has no fishing vessels targeting for billfishes, no scientific program related to billfishes was conducted in 2022.

2.6 Research for bycatch mitigation and discards reduction

Through the regular training programs for captains and observers, NIFS encourages them to thoroughly implement bycatch mitigation measures and delivers detailed information on relevant conservation measures. Also, NIFS provides how to safely release bycatch species including marine mammals to be easily taken actions onboard. The contents of those parts be updated according to the newest relative conservation measures from all t-RFMOs in a regular manner.

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

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2023-09-15		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2023-07-18	2023-07-18 for BFT; 2023-07-20 for TRO.	2023-07-20
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2023-07-28		
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2023-07-28		
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2023-07-28		
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes	2023-07-28		
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes		Not applicable/ There were no tagging surveys in 2022.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		Not applicable/ There were no tagging surveys and no information related to tag recovery in 2022.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		Not applicable/ There were no tagging surveys in 2022.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	Yes	2023-07-28		

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes	2023-07-28		
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		Not applicable/ There was no Korean fishing vessel on pelagic Sargassum in 2022.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	No		Not applicable/ There was no Korean fishing vessel in the Mediterranean.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		Not applicable/ Korea has no procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras or alternative methodology.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S:BFT02	Yes		Not applicable/ There were no size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes	2023-07-28		
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on W-BFT	No		Not applicable/ There was no Korean fishing vessel for W-BFT.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes		Not applicable/ Korea has no information of updated abundance indices and other fishery indicators.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes		Not applicable/ There were no information resulting from GBYP in 2022.	
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	Yes		Not applicable/ There were no scientific activities in 2022.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		Not applicable/ There were no FAD activities in 2022. Korea has only longline fishing vessels.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	No		Not applicable/ There were no FAD activities in 2022. Korea has only longline fishing vessels.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		Not applicable/ Korea has no support vessels.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes	2023-04-28		
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes		Not applicable/ There was no information on EMS in 2022.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No		Not applicable/ There was no port sampling program.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		Not applicable/ There were no FAD activities in 2022. Korea has only longline fishing vessels.	
S:ALB01	Age at maturity	No		Not applicable/ There were no Korean fishing vessels in Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB02	Habitat	No		Not applicable/ There were no Korean fishing vessels in Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	No		Not applicable/ There were no Korean fishing vessels in Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series	No		Not applicable/ There were no Korean fishing vessels in Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	No		Not applicable/ There were no Korean fishing vessels in Mediterranean albacore.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes	2023-09-15	Korea collected all information related to dead and live discards of marlins/ roundscale spearfish through electronic reporting system with 100% coverage. So it is not needed to estimate their total amount.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No		Not applicable/ There were no Korea's artisanal or small-scale fishing vessels.	
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No		Not applicable/ There were no results of trials on EMS for BIL.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes	2023-09-15	Section 2 (2.1, 2.4) in Annual Report (scientific).	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes	2023-09-15	There were no results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako in 2022.	
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	Yes	2023-09-15	Section 1 (1.1 and Table 3) in Annual Report (scientific).	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	Yes	2023-07-28		
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	No		Not applicable/ There was no catch of southern Atlantic stock shortfin mako.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No		Not applicable/ There were no artisanal/small-scale fisheries catching southern Atlantic stock shortfin mako.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes	2023-09-15	Korea has identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles for captain's education and scientific observer survey.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes	2023-07-28		
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Yes	2023-07-28		
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		Not applicable/ There were no Korea's artisanal fishing vessels.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes	2023-09-15		

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)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2023-09-15		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2023-09-15		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2023-08-11		
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		This CPC is not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		This CPC is not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Yes	2023-09-14		
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	Yes	2023-09-14		
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	Yes		There was no Korea flagged carrier vessels carried out transshipment at-sea in 2022.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes	2022-12-12		
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes	2023-01-31		
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes	2022-09-13		2022-09-13
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes	2022-09-13		2022-09-13
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes	2022-09-13		2022-09-13
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes	2022-09-13		2022-09-13
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		There were no cases of denial of entry or denial of use of port.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes	2022-12-21	We submitted port inspection report on 21 December 2022, 9 March, 17 May, and 26 June in 2023.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		No apparent infringement has been found.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		No apparent infringement has been found.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		Not applicable. Korea does not have bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		Not applicable because Korea has no Access agreements.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		Not applicable because Korea has no Access agreements.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes	2023-06-02		
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		We will submit relevant report, if there`s anything to report, in advance of the Annual Meeting.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No		Not applicable because Korea doesn`t have any sport or recreational fisheries.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	No		This CPC has no information to report on alleged IUU activities	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		Not applicable because there were no IUU allegations related to Korean vessels.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes	2023-09-14		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No		This CPC has no information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No		This CPC has not received any allegations of non-compliance of ICCAT measures.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		This CPC has not made any sightings of vessels fishing in contravention of ICCAT conservation and management measures.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		Not applicable because there were no vessel sightings.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	No		Not applicable because Korea does not participate in the bluefin tuna trap or farming activities.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No		Not applicable because Korea does not participate in the program currently.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No		Not applicable because Korea does not participate in the program currently.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		Not applicable because Korea didn't/doesn't have any vessels on IUU vessel list.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes		We will submit it by the end of October.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		There were no reported observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		Longline is the only gear that Korea operates in the ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		Longline is the only gear that Korea operates in the ICCAT Convention area.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	No		Not applicable because Korea has not designated points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting yet.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		This CPC does not have supply declarations.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	No		No actions were taken as there were no nationals involved in any IUU activities in the ICCAT Convention area.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		This CPC does not authorise any trap fishery for bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Yes	2023-02-15		
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	No		There has been no change since the last submission of the fishing, inspection and capacity plan.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	No		Not applicable. No request for these documents has been made for the current year.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2022	Yes	2023-07-18		
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes	2023-07-11		
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No		Korea does not have vessels engaged in BFT-E related activities, other than catching vessels.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	No		Not applicable because Korea does not have any JFO.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		Yes.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		Not applicable because Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		Not applicable because Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Not applicable because Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Not applicable because Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Yes	2023-02-15		
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes	2023-02-15		
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes	2022-10-11	Reports were sent 4 times in 2022 (Oct 11, Oct 24, Nov 11, Nov 18).	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		Korea does not operate any BFT-W fishery.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes	2022-11-18	While the quota has not been fully utilized, fishing operations for BFT-E ended on November 11, 2022.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No		Korea does not operate any BFT-W fishery or have an opportunity to take any BFT-W as a bycatch.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes	2023-09-14		
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes	2023-01-10	10 Jan / 8 May.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No		There has been no change since the last submission of this form by this CPC.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No		Korea has not changed its BCD legislation in place but implemented eBCD since 2016.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		There has been no change since the last submission of this form by this CPC.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	No		Korea has no information to report regarding such vessels.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes		The data have been entered directly through the system.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		Korea is not involved in the REM pilot project.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes	2023-06-02		
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes	2023-07-20		
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No		Korea has not received reports of IUU activity by its vessels nor has any additional information to report.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2023-03-29	29 Mar / 11 Sep	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2023-01-10	10 Jan 2023 / 8 May 2023	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes	2023-04-24	24 April / 17 Jul	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	No		Not applicable because Korea does not have purse seine fisheries.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	Yes	2023-01-31		
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes	2023-01-13	3 Jan / 18 Feb / 22 Mar / 24 Apr / 18 May / 26 Jun / 17 Jul / 31 Aug	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		Not applicable because Korea did not reach 80% of its catch limit.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		Korea did not fully utilize its catch limit.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	No		Not applicable because all Korean vessels on ICCAT record of vessels are authorized to fish for tropical tunas.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	No		M:TRO17 is not applicable to Korea.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2023-03-29	29 Mar / 11 Sep.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2023-01-10	10 Jan / 8 May.	2023-05-08
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	No		Not applicable because Korea does not have vessels targetting MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No		Not applicable because Korea does not have sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		Not applicable because Korea didn't/doesn't have any fishing vessels in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		Not applicable because Korea didn't/doesn't have any fishing vessels in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes	2023-09-14		
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No		Korea doesn't have any fishing vessels in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	No		Not applicable because Korea didn't/doesn't have any fishing vessels in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		Korea does not have any tagging programme for SWO.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		Not applicable because Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Not applicable because Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Yes	2023-03-06	In 2023, Korea operates 9 vessels for North Atlantic swordfish and loneline is the only gear type.	2023-06-02
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Yes	2023-03-06	In 2023, Korea operates 9 vessels for South Atlantic swordfish and loneline is the only gear type.	2023-06-02
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	No		Not applicable because all active Korean longline vessels in ICCAT area are authorized to fish for N. SWO.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	No		Not applicable because all active Korean longline vessels in ICCAT area are authorized to fish for S. SWO.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		Korea does not operate any fishery for SWO-MED.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		Not applicable because Korea didn't/doesn't have any fishing vessels in the Mediterranean.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes	2023-03-06	In 2023, Korea operates 9 vessels for North Atlantic albacore and loneline is the only gear type.	2023-06-02
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes	2023-03-06	In 2023, Korea operates 9 vessels for South Atlantic albacore and loneline is the only gear type.	2023-06-02
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	No		Not applicable because all active Korean longline vessels in ICCAT area are authorized to fish for N. ALB.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	No		Not applicable because all active Korean longline vessels in ICCAT area are authorized to fish for S. ALB.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	No		Not applicable because Korea does not have sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes	2022-09-15		
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		This CPC makes no claim for exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF.	
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No		Not applicable because Korea didn't conduct any trials on electronic monitoring for billfish.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2022-09-15		
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	No		Korea does not have any landing of North and South Atlantic shortfin mako.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, as amended by Rec. 13-11/ Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes	2023-09-15		
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes	2023-09-14		
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes	2023-09-15	Included in the Annual Reports Part 1 (Scientific).	
MISCELL- ANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		Korea hasn't implemented any pilot electronic statistical document systems.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	No		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 by RFMOs.

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

None.

Table 1. Species-specific catches by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2013-2022.

<i>Year</i>												unit: t
	<i>BFT</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>ALB</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>SWO</i>	<i>BUM</i>	<i>WHM</i>	<i>SAI</i>	<i>SBF</i>	<i>OTH</i>	<i>Total</i>
2013	0	1,151	212	218	0	123	24	0	7	454	510	2,699
2014	80	1,039	116	66	0	91	10	<1	10	658	376	2,446
2015	0	675	47	8	<1	6	3	0	2	789	308	1,838
2016	162	562	368	61	1	26	26	0	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	0	10	314	249	2,283
2021	242	674	373	246	1	19	12	0	5	1,035	50	2,658
2022	252	763	481	277	1	23	10	0	1	1,033	225	3,067

* BFT: Bluefin tuna, BET: Bigeye tuna, YFT: Yellowfin tuna, ALB: Albacore tuna, SKJ: Skipjack tuna, SWO: Swordfish, BUM: Blue marlin, WHM: White marlin, SAI: Sailfish, SBF: Southern bluefin tuna, OTH: Other tunas, billfishes, sharks and fishes (not identified)

Table 2. Catches and discards of ICCAT quota allocated species of the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2018-2022.

<i>Year</i>	unit: R (t), A and D (no. of individuals)											
	<i>BFT</i>			<i>BET</i>			<i>ALB-N</i>			<i>ALB-S</i>		
	<i>R</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>D</i>
2018	208	3	0	623	0	0	27	0	0	167	0	0
2019	232	3	0	540	0	0	48	0	0	170	0	0
2020	247	0	0	587	0	0	116	0	0	131	0	0
2021	242	0	0	647	25	0	115	0	0	131	0	0
2022	252	0	0	763	16	0	124	0	0	153	36	0

<i>Year</i>												
	<i>SWO-N</i>			<i>SWO-S</i>			<i>BUM</i>			<i>WHM</i>		
	<i>R</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>D</i>
2018	9	0	0	18	0	0	25	0	0	<1	0	0
2019	9	0	0	9	0	0	13	0	0	<1	0	0
2020	14	0	0	15	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0
2021	13	0	0	6	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0
2022	17	0	0	6	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0

* R : retained catch, A : release (alive), D : discard (dead)

** ALB-N: Northern albacore, ALB-S: Southern albacore, SWO-N: Northern swordfish, SWO-S: Southern swordfish

Table 3. Catches and discards of key shark species by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2017- 2022.
unit: R (t), A and D (no. of individuals)

Year	BSH			SMA			POR			OTH		
	R	A	D	R	A	D	R	A	D	R	A	D
2017	190	2,310	4,931	11	21	7	0	0	1	13	44	0
2018	284	363	7,760	13	0	0	4	0	45	12	0	0
2019	269	1,323	4,919	5	0	147	0	44	0	0	0	0
2020	103	543	2,423	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2021	23	41	2,530	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2022	0	2,758	14,752	0	0	8	0	0	326	0	0	157

* R : retained catch, A : release (alive), D : discard (dead)

** BSH: Blue shark, SMA: Shortfin mako shark, POR: Porbeagle shark, OTH: Thresher sharks and other sharks (not identified)

Table 4. Annual fishing efforts of Korean tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2013-2022.

Year	No. of vessels	No. of days fished	No. of hooks (x1,000)
2013	17	1,973	5,454
2014	12	1,536	4,437
2015	9	1,004	3,168
2016	11	1,731	5,602
2017	12	1,751	5,439
2018	11	1,892	5,766
2019	11	1,641	4,996
2020	10	1,238	3,729
2021	9	1,467	4,255
2022	9	1,616	4,573

Table 5. Information on incidental bycatch of seabirds and sea turtles by Korean tuna longline fishery, 2022.

Species	No. of individuals	Wing length (cm)
Sea turtles nei	1 (alive)	Not measured

Table 6. Information of tagging activities related to ICCAT GBYP program conducted by Korean scientific observer program, 2022.

Species	Tagging 1		Tagging 2		Release Information			
	Code	Type	Code	Type	Date	Lat	Long	Length (cm)

* No tagging activities conducted in 2022.

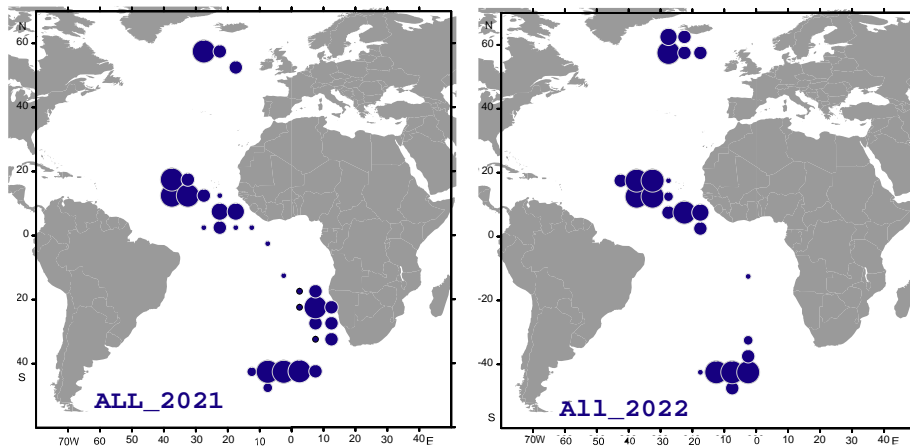


Figure 1. Geographic distribution of total catch by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2021 (left) and 2022 (right).

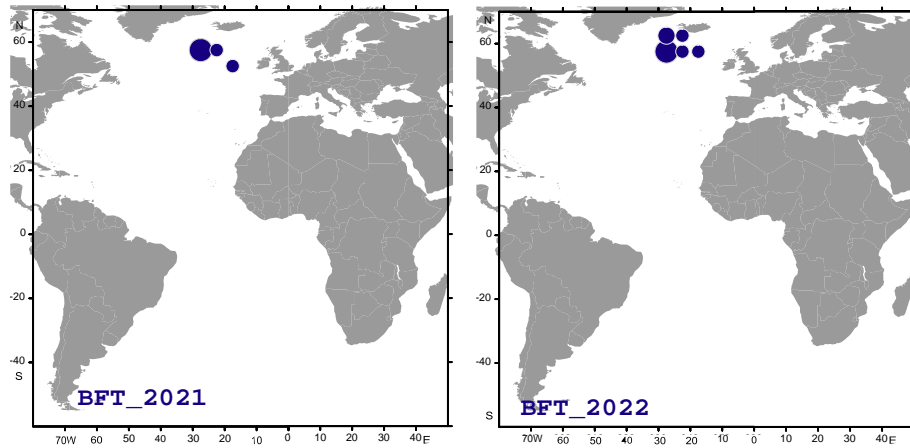


Figure 2. Geographic distribution of Atlantic bluefin tuna catch by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2021 (left) and 2022 (right).

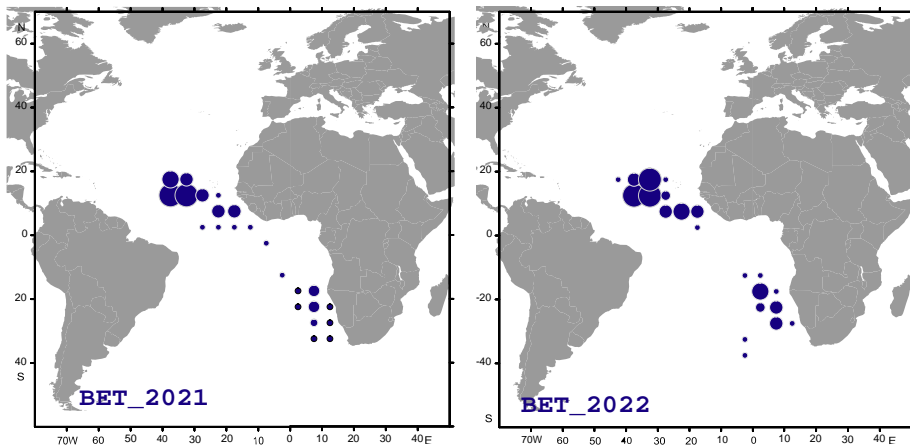


Figure 3. Geographic distribution of bigeye tuna catch by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2021 (left) and 2022 (right).

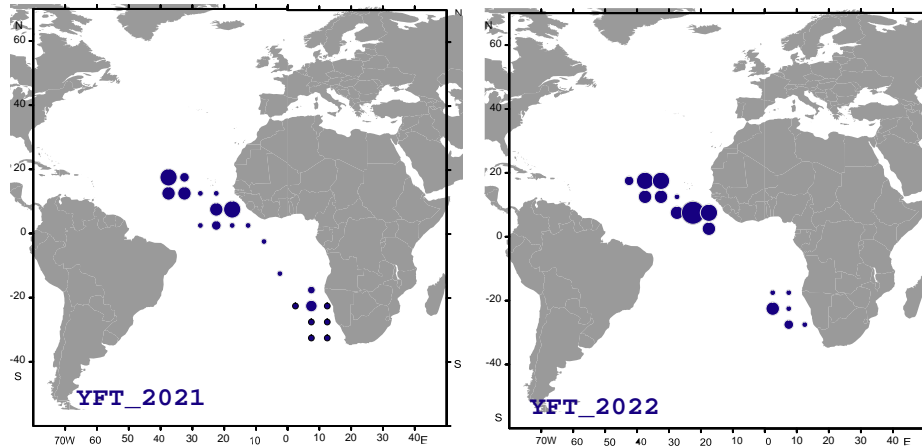


Figure 4. Geographic distribution of yellowfin tuna catch by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2020 (left) and 2022 (right).

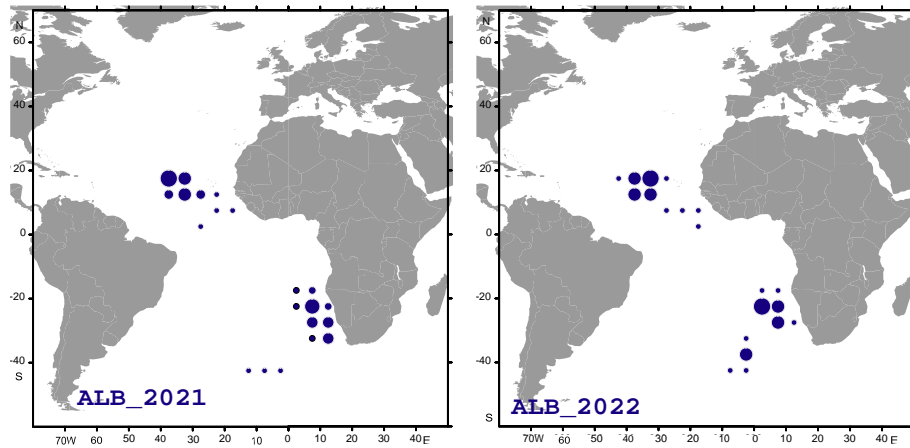


Figure 5. Geographic distribution of albacore tuna catch by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2020 (left) and 2022 (right).

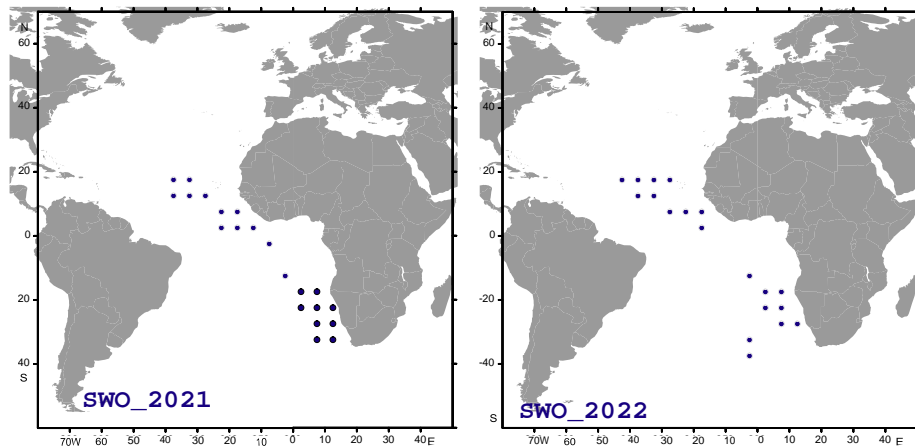


Figure 6. Geographic distribution of swordfish catch by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2020 (left) and 2022 (right).

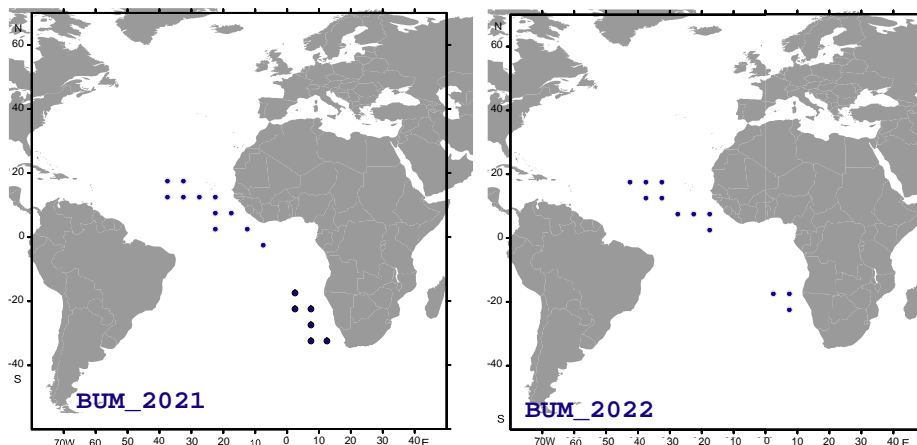


Figure 7. Geographic distribution of blue marlin catch by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2021 (left) and 2022 (right).

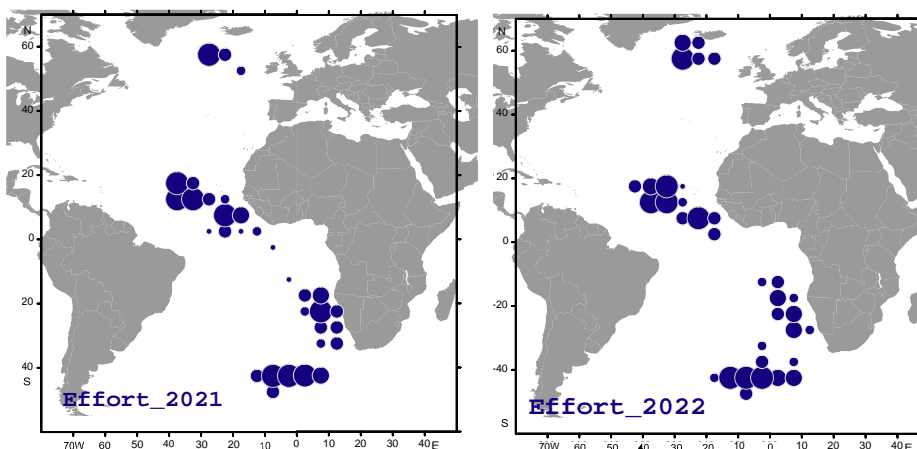


Figure 8. Geographic distribution of fishing effort (No. of hooks) by Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2021 (left) and 2022 (right).

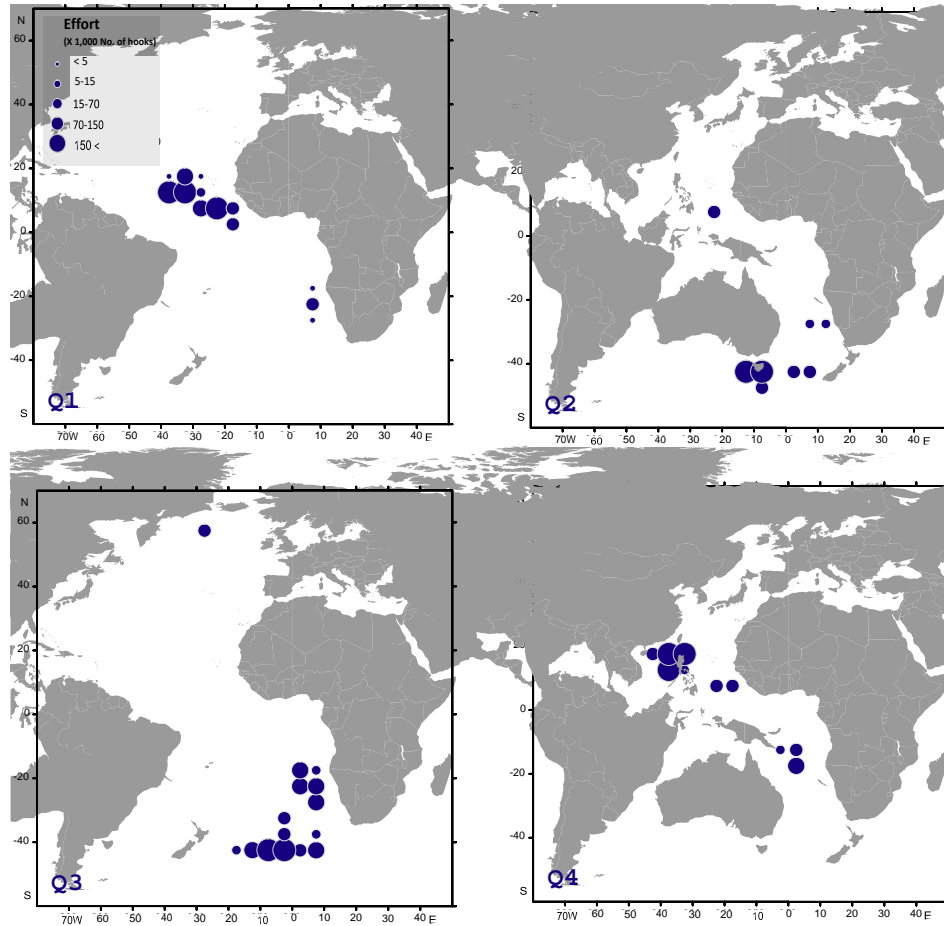


Figure 9. Quarterly distributions of fishing effort (No. of hooks) by Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean for 2022.

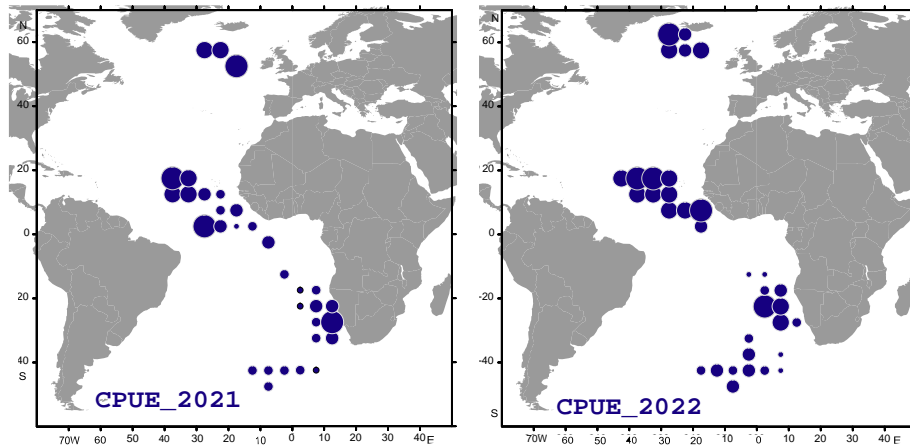


Figure 10. Geographic distribution of the Korean longline nominal CPUE (catch/No. of hooks) in the Atlantic Ocean, 2021 (left) and 2022 (right).

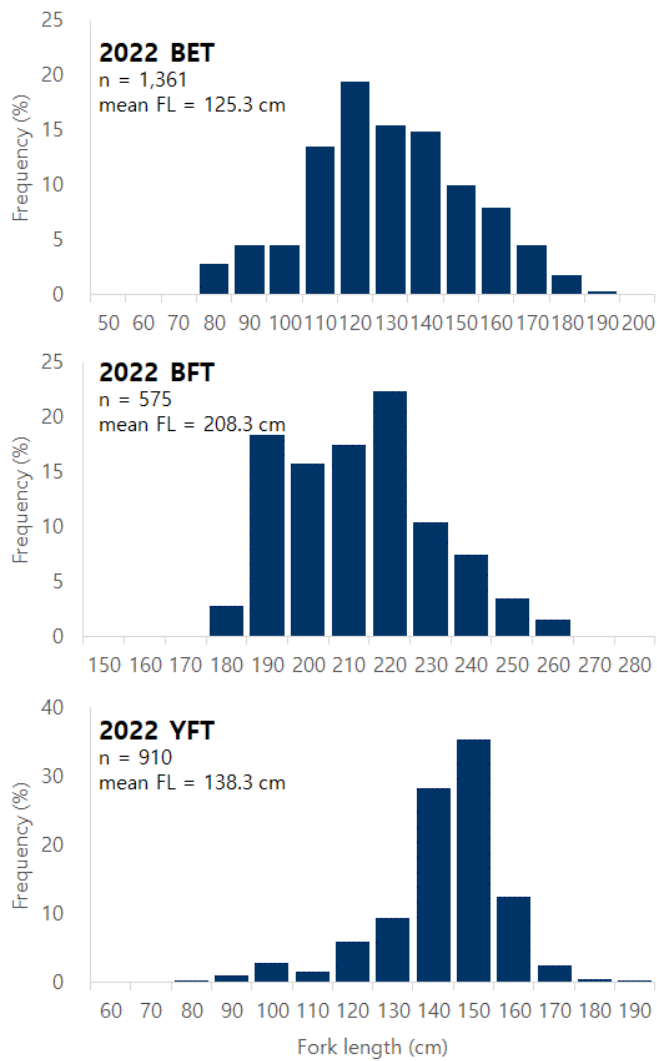


Figure 11. Length frequency of major species of tunas caught by the Korean tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2022.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF LIBERIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU LIBÉRIE
INFORME ANUAL DE LIBERIA**

SUMMARY

This report covers the period of one year (from January 1 to December 31, 2022) and is divided into two parts; namely, Part I (Information on Fisheries, Research and Statistics) and Part II (General Management Information) reported using the IOMS. Nominal catches were reported for the period under review to ICCAT on July 18, 2023. 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 1 to December 31, 2022) and is divided into two parts; namely, Part I (Information on Fisheries, Research and Statistics) and Part II (General Management Information) reported using the IOMS. Nominal catches were reported for the period under review to ICCAT on July 18, 2023. 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 1 to December 31, 2022) and is divided into two parts; namely, Part I (Information on Fisheries, Research and Statistics) and Part II (General Management Information) reported using the IOMS. Nominal catches were reported for the period under review to ICCAT on July 18, 2023. 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 is caught by set bottom gillnets, hook and line and are landed locally. These artisanal boats commonly called “fanti canoes” range in size of 20-40 meters long with outboard motors of 9-40 horsepower.

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) collects 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.

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

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2023-09-22		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2023-07-18		
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2023-07-18		
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2023-07-18		
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2023-07-18		
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes	2023-07-18		
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No		Liberia did not have any scientific tagging surveys.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		Liberia did not release or recover any tag.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		No electronic tagging program is in place in Liberia.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	Yes	2023-07-18		
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes	2023-09-18		
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		No data on pelagic sargassum was collected for the reporting period.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	No		Liberia does not have any flag vessels authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		Liberia does not have BFT fishery.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		Liberia does not have BFT fishery.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		Liberia does not have BFT fishery.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on W-BFT	No		Liberia does not have BFT fishery.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		Liberia does not have BFT fishery.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		Liberia does not have BFT fishery.	
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	No		Liberia does not have BFT fishery.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		Liberia does not have any flag vessels. However, the use of Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs), including deployment and retrieval, while in the Liberian fisheries waters may be conducted, as long as the required written regulatory permission of the Director General is obtained on an annual basis in accordance with the 2019 Fisheries and Aquaculture Management and Development Law. This permission is dependent on the requirement that the Company submits annual reports on the number of FADs deployed and the number 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.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	No		Refer to the answer in TR002.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		Liberia does not have support vessels.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No		Liberia does not have flag vessels.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		No EMS was carried out.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No		Liberia does not have vessels and port infrastructure for landing of tuna vessels.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		Liberia has not operated FAD fishery before.	
S:ALB01	Age at maturity	No		Liberia did not collect said information.	
S:ALB02	Habitat	No		No habitat information was collected.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	No		Liberia has no longline fisheries.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series	No		Liberia has no specific fleet targeting this species.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	No		No data was collected by Liberia.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	No		Liberia has fisheries enumerators deployed on landing sites along the nine coastal counties of Liberia. The data is collected using the Open Data Kits (ODK) and put in the Open ArtFish database for extrapolation.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes		Information on Liberia small-scale fisheries was previously sent to ICCAT.	
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No		Liberia did not conduct trials on electronic monitoring of BIL.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No		Liberia has not developed said plan yet. However, Liberia does not have vessels targeting sharks.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No		No research was conducted during the reporting period.	
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	No		No information was collected.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	No		Liberia does not have flag vessels. However, data from the small-scale fisheries has been reported to ICCAT.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	No		Liberia does not have flag vessels.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No		Information of the data collection program for the artisanal fisheries has been sent to ICCAT.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	No		Liberia has developed a simple species identification guide for easy identification by our data collectors in the artisanal fisheries.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No		Liberia does not have flag vessels.	
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	No		Liberia does not have flag tuna vessels.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes		Liberia has instituted and is implementing a data collection program to collect catch and effort data including biological data by fisheries enumerators assigned at the various landing sites. Data collected from the program are report to ICCAT.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes		Liberia does not have flag vessels.	

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)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2023-09-22	The annual report part 1 was submitted on the date above.	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2023-07-18	2023-07-18	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2023-08-15		
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		Liberia did not have any chartered vessels during the period under reviewed.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		Liberia has no chartered vessel.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Yes	2023-09-15		
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	No		Not in port transshipment was reported for the period under review.	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	No		Transshipment declarations were sent by the vessel owners to ICCAT.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes		The list was sent to ICCAT.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes		The list was previously sent to ICCAT.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes		fmc@nafaa.gov.lr	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes		The MCS department of the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Authority is the points of contact (Transshipment@liscr.com; Transshipment@nafaa.gov.lr).	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No		Liberia does not have list of designated ports.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes		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	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		No vessel was denied entry for the reporting period.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		There was no potential non-compliance or apparent infringement.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes		No apparent infringement was reported for the period under reviewed.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		No apparent infringement was reported for the period under reviewed.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes		No bilateral or multilateral agreements/ arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes		No changes to the access agreements for the period under review.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes		There were tuna vessels under access arrangements that conducted fishing activities with the EEZ of Liberia. Annual production per species in KG- BET- 65, SKJ- 369, YFT- 369, ALB- 4, SWO- 493, SAI- 25,391, LTA- 280, and BSH- 95.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes		<p>There were 35 vessels that were licensed to fish for tuna and tuna like species under access agreements. Please see list below:</p> <p>Vessel Name/Flag State/IMO #/Call Sign <i>PLAYA DE AZKORRI</i> / Belize / 9476111 / V3ML9 <i>PACIFIC STAR</i> / Curacao / 8716837 / PJEW <i>ALBACORA CARIBE</i> / Panama / 8716825 / H9HB <i>MONTELAPE</i> / El Salvador / 8021775 / YSC 2004 <i>SANT YAGO TRES</i> / Guatemala / 8918427 / TGSY3 <i>SANT YAGO UNO</i> / Guatemala / 8919439 / CAPE <i>CORAL</i> / Panama / 9699050 / 3FEM8 <i>MONTECELO</i> / El Salvador / 7409152 / YSC 2216 <i>EGALABUR</i> / Cabo Verde / 9710995 / D4GX <i>TXORI BERRI</i> / Belize / 9006033 / V3U09 <i>XIXILI</i> / Senegal / 74138286 / WMG <i>GRANADA</i> / Senegal / 8102907 / 6WLH <i>WESTERN KIM</i> / Senegal / 8003242 / 6WLN <i>MONTEFRISA NUEVE</i> / El Salvador / 7409176 / YSC 3216 <i>OREINTAL KIM</i> / Senegal / 7827495 / 6WNE <i>SEA DEFENDER</i> / Senegal / 8996190 / 6WNF <i>PANOFI DISCOVERER</i> / Ghana / 9565352 / 9GIL <i>PANOFI PATH FINDER</i> / Ghana / 9568861 / 9GIK <i>PANOFI FORE RUNNER</i> / Ghana / 9568859 / 9GIJ <i>SEA FRONTIER</i> / Guinea / 8988806 / 3X2015 <i>PANOFI VOLUNTEER</i> / Ghana / 8988818 / 9GIG <i>PANOFI MASTER</i> / Ghana / 8976815 / 9GIH</p>	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					<p><i>AFRICA STAR</i> / Ghana / 8010386 / 9GNP <i>GALERNA LAU</i> / Panama / 9861495 / 3EWW4 <i>PANOFI GRACE</i> / Ghana / 9517276 / 9GFA2 <i>PANOFI QUEEN</i> / Ghana / 9097329 / 9GFB2 <i>SYDNEY SOFIA</i> / Panama / 9857030 / 6426 <i>PANOFI COMMANDER</i> / Ghana / 9097379 / 9GCY2 <i>HARMONIA 1</i> / Belize / 7360318 / V3UA5 <i>DICHA UNO</i> / Belize / 8029026 / V3GL <i>IRIS-'J'</i> / Ghana / 8214310 / 9GJD <i>IRIS QUEEN</i> / Ghana / 8210493 / 9GBU2 <i>BAO WIN</i> / Belize / 7360320 / V3U14 <i>BOA LUCKY</i> / Belize / 7809273 / 3UB4 <i>JC GLORIA</i> / Belize / 8988818 / V3WC5.</p>	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		No action was reviewed.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		Recreational fisheries in Liberia are still not of significance but it is a likely area where growth and new opportunities are arising both in marine and inland locations. Liberia manages its sport and recreational fisheries through licensing. Only two of the 22 recreational and sport vessels were licensed during the period under review. Catches are reported by the captains.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Yes		No tuna vessels were involved in IUU fishing.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		No tuna vessels were involved in IUU fishing.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes		Liberia did not import any tuna species during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		There were no non-compliance activities for the period under reviewed.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		There were no non-compliance activities for the period under reviewed.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		No vessel was sighted during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		No vessel was sighted during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	No		The national authority responsible for at sea inspection is the Ministry of Defense through the Liberian Coastguard and assisted by other agencies based on the type of inspection. The other agencies are the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Authority (NaFAA) for fisheries and its related patrols, the Liberia Maritime Authority (LiMA) and the Liberia Immigration Services (LIS).	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes		fmc@nafaa.gov.lr	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes		No activities were carried out.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		No request was sent to ICCAT.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes	2020-09-15		
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		There was no incident.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		There was no incident.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		There was no incident.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes		fmc@nafaa.gov.lr	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		No supply declaration.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	Yes		There was no incident.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		Liberia does not farm bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		Liberia does not farm bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		Liberia does not farm bluefin tuna	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		Liberia does not farm bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		Liberia does not farm bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	No		Liberia does not farm bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		Liberia does not farm bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	No		Liberia does not farm bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	No		Liberia does not farm bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2022	No		Liberia does not farm bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No		Liberia does not have bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No		Liberia does not have bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	No		Liberia does not have bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No		Liberia does not have bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		Liberia does not have bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		Liberia does not have bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Liberia does not have bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Liberia does not have bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	No		Liberia does not have bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No		Liberia does not have bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No		Liberia does not have bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		Liberia does not have bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		Liberia does not have bluefin tuna fisheries.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No		Liberia does not have bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No		Liberia does not have bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No		Liberia does not have bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No		Liberia does not have bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No		Liberia does not have bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		Liberia does not have bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	No		Liberia does not have bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No		Liberia does not have bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		Liberia does not have bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		Liberia does not have bluefin tuna fisheries.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have flagged vessels targeting tuna and tuna like species. Access was granted to 39 tuna vessels under access agreements.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes		The list of vessels was submitted in the 2021 annual report.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		No IUU activity took place.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		Liberia did not have any ICCAT statistical program for the reporting period.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		SDPs were not validated nor signed.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have flag vessels.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have flag vessels. Liberia two flagged vessels did not used FAD during their fishing operations. However, the use of Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs), including deployment and retrieval, while in the Liberian fisheries waters may be conducted, as long as the required written regulatory permission of the Director General is obtained on an annual basis in accordance with the 2019 Fisheries and Aquaculture Management and Development Law. This permission is dependent on the requirement that the Company submits annual reports on the number of FADs deployed and the number 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	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	Yes		Liberia is yet to develop tropical tuna fishing capacity plans. However, in 2019, Liberia declared its desire to operates its tuna fisheries. However, Liberia does not have flag vessels.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have flag vessels.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have flag vessels.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have tuna vessels. However, catch of BET from the Artisanal fisheries was very minimum (65 kilogram).	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		Liberia does not have flag tuna vessels.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have flag tuna vessels.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		Liberia does not have vessels targeting Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		Liberia does not have vessels targeting Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	No		Liberia does not have vessels targeting Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No		Liberia does not have vessels targeting Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		Liberia does not have vessels targeting Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		Liberia does not have vessels targeting Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No		Liberia does not have vessels targeting Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No		Liberia does not have vessels targeting Med-SWO	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	No		Liberia does not have vessels targeting Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		Liberia does not have vessels targeting Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		Liberia does not have vessels targeting Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Liberia does not have vessels targeting Med-SWO.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	No		Liberia does not have vessels targeting Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	No		Liberia does not have vessels targeting Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	No		Liberia does not have vessels targeting Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	No		Liberia does not have vessels targeting Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Liberia does not have vessels targeting Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		Liberia does not have vessels targeting Med-SWO.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have vessels targeting Mediterranean ALB.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have vessels targeting Med. ALB.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have vessels targeting Med. ALB.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have vessels targeting Med. ALB.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have vessels targeting Med. ALB.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have vessels targeting Med. ALB.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes	2023-09-14		
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		Liberia is not exempted	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No		No trials on electronic monitoring were conducted.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2023-09-14		
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	No		Liberia did not submit monthly report of North Atlantic Shortfin mako. Liberia does not have targeted shark fishery.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, as amended by Rec. 13-11/ Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes		For the reporting period, Liberia had no purse seine vessels operating in the ICCAT areas. No sea turtle incidents or interactions were reported. However, the national observers have been trained on the safe release practices of sea turtles. The vessels are equipped with necessary equipment to safely release sea turtles at live. The vessels captains and crews were made aware of the safety practices.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No		N/A. Liberia does not have any flag vessels.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	No		N/A. Liberia does not have any flag vessels.	
MISCELL- ANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		Liberia did not pilot electronic statistical document systems.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes		No objections to ICCAT Recs were made.	

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

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 2022, there were 37 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 2022 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 and Turkey) where eBCD system was activated. No traps or farms were operated. No incident catch of (sea turtle, seabird and sharks) was recorded.

RÉSUMÉ

Total catch of Bluefin tuna during the year 2022 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 and Turkey) where eBCD system was activated. No traps or farms were operated. No incident catch of (sea turtle, seabird and sharks) was recorded.

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 2022 season was 15 purse seiners as indicated in the Fishing plan presented to Panel 2 in March 2022. A special licence was issued to each vessel and they were assigned individual quotas. In addition to the fishing vessels, (4) vessels were licensed as towing and support vessels. The allocated quota for 2022 was 2255 tons and final catches amounted to (2226.427 ton). Libyan allocated quota and catches have increased during the last years as shown in the (**Table 1**) below.

1.2 Atlantic bonito

Atlantic bonito, a highly migratory pelagic species, with a length of varying between 30 to 60 cm. Traditionally caught intensively along the Libyan coast by using Purse seines, gillnets, surrounding nets and Hand lines in spring and winter. During 2022 the recorded catches of this species amounted to 120 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 2022 was 300 ton increasing from the 250 ton of 2021 as a result of the increase of artisanal fishery activity.

1.4 Swordfish

The swordfish is a pelagic fish found in open sea, Feeds on different species of schooling fish, spawning in summer, and caught mainly by long line. Reported catch of the sword fish in 2022 was 300 ton indicating a heavy rise from the previous year (200 ton) due to the increased activity of artisanal fisheries.

1.5 Albacore

Albacore is a pelagic fish found in the open sea but gets seasonally much closer to the coast. Usually found from the surface down to 100 meters depth in schools and can form mixed schools with other tuna species. Feeds mainly on fishes., squids and crustaceans. The length of albacore is commonly varied between .0.6 to 0.8 m it might reach 1.3 m in length. Total recorded catch of the albacore in 2022 was 90 ton.

Section 2: Research and statistics

The Libyan fleet exploits the BFT Mediterranean stock only with purse seiners. During the 2022 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 2022 was 2224,427 As mentioned above,Some fishery data were collected (Task 1) from purse seine fishing vessels was sent on 30.07.2022, Task II not submitted due to lake of data related, And other information regarding the other species were collected by the fishery management department of General Authority for marine wealth from fish market source. No sport/Recreational fisheries were practiced.

REPORTING SUMMARY SCIENTIFIC REQUIREMENTS

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2023-09-30		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2023-08-15		
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2023-08-15		
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2023-08-15		
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2023-08-15		
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes	2023-08-15		
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No		No scientific tagging (conventional/electronic) surveys on ICCAT species in place.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		No conventional scientific tagging projects or opportunistic tagging in place.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		No electronic scientific tagging projects or opportunistic tagging in place.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	No		BFT caught live and transported to other farming CPCs.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	No		– BFT caught live and transported to other farming CPCs.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		No information/data to report on pelagic Sargassum.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	No		Larger purse seine vessels embark foreign observers – no observers on the smaller artisanal fishery vessels.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		N/A No farms in Libya 2022.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		N/A No farming activity in Libya 2022.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		No National BFT Observer program in 2022.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on W-BFT	No		No Research's made.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		No data available.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		Not involved in GBYP research activities (no fishing activities in BFT stocks).	
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	No		No scientific reports available on this matter (no fishing activities in BFT stocks).	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		No tropical fisheries in Libya.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	No		No FADS in Libya.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		No Tropical fisheries in Libya.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No		No Tropical Fisheries In Libya.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		No Tropical Fisheries In Libya.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No		No Tropical Fisheries in Libya.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		No historical fishing operations using FADs on ICCAT tropical fisheries (no PS/BB fishing activities on tropical tunas).	
S:ALB01	Age at maturity	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:ALB02	Habitat	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:ALB04	CPUE series	No		No data.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	No		No data available.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	No		No methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins (residual catches).	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No		N/A. No fisheries in Libya.	
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No		N/A. No fisheries in Libya.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No		No plan presented as yet.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No		No sampling effected.	
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	No		No reports available.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	No		No fishing activities catching North Atlantic shortfin mako (SMA-N).	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	No		No fishing activities catching South Atlantic shortfin mako (SMA-S).	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No		No fishing activities catching South Atlantic shortfin mako (SMA-S).	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	No		Identification guide distributed to vessels.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No		No reports.	
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	No		No incidental catches of sea birds reported by scientific observers.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		The data available emanates from fish market reports which do not include discard reporting.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No		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

REPORTING SUMMARY COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes		2023-09-30	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes		2023-08-15	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes		2023-10-04	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		This CPC is not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		This CPC is not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	No		Not involved in any transshipment at sea.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	No		Not involved in any transshipment in port.	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	No		No at-sea transshipment is permitted by this CPC.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		This CPC has no carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments either at-sea or in-port.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		No pelagic long line vessels are permitted to tranship.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No		This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	No		There is no fish landing on the Libyan ports.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No		Not submitted as no such landings envisaged.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No		This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		This CPC has not entered into any such bilateral arrangements.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		No such agreements signed by Libya.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		This CPC has not entered into any access agreements with other Parties or private companies.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes		2022-05-09	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		2022-05-09	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No		There are no sport or recreational fisheries carried out by this CPC in the ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	No		This CPC has no information to report on alleged IUU activities.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		This CPC has not received information regarding any presumed IUU activities of its fishing vessels nor has any additional information to report.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	No		This CPC has no relevant information to report.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		2022-09-30	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No		This CPC has not received any allegations of non-compliance of ICCAT measures.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		This CPC has not made any sightings of vessels fishing in contravention of ICCAT conservation and management measures.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		This CPC 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)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	No		This CPC is currently not interested in participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No		This CPC is currently not interested in participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No		This CPC is currently not interested in participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		Libya did not request for removal of vessels on the final IUU vessel list.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes		2022-01-10	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		No reports sent.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		No lost fishing gear retrieved.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		No lost fishing gear.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	No		This CPC does have not such contacts.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		This CPC does not have supply declarations.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	No		No actions were taken against nationals involved in IUU activities.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		No farms in Libya 2022.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		This CPC does not authorise any trap fishery for bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	No		2022-02-14	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	No		There has been no change since the last submission of the farming capacity plan.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	No		This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2022	Yes		2022-08-14	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes		2022-05-09	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes		2022-05-20	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	Yes		2022-05-18	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		This CPC does not participate to the Join Inspection Scheme.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		This CPC does not participate to the Join Inspection Scheme.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		This CPC does not participate to the Join Inspection Scheme.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		This CPC does not participate to the Join Inspection Scheme.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	No		This CPC has not authorised any of its ports to allow vessels to carry out transhipment of BFT-E.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No		This CPC has not authorised any of its ports to allow landing of BFT-E.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes		5	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes		2	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		Libya has less than 15 active vessels and does not voluntarily participate in the JIS for BFT-E.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No		This CPC does not operate any BFT-W fishery or have any opportunity to take any BFT-W as by-catch.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes		2022-09-26	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes		2022-04-12	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes		2022-04-12	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No		No changes since last submission March 2021.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		Libya has no tagging programme.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	No		Libya has no information to report regarding such vessels.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No		This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		This CPC does not have such contact points.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	No		This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	No		This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No		Libya does not authorise fishing for tropical species.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		Libya does not authorise fishing for tropical species.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		Libya does not authorise fishing for tropical species.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	No		. Libya does not authorise fishing for tropical species.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	No		Libya does not authorise fishing for tropical species.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	No		No tropical fisheries in Libya.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		No tropical fisheries in Libya.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		No tropical fisheries in Libya.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		No tropical fisheries in Libya.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	No		No tropical fisheries in Libya.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	No		No Tropical fisheries in Libya.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		This CPC does not import or re-export any Swordfish.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		This CPC does not catch or trade any Swordfish.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	No		This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels to catch SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No		This CPC does not authorise any of its sport/recreational vessels to catch SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		This CPC does not grant any permits for harpoons or longliners to catch highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		This CPC does not operate or have plans to operate any fishery for SWO-MED, and hence has no specific closed period.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No		This CPC does not operate, nor has plans to operate, a SWO-N fishery.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No		Libya does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-N.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	No		This CPC does not have any catches of SWO-MED to report.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		This CPCs does not tag and has not landed any tagged SWO-MED fish.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Libya does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-N.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	No		This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-N.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	No		Libya does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-S.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	No		This CPC does not permit by-catch of SWO-N in other fisheries.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	No		This CPC does not permit by-catch of SWO-S in other fisheries.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Libya does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-S.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		Libya does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-N.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		No Mediterranean albacore fishery is carried out.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No		N/A. No North albacore fishery is carried out.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	No		N/A. No Mediterranean albacore fishery is carried out.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	No		This CPC does not permit by-catch of ALB-N in other fisheries.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	No		N/A. No Mediterranean albacore fishery is carried out.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to catch MED-ALB for sport/recreational fishing.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes		2022-09-10	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		This CPC makes no claim for exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF.	
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No		This CPC has not carried out any trials of electronic monitoring for BIL.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes		2022-10-17	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	No		This CPC does not have any landing of SMA to report.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, as amended by Rec. 13-11/ Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes		2023-09-30	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No		This CPC does not have an NPOA for seabirds and has not longline fishery in the area to which the requirement pertains.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	No		This CPC does not operate any fishery for tuna or tuna-like species in the ICCAT Convention area and hence can take no by-catch.	
MISCELLA NEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		No pilot electronic statistical document system has been implemented by this CPC.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	No		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

4.1 Closed season and catch limits

Bluefin tuna is the only species targeted by Libyan purse seine fishing vessels in 2022. In order to ensure a sustainable fishing activity for Bluefin tuna, the Law #14/1989 which organizes the Fishery and Aquaculture in Libya and Ministerial Decree (issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Marine Wealth) #32/2022 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 Recs. 14-04 & 17-07 which modified by Rec.18-02 concerning the multiannual recovery plan for BFT were fully observed and applied in the 2022 fishing season.

Catch information and activities were reported to ICCAT Secretariat in required time.

4.2 Prohibitions of length and weight

These was stated and reported at stereo camera at sea/caging, the percentage of an incidental catch less than 5% of blue fin tuna weighing (10-30kg) and all national regulation prohibiting fish less than 30 kg /115 cm length.

4.3 Prohibition of catch shark, turtle and sea birds

National fishery regulations prohibited fishing shark, turtles and seabird, in Libya fishing plan 2022 no longlines participated. purse seiners and fishermen have been requested and awarded for any incident by-catch in BFT shark, turtle and sea birds will be released live and releasing to be recorded and observed.

4.4 Vessel Monitoring system (VMS)

It was obligatory to all BFT fishing and towing vessels with an operational VMS on 5 days prior period of authorization until 5 days after end date of period of authorization, for any defect in devices should be notified to the Authority and to submit regular position data to the same authority.

VMS information's were regularly reported to secretariat as required in (para105, Rec.18-02).

4.5 Licensing and Fishing Method

Following to the ICCAT measures and domestic local regulation such as decrees no #32/2022 which regulates the tuna fishery in Libya ,It is Mandatory for BFT fishing vessels and Bft towing vessels to obtain a Bluefin tuna fishing license and BFT towing vessels license from the related Provisional (The General Authority For Marine wealth/Libya) in addition to these ,vessels which tow BFT cage(s) for farming purposes are obliged to have BFT transfer license and to notify the General Authority of Marine wealth about their location, final destination, planned arrival time, and the amount of product in the cage(s).

Every vessel licensed to fish BFT shall be obliged to record data required by the Authority with regard to amount of BFT caught and sold and shall be obliged to comply with the rules regard to implementation.

4.6 Observers

It was obligatory to accommodate ICCAT Regional Observers for all catching vessels participating in the season during entire fishing period; National Observers were present on all support/other vessels.

4.7 Inspection Schemes and Activities

Libya did not participate in inspection scheme with other regional inspectors for bluefin tuna in Mediterranean.

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

Due to the unstable situation prevailing since 2011 there were some difficulties encountered in the embarkation of ROPs - therefore one reverted to the use of alternative ports such as Antalia in Turkey and Marsaxlokk and Valetta in Malta for the embarkation and disembarkation of the Regional Observers.

Table 1. Data on BFT catch during the period 2012-2019 is submitted according.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Allocated quota (t)</i>	<i>Current catch (t)</i>
2012	902	762.948
2013	937.65	933.2
2014	937.65	932.64
2015	1157.06	1153.45
2016	1373.28	1367.80
2017	1638.77	1634.75
2018	1800	1796.414
2019	2060	2043.564
2020	2235	2085.601
2021	2235	2234.176
2022	2235	2224.427

**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 2022 environ 59 thoniers (52 senneurs, 4 canneur et 3 palangriers) 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 2022, 18836 tonnes (soit une augmentation de 114% par rapport à l'année 2021) composée essentiellement de *Sarda sarda* avec une contribution de 58% contre 30% pour *Euthynnus sp* et 12% pour *Auxis thazard*. Les captures débarquées par la pêche artisanale et la pêche côtière sont connu une diminution de -79% en 2022 par rapport à 2021. 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 couvert 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.*

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 2022 environ 59 thoniers (52 senneurs, 4 canneur et 3 palangriers) 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 2022, 18836 tonnes (soit une augmentation de 114% par rapport à l'année 2021) composée essentiellement de *Sarda sarda* avec une contribution de 58% contre 30% pour *Euthynnus sp* et 12% pour *Auxis thazard*. Les captures débarquées par la pêche artisanale et la pêche côtière sont connu une diminution de -79% en 2022 par rapport à 2021. 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 couvert 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.*

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 2022 environ 59 thoniers (52 senneurs, 4 canneurs et 3 palangriers) 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 2022, 18836 tonnes (soit une augmentation de 114% par rapport à l'année 2021) composée essentiellement de *Sarda sarda* avec une contribution de 58% contre 30% pour *Euthynnus sp* et 12% pour *Auxis thazard*. Les captures débarquées par la pêche artisanale et la pêche côtière sont connues une diminution de -79% en 2022 par rapport à 2021. 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 marées dans la zone durant l'année 2016. En 2017, 2018 et 2019 et 2022 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 Licence pour les deux dernières années n'ont pas été transmis à l'IMROP. Une actualisation du nombre d'autorisation de Licence thons sera faite dans les prochains rapports.

En 2022, le nombre des bateaux a atteint environ 59 navires travaillant dans le cadre des accord bilatéraux (**Tableau 1**).

Les prises de la flottille thonière sont composées majoritairement des trois principales espèces des thons tropicaux : le listao (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) (SKJ) qui domine largement les prises, (94 % des prises de ce groupe en moyenne sur les vingt dernières années) suivi par l'albacore (*Thunnus albacares*) (YFT) et enfin le patudo (*Thunnus obesus*) (BET). Depuis 2019, l'IMROP reçoit la capture journalière des bateaux de l'UE travaillant la zone Mauritanienne dont le service statistique est en train de constituer une base de données pour mieux exploiter ces données.

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

La recherche dans le domaine des pêches est confiée à IMROP qui compte actuellement 259 personnes dont plus de 150 scientifiques (chercheurs, ingénieurs et techniciens) répartis entre les 6 laboratoires et services, implantés dans trois différentes villes. Il regroupe en son sein 17 spécialités différentes nécessaires à la bonne conduite 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 mesuré par le *scomberomorus tritor* et le *sarda sarda* était représentatif (**Tableau 2**).

2.1 Programme de recherches sur le suivi des thons en Mauritanie

Un programme de recherches pour améliorer le suivi de collecte des données sur les thons en Mauritanie a été transmis par le chef de la délégation Mauritanienne depuis 2017. La Mauritanie attend jusqu'à présent la réponse définitive de l'ICCAT sur cette proposition.

En outre, l'IMROP a initié en 2016 et 2017 des protocoles d'accord avec l'ICCAT pour récupérer les données historiques et le prélèvement des échantillons biologiques aux fins d'études sur la croissance et la maturité des thonidés mineurs. L'appui financier de l'ICCAT accordé en 2017 a concerné les deux volets affichés dans ce programme de recherche. Le premier volet de ce programme concerne la récupération des séries historiques des données de capture et de l'effort relatives aux thonidés mineurs ainsi que la révision des estimations des données de la pêche hauturière à partir des données observateurs. Les données mobilisées sont analysées et discutées dans un atelier de validation à l'IMROP. Pour l'échantillonnage biologique, il s'agit de récupérer des échantillons biologiques sur ces espèces en vue d'estimer les paramètres de croissance et d'évaluer la maturité (taille/âge à la première maturité, période de reproduction). L'accent a été mis en 2017 sur les deux principales espèces débarquées à savoir : Bonite à dos rayé (*Sarda sarda*) et Auxide (*Auxis thazard*). Un rapport détaillé sur les résultats obtenus sur les deux activités a été soumis à l'ICCAT en janvier 2018. Depuis lors, les enquêteurs n'ont pas procédé à la mensuration des espèces de thons pêchés. L'IMROP a formulé plusieurs requêtes à l'ICCAT pour appuyer le système de collecte sur les thons tropicaux et les espèces associées. On attend toujours une suite favorable à notre demande.

2.2 La pêche hauturière de petits pélagiques

Cinq espèces de la famille des Scombridés sont pêchées de façon accessoire par la flottille hauturière ciblant les petits pélagiques. Il s'agit de la sarde (*Sarda sarda*), de l'auxide (*Auxis rochei* et *Auxis thazard*), et de la thonine (*Euthynnus alletteratus*).

Dans le journal de pêche, ces espèces sont déclarées sous la rubrique divers-thons et ne sont donc pas ventilées par espèce. Les prises réalisées par ce segment sont présentées pour la période 2006 à 2021 (Tableau 3).

Sur la base des données des observateurs embarqués à bord de ces navires, la ventilation de cette rubrique « divers thons » a été conduite afin de disposer de résultats par espèce. De 2006 à 2021, la répartition par espèce a été très variable. La sarde (*Sarda sarda*), domine largement les captures (67 % en moyenne) sur la série 2006-2019 mais la baisse constatée au cours de la période 2013 – 2014 est responsable du déclin des captures pour ce groupe, en raison principalement de la chute drastique de l'effort de pêche industriel pélagique étranger suite à l'introduction de nouvelles zones de pêche jugées très contraignantes pour les flottilles étrangères. La contribution moyenne des autres espèces de thons mineurs varient de 12% pour l'*Auxis* sp à 21 % pour *Euthynnus* sp.

La capture de l'année 2022 est la plus importante sur toute la série (plus de 18000 tonnes) indiquant la nécessité de renforcer le suivi des observateurs à bord afin de ventiler les captures de cette quantité importante.

2.3 La pêche artisanale et la pêche côtière

C'est le seul segment qui peut être considéré comme une pêcherie domestique. Dans cette flottille, les thons sont presque exclusivement côtiers. Leurs captures ont doublé entre 2012 et 2013 passant de 800 tonnes à 1660 tonnes environ (**Tableau 2**). Une baisse importante est observée en 2014 où les captures des petits pélagiques

ciblées par la pêche artisanale et côtière étaient faible dans la zone nord de la Mauritanie. En 2016, les captures réalisées par la pêche artisanale et côtière ont atteint environ 14500 tonnes constituées principalement de 99% de *Scomromorus tritor*. La présence en 2022 des autres espèces était marginale.

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

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° d'exigence antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
S:GEN01	S01	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	2023/08/30
S:GEN02	S02	Caractéristiques des flottilles (T1FC)	NA La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2022.
S:GEN03	S03	Estimation de la prise nominale de la tâche 1 (T1NC)	2023/05/11
S:GEN04	S04	Prise et effort de la tâche 2 (T2CE)	NA La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2022.
S:GEN05	S05	Échantillons de taille de la tâche 2 (T2SZ)	NA (La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2022).
S:GEN06	S06	Estimations de la prise par taille de la tâche 2 (T2CS)	NA (La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2022).
S:GEN07	S07	Campagnes de marquage scientifique (inventaires)	NA (La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2022).
S:GEN08	S08	Déclaration de marquage conventionnel (appositions/récupérations)	NA (La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2022).
S:GEN09	S09	Déclaration de marquage électronique (appositions/récupérations)	NA (La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2022).
S:GEN10	S10	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux	Pas d'embarquement en 2022 à bord des thoniers.
S:GEN11	S11	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 16-14	NA (La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2022).
S:GEN12	S12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	NA (La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2022).
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	NA (La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2022).
S:BFT01	S15	Tâche 2 : Échantillons de taille de spécimens mis à mort dans les fermes (BFT)	NA (La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2022).
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	NA (La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2022).
S:BFT03	S17	Tâche 2 : Échantillons de taille provenant de caméras stéréoscopiques (rapports récapitulatifs au moment de la mise en cage du thon rouge)	NA (La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2022).
S:BFT04	S18	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux (BFT)	NA (La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2022).
S:BFT05	S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	NA (La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2022).
S:BFT06	S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	NA (La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2022).

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° d'exigence antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
S:BFT07	S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités renforcées d'échantillonnage biologique	NA (La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2022).
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	Pas d'activité en 2022.
S:TRO01	S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/listao, rejets compris	NA (La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2022).
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)	NA (La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2022).
S:TRO03	S44	Tâche 3 : Informations sur les DCP (tropicaux) (mois, carrés 1x1, type de DCP, etc.)	NA (La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2022).
S:TRO04	S45	Tâche 3 : Données sur les navires de support dans les pêcheries tropicales (BB/PS)	NA (La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2022).
S:TRO05	S46	Tâche 3 : Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (tropicaux)	NA (La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2022).
S:TRO10	S46b	Information sur les systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	NA (La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2022).
S:TRO06	S47	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'échantillonnage portuaire (tropicaux)	NA (La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2022).
S:TRO07	S48	Données historiques d'opérations sous DCP	NA (La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2022).
S:TRO09	S58	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique	NA (La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2022).
S:BIL03	S55	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et vivants de makaires/de makaires épée	NA (La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2022).
S:BIL04	S56	Informations sur les programmes de collecte de données de la pêche artisanale et/ou de petits métiers.	NA (La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2022).
S:BIL05	S57	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique concernant BIL	NA (La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2022).
S:SHK01	S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	NA (La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2022).
S:SHK02	S50	Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taube bleu et de l'échantillonnage biologique de cette espèce	NA (La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2022).
S:SHK03	S51	Informations sur le requin peau bleue	NA (La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2022).
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	NA (La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2022).

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° d'exigence antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
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	NA (en 2022, il n'y a pas eu des mesures réglementaires formelles qui ont été prise. Cependant, il est à signaler que des actions ont été initiées pour évaluer l'ampleur des prises accessoires de la pêche artisanale et côtière. En outre, la recherche examine la possibilité de réactualiser le guide sous régional réalisé dans le cadre du programme sous régional requins de la CSR.P.
S:BYC02	S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	NA (La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2022).
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	NA (en 2022 et suite à la COVID aucun embarquement n'a été effectué).
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	NA (bien que la collaboration est bonne avec les pêcheurs artisanaux en matière d'information sur l'activité, il n'y a pas eu des retours en 2022 sur les prises accessoires).
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	NA (dans le cadre de la révision du code de pêche et ses textes réglementaires, il est prévu de revoir et faire des propositions sur un zonage plus appropriés en tant compte des engins de pêche et leurs taux d'armements. Cela permettra sans aucun doute de mieux réguler et cerner la question des prises accessoires.

Ile Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

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

RAPPORT ANNUEL, Ile PARTIE, CHAPÎTRE 3

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	[N° de reg antérieur]	Exigence	Réponse
GÉNÉRAL (a)	M:GEN01	GEN0001	Rapports annuels	12-09-21
	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	NA (il n'y a pas de flotte nationale en 2022 ciblant les espèces des thons pour en évaluer les prises en requins.
	M:GEN03	GEN0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	02-08-21
	M:GEN04	GEN0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	NA (pas d'affrètement des navires en 2022).
	M:GEN05	GEN0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	NA (pas d'affrètement des navires en 2022).
	M:GEN06	GEN0006a	Rapports sur les transbordements en mer	NA (pas de débarquements en Mauritanie en 2022).
	M:GEN06	GEN0006b	Rapports sur les transbordements au port	NA (pas de débarquements en Mauritanie en 2022).
	M:GEN07	GEN0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	NA (pas de débarquements en Mauritanie en 2022).

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.	NA (pas de débarquements en Mauritanie en 2022).
M:GEN09	GEN0009	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique (et modifications ultérieures).	NA (pas de débarquements en Mauritanie en 2022).
M:GEN10	GEN0010a	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	NA (pas de changement en 2022 des points de ports de débarquements).
M:GEN10	GEN0010b	Points de contact pour la réception des copies des rapports d'inspection au port	NA (pas de changement en 2022 des points de ports de débarquements).
M:GEN11	GEN0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.	NA (pas de changement en 2022 des listes des ports débarquements).
M:GEN12	GEN0012	Délai de notification préalable requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	NA (pas de changement en 2022 des contacts des ports débarquements).

M:GEN13	GEN0013	Rapport de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port	NA (aucune notification de refus de ports à signaler).
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)	NA (aucune inspection au port en 2022).
M:GEN15	GEN0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	NA (les mesures réglementaires sont dicté dans le code de pêche).
M:GEN16	GEN0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	NA (rien à signaler).
M:GEN17	GEN0017	Informations des accords/arrangements bilatéraux ou multilatéraux qui autorisent un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération	NA (pas de programme d'échange exceptés l'accord de pêche UE).
M:GEN18	GEN0018	Accords d'accès et modification	NA (rien à signaler).
M:GEN19	GEN0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	NA (rien à signaler).
M:GEN20	GEN0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus de longueur hors tout	NA (aucune flottille battant pavillon ciblant le thon en Mauritanie).
M:GEN21	GEN0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus de longueur hors tout	NA (pas de flottille en 2022).

M:GEN23	GEN0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	NA (pas de pêche sportive ni créatives des thons).
M:GEN24	GEN0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	NA (aucun navire batte pavillon mauritanien n'est signalé pêche INN).
M:GEN25	GEN0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	NA (aucun navire batte pavillon mauritanien n'est signalé pêche INN).
M:GEN26	GEN0026	Mesures commerciales ; soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	NA (pas de navires pêche mauritanien qui ciblent les thons).
M:GEN27	GEN0027	Données sur la non-application	NA (non concerné).
M:GEN28	GEN0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	NA (non concerné).
M:GEN29	GEN0029	Observations de navires	NA (pas d'embarquement en 2022).
M:GEN30	GEN0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	NA (pas d'embarquement en 2022).
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	NA (pas de pêche de thons rouge en Mauritanie).

M:GEN32	GEN0032	Point(s) de contact désigné(s) (POC) au sein de l'autorité responsable de la mise en oeuvre du programme	NA (pas concerné).
M:GEN33	GEN0033	Rapport sur toute activité menée dans le cadre du programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection	NA (pas programme d'échange).
M:GEN34	GEN0034	Demande de radiation du navire de liste de navires IUU finale	NA (pas de demande).
M:GEN35	GEN0035	Plan d'action d'urgence (EAP) pour le sauvetage de l'observateur	NA (pas concerné).
M:GEN36	GEN0036	Rapports sur les incidents impliquant les observateurs qui ont déclenché l'EAP, y compris toute action corrective prise	NA (pas d'incidents).
M:GEN37	GEN0037	Rapport concernant la récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	NA (pas de récupération en 2022).
M:GEN38	GEN0038	Rapport concernant la non-récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	NA (pas de récupération en 2022).
M:GEN39	GEN0039	Points de contact afin de faciliter la coopération concernant l'observation de navires (facultatif)	NA

THON ROUGE	M:BFT01	BFT1001	Fermes de thon rouge	NA (pas de pêche de thons).
	M:BFT02	BFT1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	NA (pas de pêche de thons).
	M:BFT03	BFT1003	Déclaration de report du poisson resté en cages	NA (pas de pêche de thons).
	M:BFT04	BFT1004	Rapport/déclaration de mise en cages du thon rouge	NA (pas de pêche de thons).
	M:BFT05	BFT1005	Madragues de thon rouge	NA(pas de pêche de thons).
	M:BFT06	BFT1006	Redondant	
	M:BFT07	BFT1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de capacité	NA (pas de pêche de thons).
	M:BFT08	BFT1008	Plan de la capacité d'élevage et révisions, le cas échéant	NA (pas de pêche de thons).
	M:BFT09	BFT1009	Modifications des plans de pêche	NA (pas de pêche de thons).
	M:BFT10	BFT1010	Informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 18-02	NA (pas de pêche de thons).
	M:BFT11	BFT1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2022	NA (pas de pêche de thons).
	M:BFT12	BFT1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	NA (pas de pêche de thons).
	M:BFT13	BFT1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	NA (pas de pêche de thons).
	M:BFT14	BFT1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes (JFO)	NA (pas de pêche de thons).
	M:BFT15	BFT1015	Messages VMS	NA (pas de pêche de thons).
	M:BFT16	BFT1016	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	NA (pas de pêche de thons).

M:BFT17	BFT1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	NA (pas de pêche de thons).
M:BFT18	BFT1018	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	NA (pas de pêche de thons).
M:BFT19	BFT1019	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	NA (pas de pêche de thons).
M:BFT20	BFT1020	Ports de transbordement de thon rouge	NA (pas de pêche de thons).
M:BFT21	BFT1021	Ports de débarquement de thon rouge	NA (pas de pêche de thons).
M:BFT22	BFT1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	NA (pas de pêche de thons).
M:BFT23	BFT1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	NA (pas de pêche de thons).
M:BFT24	BFT1024	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon rouge a été utilisée	NA (pas de pêche de thons).
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.	NA (pas de pêche de thons).
M:BFT27	BFT1027	Rapport annuel sur le BCD	NA (pas de pêche de thons).
M:BFT28	BFT1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	NA (pas de pêche de thons).
M:BFT29	BFT1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	NA (pas de pêche de thons).
M:BFT30	BFT1030	Législation relative au BCD	NA (pas de pêche de thons).

	M:BFT31	BFT1031	Résumé de marquage, échantillon de marque des BCD	NA (pas de pêche de thons).
	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	NA (pas de pêche de thons).
	M:BFT33	BFT1033	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	NA (pas de pêche de thons).
	M:BFT34	BFT1034	Rapport sur les transferts à l'intérieur des fermes et contrôles aléatoires	NA (pas de pêche de thons).
ESPÈCES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	TRO2001	Liste des navires de BET/YFT/SKJ et modification ultérieure	NA (pas de pêche de thons).
	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	NA (pas des navires en Mauritanie).
	M:TRO03	TRO2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de BET/YFT/SKJ	NA (pas de navires en Mauritanie).
	M:TRO06	TRO2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	NA (pas des navires en 2022).

M:TRO07	TRO2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	NA (pas de pêche de thons).
M:TRO08	TRO2008	Redondant	
M:TRO09	TRO2009	Prises trimestrielles de thonidés tropicaux	2021/08/02 (seulement prises accessoires des autres flottilles).
M:TRO10	TRO2010	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (inclure dans le plan de gestion des DCP - cf. aussi exigence S25)	NA (aucune mesure en 2022).
M:TRO11	TRO2011	Plans de gestion de la capacité/de pêche de thonidés tropicaux	NA (une révision des plans de gestion en Mauritanie est en cours).
M:TRO13	TRO2013	Prises mensuelles de thonidés tropicaux (BET; SKJ; YFT)	NA (pas de flottille mais seulement les prises accessoires des autres flottilles).
M:TRO14	TRO2014	Prises hebdomadaires de thon obèse	NA (pas de flottille mais seulement les prises accessoires des autres flottilles).
M:TRO15	TRO2015	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité de la limite de capture de thon obèse a été utilisée	NA (pas de flottille mais seulement les prises accessoires des autres flottilles).
M:TRO16	TRO2016	Redondant	
M:TRO17	TRO2017	Limite maximale de prise accessoire de thonidés tropicaux à bord	NA (pas de flottille mais seulement les prises accessoires des autres flottilles).
M:TRO18	TRO2018	Mesures prises pour garantir l'application de l'exigence TRO 2017	NA (pas de flottille mais seulement les prises accessoires des autres flottilles).

	M:TRO19	TRO2019	Différence entre l'effort de pêche de 2018 et l'effort de pêche de 2022	NA (pas de flottille mais seulement les prises accessoires des autres flottilles).
	M:TRO20	TRO2022	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique	NA (pas de flottille mais seulement les prises accessoires des autres flottilles).
ESPADON	M:SWO01	SWO3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	NA (pas de flottille mais seulement les prises accessoires des autres flottilles).
	M:SWO02	SWO3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	NA (pas de flottille mais seulement les prises accessoires des autres flottilles).
	M:SWO03	SWO3003	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	NA (pas de flottille mais seulement les prises accessoires des autres flottilles).
	M:SWO04	SWO3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	NA (pas de flottille en 2022).
	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	NA (pas de flottille en 2022).
	M:SWO06	SWO3006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	NA (pas de pêche d'espadon en Mauritanie).

M:SWO07	SWO3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	NA (pas de pêche d'espadon en Mauritanie).
M:SWO10	SWO3010	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	NA (pas de pêche d'espadon en Mauritanie).
M:SWO11	SWO3011	Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO.	NA (pas de pêche d'espadon en Mauritanie).
M:SWO12	SWO3012	Résumé de la mise en oeuvre du programme de marquage	NA (pas de pêche d'espadon en Mauritanie).
M:SWO13	SWO3013	Liste des navires d'inspection	NA (pas navires en 2022).
M:SWO14	SWO3014	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	NA (pas navires en 2022).
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 navires en 2022).
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 navires en 2022).
M:SWO17	SWO3017	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	NA (pas navires en 2022).

	M:SWO18	SWO3018	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	NA (pas navires en 2022).
	M:SWO19	SWO3019	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	NA (pas navires en 2022).
	M:SWO20	SWO3020	Plan de pêche pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée	NA (pas concerné).
	M:ALB03	ALB4003	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée.	NA pas de pêche de germon en Mauritanie.
	M:ALB04	ALB4004	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le N-ALB pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	NA (pas de pêche de germon en Mauritanie).
	M:ALB05	ALB4005	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le S-ALB pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	NA pas de pêche de germon en Mauritanie.
	M:ALB06	ALB4006	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	NA pas de pêche de germon en Mauritanie.
	M:ALB07	ALB4007	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	NA pas de pêche de germon en Mauritanie.
ISTIOPHORIDÉS	M:BIL01	BIL5001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 19-05 et 16-11	NA pas de pêche de germon en Mauritanie.

	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
	M:BIL05	BIL5005	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique concernant BIL	NA (pas d'essai en 2022).
	M:SHK05	SHK7005	Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins	NA (seulement les réglementations en vigueur).
	M:SHK06	SHK7006	Redondant	
	M:SHK07	SHK7007	Redondant	
AUTRES ESPÈCES	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.	NA (les réglementations en vigueur sont alignés aux directives de la FAO).
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	NA (pas de pêche des oiseaux de mer en Mauritanie).

	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.	NA (les réglementations envisagent de limiter les prises).
DIVERS	M:SDP01	SDP9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	NA (pas concerné).
	M:MIX01	MISC9002	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	NA (la Mauritanie appliqué les recommandations 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 Cap 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.

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 nette augmentation en 2022 (environ 19000 tonnes). Cette légère augmentation pourrait s'expliquer par la présence d'une flottille côtière type RSW travaillant dans la zone en 2017 mais aussi à la disponibilité de cette ressource pour la flottille hauturière.

Etant donné que ces pêcheries de petits pélagiques ne sont pas couvertes par le mandat de l'ICCAT et par conséquent aucune mesure y compris la déclaration n'est appliquée, nous avons jugé important de procéder à la communication de ces informations en place et lieu des pays pêcheurs pour éviter toute perte d'informations.

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

A partir de 2015, la Mauritanie a élaboré et mis en œuvre une nouvelle réforme de son secteur des pêches ; introduisant ainsi le paradigme du système de gestion par quota. Ce système repose sur les connaissances scientifiques les plus récentes et fiables disponibles, permettant de définir un TAC global, puis par groupes d'espèces ou espèces qui sont ensuite répartis par opérateur.

D'ores et déjà, au niveau de la pêcherie des thons un gap d'information existe quant au suivi du niveau de l'exploitation des différents groupes de la pêcherie thonière aussi bien en termes d'espèces capturées accessoirement par les opérateurs non minus de concession sur le thon (licence thon) qu'en termes de quantité (données agrégées au niveau du journal de pêche et autre déclarations de débarquement).

Cette situation constatée et signalée par nos services de gestion chargés du suivi régulier de l'exploitation des concessions de droit d'usage allouées dans le cadre de la nouvelle réforme du système de gestion, constitue une insuffisance qui pourrait impacter la durabilité de la pêcherie des thons.

Tableau 1. Nombre des thoniers pêchés dans la zone Mauritanienne par type d'engins.

<i>Type de pêche</i>	<i>Nombre 2022</i>
<i>Cannes</i>	4
<i>Palangres</i>	3
<i>Senne</i>	52
<i>Total général</i>	59

Tableau 2. Nombre d'individus mesurés par espèces des thonidés (base enquête lots).

Étiquettes de lignes	2011	2012	2013	2014	2016	2017	Total général
<i>Scomberomorus tritor</i>	69	3	35	234	12	35	388
<i>Sarda sarda</i>	24	17	7	123	7	65	243
<i>Auxis thazard</i>	8				5		13
<i>Auxis rochei</i>	3				2		5
Total général	104	20	42	357	26	100	649

Tableau 3. Evolution des captures accessoires des thons côtiers réalisées par la pêche hauturière de petits pélagique 2006-2022 (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	2021	2022
<i>Auxis thazard</i>	246	140	377	307	1842	1899	627	97	212	493	950	1337	1163	1050	1478	1015	2072
<i>Euthynnus sp</i>	849	574	1100	1803	2418	0	1656	257	529	1303	2511	3533	3073	2775	3906	2700	5839
<i>Sarda sarda</i>	1139	686	1666	1688	7253	13929	3163	491	1022	2489	4796	6747	5869	5299	7459	5116	10925
Total (Tonnes)	2234	1400	3144	3798	11513	15828	5446	845	1763	4286	8259	11619	10107	9126	12846	8811	18836

Tableau 4. Evolution des captures accessoires des thons côtiers de la pêche artisanale et côtière (ventilées par espèce suivant les données enquêtes de l'IMROP).

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<i>Acanthocybium Solandri</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	1575	44	161	13346	268	1987	678	1147	4	
<i>Auxis thazard</i>	1,4	0	0	2,8	3,6	0		0			199	0	400				
<i>Auxis rochei</i>																	0.24
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>							0	0		1	14	0	88				
<i>Orcynopsis unicolor</i>							5,28	3			31	30	10	147			3.7
<i>Sarda sarda</i>							617	0,01	45	70	427	3495	144	38	86	25	75
<i>Scomberomorus tritor</i>							123	85	399	545	498	697	1254	1454	787	4106	687
<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	0,1	0	0	0	0	0	0,1	0	1	10	14	0	0	678	19		
<i>Pomatomus saltatrix</i>													1346				
Total (tonnes)	508	591	490	223	201	114	809	1663	489	787	14530	4489	5229	2317	2040	4136	889

Tableau 5. Evolution des captures de la pêche artisanale des principales espèces de requins concernées par le suivi de l'ICCAT de 2006 à 2017 (bases de données de l'IMROP).

Années	<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	<i>Sphyrna makarran</i>	<i>Sphyrna zygaena</i>	Total général tonnes
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
2021	12	0,08	17	29
2022	18	0.05	8	26

**ANNUAL REPORT OF MEXICO
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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 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 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*) y pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*) en el Golfo de México.

1.2 Cobertura de estadísticas

El INAPESCA a través de la Dirección de Investigación Pesquera en el Atlántico (DIPA) se encarga de la compilación de los informes de viajes de pesca de los observadores nacionales por parte del Programa Nacional de Aprovechamiento del Atún y de Protección de Delfines (PNAAPD) del Fideicomiso de Investigación para el desarrollo del Programa Nacional de Aprovechamiento del Atún y Protección de Delfines y otros en torno a especies Acuáticas Protegidas (FIDEMAR), cuya actividad se ha mantenido con una cobertura del 100% en 2022, en seguimiento y cumplimiento a lo establecido en la NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014.

1.3 Esfuerzo pesquero

El esfuerzo pesquero de la flota palangrera mexicana del Golfo de México dirigido a la captura de atún aleta amarilla durante 2022 registró 20 barcos que realizaron 210 viajes en los que se efectuaron 2,463 lances en 4,782 días de pesca con un intervalo de 2 a 34 días, se utilizaron 1,284'565 anzuelos.

El número de viajes por barco fue de 10.50, el número de días por barco fue de 239.10, el número de lances por barco fue de 123.15, el número de anzuelos por barco fue de 64,228.25 el número de anzuelos por lance fue de 521.54, el número de días por viaje fue de 22.77.

La distribución geográfica del esfuerzo ejercido durante 2022 ha continuado con una amplitud en el Golfo de México, particularmente con 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 232,513 anzuelos (18%) en el segundo trimestre 402,027 anzuelos (31%), en el tercer trimestre 374,881 anzuelos (29%) y en el cuarto trimestre 275,144 anzuelos (21%). En lo que respecta al número de lances en el primer trimestre se registraron 446 lances (18%), el segundo 774 lances (31%), en el tercero 716 lances (29%) y el cuarto 527 lances (21%). En lo que corresponde a

la variación espacial del esfuerzo pesquero entre trimestres fue en el primero y cuarto en el que el patrón de distribución se mantuvo amplio, es decir con una cobertura en casi todos los cuadrantes de la ZEE, mientras que el segundo y tercero continúan manteniendo una distribución más concentrada en la parte suroeste de la ZEE.

1.4 Captura

Durante 2022 se registró una captura embodegada de 606 t de atún aleta amarilla, 29 t de marlín azul, 60 t de atún aleta azul, 17 t de pez vela, 22 t de pez espada y 12 t de otras especies de peces en la que se incluye al aceitoso, dorado, barracuda, principalmente (**Tabla 1**).

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

El INAPESCA a través de la DIPA ha mantenido en mejora continua el Sistema de Información de Atún del Golfo de México (SIA), que ha facilitado la integración y el manejo de la información que genera el programa de observadores de FIDEMAR. El SIA ha permitido dar seguimiento al conocimiento biológico-pesquero de las especies que conforman la captura incidental en la pesca dirigida al atún aleta amarilla, además su utilización ha servido para dar atención a los compromisos internacionales ante la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (CICAA) por parte de México como miembro activo desde 2002. Dentro de los compromisos se encuentra el proveer de información estadística relacionada con captura (Tarea 1), esfuerzo (Tarea 2) y estructura de tallas (Tarea 2) y las reuniones intersesiones del Comité Permanente de Investigación y Estadísticas (SCRS). La cobertura de observadores a bordo continúa con el 100% en los viajes vía la pesca.

2.1 Datos pesqueros y evaluación de poblaciones

Durante 2022 se proporcionaron datos de Tarea 1 y Tarea 2 de la pesca del atún aleta amarilla y pez espada con palangre en el Golfo de México a la Secretaría de CICAA. En correspondencia con las recomendaciones de CICAA sobre atún aleta azul o atún del Atlántico, pez espada, patudo, marlín blanco y marlín azul. Asimismo, se continuó con el programa de pelágicos mayores, con el objetivo de asegurar la sostenibilidad de los pelágicos mayores en las pesquerías en el Golfo de México y Mar Caribe.

Se participó en las diversas Reuniones intersesiones del Grupo de especies durante 2022 en formato en línea debido a las restricciones sanitarias por la pandemia COVID-19, así como en las Reuniones intersesiones del Comité Permanente de Investigación y Estadísticas (SCRS). Asimismo, se mantuvo en relación a los compromisos adquiridos por México en el marco de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (CICAA), particularmente al envío de las capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT), en seguimiento al párrafo 14 de las Recs. 21-01/22-01, y de desembarques mensuales de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte o tiburón mako (SMA) en seguimiento al párrafo 11 de las Recs. 21-09/22-11. Por otra parte, se emitió la información correspondiente sobre la aplicación de la recomendación sobre captura fortuita de tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT, en el que se integró la información de la pesca con palangre en el Golfo de México, particularmente sobre el arte y maniobras de pesca, relacionadas con los informes provenientes del Programa de observadores a bordo, y en el que se informa sobre el cumplimiento y aplicación de la Rec. 13-11, Rec. 10-09 y Res. 05-08.

Por otra parte, se participó en la Reunión de preparación de datos de listado de 2022 (en línea, 21 al 25 de febrero de 2022), en la Reunión intersesiones de la Subcomisión 1 (en línea, del 28 al 30 de junio de 2002), en la Reunión de 2022 del Comité Permanente de Investigación y Estadísticas (SCRS) en línea, del 26 al 30 de septiembre de 2022, en la 23ª Reunión extraordinaria de ICCAT (modo híbrido, 13 al 21 de noviembre del 2022). Respecto al atún rojo, se participó en la reunión intersesiones de 2022 del grupo de especies de atún rojo 2022, en la que se presentó el documento SCRS/2022/160, titulado “Multinational pelagic longline index of bluefin tuna relative abundance in the Gulf of Mexico” como autores Matthew Lauretta y Karina Ramírez, cuyo compromiso fue acordado en el marco de la reunión bilateral MexUS Golfo de 2020. Además, se publicó en la revista de divulgación “EL VIGIA” el documento titulado “Captura de la flota palangrera mexicana en el Golfo de México durante 2021”. Año 29, Número 52, noviembre 2022, como autores Karina Ramírez y Armando T. Wakida K. En relación a la investigación científica, el INAPESCA realizó la investigación “Captura incidental de marlines y otras especies por la flota palangrera en el Golfo de México”.

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

N° Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:GEN01	Informes anuales (científico)	Sí	2023-09-14		
S:GEN02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	Sí	2023-07-11		
S:GEN03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	Sí	2023-07-11		
S:GEN04	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CE)	Sí	2023-07-11		
S:GEN05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	Sí	2023-07-11		
S:GEN06	Estimaciones de captura por talla (T2CS)	Sí	2023-07-11		
S:GEN07	Prospecciones de mercado científico (inventarios)	Sí	2023-07-11		
S:GEN08	Declaración de mercado convencional (marcado/recuperación)	No		México no ha llevado a cabo actividades de marcado convencional. No obstante, en 2022 no se registró ninguna recuperación de marca convencional.	
S:GEN09	Declaración de mercado electrónico (marcado/recuperación)	No		México no ha llevado a cabo actividades de marcado convencional. No obstante, en 2022 no se registró ninguna recuperación de marca convencional.	
S:GEN10	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos	Sí	2023-07-11		
S:GEN11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14.	Sí	2023-07-11		
S:GEN12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	No		México no lleva a cabo investigación sobre Sargassum pelágico.	
S:GEN13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No		México no pesca en el área del Mediterráneo.	
S:BFT02	Procedimientos y resultados de las cámaras estereoscópicas O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo	No		México no utiliza cámaras estereoscópicas para obtener datos de talla de atún rojo, ya que la información es obtenida por los observadores a bordo en su 100% de los viajes de pesca con palangre en el Golfo de México.	

N° Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BFT03	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas resultantes de S:BFT02	No		México no utiliza cámaras estereoscópicas para obtener datos de talla de atún rojo, ya que la información es obtenida por los observadores a bordo en su 100% de los viajes de pesca con palangre en el Golfo de México. No obstante, México no lleva a cabo actividades en jaulas.	
S:BFT04	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas internos de observadores (BFT)	Sí	2023-07-11	La información de México se proporcionó a través de la Tarea 1 y Tarea 2.	
S:BFT05	Detalles de los programas de investigación sobre W_BFT	Sí	2023-09-14	Las actividades de investigación del atún rojo del oeste se llevan a cabo de forma bilateral, particularmente con miras a la evaluación del stock del atún rojo del oeste en 2022.	
S:BFT06	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	Sí	2023-09-14	Las actividades de investigación del atún rojo del oeste se llevan a cabo de forma bilateral, particularmente con miras a la evaluación del stock del atún rojo del oeste en 2022.	
S:BFT07	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	Sí	2023-09-14	México no ha implementado muestreos biológicos durante el 2022, no obstante ha desarrollado protocolos de las técnicas de muestreo biológico en colaboración con expertos de la Comisión.	
S:BFT09	Informe de actividades científicas de los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	Sí	2023-07-11		
S:TRO02	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto ecológico).	No		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.	

N° Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:TRO03	Tarea 3 - Información sobre DCP (tropicales)(mes, cuadrículas estadísticas de 1°x1°, tipo de DCP, etc)	No		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	Tarea 3 - Datos de buques de apoyo en las pesquerías tropicales (PS/BB)	No		México no emite información sobre buques de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, asociado a PS/BB, dado que la actividad de pesca únicamente utiliza el arte de pesca de palangre la cual no está asociada a la utilización de DCP en el Golfo de México.	
S:TRO05	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos (tropicales)	Sí	2023-07-11		
S:TRO10	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	Sí	2023-07-11		
S:TRO06	Tarea 3 - Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto (tropicales)	Sí	2023-07-11		
S:TRO07	Datos históricos de lances sobre DCP tal y como requiere el SCRS (captura y esfuerzo de Tarea 2)	No		México no emite el número de DCP plantados por mes y cuadrículas, dado que la actividad de pesca con palangre no está asociada a esa actividad de pesca en el Golfo de México.	
S:ALB01	Edad de madurez	No		México no captura atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB02	Hábitat	No		México no captura atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB03	Impacto de las pesquerías de palangre en términos de composición de la captura	No		México no captura atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB04	Series de CPUE	No		México no captura atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB05	Estimación mensual de la proporción de reproductores y reclutas en las capturas	No		México no captura atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
S:BIL03	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto	Sí	2023-07-11		
S:BIL04	Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala	Sí	2023-07-11		
S:BIL05	Resultados de los ensayos del seguimiento electrónico para BIL	Sí	2023-07-11		

N° Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:SHK01	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	Sí	2023-09-14		
S:SHK02	Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso	Sí	2023-09-14		
S:SHK03	Información sobre tintorera	Sí	2023-09-14		
S:SHK04	Cantidad de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes de peces muertos y las liberaciones de peces vivos y metodología estadística utilizada para calcular dichos descartes/liberaciones.	Sí	2023-07-11		
S:SHK05	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes de ejemplares muertos y las liberaciones de ejemplares vivos.	No		México no captura marrajo dientuso (SMA) del stock del Atlántico sur, con una captura media (2018-2020) de 1 tonelada o más.	
S:SHK06	Información sobre programas de recopilación de datos de pesquerías artesanales/de pequeña escala	No		México no participa con pesquerías artesanales/de pequeña escala que capturan marrajo dientuso del stock del Atlántico sur (SMA).	
S:BYC01	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	Sí	2023-09-14	Toda la información de identificación se encuentra contenida en los manuales de observadores a bordo.	
S:BYC02	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	Sí	2023-03-16		
S:BYC03	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	Sí	2023-07-11	México no obtuvo ningún registro de captura incidental de aves marinas en las actividades de pesca con palangre en el Golfo de México.	
S:BYC04	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	Sí	2023-09-14		
S:BYC05	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente	Sí	2023-09-14		

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	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Informes anuales	Sí	2023-09-14		
	M:GEN02	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Sí	2023-09-14		
	M:GEN03	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	Sí	2023-08-14		
	M:GEN04	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No		México no participa en fletamento de buques.	
	M:GEN05	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No		México no participa en fletamento de buques	
	M:GEN06a	Informes de transbordo en el mar	No		México no realiza transbordos en el mar.	
	M:GEN06b	Informes de transbordo en puerto	No		México no realiza transbordos en puerto.	
	M:GEN07	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No		México no realiza transbordos.	
	M:GEN08	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	No		México no realiza transbordos.	
	M:GEN09	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente)	No		México no realiza transbordos.	
	M:GEN10a	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	Sí	2023-08-23		
M:GEN10b	Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria	Sí	2023-08-23			

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN11	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	Sí	2023-08-23		
	M:GEN12	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No		No existe ningún convenio internacional para el acceso de buques pesqueros extranjeros en aguas mexicanas.	
	M:GEN13	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	No		No se identificaron denegaciones.	
	M:GEN14	Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable)	No		En México no existen informes de inspección sobre incumplimientos.	
	M:GEN15	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No		México no ha presentado incumplimientos.	
	M:GEN16	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No		México no ha presentado incumplimientos.	
	M:GEN17	Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación.	No		México no tiene vigentes acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación.	
	M:GEN18	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No		México no tiene vigentes acuerdos bilaterales.	
	M:GEN19	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No		México no tiene vigentes acuerdos bilaterales.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN20	Lista de buques con una LOA de 20 m o superior	Sí	2023-09-13		
	M:GEN21	Informe de revisión de acciones internas	Sí	2023-09-14		
	M:GEN23	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	Sí	2023-09-14	La Comisión Nacional de Acuacultura 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	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU	No		En México no se tiene buques implicados en la pesca IUU.	
	M:GEN25	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	No		No se tienen comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU.	
	M:GEN26	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No		No existen registros sobre este tema.	
	M:GEN27	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No		México no detecto ningún caso de incumplimiento.	
	M:GEN28	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No		México no detecto ningún caso de incumplimiento.	
	M:GEN29	Avistamientos de buques	No		México no realiza actividades de pesca ilegal.	
	M:GEN30	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No		México no realiza actividades de pesca ilegal.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN31	Autoridad nacional responsable de la inspección en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo, según proceda, y/o Autoridad nacional responsable de la almadraba y las actividades de cría de atún rojo	No		México no participa en actividades de inspección con otras partes.	
	M:GEN32	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	No		México no participa en actividades de inspección con otras partes.	
	M:GEN33	Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	No		México no participa en actividades de inspección con otras partes.	
	M:GEN34	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	No		En México no se tiene buques implicados en pesca IUU.	
	M:GEN35	Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para rescate de observadores	No		No existe un Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para la recuperación de observadores.	
	M:GEN36	Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada	No		No existe un Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para la recuperación de observadores.	
	M:GEN37	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados	No		No se han registrado pérdidas de artes de pesca.	
	M:GEN38	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados	No		No se han registrado pérdidas de artes de pesca.	
	M:GEN39	Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional)	No		México no ha realizado avistamientos de buques.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN40	Declaración de suministro	No		México no cuenta con buques que suministren.	
	M:GEN41	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas contra nacionales implicados en actividades IUU	No		En México no se tiene buques implicados en pesca IUU.	
ATÚN ROJO	M:BFT01	Granjas de atún rojo	No		México no cuenta con granjas de atún en el Golfo de México, debido a las condiciones oceanográficas no son idóneas para llevar a cabo esa actividad.	
	M:BFT02	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No		México no lleva a cabo la actividad de engorda de atún en el Golfo de México, debido a las condiciones oceanográficas no son idóneas para llevar a cabo esa actividad.	
	M:BFT03	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No		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	Informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No		México no lleva a cabo la actividad de engorda de atún en el Golfo de México, debido a las condiciones oceanográficas no son idóneas para llevar a cabo esa actividad.	
	M:BFT05	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No		México no lleva a cabo la actividad de engorda de atún en el Golfo de México, debido a las condiciones oceanográficas no son idóneas para llevar a cabo esa actividad.	
	M:BFT07	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad	No		México no lleva a cabo la actividad de engorda de atún en el Golfo de México, debido a las condiciones oceanográficas no son idóneas para llevar a cabo esa actividad.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT08	Plan de capacidad de cría	No		México no lleva a cabo la actividad de engorda de atún en el Golfo de México, debido a las condiciones oceanográficas no son idóneas para llevar a cabo esa actividad.	
	M:BFT09	Modificaciones al plan de pesca	No		México no lleva a cabo la actividad de engorda de atún en el Golfo de México, debido a las condiciones oceanográficas no son idóneas para llevar a cabo esa actividad.	
	M:BFT10	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 21-08	No		México no realiza la actividad de pesca del atún rojo en el Atlántico Este y Mediterráneo.	
	M:BFT11	Capturas de atún rojo de 2022	Sí	2023-07-11	Fueron reportadas en Tarea I y Tarea II.	
	M:BFT12	Buques de captura de atún rojo	Sí	2023-07-11	Fueron reportados en Tarea I y Tarea II.	
	M:BFT13	Otros buques de atún rojo	No		México no realiza actividades de pesca dirigida al atún rojo en el Golfo de México.	
	M:BFT14	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No		México no realiza actividades de pesca en esta área.	
	M:BFT15	Mensajes VMS	No		México no captura BFT en el Atlántico este y mediterráneo.	
	M:BFT16	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	No		México no participa en el programa conjunto de inspección internacional.	
	M:BFT17	Lista de buques de inspección	No		México no participa en el programa conjunto de inspección internacional.	
	M:BFT18	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No		México no participa en el programa conjunto de inspección internacional.	
	M:BFT19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No		México no participa en el programa conjunto de inspección internacional.	
	M:BFT20	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No		En México no se realizan transbordos de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT21	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No		México no realiza actividades de pesca en esta área.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT22	Informes quincenales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	No		México no captura no captura BFT en el Atlántico Este y Mediterráneo.	
	M:BFT23	Informes de capturas mensuales de atún rojo	Sí	2023-01-17	Se envió en tiempo y forma un total de 12 informes mensuales correspondientes al año 2022.	
	M:BFT24	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo	No		Esta recomendación aplica para el Atlántico Este y Mar Mediterráneo. No obstante México envía la captura incidental anualmente.	
	M:BFT25	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el mercado y la liberación de todos los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	Sí	2023-09-14	Se implemento la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014 (2014/04/16), la cual establece que las capturas incidentales de atún aleta azul o rojo únicamente podrán retenerse si los organismos tienen como mínimo un peso de 30 kg o bien, una longitud de 115 cm.	
	M:BFT27	Informe anual BCD	Sí	2023-09-11		
	M:BFT28	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	Sí	2023-09-11		
	M:BFT29	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	Sí	2023-09-11		
	M:BFT30	Legislación para el BCD	Sí	2023-09-14	La NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014 (2014/04/16), establece que todos los embarques de atún aleta azul (<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>) que se realicen con destino a la exportación, además de los documentos que se acrediten su legal procedencia, deberán utilizar el programa electrónico de documentación de captura de atún rojo (eBCD) de la CICAA.	
	M:BFT31	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No		México no cuenta con programas de marcado con marcas de cola.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT32	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo, pero que se sabe o que se supone que han capturado atún rojo del este	No		No se cuenta con ningún registro.	
	M:BFT33	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	No		Los datos ya se encuentran registrados en el sistema de CICAA.	
	M:BFT34	Controles aleatorios	No		No se realizan transferencias.	
	M:BFT35	Autoridad nacional y puntos de contacto responsables del buque de transformación que participa en el proyecto piloto de REM	No		México no participa en el proyecto piloto REM.	
ESPECIES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	Sí	2023-09-13		
	M:TRO02	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	Sí	2023-08-14		
	M:TRO03	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No		No se cuenta con registros de actividades de IUU.	
	M:TRO06	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	Sí	2023-03-14		
	M:TRO07	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Sí	2023-09-11		
	M:TRO09	Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	Sí	2023-01-31		
	M:TRO10	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S25)	No		México no realiza pesca con DCP.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:TRO11	Declaración/plan de pesca/capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	No		México no excedió 1000 toneladas durante el 2022.	
	M:TRO13	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Sí	2023-01-31	Se enviaron a la Secretaría un total de 12 reportes mensuales durante 2022.	
	M:TRO14	Capturas semanales de patudo	No		México no rebasó el 80% de la captura anual.	
	M:TRO15	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad del límite de captura de patudo	No		México no rebasó el 80% de la captura anual, así como no realizó utilización de los límites de captura.	
	M:TRO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales	Sí	2023-09-14		
	M:TRO18	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la M:TRO17	Sí	2023-09-14		
PEZ ESPADA	M:SWO01	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	Sí	2023-03-14		
	M:SWO02	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Sí	2023-09-11		
	M:SWO03	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		México no cuenta con buques que dirijan la pesca al pez espada en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO04	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		México no cuenta con buques que dirijan la pesca al pez espada en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO05	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No		México no cuenta con permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO06	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	No		México no realiza la pesca de pez espada en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO07	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	Sí	2023-09-14	México no realiza actividades de pesca de pez espada en el Mediterráneo.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:SWO10	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	No		México no realiza actividades de pesca de pez espada en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO11	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		México no realiza actividades de pesca de pez espada en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO12	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	No		México no implementó ningún programa de marcado para pez espada del Norte en 2022.	
	M:SWO13	Lista de buques de inspección	No		México no implementó ningún programa de marcado para pez espada del Norte.	
	M:SWO14	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No		No se participa en el Programa conjunto ICCAT de inspección internacional.	
	M:SWO15	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20m o + para pez espada del norte	Sí	2023-09-13		
	M:SWO16	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	No		México no realiza la pesca de pez espada del Sur.	
	M:SWO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	No		La captura de pez espada por México no ha rebasado los límites establecidos por la Secretaría.	
	M:SWO18	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	No		México no realiza la pesca de pez espada del Sur.	
	M:SWO19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No		No se participa en el programa conjunto ICCAT de inspección internacional.	
	M:SWO20	Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		México no realiza actividades de pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	
ATÚN BLANCO	M:ALB03	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		México no cuenta con buques autorizados en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:ALB04	Autorización específica para buque con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	No		México no realiza pesca de atún blanco del Norte.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:ALB05	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	No		México no realiza pesca de atún blanco del Sur.	
	M:ALB06	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	No		México no reporta capturas del atún blanco del Norte.	
	M:ALB07	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	No		México no realiza pesca de atún blanco del sur.	
	M:ALB08	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		México no realiza pesca de atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
MARLINES	M:BIL01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 19-05 y 16-11.	Sí	2023-09-08		
	M:BIL04	Exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías	Sí	2023-09-14	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 spp</i>), 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 spp</i>) para el año 2019, a distribuirse entre la captura incidental de la flota de palangre atunero y la flota deportivo-recreativa en las aguas de jurisdicción federal en el Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, con base a lo estipulado en las recomendaciones de la CICAA. Adicionalmente, la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura Sustentables (LGPAS), en su artículo	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
					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	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL	No		México no participa en los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL.	
TIBURONES	M:SHK05	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	Sí	2023-09-08		
	M:SHK08	Desembarques mensuales de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte y sur	Sí	2023-01-31		
OTRAS ESPECIES / CAPTURA FORTUITA	M:BYC01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7, tal y como fue enmendada por la Rec. 13-11 / Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 22-12, párrs. 1, 2, 4, 5 y 8, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	Sí	2023-09-14		
	M:BYC02	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	Sí	2023-09-14		

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BYC03	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	Sí	2023-09-14		
MISCELÁNEA	M:SDP01	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	Sí	2023-09-14	México no implementó un sistema piloto electrónico de documento estadístico.	
	M:MIX01	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	Sí	2023-09-14	México no presentó ninguna objeción a una Recomendación adoptada de conformidad con los procedimientos del Convenio.	

Sección 4. Implementación de otras Medidas de conservación y ordenación de CICAA

Datos y talla mínima

96-14 párrafo 1. Recomendación sobre el cumplimiento en las pesquerías de atún rojo y pesquerías de pez espada del Atlántico norte (Párrafo 1)

Los datos fueron reportados en tiempo y forma por México en la Tarea 1. De lo que se desprende que no se excedieron los límites de captura en 2022 en las pesquerías de atún rojo y pesquerías de pez espada del Atlántico norte.

97-01. Recomendación para incrementar el cumplimiento de las regulaciones de talla mínima (Párrafo 2)

El 16 de abril de 2014 se publicó en el Diario Oficial de la Federación la “NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, Que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe” misma que en su numeral 4.6 establece que las capturas que incidentalmente se obtenga de atún aleta azul o rojo (*Thunnus thynnus*) únicamente podrán retenerse si los organismos tienen, como mínimo un peso de 30 kilogramos o bien, una longitud furcal de 115 cm. Los ejemplares con peso o talla inferior a la establecida deben ser liberados en buenas condiciones de sobrevivencia.

Adicionalmente, el 23 de mayo de 2019, se publicó en el Diario Oficial de la Federación el “ACUERDO por el que se establece la talla mínima de captura comercial para el pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*) en aguas marinas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe”, en seguimiento a la recomendación “17-02 Recomendación de CICAA que enmienda la recomendación 16-03 sobre la conservación del pez espada del atlántico norte” regulación que para proteger al pez espada pequeño (*Xiphias gladius*), estableció una talla mínima de captura comercial de 125 centímetros de longitud de mandíbula inferior a la horquilla y un volumen de captura incidental de esa especie hasta un 15% (quince por ciento) de organismos inferiores a la talla mínima, sobre la captura total por desembarque.

Documentos estadísticos

01-21 Recomendación respecto a establecer un Programa de Documento Estadístico ICCAT para el patudo (Párrafo 6)

México no realiza la captura dirigida de patudo en el área, sin embargo, la captura incidental que se registra es reportada oportunamente a la Comisión.

01-22 Recomendación respecto a establecer un Programa de Documento Estadístico ICCAT para el pez espada (Párrafo 6)

México no realiza exportación de pez espada, no obstante, los datos estadísticos se presentan anualmente en Tarea 1 y Tarea 2.

Medidas relacionadas con especies individuales

15-05. Recomendación para un mayor reforzamiento del plan de recuperación de las poblaciones de aguja azul y aguja blanca

En México, no existe una pesquería comercial dirigida a dichas especies, siendo que su captura ocurre de manera incidental en la pesca dirigida al atún aleta amarilla con palangre, no obstante, se da seguimiento a la captura incidental por semestre para pez espada y marlín, particularmente, sobre sus valores específicos (porcentajes), contribuyendo con ello a disminuir la presión por pesca ejercida sobre las citadas especies. El 10 de mayo de 2019 fue publicado en el Diario Oficial de la Federación el “Acuerdo por el que se establece el volumen de captura para el aprovechamiento del marlín azul (*Makaira nigricans*) y el marlín blanco (*Tetrapturus* spp), en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe para el año 2019”, establece un volumen de captura total de 70 toneladas de marlín azul (*Makaira nigricans*) y 25 toneladas de marlín blanco (*Tetrapturus* spp) para el año 2019, a distribuirse entre la captura incidental de la flota de palangre atunero y la flota deportivo-recreativa en las aguas de jurisdicción federal en el Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, con base a lo estipulado en las recomendaciones de la CICAA. Adicionalmente, la Ley General de Pesca y Acuacultura 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).

También se establece que no podrán realizarse actividades de pesca distintas a las de investigación, sobre las especies destinadas a la pesca deportivo-recreativa en las áreas de reproducción que establezca la Secretaría mediante disposiciones reglamentarias. En este sentido, en el Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, existen 6 Acuerdos Regulatorios de Zonas de Refugio Pesquero (5 en Quintana Roo y 1 en Yucatán) donde se prohíbe completamente la pesca deportivo-recreativa o esta solo puede ser desarrollada bajo el esquema de “captura y libera”, lo que implica la sobrevivencia de los organismos.

Asimismo, la NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, establece en el numeral 4.4 una tasa anual de captura incidental para pez espada, pez vela, atún rojo, marlín (de los géneros *Makaira* y *Tetrapturus*) y tiburones, en conjunto, no mayor al 20% de la captura nominal obtenida durante un año calendario de dicha pesquería, lo cual contribuye a la recuperación de estas poblaciones. Para los efectos de esta disposición, todos los viajes se computarán en el año de la fecha de su inicio y la evaluación de la captura nominal e incidental se realizará semestralmente.

En el numeral 4.7, se establece que las especies de marlín (géneros *Makaira* y *Tetrapturus*); pez vela (*Istiophorus albicans*) y pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*) que durante las operaciones de pesca de túnidos sean capturadas de manera fortuita, deben ser liberadas en buenas condiciones de sobrevivencia. Única y exclusivamente podrán retenerse los ejemplares de dichas especies que, al traerlos al costado del barco, ya se encuentren muertos.

Otra de las medidas adoptadas por México para conducir a la recuperación de las especies de aguja blanca y azul es la penalización del comercio de dichas especies capturadas en la pesca deportivo recreativa, esto con fundamento en el Artículo 55 fracción IX de la LGPAS en el que se establece que la Secretaría (actualmente la Secretaría de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural, SADER) procederá a la revocación de la concesión o permiso, cuando sus titulares comercialicen, bajo cualquier título jurídico, las capturas de la pesca deportivo-recreativa

03-04. Recomendación sobre el pez espada del mediterráneo

México no realiza actividades pesqueras en dicha área.

17-02 Recomendación de ICCAT para la conservación del pez espada del Atlántico norte (Párrafo 11)

De acuerdo a la Recomendación 21-02, que amplía y enmienda la recomendación 17-02 que enmienda la recomendación 16-03 para la conservación del pez espada del atlántico norte, y en la que México tiene un límite de captura anual de 200 t para los años 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 y 2022, la cual no ha sido superada en 2022.

Esta pesquería se encuentra regulada por la LGPAS y la NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, las cuales regulan el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe.

El “Acuerdo por el que se establece la talla mínima de captura comercial para el pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*) en aguas marinas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, se publicó en el Diario Oficial de la Federación, el 23 de mayo de 2019, donde se establece una talla mínima de captura comercial de 125 centímetros de longitud de mandíbula inferior a la horquilla (LJFL), equivalente a 25 kilogramos en peso vivo, para los organismos de pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*) capturados en aguas marinas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe. Los ejemplares con talla inferior a la establecida, deberán ser liberados en buenas condiciones de sobrevivencia. A la par, también se establece un volumen de captura incidental de hasta un 15% (quince por ciento) de organismos de pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*) inferiores a la talla mínima, sobre la captura total por desembarque.

06-08. Resolución sobre la pesca de atún rojo en el Océano Atlántico (Párrafo 1)

México no realiza actividades pesqueras en la zona al norte de 10°N y entre 30° W y 45°W.

05-05 Recomendación para enmendar la recomendación (Rec. 04-10) sobre la conservación de tiburones capturados en asociación con las pesquerías que son competencia de ICCAT

México ha tomado las medidas normativas necesarias para requerir que los pescadores utilicen integralmente la totalidad de las capturas de tiburones, como lo establece la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006, pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas. Especificaciones para su aprovechamiento (DOF 14/02/07) en el numeral 4.2.1. que indica que todos los ejemplares de tiburón deben ser retenidos a bordo de las embarcaciones de pesca comercial para su aprovechamiento integral.

Asimismo, anualmente se comunica información sobre la implementación de estas medidas y se ha realizado seguimiento de la captura incidental de tiburones en el Atlántico norte en la pesca del atún aleta amarilla con palangre en el Golfo de México a través del Programa Nacional de Observadores a Bordo.

07-06. Recomendación suplementaria sobre tiburones (Párrafo 4)

En México las regulaciones pesqueras que promueven el aprovechamiento responsable y sostenible, con enfoque ecosistémico, de las especies de tiburones y rayas que ocurren en las aguas de jurisdicción federal.

En primera instancia el aprovechamiento sostenible de los tiburones se encuentra regulado a través de la NOM-029-PESC-2006, Pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas. Especificaciones para su aprovechamiento, dentro de la cual se enuncia no aumentar el esfuerzo pesquero sobre el recurso la cual tiene por objeto conducir a la conservación y protección de 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 26 de julio de 2022, establece como Estrategias y tácticas de manejo que no se debe incrementar el esfuerzo pesquero y se deben respetar las épocas de veda, además reitera como recomendación de manejo, no expedir nuevos permisos de pesca comercial, excepto en el caso de que se sustituyan embarcaciones o renueven permisos. El Estatus de la pesquería reporta que tanto en los tiburones grandes como los cazones, la biomasa se encuentra por debajo de la biomasa que generaría el Rendimiento Máximo Sustentable (RMS), pero no se encuentran por debajo de los niveles en los que se considerarían stocks en deterioro por lo que se considera que estas poblaciones están siendo explotadas al máximo sustentable.

09-07. Recomendación de ICCAT sobre la conservación de los tiburones zorro capturados en asociación con las pesquerías en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT

A efecto de reducir la mortalidad por pesca sobre las poblaciones de tiburón zorro (*Alopias* spp.) se estableció en el numeral 4.3 de la NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, un límite máximo permisible de 34 unidades de esfuerzo pesquero para la pesquería de túnidos con palangre, cuya cifra es revisada periódicamente con base en los resultados de la investigación científica y tecnológica sobre el desarrollo de la pesquería.

México ha cumplido con las recomendaciones del SCRS de CICAA, referentes a la conservación del Tiburón zorro ojón (*Alopias* spp.), mediante la instrumentación de los programas de investigación que ha llevado a cabo el INAPESCA, así como el control de las estadísticas de captura obtenidas a través del programa de observadores a bordo y de los reportes de las bitácoras de los propios productores. Con 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 1 el seguimiento de la captura incidental del tiburón mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) del Atlántico norte en la pesca del atún aleta amarilla con palangre en el Golfo de México. Asimismo, en cuanto a las recomendaciones de la CICAA, se incluyeron dichas medidas en la actualización de la NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, en el numeral 4.8 que señala que las especies de tiburones y rayas sujetos a régimen de protección especial o en veda permanente, deberán ser devueltos íntegros al agua, independientemente de que se encuentren vivos o muertos.

En México, el aprovechamiento comercial los tiburones de la especie *Isurus oxyrinchus* (tiburón mako o “marrajo dientuso” según la denominación ICCAT) está regulado por la NOM-029-PESC-2006 Pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas. Especificaciones para su aprovechamiento (DOF 14/02/2007).

10-08 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre peces martillo (familia Sphyrnidae) capturados en asociación con pesquerías de ICCAT (Párrafo 3, 5, 6)

El aprovechamiento sostenible de las especies capturadas de tiburones se encuentra regulado a través de la NOM-029-PESC-2006, Pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas. Especificaciones para su aprovechamiento, la cual tiene por objeto inducir al aprovechamiento responsable de elasmobranquios y la conservación de otras especies que son capturadas incidentalmente.

13-11 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre captura fortuita de tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT (Párrafo 8)

Se incluyeron dichas medidas en el proceso de actualización de la NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe.

El numeral 4.8 de la regulación establece que cualquier ejemplar de tortuga marina que pudiera ser atrapado durante las operaciones de pesca, deberá ser liberado en las mejores condiciones de sobrevivencia, quedando prohibida la retención a bordo de ejemplares vivos, muertos o de algunas de sus partes.

Se trabaja en optimizar la liberación de las tortugas marinas que sean capturadas vivas de forma fortuita, así como procedimientos técnicos para reducir la captura fortuita de tortugas y garantizar una cuidadosa manipulación de todas las tortugas que sean liberadas, con el fin de contribuir a su supervivencia.

11-08 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre la conservación del tiburón jaquetón capturado en asociación con pesquerías de ICCAT (Párrafo 7)

El aprovechamiento sostenible de las especies capturadas de tiburones se encuentra regulado a través de la NOM-029-PESC-2006, Pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas. Especificaciones para su aprovechamiento, la cual tiene por objeto conducir a la conservación y protección de elasmobranquios y otras especies que son capturadas incidentalmente. Asimismo, se incluyeron dichas medidas en la NOM-029-PESC-2006 y en la actualización de la NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, en el numeral 4.8 que señala que las especies de tiburones y rayas sujetos a régimen de protección especial o en veda permanente, deberán ser devueltos íntegros al agua, independientemente de que se encuentren vivos o muertos.

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.

De tal manera que durante el ejercicio 2022, no fueron expedidos permisos para el desembarque de productos pesqueros, por parte de embarcaciones pesqueras extranjeras, en puertos mexicanos situados en el territorio nacional adyacente al Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, de ahí que durante dicha anualidad, no tuvo verificativo inspección alguna para tal efecto.

La ausencia de tales permisos, aunado a todas y cada una de las verificaciones practicadas por personal de este órgano administrativo desconcentrado a embarcaciones pesqueras detectadas en las aludidas aguas de jurisdicción federal, efectuadas para comprobar el cumplimiento de las disposiciones previstas por la legislación pesquera nacional, dan cuenta de la inexistencia de transbordos de especies capturadas por embarcaciones pesqueras de bandera mexicana, así como de desembarcos de productos obtenidos de la pesca, por parte de embarcaciones de bandera extranjera.

No obstante, la LGPAS establece disposiciones para reglar las descargas en puertos, las cuales establecen que los interesados en descargar en puertos extranjeros, con embarcaciones de matrícula y bandera mexicanas, deberán cumplir para ello los requisitos que establezcan el reglamento de esta Ley y los Tratados o Acuerdos Internacionales de los que México sea parte, así como con los requisitos y permisos que para este efecto los países les requieran. Los permisos respectivos los expedirá la Secretaría únicamente a personas de nacionalidad mexicana.

99-07. Resolución sobre la mejora de estadísticas de las pesquerías de recreo (Párrafo 2)

México destina exclusivamente 9 especies de forma exclusiva a la pesca deportiva dentro de una franja costera de 50 millas medidas desde la línea a partir de la cual se mide el Mar Territorial: 6 de ellas pertenecen a los denominados "Picudos" (contándose 4 especies distintas de Marlín; Pez Vela y Pez Espada) y 3 especies afines (sábalo o chiro; pez gallo y dorado), dentro de una franja de 50 millas náuticas contadas a partir de la línea de base desde la cual se mide el mar territorial.

Se ha seguido trabajando en la modernización, actualización y ampliación del Prontuario Estadístico de Pesca Deportiva que se publica en la página de internet de la CONAPESCA www.conapesca.gob.mx, donde se puede encontrar información sobre número de permisos por entidad federativa, por embarcación, el valor de los permisos, permisos por periodo de tiempo y categoría de embarcación, entre otros datos.

Por otra parte, se han tenido avances importantes en el fomento y regulación de la pesca deportivo-recreativa, actualmente la totalidad de los trámites para obtener un permiso de pesca se realiza totalmente por medios electrónicos. Los prestadores de servicios turísticos de pesca 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 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 dentro del territorio mexicano. Así como el incremento de las acciones de inspección y vigilancia en aguas de jurisdicción nacional, a través de las unidades de superficie de la CONAPESCA y de la Secretaría de Marina-Armada de México.

Como parte de la política pública en materia pesquera y acuícola y a fin de dar cumplimiento al Programa Nacional de Pesca y Acuicultura, se cuenta con estrategias y acciones puntuales, dentro de las cuales se destaca la Inspección y Vigilancia sobre "Verificar el estado de derecho en materia de pesca y acuicultura, para garantizar el cumplimiento de las disposiciones en materia de pesca, de conformidad con la legislación nacional, así como con los acuerdos internacionales vigentes de los que México es parte contratante", buscando con esto prevenir la pesca ilegal e inducir el uso sustentable de los recursos marinos.

Entre las acciones que se realizan se incluyen los recorridos marítimos, que 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. Lo cual hace posible detectar la incursión de buques extranjeros sin autorización para pescar dentro de la ZEE de nuestro país.

La ventaja de las inspecciones 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 revisión ocular del producto pesquero almacenado a bordo y la verificación de los sistemas utilizados para el manejo del descarte de atunes y captura incidental.

Otras actividades que se llevan a cabo es la verificación documental y la verificación del producto en los puertos de descarga, lo cual consiste en la comprobación del registro de su captura, a través de los avisos de arribo y de las inspecciones en los centros de acopio, así como la revisión de las guías de pesca y demás documentos con los que se acredite la legal procedencia de los embarques de producto en tránsito dentro del territorio nacional, y tratándose de embarques de exportación de atún aleta azul o rojo (*Thunnus thynnus*), la comprobación a través del "Certificado de Exportación.

03-16. Recomendación para adoptar medidas adicionales contra la pesca ilegal, no declarada y no reglamentada

El 30 de diciembre de 2020, se publicó en el Diario Oficial de la Federación el Programa Nacional de Pesca y Acuicultura 2020-2024, en el cual se establecen diversas estrategias en materia de inspección y vigilancia, destacando las de: Llevar a cabo verificaciones previas de cumplimiento normativo, y Aplicar el uso de tecnología para la vigilancia (Sistema de Localización y Monitoreo Satelital de Embarcaciones Pesqueras – *SISMEP*).

Con base en lo anterior, durante el año 2022 tuvo verificativo la ejecución de múltiples actos de autoridad, destacando la realización de recorridos acuáticos en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, efectuados en coordinación con la Secretaría de Marina - Armada de México con la finalidad de prevenir, disuadir y sancionar la realización de actos sancionados por la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura Sustentables, entre los cuales se encuentra el trasbordo de productos pesqueros sin contar con el permiso correspondiente.

Lo anterior, apoyado en el Sistema de Localización y Monitoreo Satelital de Embarcaciones Pesqueras previsto por la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-062-SAG/PESC-2014, vigente.

03-12. Recomendación respecto a los deberes de las Partes contratantes y partes, entidades o entidades pesqueras no contratantes colaboradoras en relación con sus barcos que pescan en la zona del Convenio ICCAT

Los barcos bajo su bandera de México cumplen con las medidas de conservación y ordenación de la Comisión.

A través de la LGPAS se controla a los barcos autorizados a pescar las especies reguladas por la CICAA en la zona del convenio, se ha establecido que las actividades de pesca comercial requieren la expedición de un permiso y/o concesión, previo cumplimiento de los requisitos que se establezcan en esta Ley y en sus disposiciones reglamentarias.

De tal manera que el concesionario o permisionario deberá tener siempre a bordo el documento que demuestre que la embarcación está autorizada para operar, la cual deberá tener matrícula y bandera mexicanas y estar registrada en el Registro Público Marítimo Nacional, en los términos de la Ley de Navegación, así como en el Registro Nacional de Pesca y Acuicultura (RNPYA). Las embarcaciones pesqueras que establezca el reglamento de la presente Ley deberán llevar un libro de registro que se denominará bitácora de pesca.

Asimismo, se tiene establecido y mantiene actualizado un registro de barcos de pesca autorizados a enarbolar su bandera y autorizados a pescar las especies reguladas por la CICAA en la zona del Convenio.

05-09. Recomendación de ICCAT sobre el cumplimiento de las obligaciones de comunicar las estadísticas (Párrafo 3)

México ha facilitado a la CICAA las estadísticas de captura y esfuerzo con las observaciones relativas a la fuente de información y trabaja continuamente para la aplicación de medidas correctivas a través del trabajo directo de sus instituciones involucradas con el Programa de Observadores a Bordo, el sector productivo y el sector gubernamental.

16-15 Recomendación sobre un programa para el transbordo. (ANEXO 3 Párrafo 6)

El control de los transbordos en el mar se lleva a cabo conforme a lo establecido en el Artículo 73 y 41 Fracción XV de la LGPAS, a través de la Secretaría, mediante el otorgamiento de permisos para descargar en puertos extranjeros o transbordar especies capturadas por embarcaciones pesqueras de bandera mexicana, siempre y cuando los interesados proporcionen, adjunta a la solicitud del permiso y presenten información del número y fecha de la concesión, permiso al amparo del cual se realizó la captura; las especies y su volumen a descargar o transbordar; la fecha y lugar de traslado o transbordo; los datos que identifiquen la embarcación a la que se transbordarán los productos, y el puerto de destino final. Cabe mencionar, que, a pesar de que dicho supuesto está contemplado en la ley, a la fecha es obligatorio para todo titular de un permiso o concesión el realizar el arribo de la captura en puerto.

De igual manera el Artículo 74 de la LGPAS se establece que se requiere permiso para la descarga en puertos mexicanos, que realicen embarcaciones pesqueras de bandera extranjera, de productos pesqueros vivos, frescos, enhielados o congelados provenientes de la pesca comercial.

10-10. Recomendación de ICCAT para establecer normas mínimas para los programas de observadores científicos de buques pesqueros (Párrafo 5)

México ha proporcionado a la Comisión en tiempo y forma los informes sobre el programa nacional de observadores a bordo, describiendo cada uno de los apartados solicitados, así como la proporción de material adjunto (manual, fichas, guías de identificación, etc.).

11-10 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre recopilación de información y armonización de datos sobre captura fortuita en las pesquerías de ICCAT (Párrafo 1 C y 1 E)

La recopilación de datos de captura y descartes se realiza a través del programa nacional de observadores a bordo, quienes tienen el objetivo de recabar información sobre las operaciones de pesca y tipo de capturas por zonas y fechas, a efecto de contribuir a un mayor conocimiento de la pesquería y a la administración del recurso, así como al cumplimiento de las obligaciones contraídas en el contexto internacional de manejo de la pesquería.

Por otro lado, las acciones emprendidas para reducir los descartes en la pesquería son el establecimiento de un límite máximo permisible de 34 unidades de esfuerzo pesquero para la pesquería de túnidos con palangre, cuya cifra será revisada periódicamente con base en los resultados de la investigación científica y tecnológica sobre el desarrollo de la pesquería según lo establecido en el numeral 4.3 de la NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, así mismo para cada embarcación se ha autorizado una tasa anual de captura incidental de atún azul o rojo (*Thunnus thynnus*), marlin (de los géneros *Makaira* y *Tetrapturus*), pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*), pez vela (*Istiophorus albicans*) y tiburones, en conjunto, no debe ser mayor del 20% de su captura nominal (captura total que incluye los peces liberados vivos), obtenida durante un año calendario. Para verificar esta disposición todos los viajes se computarán en el año de la fecha de su inicio y la evaluación de la captura nominal e incidental se realizará semestralmente, conforme a lo establecido en el numeral 4.4 de la Norma.

Dentro del mismo contexto una de las medidas adoptadas para reducir la captura fortuita en la pesquería de túnidos con palangre se encuentra contenida en el numeral 4.7 de la Norma NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, donde se establece que las especies de marlin (géneros *Makaira* y *Tetrapturus*); pez vela (*Istiophorus albicans*) y pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*) que durante las operaciones de pesca de túnidos sean capturadas de manera fortuita, deben ser liberadas en buenas condiciones de sobrevivencia. Única y exclusivamente podrán retenerse los ejemplares de dichas especies que, al traerlos al costado del barco, ya se encuentren

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 2022.

<i>Código</i>	<i>Captura (t)</i>	<i>Captura (ejemplares)</i>
YFT	606	17,061
BFT	60	236
BET	4	85
SKJ	3	712
BLF	3	638
ALB	0	4
WAH	9	634
BUM	29	554
SAI	17	1,066
SWO	22	441
WHM	8	481
FAL	6	90
SMA	3	46
THR	3	34
BSH	0	0
OCS	0	6
SPN	0	1
OTRO ^a	12	1,268
OTRO ^b	3	48
OTRO ^c	1	38

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 24 255,58 TM au cours de l'année 2022 contre 19 519,96 TM au cours de l'année 2021 en termes de volume, soit une augmentation en volume de 24,26 %. 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 24 255,58 TM au cours de l'année 2022 contre 19 519,96 TM au cours de l'année 2021 en termes de volume, soit une augmentation en volume de 24,26 %. 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 24 255,58 TM au cours de l'année 2022 contre 19 519,96 TM au cours de l'année 2021 en termes de volume, soit une augmentation en volume de 24,26 %. 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

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

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

1.1 Exploitation des thonidés

Au Maroc, les principales espèces de thonidés exploitées par les flottilles marocaines sont les suivantes :

- Thon rouge,
- Espadon,
- Thon obèse,
- Listao,
- Albacore,
- Germon,
- Thonidés mineurs (bonite à dos rayé, Auxide, etc.)
- Requins et d'autres espèces de thonidés.

Ces espèces sont exploitées par un armement national diversifié, constitué de navires de pêche armés à la senne, à la palangre et à la ligne à main. Des madragues sont également mises en service pour l'exploitation du thon rouge. Les débarquements sont effectués au niveau des ports, des villages de pêcheurs et des points de débarquement aménagés le long des côtes nationales en atlantique et méditerranée.

1.2 Zones de pêche

Le thon rouge, le thon obèse et les thonidés mineurs (Bonite à dos rayé, Auxide, palomette, etc...) sont principalement pêchés sur la côte atlantique marocaine. Quelques unités artisanales et côtières capturent accessoirement le thon rouge en Méditerranée marocaine principalement durant la période juin - octobre. Des espèces de thonidés mineurs sont également capturées en Méditerranée marocaine.

L'espadon est capturé essentiellement en Méditerranée et au sud de la côte atlantique marocaine, entre Tan-Tan jusqu'au Cap Blanc.

Quant au germon, thon obèse et à l'albacore, ils sont pêchés en Atlantique au moyen de navires côtiers et artisanaux, dans les eaux de la ZEE marocaine.

Pour ce qui est des requins capturés en association avec les espèces de thonidés, leurs principales zones de pêche se situent au niveau des côtes atlantiques.

1.3 Techniques de pêche

Les thonidés et espèces apparentées sont pêchées essentiellement par quatre (4) techniques de pêche :

La madrague :

Cet engin cible principalement le thon rouge et rarement les thonidés mineurs comme espèces accessoires. En 2022, 18 madragues ont été autorisées à opérer dans les eaux nationales de la façade Atlantique. Habituellement, la période d'activité des madragues se situe entre les mois d'avril et juillet de chaque année.

Ligne à main et palangre de surface :

Ces deux engins sont utilisés principalement par une importante communauté de pêcheurs artisanaux au moyen de centaines de barques artisanales (petits métiers) opérant au niveau du Détroit de Gibraltar et le long des côtes méditerranéennes et atlantiques. Ces unités de pêche ont de longueurs inférieures à 7m et un tonnage TJB < 3 tonneaux.

La ligne à main et la palangre de surface capturent des grandes tailles de thon rouge et parfois même le thon obèse dans les régions sud du Maroc.

L'espadon est principalement capturé par la palangre dérivante de surface. D'autres espèces sont également capturées par ces engins, notamment les thonidés mineurs et les espèces de requins.

Senne tournante :

Cette technique de pêche est utilisée par les senneurs (dénommés aussi sardiniers) qui ne pratiquent la pêche aux thonidés que de manière occasionnelle et accidentelle. L'activité se pratique essentiellement en Atlantique, et les espèces capturées, notamment des thonidés majeurs, sont d'un poids et d'une taille inférieurs aux individus capturés par d'autres techniques de pêche comme la madrague.

Il est à souligner que la pêche à la senne tournante réalise des quantités importantes de prises accessoires constituées essentiellement de thonidés mineurs et de thonidés tropicaux (notamment la listao).

Elle est également pratiquée par quatre navires de type thonier, spécialisés dans la capture du thon rouge vivant dans les eaux internationales en Méditerranée.

1.4 Engraissement des thonidés

Parmi les cinq (05) établissements d'engraissement de thon rouge vivant, trois (03) fermes ont été autorisées au titre de l'année 2022. Ces fermes dénommés « BLUE FARM »/ AT001MAR00002, « LA LEVANTADA »/ AT001MAR00003 et « PESBAK FISH » AT001MAR00004 enregistrés sur le registre ICCAT dédié à cet effet, ont été opérationnelles avec une capacité totale d'engraissement de 6 000 TM.

Les fermes marocaines ont été approvisionnées à partir de thon rouge vivant provenant des madragues dont le transfert et la mise en cage ont été réalisées en présence d'un observateur régional ICCAT.

Les opérations de mise à mort du thon rouge vivant après engraissement dans les 03 fermes « BLUE FARM », « LA LEVANTADA » et « PESBAK FISH », ont été réalisées en présence d'un observateur régional ICCAT et un observateur national.

Les déclarations de mise en cage et le rapport d'élevage avec un taux de croissance provisoire ont été transmises au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT dans les délais requis conformément aux dispositions et exigences de l'ICCAT.

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

2.1 Déclaration des statistiques Tâche 1 et 2

La collecte de données statistiques de pêche et d'effort, se fait pratiquement d'une manière exhaustive, à travers les structures administratives des pêches (Département de la Pêche Maritime et l'Office National des Pêches), implantées tout au long des côtes atlantique et méditerranéenne du Maroc. Un contrôle se fait également en aval par l'Office des Changes, en ce qui concerne les exportations des produits de la pêche. Les données de prises par taille des Principales espèces de thonidés sont basées sur l'échantillonnage de 10 à 20% minimum des captures en mer ou à terre. Un récapitulatif des données Tâche I et II communiquées, est présenté aux **tableaux 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 et 9**.

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 2022.

2.3 Echantillon de taille de thon rouge prélevé pendant le transport

En 2022, pour les madragues, aucune mortalité accidentelle de thon rouge n'a été déclarée durant les opérations de transport de thon rouge vivant 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 2022, les données de taille/poids de 3052 individus de thon rouge vivant 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 148 cm et 284 cm SFL avec une longueur moyenne d'environ 219 cm.

2.5 Activités de recherche

En 2022, l'Institut National de Recherche halieutique (INRH) a continué ses activités de recherche dédiées aux thonidés, dans le cadre du SCRS, en vue d'améliorer les connaissances sur l'exploitation, la biologie, la structure ainsi que l'état des stocks des thonidés en particulier l'espadon, le thon rouge et la bonite à dos rayé. Ces activités ont abouti à des documents scientifiques présentés par l'équipe scientifique marocaine lors des réunions intersession et des réunions annuelles des groupes d'espèce et des réunions du groupe technique MSE sur le thon rouge

Aussi, durant l'année 2022, et conformément à la recommandation 21-08, le Maroc a continué son suivi scientifique visant l'étude du taux de croissance de thon rouge engraisé dans les fermes d'élevage. Toutes les données de suivi ont été soumises au secrétariat pour la mise à jour des analyses sur les taux de croissance. Par ailleurs, le Royaume du Maroc à travers son institut de recherche INRH, a mis en expérimentation dans le cadre de JCAP/ICCAT, et en collaboration avec deux sociétés japonaises un système automatique visant l'estimation des longueurs de thon rouge vivant mis en cage dans l'objectif de comparer sa précision avec le système manuel en vigueur recommandé par ICCAT. Les résultats préliminaires de cette étude ont été présentés au groupe de thon rouge en réunion de groupe d'espèces.

Conformément au paragraphe 1c de la Rec. 21-08, il a été également procédé à l'échantillonnage de taille et de poids de 892 spécimens de thon rouge engraisé lors des opérations de mise à mort dans la ferme d'engraissement Bluefarm installée en Atlantique entre août et septembre 2022.

Au cours de l'année 2022, le Maroc a aussi poursuivi sa collaboration et implication dans les projets de recherche ICCAT. Ainsi pour la 7ème année consécutive, le Maroc contribue au projet de recherche ICCAT sur les thonidés mineurs (SMTYP), et ce à travers la collecte, le traitement et l'analyse des données biologiques de la bonite à dos rayé, exploitée au sud de la côte atlantique marocaine, en vue d'estimer les paramètres de croissance, la taille de première maturité et la structure génétique des stocks pour des fins d'évaluation des stocks de cette espèce au sein de la zone de convention de l'ICCAT.

2.6 Résumé des principaux résultats du programme observateur scientifique

En application de la Rec. 16-14, un programme d'observateur scientifique a été mis en place depuis 2018 pour suivre la flottille palangrière réfrigérée ciblant l'espadon et opérant au large de la côte atlantique sud marocaine. L'objectif est de collecter toutes les données biologiques et celles de capture et d'effort dirigé vers l'espèce cible. D'autres informations sont également collectées et concernent les prises accessoires et les rejets, notamment des espèces de requins peau bleu.

Au cours de l'année 2022 ce programme a poursuivi et complétés avec des enquêtes qui ont permis de collecter des données sur les zones de pêche, les rejets des prises accessoires des requins peau bleu ainsi que sur leur composition en taille. Ces données ont été transmises au secrétariat par le biais du formulaire ST09 et T2-CE, T2-SZ et T2-CS avant les délais requis.

2.7 Prises accidentelles des oiseaux de mer & taux de capture accidentelle des tortues de mer

Les principaux résultats issus des enquêtes menées sur le terrain auprès des marins pêcheurs opérant à bord des palangriers artisanaux ciblant les thonidés et espèces voisines en Atlantique, montrent que :

- Les deux principales espèces de tortues pêchées accidentellement sont la Tortue Caouane (*Caretta caretta*) et la Tortue Luth (*Dermochelys Coriacea*). Cette dernière est nettement la plus dominante avec environ 70% de la capture totale en effectif. Ces espèces sont rarement rencontrées lors des opérations de pêche. A titre indicatif, ces tortues peuvent être prises dans les palangres une fois sur toutes les 10 marées réalisées.
- Quand la tortue est prise vivante par leurs hameçons, les pêcheurs procèdent au décrochage immédiat de l'hameçon de l'animal et à sa remise dans l'eau. D'après les résultats d'enquêtes menées auprès des pêcheurs, 100% des tortues relâchées sont libérées vivantes.
- Concernant les oiseaux de mer, aucune information n'est actuellement disponible sur les prises accidentelles de ces espèces, bien que les pêcheurs signalent que ces derniers sont souvent observés dans le ciel, qu'ils ne sont jamais pris par leurs engins de pêche.

ANNEXE DE LA 1ère PARTIE DU RAPPORT ANNUEL (RAPPORT SCIENTIFIQUE))

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:GEN01	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Oui	2023-07-25		
S:GEN02	Caractéristiques des flottilles (T1FC)	Oui	2023-07-24		2023-07-28
S:GEN03	Estimation de la prise nominale de la tâche 1 (T1NC)	Oui	2023-07-24		2023-07-28
S:GEN04	Prise et effort de la tâche 2 (T2CE)	Oui	2023-07-24		2023-07-28
S:GEN05	Échantillons de taille de la tâche 2 ; T2SZ	Oui	2023-07-24		2023-07-28
S:GEN06	Estimations de la prise par taille de la la tâche 2 (T2CS)	Oui	2023-07-24		2023-07-28
S:GEN07	Prospections scientifiques de marquage (inventaires)	Non		Aucun marquage n'a été réalisé au niveau national ni dans le cadre de GBYP.	
S:GEN08	Déclaration de marquage conventionnel (appositions/récupérations)	Non		Aucun marquage n'a été réalisé au niveau national ni dans le cadre de GBYP.	
S:GEN09	Déclaration de marquage électronique (appositions/récupérations)	Non		Aucun marquage n'a été réalisé au niveau national ni dans le cadre de GBYP.	
S:GEN10	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux	Oui	2023-07-24		2023-07-28
S:GEN11	Rapport sur la mise en oeuvre de la Rec. 16-14	Oui	2023-07-31		
S:GEN12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	Non		Le Maroc n'est pas concerné par la mer de Sargasse.	

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:GEN13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à exploiter des pêcheries pélagiques opérant à la palangre et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure	Non		Le Maroc n'opère ce type de pêcheries.	
S:BFT02	Procédures et résultats des caméras stéréoscopiques OU méthodologie alternative pour l'estimation de la taille du thon rouge	Oui	2022-09-16	Doc SCRS/2022/158.	
S:BFT03	Tâche 2 : Echantillons de taille des caméras stéréoscopiques résultant de S : BFT02	Oui	2023-07-24		
S:BFT04	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux (BFT)	Oui	2023-07-24		2023-07-28
S:BFT05	Détails des programmes de recherche sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest	Non		Le maroc n'est pas concerné par le stock Ouest de Thon rouge.	
S:BFT06	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Oui	2023-09-04	Doc SCRS/2023/147.	
S:BFT07	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités renforcées d'échantillonnage biologique	Non		Le Maroc n' a pas pu collecter des échantillons en 2022.	
S:BFT09	Déclaration des activités scientifiques réalisées par les navires opérant dans le contexte d'un projet scientifique d'un institut de recherche intégré dans un programme de recherche scientifique	Non		Le Maroc n'a participé à aucun projet de recherche en 2022.	
S:TRO02	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact écologique)	Oui	2023-01-23		
S:TRO03	Tâche 3 : Informations sur les DCP (tropicaux) (mois, carrés 1x1, type de DCP, etc.)	Oui	2023-07-24		2023-07-28
S:TRO04	Tâche 3 : Données sur les navires de support dans les pêcheries tropicales (BB/PS)	Oui	2023-07-24		2023-07-28
S:TRO05	Tâche 3 : Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (tropicaux)	Oui	2023-07-24		2023-07-28
S:TRO10	Informations sur les systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Non		Le Maroc n'a pas encore testé EMS.	
S:TRO06	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'échantillonnage portuaire (tropicaux)	Oui	2023-07-24		

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:TRO07	Données historiques sur les opérations sous DCP telles que requises par le SCRS (prise et effort de la tâche 2)	Oui	2023-07-24		
S:ALB01	Âge à la maturité	Non		Le Maroc ne dispose pas d'une flottille ciblant le germon en méditerranée.	
S:ALB02	Habitat	Non		Le Maroc ne dispose pas d'une flottille ciblant le germon en méditerranée.	
S:ALB03	Impact des pêcheries palangrières en termes de composition des captures	Non		Le Maroc ne dispose pas d'une flottille palangrière ciblant le germon en Méditerranée.	
S:ALB04	Séries de CPUE.	Non		Le Maroc ne dispose pas d'une flottille palangrière ciblant le germon en Méditerranée.	
S:ALB05	Estimation mensuelle de la proportion des reproducteurs et des recrues dans les prises.	Oui		Le Maroc ne dispose pas d'une flottille palangrière ciblant le germon en Méditerranée.	
S:BIL03	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et vivants de makaires/ makaires épée	Non		Depuis 2019, le Maroc a interdit la pêche des makaires. Aucun rejet mort ou vivant enregistré.	
S:BIL04	Informations sur leur programme de collecte de données pour les pêcheries artisanales et/ou de petits métiers	Non		Depuis 2019, le Maroc a interdit la pêche des makaires.	
S:BIL05	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique pour les BIL	Non		Depuis 2019, le Maroc a interdit la pêche des makaires.	
S:SHK01	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins à un niveau spécifique aux espèces.	Non		Le Maroc déclare les prises de requins par espèce.	
S:SHK02	Résultats de la recherche et de l'échantillonnage biologique sur le requin-taube bleu	Non		Depuis Janvier 2022, le Maroc a interdit la pêche du requin taube bleu.	
S:SHK03	Informations sur le requin peau bleue	Oui		Doc SCRS/2023/058.	2023-04-13
S:SHK04	La quantité de requin-taube bleu de l'Atlantique Nord capturé et retenu à bord, ainsi que les rejets morts et les rejets vivants, et la méthodologie statistique utilisée pour calculer ces rejets/remises à l'eau	Non		Depuis Janvier 2022, le Maroc a interdit la pêche du requin taube bleu.	
S:SHK05	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et les mises à l'eau de spécimens vivants	Non		Le Maroc n'a pas présenté au SCRS en 2022 une méthodologie statistique pour estimation des rejets. Ce travail est en phase du développement.	

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:SHK06	Information sur les programmes de collecte des données sur les pêcheries artisanales/de petits métiers	Non		Le Maroc ne dispose pas des flottilles artisanales ciblant le stock sud du requin taupe bleu.	
S:BYC01	Transmission des guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Non		Aucun guide d'identification n'est actuellement disponible sur les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins.	
S:BYC02	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Oui	2023-07-25	L'Information disponible figure dans le rapport national du Maroc sur la pêche thonière.	
S:BYC03	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	Oui	2023-07-25	L'Information disponible figure dans le rapport national du Maroc sur la pêche thonière.	
S:BYC04	Notification des mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales par le biais de moyens alternatifs	Oui		Doc SCRS/2022/187, Doc SCRS/2022/188, Doc SCRS/2022/186.	
S:BYC05	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	Oui	2023-07-25	Information disponible est incluse dans le rapport national.	

IIe Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

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

RAPPORT ANNUEL, IIe PARTIE, CHAPÎTRE 3

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
GENERALITE	M:GEN01	Rapports annuels	Oui	2023-07-25	
	M:GEN02	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Oui	2023-07-25	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:GEN03	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	Oui	2020-07-07	
	M:GEN04	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Non		Le Maroc n'a pas conclu d'accord d'affrètement avec d'autres CPC.
	M:GEN05	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Non		Le Maroc n'a pas conclu d'accord d'affrètement avec d'autres CPC.
	M:GEN06a	Rapports de transbordement -en mer	Oui	2023-09-11	
	M:GEN06b	Rapports sur les transbordements au port	Oui	2023-09-11	
	M:GEN07	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non		Le Maroc n'a pas de navires qui transbordent en mer.
	M:GEN08	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port.	Non		Le Maroc n'a pas de navires de charges autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique.
	M:GEN09	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique (et modifications ultérieures).	Non		Le Maroc n'autorise pas les palangriers pélagiques à transborder en mer dans la zone de convention ICCAT.
	M:GEN10a	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	Oui	2023-01-19	
	M:GEN10b	Points de contact pour recevoir des copies des rapports d'inspection portuaire	Oui	2020-08-13	
	M:GEN11	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.	Oui	2023-01-19	
	M:GEN12	Délai de notification préalable requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	Oui	2023-01-19	
	M:GEN13	Rapport de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port	Oui		le Département de la Pêche Maritime du Royaume du Maroc n'a refusé l'entrée dans ses ports à aucun navire de pêche étranger.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:GEN14	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port contenant des constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente (et autres lorsque cela est possible)	Oui	2023-08-10	Jusqu'au 07/09/2023, 08 rapports d'inspection au port ont été transmis à l'ICCAT, ces rapports n'incluent pas de constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente. Date de transmission à l'ICCAT : 10/08/2023 et 01/09/2023.
	M:GEN15	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	Oui		Le Département de la Pêche Maritime du Royaume du Maroc n'a pas constaté d'infraction lors des inspections menées dans ses ports.
	M:GEN16	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	Oui		le Département de la Pêche Maritime du Royaume du Maroc n'a reçu aucun rapport d'inspection au port concluant une infraction apparente.
	M:GEN17	Informations des accords/arrangements bilatéraux ou multilatéraux qui autorisent un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération	Oui	2023-09-07	
	M:GEN18	Accords d'accès et modification	Oui	2020-09-11	
	M:GEN19	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Oui	2023-07-20	
	M:GEN20	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui	2023-01-03	
	M:GEN21	Rapport sur l'examen des mesures internes	Non		Non applicable, le Maroc n'opère pas ce type de pêche.
	M:GEN23	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Non		Non applicable, le Maroc n'opère pas ce type de pêche.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:GEN24	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	Oui		Le Royaume du Maroc n'a procédé à aucune transmission au secrétariat de l'ICCAT étant donné qu'il ne dispose pas d'informations pertinentes à transmettre à ce propos.
	M:GEN25	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Oui		Liste IUU Par. 3 de la Rec. 21-13 pas encore reçue pour pouvoir faire des commentaires.
	M:GEN26	Mesures commerciales ; soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Non		Le Maroc n'a pas d'informations pertinentes à déclarer concernant les mesures commerciales.
	M:GEN27	Données sur la non-application	Oui		Le Royaume du Maroc n'a procédé à aucune transmission au secrétariat de l'ICCAT étant donné qu'il ne dispose pas d'informations pertinentes à transmettre à ce propos.
	M:GEN28	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Oui		Le Royaume du Maroc n'a reçu de la part du Secrétariat aucune information sur des allégations de non application.
	M:GEN29	Observations de navires	Oui		Le Royaume du Maroc n'a procédé à aucune transmission au secrétariat de l'ICCAT étant donné qu'il ne dispose pas, à ce jour, d'informations pertinentes à transmettre.
	M:GEN30	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Oui	2023-08-02	
	M:GEN31	Autorité nationale responsable de l'inspection en mer et autres agences maritimes d'appui, le cas échéant, et/ou Autorité nationale responsable de la madrague et des activités d'élevage du thon rouge	Non		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)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:GEN32	Point(s) de contact désigné(s) (POC) au sein de l'autorité responsable de la mise en œuvre du programme	Non		Le Royaume du Maroc n'a pas participé jusqu'à présent, à l'échange volontaire de personnel d'inspection dans le cadre de la Rés. 19-17.
	M:GEN33	Déclaration de toute activité menée dans le cadre du programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection	Non		Le Royaume du Maroc n'a pas participé jusqu'à présent, à l'échange volontaire de personnel d'inspection dans le cadre de la Rés. 19-17.
	M:GEN34	Demande de radiation du navire de liste de navires IUU finale	Non		Le Royaume du Maroc n'a pas de navire qui figure sur la liste IUU finale.
	M:GEN35	Plan d'action d'urgence (EAP) pour la récupération des observateurs	Oui	2020-12-30	
	M:GEN36	Rapports sur des incidents impliquant des observateurs qui ont déclenché l'EAP, y compris toute action corrective prise	Non		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 2023.
	M:GEN37	Signalisation de la récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Non		Aucune opération de récupération des engins de pêche perdus, autres que les palangres n'a pas été enregistrée en 2023.
	M:GEN38	Signalisation de la non-récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Non		Aucun engin de pêche n'a été déclaré perdu en 2023.
	M:GEN39	Points de contact pour faciliter la coopération en matière d'observation des navires (facultatif)	Oui	2023-05-08	
	M:GEN40	Déclarations d'approvisionnement	Non		Toutes les opérations de ravitaillement en mer se font en présence de l'observateur régional.
	M:GEN41	Rapport sur les mesures prises à l'encontre des ressortissants impliqués dans des activités IUU	Oui	2023-08-02	
THON ROUGE	M:BFT01	Fermes de thon rouge	Oui	2023-01-06	
	M:BFT02	Rapports sur l'élevage du thon rouge	Oui	2023-07-24	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:BFT03	Déclaration de report du poisson resté en cages	Non		Le Maroc n'autorise pas le report du poisson resté en cages.
	M:BFT04	Rapport de mise en cages du thon rouge	Oui	2023-06-20	2023-07-07/ 2023-07-11
	M:BFT05	Madragues de thon rouge	Oui	2023-01-24	
	M:BFT07	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité	Oui	2023-02-14	
	M:BFT08	Plan de la capacité d'élevage	Oui	2023-02-14	
	M:BFT09	Modifications des plans de pêche	Non		Aucun changement n'a été apporté au plan soumis initialement.
	M:BFT10	Informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 21-08	Non		Aucune demande de ces documents n'a été formulée pour l'année en cours.
	M:BFT11	Prises de thon rouge de 2022	Oui	2023-07-24	
	M:BFT12	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Oui	2023-04-12	
	M:BFT13	Autres navires de thon rouge	Oui	2023-03-17	
	M:BFT14	Opérations de pêche conjointes	Oui	2023-05-17	
	M:BFT15	Messages VMS	Oui		Oui, applicable.
	M:BFT16	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Oui	2023-02-15	
	M:BFT17	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non		Le Royaume du Maroc compte cette saison, quatre navires qui ont exercé en dehors de la ZEE nationale, et ne détache pas de navires d'inspection. Il est à signaler que ces navires ont embarqué des observateurs régionaux de l'ICCAT conformément aux dispositions des recommandations de l'ICCAT.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:BFT18	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non		Le Royaume du Maroc compte cette saison, quatre navires qui ont exercé en dehors de la ZEE nationale, et ne détache pas de navires d'inspection. Il est à signalé que ces navires ont embarqué des observateurs régionaux de l'ICCAT conformément aux dispositions des recommandations de l'ICCAT.
	M:BFT19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Non		Le Royaume du Maroc compte cette saison, quatre navires qui ont exercé en dehors de la ZEE nationale, et ne détache pas de navires d'inspection. Il est à signalé que ces navires ont embarqué des observateurs régionaux de l'ICCAT conformément aux dispositions des recommandations de l'ICCAT.
	M:BFT20	Ports de transbordement du thon rouge	Oui	2023-01-19	
	M:BFT21	Ports de débarquement du thon rouge	Oui	2023-01-19	
	M:BFT22	Rapports bi-mensuels de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Oui		1er rapport: 2023-05-05/ 2ème rapport: 2023-05-17/ 3ème rapport: 2023-06-02 / 4ème rapport: 2023-06-16/ 5ème rapport: 2023-07-04 / 6ème rapport: 2023-07-17/ 7ème rapport: 2023-08-02/ 8ème rapport: 2023-08-28/ 9ème rapport: 2023-09-01
	M:BFT23	Rapports de capture mensuels sur le thon rouge	Non		Le Maroc ne fait pas partie des CPC qui pêchent le thon rouge de l'Atlantique Ouest.
	M:BFT24	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon rouge a été utilisée	Non		Le quota du Maroc n'a pas encore été entièrement utilisé.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:BFT25	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm.	Non		Cette exigence concerne le thon rouge de l'Atlantique Ouest et le Maroc fait partie de la zone Atlantique Est et Méditerranée.
	M:BFT27	Rapport annuel du BCD	Oui	2023-09-07	
	M:BFT28	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Oui	2023-01-06	Les dates d'envoi des demandes de mises à jour : 06/01/2023 - 06/02/2023 - 17/02/2023 - 10/04/2023
	M:BFT29	Points de contact pour les BCD	Oui	2016-04-26	
	M:BFT30	Législation relative au BCD	Oui		Le Maroc a utilisé le système eBCD pendant la saison de pêche de thon rouge 2023, et ce, pour tous les segments intervenant dans cette pêcherie.
	M:BFT31	Résumé du marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD	Non		Le Maroc n'a pas de programmes d'apposition de marques sur la queue du BFT.
	M:BFT32	Navires ne figurant pas comme navires de pêche de BFT mais dont on sait ou qui sont présumés avoir pêché du E-BFT	Oui		Néant, le Maroc n'a pas relevé que des navires ne figurant pas sur le Registre ICCAT des navires de capture du thon rouge ont capturé du thon rouge de l'Est.
	M:BFT33	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	Oui		Toutes les données ont été saisies directement par l'administrateur CPC ; à l'exception des données dont il n'a pas la main pour les introduire. Ces dernières sont introduites par le Secrétariat/consortium.
	M:BFT34	Contrôles aléatoires	Oui	2023-04-27	
	M:BFT35	Autorité nationale et points de contact responsables du navire de transformation participant au projet pilote REM	Non		Le Maroc ne compte pas de navires de transformation.
ESPECES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Liste des navires de BET/YFT/SKJ et modification ultérieure	Oui	2023-01-03	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:TRO02	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure	Oui	2023-07-24	
	M:TRO03	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de BET/YFT/SKJ	Non		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 21-01/22-01.
	M:TRO06	Données des Programmes de Documents Statistiques ICCAT	Oui	2023-03-31	Deux transmissions : 1. Données du 2ème semestre 2022, envoyé à l'ICCAT en date du 31/03/2023 ; 2. Données du 1er semestre 2023, envoyé à l'ICCAT en date du 30/08/2023.
	M:TRO07	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Oui	2023-01-06	Les dates d'envoi des demandes de mises à jour : 06/01/2023 - 06/02/2023 - 17/02/2023 - 10/04/2023
	M:TRO09	Prises trimestrielles de thonidés tropicaux	Oui	2023-01-25	3ème Rapport trimestriel du 2022: 2023-10-14/ 4ème Rapport trimestriel du 2022: 2023-01-25/ 1er rapport trimestriel du 2023: 2023-04-11/ 2ème rapport trimestriel du 2023: 2023-07-10.
	M:TRO10	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (inclure dans le plan de gestion des DCP - cf. aussi exigence S25)	Oui	2023-01-23	
	M:TRO11	Déclarations/plans de capacité/de pêche des thonidés tropicaux	Oui	2023-01-23	
	M:TRO13	Captures mensuelles de thonidés tropicaux (BET ; SKJ ; YFT)	Oui	2023-01-25	Rapport du mois de janvier: 2023-02-03/ Rapport du mois de février: 2023-03-03/ Rapport du mois de mars: 2023-04-03/Rapport du mois d'avril : 2023-05-05/Rapport du mois de mai : 2023-06-07/Rapport du mois de juin: 2023-07-04/Rapport du mois de juillet : 2023-08-02.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:TRO14	Prises hebdomadaires de thon obèse	Non		Le Maroc n'a pas encore atteint 80% de sa limite de capture.
	M:TRO15	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité de la limite de capture de thon obèse a été utilisée	Non		Le Maroc n'a pas atteint sa limite de capture.
	M:TRO17	Limite maximale de prise accessoire de thonidés tropicaux à bord	Oui		3 % du volume total des captures effectuées par navire au cours de la même année.
	M:TRO18	Mesures prises pour garantir l'application du M:TRO17	Oui		L'arrêté n°4196-14 du 25 novembre 2014 relatif à la pêche des petits pélagiques de l'Atlantique nord-Méditerranée et à la pêche des petits pélagiques de l'Atlantique centre tel que modifié et complété.
ESPADON	M:SWO01	Données des Programmes de Documents Statistiques ICCAT	Non		Il n'y a pas eu d'importation déclarée ou détectée d'espadon congelé.
	M:SWO02	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Oui	2023-01-06	Les dates d'envoi des demandes de mises à jour : 06/01/2023 - 06/02/2023 - 17/02/2023 - 10/04/2023.
	M:SWO03	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui	2023-01-03	
	M:SWO04	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		Le Maroc n'opère pas des pêches sportives/récréatives dans la Méditerranée.
	M:SWO05	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Non		Le Maroc ne délivre pas de permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée.
	M:SWO06	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui	2023-07-28	
	M:SWO07	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Oui	2023-07-28	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:SWO10	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	Oui	2023-01-19	
	M:SWO11	Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO.	Oui	2023-01-12	3ème Rapport trimestriel du 2022: 2023-10-12/ 4ème Rapport trimestriel du 2022: 2023-01-12/ 1er rapport trimestriel du 2023: 2023-04-07/ 2ème rapport trimestriel du 2023: 2023-07-10.
	M:SWO12	Résumé de la mise en œuvre du programme de marquage	Non		Le Maroc n'opère pas de pêche sportive /récréative de l'espadon en méditerranée.
	M:SWO13	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non		Le Royaume du Maroc ne compte pas de navires de capture prenant part à des activités de pêche dirigées sur l'espadon de la Méditerranée hors ZEE (eaux internationales) et ne détache pas de navire d'inspection.
	M:SWO14	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non		Le Royaume du Maroc ne compte pas de navires de capture prenant part à des activités de pêche dirigées sur l'espadon de la Méditerranée hors ZEE (eaux internationales) et ne détache pas de navire d'inspection.
	M:SWO15	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le N-SWO pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		863 navires
	M:SWO16	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		Le Maroc ne fait pas partie de l'Atlantique sud pour la pêcherie de l'Espadon.
	M:SWO17	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non		Le Maroc n'a pas fixé de limite de prise accessoire.
	M:SWO18	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non		Le Maroc ne fait pas partie de l'Atlantique sud pour la pêcherie de l'espadon.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:SWO19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Non		Le Royaume du Maroc ne compte pas de navires de capture prenant part à des activités de pêche dirigées sur l'espadon de la Méditerranée hors ZEE (eaux internationales) et ne détache pas de navire d'inspection.
	M:SWO20	Plan de pêche pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui	2023-03-14	
GERMON	M:ALB03	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée.	Oui	2023-01-03	
	M:ALB04	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		Le Maroc n'a pas de navires autorisés à pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Nord.
	M:ALB05	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		Le Maroc ne fait pas partie de l'Atlantique Sud.
	M:ALB06	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non		Le Maroc n'a pas de limite de prise accessoire maximum de Germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord.
	M:ALB07	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non		Le Maroc ne fait pas partie de l'Atlantique Sud.
	M:ALB08	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer du germon de la Méditerranée	Non		Le Maroc n'a pas de navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à pêcher le germon de de la Méditerranée.
	ISTIOPHORID	M:BIL01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 19-05 et 16-11	Oui	2023-08-28

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
	M:BIL04	Demande de dérogation à la remise à l'eau de spécimens vivants de BUM/WHM/SPF et mesures prises pour limiter l'application de cette dérogation à ces pêcheries	Non		Depuis 2019, le Maroc a interdit définitivement la pêche des isthiophoridé et donc n'a demandé aucune dérogation à la remise à l'eau de spécimens vivants de BIL.
	M:BIL05	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique pour les BIL	Non		Depuis 2019, le Maroc a interdit définitivement la pêche des isthiophoridé et donc n'a effectué aucun essai de surveillance électronique pour BIL.
REQUINS	M:SHK05	Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins	Oui	2023-08-31	
	M:SHK08	Débarquements mensuels de requin-taube bleu de l'Atlantique Sud et de l'Atlantique Nord	Non		En 2022, le Maroc a interdit définitivement la pêche des requins taube bleue.
AUTRES ESPS / PRISE ACCESSOIRE	M:BYC01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-09, paragraphes 1, 2 et 7, telle que modifiée par la Rec. 13-11/ Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 22-12, paragraphes 1, 2, 4, 5 et 8 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO.	Oui	2023-07-25	Cf section7 du chapitre II du Rapport annuel.
	M:BYC02	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Oui	2023-07-25	L'Information disponible figure dans le rapport national du Maroc sur la pêche thonière.
	M:BYC03	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine	Oui	2023-07-25	L'Information disponible figure dans le rapport national du Maroc sur la pêche thonière.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
DIVERS	M:SDP01	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Non		le Département de la Pêche Maritime du Royaume du Maroc n'a pas mis en œuvre un système électronique pilote de documents statistiques électroniques.
	M:MIX01	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Non		Le Maroc n'a pas soulevé d'objection à l'égard d'aucune recommandation ICCAT adoptée conformément aux procédures fixées par la Convention.

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

4.1 Limites de taille minimale

Conformément aux Recommandations de l'ICCAT, le Département des Pêches maritimes interdit la capture des poissons sous-taille et ce, aux termes d'un arrêté ministériel, modifiant et complétant l'arrêté du 03 octobre 1988 fixant la taille marchande minimale des espèces pêchées dans les eaux marocaines.

4.2 Limitation de l'effort de pêche

En application de la note circulaire 3887 du 18 août 1992, les investissements en matière de construction navale ont été suspendus depuis cette date afin d'assurer une compatibilité entre effort de pêche et niveau de l'état des stocks. Par ailleurs, le Dahir n°1-16-54 du 27 avril 2016 portant promulgation de la loi n°59-14 relative à l'acquisition, la mise en chantier et la refonte des navires de pêches, d'apporter certaines modifications techniques aux navires de pêche actifs.

Pour la pêche du thon rouge, le Maroc souscrit pleinement aux dispositions des recommandations ICCAT 21-08 en matière de limite de la capacité des madragues au 1er juillet 2008.

4.3 Suivi, contrôle et inspection des activités de la pêche

Autorité de contrôle compétente du Royaume du Maroc, relevant du Département de la pêche maritime, responsable de la mise en œuvre du présent plan de suivi, de contrôle et d'inspection	
Direction du Contrôle des Activités de la Pêche Maritime	
Liste des points de contact	
Nom et prénom	Adresse électronique
CHAFAI ELALAOUI NADIR	CHAFAI.ELALAOUI@mpm.gov.ma
BOUAAMRI MOUNIR	bouaamri@mpm.gov.ma
KECHA YOUSSEF	youssef.kecha@mpm.gov.ma

Les modalités de suivi, contrôle et observations de pêche interviendront conformément à la réglementation nationale et aux recommandations ICCAT en vigueur matérialisées par la méthodologie de contrôle et de surveillance des activités de la pêche du thon rouge de 2022.

Cette méthodologie rentre dans le cadre de la mise en application du plan national de contrôle des activités de la pêche maritime. Elle inclut des mesures pour se conformer aux dispositions ICCAT en matière de contrôle et inspection, notamment celles de la Recommandation 21-08. Ainsi, cette méthodologie comporte les mesures relatives aux actions suivantes :

Notification préalable des débarquements :

- Tenue de registres pour le suivi des notifications préalables de l'entrée au port soumises par tous les navires de capture, de transformation et auxiliaires ayant à bord des prises équivalentes ou supérieures à trois poissons ou une tonne ;

Suivi et contrôle des débarquements :

- Le suivi et le contrôle systématique des débarquements de la flottille côtière et artisanale avec obligation de pesée effective avant la première vente et respect du système de documentation des captures mis en place au niveau national. Ce système de documentation national permet le contrôle par recoupement systématique direct entre la déclaration des captures au débarquement et les données de la première vente et permet un outil supplémentaire de vérification pour la validation des actes du processus eBCD ;

Suivi et contrôle des opérations de mise à mort dans les madragues et fermes d'engraissement :

- Le suivi et le contrôle des opérations de mise à mort au niveau des madragues et des fermes d'engraissement notamment à l'aide de la présence d'observateurs régionaux et/ou nationaux conformément aux dispositions de la recommandation 21-08 ;

Suivi et contrôle des opérations de transfert et mise en cage du thon rouge vivant :

- Le suivi et le contrôle des opérations de transfert de thon rouge et des opérations de mise en cage dans les fermes d'engraissement, sont appuyés notamment par la présence d'observateurs régionaux et/ou nationaux conformément aux dispositions de la recommandation 21-08, l'enregistrement des opérations de transfert en utilisant des caméras conventionnelles et l'enregistrement des opérations de mise en cage en utilisant des caméras conventionnelles et des caméras stéréoscopiques, conformément aux conditions énumérées dans la Recommandation 21-08 ;

Contrôles aléatoires dans les fermes d'engraissement :

- Des Contrôles aléatoires d'au moins 10% du nombre de cages dans chaque ferme après la fin des opérations de mise en cage. Ces contrôles se font sur le système de traçabilité interne mis en place par la ferme d'engraissement et aussi par opération de transfert suivie à l'aide d'une caméra de contrôle pour la vérification du nombre de thon rouge transféré ;

VMS :

- La surveillance par VMS des navires de pêche assujettis effectuée par le FMC du Département de la pêche avec une disponibilité en ligne à temps réel des données de position pour l'administration régionale des pêches maritimes (les Délégations des Pêches Maritimes) ;

Documentation des captures de thon rouge :

- L'instauration d'un processus de communication et d'enregistrement des informations de capture, de transfert et de mise en cage, notamment via la mise en application du programme de documentation des captures eBCD ;

Inspection au port :

- L'application des dispositions relatives aux mesures d'inspection au port des navires étrangers, et le respect des engagements internationaux du Royaume du Maroc auprès de la Commission Internationale pour la Conservation des Thonidés de l'Atlantique.

Surveillance en mer :

- La surveillance en mer est aussi assurée par les autres autorités habilitées dans le cadre des attributions conférées par la réglementation nationale.

Mesures relatives au scellement des cages :

- Le Royaume du Maroc appliquera les mesures relatives au scellement des cages de thon rouge conformément aux dispositions de la recommandation 21-08.

Programme d'inspection internationale conjointe (paragraphe 228-231 / 229-232) :

Le Royaume du Maroc compte quatre navires de capture de thon rouge qui pourraient exercer en dehors de la ZEE nationale, il ne détachera pas de navire d'inspection.

Il est à signaler que ces quatre navires embarqueront des observateurs régionaux de l'ICCAT, conformément aux dispositions des recommandations de l'ICCAT.

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

A partir de 2022, dans le cadre de suivi de la pêche artisanale exploitant les pêcheries ICCAT, un processus de collecte de données scientifiques a été mis en place. Ce processus a été précédé par des réunions de concertation et de sensibilisation des pêcheurs.

Cinq (5) fiches ont été renseignées correspondant à 5 palangriers. Ces fiches englobent des informations collectées par opération de pêche en l'occurrence : la durée de marée, l'engin utilisé, le nombre hameçons par opération de pêche, la capture en poids et en nombre et les informations sur la zone de pêche en plus des rejets.

Tableau 1. Répartition des quantités de thon rouge livrées aux fermes « BLUE FARM », « LA LEVANTADA » et « PESBAK FISH » au titre de l'année 2022.

Madrague	N° ICCAT	Quantité Destinée à BLUE FARM		Quantité Destinée à LA LEVANTADA		Quantité Destinée à PESBAK FISH	
		Poids (T)	Nbre de pièces	Poids (T)	Nbre de pièces	Poids (T)	Nbre de pièces
LA GARIFA	AT002MAR00003	264,81	1338				
LOS CENIZOSOS	AT002MAR00004	135	676				
LAS CUEVAS	AT002MAR00012	135	670				
ES SAHEL	AT002MAR00011	400	2004				
PUNTA NEGRA	AT002MAR00005	135	665	143	730		
PRINCIPE	AT002MAR00002			278	1390		
JOLOT	AT002MAR00007			135	676		
KENITRA 1	AT002MAR00006			135	673		
KENITRA 3	AT002MAR00008			117	591		
MABROUKA	AT002MAR00017					120,74	613
MANSOURIA	AT002MAR00013					134,71	683
MANSOURIA 2	AT002MAR00014					159,92	809
BOUKNADEL	AT002MAR00018					134,06	680
GHARB	AT002MAR00015					134,30	683
KENITRA 2	AT002MAR00010					142,26	718
TOTAL		1070	5353	808	4060	826	4186

Tableau 2. Taux de croissance de thon rouge engraisé.

Nom de la ferme	Mise en cage		Mise à mort		Taux de croissance
	Qtité en (t)	Nbre de pièces	Qtité en (t)	Nbre de pièces	
BLUE FARM	1 069,60	5 353	1 696,61	5 353	58,62%
LA LEVANTADA	807,99	4 060	1 285,93	4 060	59,15%
PESBAK FISH	826,00	4 186	1 332,17	4 186	61,28%
Total	2 703,58	13 599,00	4 314,71	13 599	59,59%

Tableau 3. Statistiques générales.

<i>Espèces (code ICCAT)</i>	<i>TOTALTM 2022</i>	
	<i>Atlantique</i>	<i>Méditerranée</i>
<i>Espèce/Zone</i>		
Albacore (YFT)	640,07	0,00
Germon (ALB)	60,00	9,50
Thon obèse (BET)	1 363,02	0,00
Thon rouge (BFT)	3 143,58	421,63
Bacorette (LTA)	0,00	0,00
Listao (SKJ)	4 181,02	7,89
Bonite à dos rayé (BON)	10 512,21	11,35
Auxide (FRI)	198,43	51,85
Palomette (BOP)	90,81	0,54
Espadon (SWO)	1 085,37	890,86
Makaire blanc (WHM)	0,00	0,00
Makaire Bleu (BUM)	0,00	0,00
Makaire noir	0,00	0,00
Voilier de l'Atlantique (SAI)	0,00	0,00
Grand requin blanc (WSH)	0,00	0,00
Grand requin marteau (SPK)	0,00	0,00
Requin grisé (SBL)	0,02	0,00
Requin HÂ(GAG)	0,93	0,00
Requin marteau commun(SPZ)	0,00	0,00
Requin marteau Halicorne(SPL)	0,00	0,00
Requin perlon(HXT)	0,33	0,00
Requin sombre(DUS)	0,00	0,00
Requin Taupe bleue(SMA)	0,00	0,00
Requin Peau bleue	1531,96	0,00
Taupe commune (POR)	0,00	0,00
Autres squalidés et requins (SHK)	0,00	0,00
Autres thonidés	53,44	0,48
SOUS TOTAL (TM)	22 861,18	1 394,10
TOTAL GENERAL (TM)	24 255,58	

Tableau 4. Données statistiques des Pêcheries de thon rouge Est (BFT-E) et de l'Espadon (SWO).

<i>BFT</i>	<i>Engins</i>	<i>Volume</i>
Atl	Trap	2703,58
Atl	PS	440
Atl	LL	00
Atl	Gill	00
Méd		
Méd	Hand (HL)	380,15
Méd	Gill	00
Méd	PS	00
Méd	LL	41,48
Méd	Trap	00
Tot-Atl		
		3 143,58
Tot-Méd		
		421,63
Tot		
		3 565,21

<i>SWO</i>	<i>Engins</i>	<i>Volume</i>
Atl	Trap	00
Atl	PS	00
Atl	Gill	00
Atl	HL	00
Atl	LL	1 085,37
Méd		
Méd	LL	890,86
Méd	Gill	00
Méd	PS	00
Méd	Hand	00
Méd	Trap	00
Tot-Atl		
		1 085,37
Tot-Méd		
		890,86
Tot		
		1 976,23

Tableau 5 . Données statistiques de la pêche des thonidés mineurs.

	<i>Engins</i>	<i>Bacorette (LTA)</i>	<i>B. Sarda (BON)</i>	<i>Auxide (FRI)</i>	<i>Palomette (BOP)</i>	<i>Total</i>
Atl	Trap	0	0	0	0	0
Atl	Hand	0	3353,39	122,12	50,74	3526,25
Atl	Gill	0	0	0	0	0
Atl	LL	0	4625,38	32,15	26,32	4683,85
Atl	PS	0	2533,44	44,16	13,75	2591,35
Méd						
Méd	Trap	0	0	0	0	0
Méd	Hand	0	0	31,22	0,41	31,63
Méd	Gill	0	0	0	0	0
Méd	LL	0	8,73	7,78	0,13	16,64
Méd	PS	0	2,62	12,85	0	15,47
Tot-Atl						
		0	10512,21	198,43	90,81	10801,45
Tot-Méd						
		0	11,35	51,85	0,54	63,74
Total						
		0	10523,57	250,28	91,35	10865,19

Tableau 6. Données statistiques des autres espèces thonières.

	<i>Engins</i>	<i>Voilier (SAI)</i>	<i>Makaire bleu (BUM)</i>	<i>Albacore (YFT)</i>	<i>Germon (ALB)</i>	<i>Thon obèse (BET)</i>	<i>Listao (SKJ)</i>	TOTAL
Atl	Trap	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atl	PS	0	0	405,04	0	164,52	356,64	926,2
Atl	Gill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atl	Hand	0	0	106,76	60	347,58	3824,38	4338,72
Atl	LL	0	0	128,27	0	850,92	0	979,19
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	0	0
Méd	Hand	0	0	0	9,5	0	7,89	17,39
Méd	Trap	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tot-Atl		0	0	640,07	60	1363,02	4181,02	6244,11
Tot-Méd		0	0	0	9,5	0	7,89	17,39
Total		0	0	640,07	69,5	1363,02	4188,91	6261,5

Tableau 7. Données statistiques des requins et squalidés.

	<i>Engin</i>	<i>Grand requin blanc (WSH)</i>	<i>Grand requin marteau (SPK)</i>	<i>Requin griset (SBL)</i>	<i>Requin HÀ (GAG)</i>	<i>Requin marteau commun (SPZ)</i>	<i>Requin marteau Halicorne (SPL)</i>	<i>Requin perlon (HXT)</i>	<i>Requin sombre (DUS)</i>	<i>Requin Taupe bleue (SMA)</i>	<i>Requin Peau bleue (BSH)</i>	<i>Requin Taupe commune (POR)</i>	<i>Autres Squales & Requins</i>	Total
Atl	Trap	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atl	PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,33	0	0	617,11	0	0	617,44
Atl	Gill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atl	LL & Hand	0	0	0,02	0,93	0	0	0	0	0	914,85	0	0	915,8
Méd	LL	0	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	0
Méd	PS	0	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	0
Méd	Trap	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tot-Atl		0	0	0,02	0,93	0	0	0,33	0	0	1531,96	0	0	1533,24
Tot-Méd		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		0	0	0,02	0,93	0	0	0,33	0	0	1531,96	0	0	1533,24

Tableau 8. Récapitulatif des données générales de captures par zones et par espèces (TM).

<i>Espèce</i>	<i>Atlantique</i>	<i>Méditerranée</i>	<i>Total</i>
Thon rouge	3 143,58	421,63	3 565,21
Thon obèse	1 363,02	0,00	1 363,02
Thon germon	60,00	9,50	69,50
Listao	4 181,02	7,89	4 188,91
Thon albacore	640,07	0,00	640,07
Makaïre blanc	0,00	0,00	0,00
Makaïre bleu	0,00	0,00	0,00
Espadon	1 085,37	890,86	1 976,23
Petits thonidés	10801,45	63,74	10865,19
Autres thonidés	53,44	0,48	53,92
requins & Squalidés	1533,24	0	1533,24
TOTAL	22 861,18	1 394,10	24 255,58

Tableau 9. Récapitulatif des données Tâche 1 et 2 disponibles pour l'année 2022 (voir données détaillées sur support électronique en annexe à ce rapport).

<i>Espèce/stock</i>	<i>Type données</i>	<i>Code engin</i>
Thon rouge Atlantique Est (BFT)	- Données de prises nominales par zone - Caractéristiques des flottilles - Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données d'échantillonnage de taille de thon rouge - Données mensuelles de prises par taille	HL
	- Données de prises nominales par zone - Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données de tailles de thon rouge vivant mis en cage 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 - Données du programme d'observateur scientifique (ST09)	LL
Albacore (YFT)	- Données de prises nominales - Caractéristiques des flottilles - Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données sur les opérations sous DCP (ST-08-ST-09)	LL&PS

Thon obèse (BET)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Données de prises nominales - Caractéristiques des flottilles - Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données sur les opérations sous DCP (ST-08-ST-09) 	LL&PS& HAND
Peau bleu (BSH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Données de prises nominales - Caractéristiques des flottilles - Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille - Données du programme d'observateur scientifique (ST09) 	LLSWO
Bonite à dos rayé de l'Atlantique (BON)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Données de prises nominales - Caractéristiques des flottilles - Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille 	Hand
Listao (SKJ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Données de prises nominales - Caractéristiques des flottilles - Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille - Données mensuelles de prises par taille - Données sur les opérations sous DCP (ST-08-ST-09) 	Hand

**ANNUAL REPORT OF NAMIBIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA NAMIBIE
INFORME ANUAL DE NAMIBIA**

SUMMARY

*Namibia's tuna longline (LL) fishery has been operational since the late 1960's followed by a tuna pole-and-line fishery who later started operations in the mid-seventies. Right after Independence in 1990, a Namibian-controlled tuna pole-and-line fishery started the next year, mostly for albacore with a fleet of about 30 local and foreign-owned vessels. An exploratory fishing for swordfish taken by surface longlining was initiated in 1996 and since 1999 substantial numbers of swordfish have been taken annually. The Namibian 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 *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. All fishing vessels entering Namibian ports are thoroughly inspected to ensure that they have not contravened national laws and regulations of Namibia or those of other states, as well as conservation and management measures adopted by ICCAT and other Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs) or International Organisations. Additionally, monitoring measures are in place to ensure that all products coming from licensed LSPLVs fishing vessels, when entering or leaving Namibia, are accompanied by the necessary documentation. In 2022 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 31 July 2023. The deployment of Fisheries observers onboard the large pelagic fishing fleet continued to ensure monitoring and surveillance as they are tasked to observe, monitor and report any violations at sea. A total of 50% of Fisheries observers were deployed during the 2022 fishing season. Namibia continued the deployment of Fisheries Inspectors both at sea onboard Fisheries Patrol vessels and in the harbours to ensure that there is 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 tuna longline (LL) fishery has been operational since the late 1960's followed by a tuna pole-and-line fishery who later started operations in the mid-seventies. Right after Independence in 1990, a Namibian-controlled tuna pole-and-line fishery started the next year, mostly for albacore with a fleet of about 30 local and foreign-owned vessels. An exploratory fishing for swordfish taken by surface longlining was initiated in 1996 and since 1999 substantial numbers of swordfish have been taken annually. The Namibian 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 *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. All fishing vessels entering Namibian ports are thoroughly inspected to ensure that they have not contravened national laws and regulations of Namibia or those of other states, as well as conservation and management measures adopted by ICCAT and other Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs) or International Organisations. Additionally, monitoring measures are in place to ensure that all products coming from licensed LSPLVs fishing vessels, when entering or leaving Namibia, are accompanied by the necessary documentation. In 2022 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*

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RESUMEN

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Part I (Information on Fisheries, Research and Statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

In Namibian waters the tuna longline (LL) fishery started in 1968 with a tuna pole-and-line fishery starting operations in the mid-seventies. After Namibia's Independence in 1990, a Namibian-controlled tuna pole-and-line fishery started in 1991 (mostly for albacore) by a fleet of about 30 local and foreign-owned vessels. After Independence foreign longliners continued fishing for tuna in Namibian waters under South African licenses. A foreign longline tuna fishery started in 1993 targeting bigeye tuna for the high-value sashimi market. In 1996, exploratory fishing for swordfish taken by surface longlining was initiated and since 1999 substantial numbers of this species are taken annually. The tuna pole-and-line and tuna longline right was later replaced by a new right called Large Pelagic Fishing.

During the 2022 fishing season, 6 bait boats (BB) and 19 longline (LL) vessels operated in the Namibian waters. Most of the BB catches are usually made in the extreme south of Namibia while the LL catches are generally further offshore and sometimes outside the Namibian EEZ.

A summary of the catches landed by both the BB and LL vessels since 2018 is shown in Table 1 below. **Table 1** outlines that there has been an increase in the number of vessels by 1 for the BB sector as well as an increase in the number of vessels from 15 to 19 in the LL sector. This subsequently meant that landings also increased. Albacore (ALB) landings were 888 mt in 2018 and have since substantially increased over the years, with the 2022 fishing season having 6745 mt landed. Bigeye tuna (BET) landings have also shown a sharp rise from 69.65 mt in 2019 to 2184 mt during the 2022 fishing season, while the Swordfish (SWO) landings also showed an increase from 622.5 mt (2021) to 1083 mt (2022).

Section 2: Research and statistics

Namibia's large pelagic statistical data is collected in three ways:

1. Directly from the large pelagic fishing fleet, through logbook data which are supplied to the captains/masters/skippers of fishing vessels;
2. As landing data obtained from fishing companies; and
3. Biological data (RESDAT) collected at sea by Fisheries observers.

The data is then analysed, compiled and submitted through the relevant ICCAT reporting forms annually.

2.1 Logsheets

All fishing vessels are provided with logbooks and skippers are mandated to complete the logsheets for every fishing trip. The following information is noted on the logsheets:

- Vessel License No
- IRCS
- Captain's name
- Trip No
- Year and Month of the trip
- Logsheets Serial No
- Set/Shoot date & time (hours) with latitude and longitude position
- Haul/Catch date & time (hours) with latitude and longitude position
- Effort (number of hooks/poles)
- Number of each species in the catch
- Captain's estimate of the catch (in kg) for each species.

The information obtained from these logsheets enables the calculation of catch per unit effort for each set during any specified period.

2.2 RESDAT Form 1A and 2C

Fisheries observers assist with the scientific data collection onboard commercial vessels. They are provided with RESDAT forms, which are designed by Fisheries Scientists to assist with the collection of biological data when at sea. These forms are designed in such a way to include all necessary information required for the relevant analysis and reporting purposes. RESDAT form 1A contains station information (-vessel information; samplers information; haul & set date, time and position; area information, gear information and weather information) and catch information (Total catch (kg) per species with the number sampled and weight (kg) sampled per species); form 2A is for length information (species code, length) and form 2C contains biological information (species code, length, sex, maturity, species weight, gonad weight, simple type).

2.3 Observer Programme

Namibia deploys Fisheries Observers on all Namibian licensed fishing vessels, as well as on foreign chartered fishing vessels who operate within Namibia’s EEZ and high seas (international waters). The deployment of Fisheries Observers on these vessels depends on the availability of space onboard vessels to accommodate them. The primary duties of Fisheries Observers are as follows:

- Observe compliance to fisheries legislations governing fishing operations;
- Ensure correct and accurate logbook completion;
- Ensure accurate reporting of areas of operation, catches and quantities;
- Observe processing methods onboard fishing vessels to ensure that no discarding of commercial fish species takes place;
- Collect scientific data, such as species identification, length, sex and maturity information, and additional biological data needed (i.e. for age and growth purposes, genetic studies, dietary information) as required by the Ministry’s research department.

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

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)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes		14/09/2023
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes		31/07/2023
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes		15/08/2023
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes		31/07/2023
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes		31/07/2023
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Yes		31/07/2023
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	Yes		31/07/2023
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	Yes		31/07/2023
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes		31/07/2023

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes		31/07/2023
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes		24/02/2014
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes		24/02/2014
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes		24/02/2014
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes		24/02/2014
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		No vessels was denied entry or denial of port.
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		No reports of potential non-compliance were received.
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		No reports of apparent infringements were received.
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		No reports of apparent infringements were received.
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		Namibia has a Bilateral agreement with Angola.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		Namibia has not entered into any access agreements with any party or private company.
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		Namibia has not entered into any access agreements with any party or private company.
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	No		There has been no change since the last submission of this form by Namibia.
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		14/09/2022
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No		Namibia does not have a sport and recreational fisheries.
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	No		Namibia have not reported any IUU vessels.
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		Namibia does not have any comments on IUU allegations.
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	No		Namibia has no relevant information to report.
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No		Namibia has no relevant information to report.
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No		Namibia has no relevant information to report.
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		Namibia has no relevant information to report.
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		Namibia has no relevant information to report.
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	Yes		No other supporting maritime agencies are involved in at-sea inspection.
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes		No other supporting maritime agencies are involved in at-sea inspection.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No		Namibia has not participated in the pilot project.
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		05/10/2021
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No		Namibia does not have an EAP for Observer recovery.
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		Namibia does not have an EAP for Observer recovery.
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		No reports were received for loss of fishing gear retrieved.
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		No reports were received for loss of fishing gear retrieved.
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes		14/02/2014
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		Namibia has no relevant information.
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	No		Namibia has no relevant information.
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		Namibia does not harvest Bluefin.
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		Namibia does not authorize any Bluefin tuna farming facilities.
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		Namibia does not authorize any Bluefin tuna farming facilities.
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		Namibia does not authorize any Bluefin tuna farming facilities.
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		Namibia does not authorize any Bluefin tuna farming facilities.
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	No		Namibia does not authorize any Bluefin tuna farming facilities.
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		Namibia does not authorize any Bluefin tuna farming facilities.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	No		Namibia does not authorize any Bluefin tuna farming.
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	No		Namibia does not authorize any Bluefin tuna farming.
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2022	No		Namibia does not authorize any Bluefin tuna farming facilities.
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No		Namibia does not authorize any bluefin tuna harvesting or farming.
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No		Namibia does not authorize any bluefin tuna harvesting or farming.
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	No		Namibia does not authorize any bluefin tuna harvesting or farming.
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No		Namibia does not authorize any bluefin tuna harvesting or farming.
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		Namibia does not authorize any bluefin tuna harvesting or farming.
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		Namibia does not authorize any bluefin tuna harvesting or farming.
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Namibia does not authorize any bluefin tuna harvesting or farming.
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Namibia does not authorize any bluefin tuna harvesting or farming.
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	No		Namibia does not authorize any bluefin tuna harvesting or farming.
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No		Namibia does not authorize any bluefin tuna harvesting or farming.
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No		Namibia does not authorize any bluefin tuna harvesting or farming.
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		Namibia does not authorize any bluefin tuna harvesting or farming.
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		Namibia does not authorize any bluefin tuna harvesting or farming.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No		Namibia does not authorize any bluefin tuna harvesting or farming.
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No		Namibia does not authorize any bluefin tuna harvesting or farming.
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No		Namibia does not authorize any bluefin tuna harvesting or farming.
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No		Namibia does not authorize any bluefin tuna harvesting or farming.
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No		Namibia does not authorize any bluefin tuna harvesting or farming.
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		Namibia does not authorize any bluefin tuna harvesting or farming.
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	No		Namibia does not authorize any bluefin tuna harvesting or farming.
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No		Namibia does not harvest Bluefin.
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		Namibia does not harvest Bluefin
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		Namibia does not harvest Bluefin.
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	No		There has been no change since the last submission of this form by Namibia.
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	No		There has been no change since the last submission of this form by Namibia.
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No		No reports were submitted.
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		Namibia did not import any SWO during 2021.
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		14/02/2014

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes		31/07/2023
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	No		Namibia does not allow the usage of FADs.
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	No		Namibia does not target BET only catch as a bycatch.
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		Namibia does not target BET only catch as a bycatch.
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		Namibia does not target BET only catch as a bycatch.
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		Namibia does not target BET only catch as a bycatch.
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	No		Namibia does not target BET only catch as a bycatch.
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	No		Namibia does not target BET only catch as a bycatch.
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		Namibia did not import any SWO during 2021.
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		14/02/2014
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	No		Namibia does not operate or have plans to operate any fishery for SWO-MED, and hence has no specific closed period.
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No		Namibia does not have any sport/recreational vessels operating in the ICCAT Convention area.
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		Namibia does not grant any permits for harpoons or longliners to catch highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean.
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		Namibia does not operate or have plans to operate any fishery for SWO-MED, and hence has no specific closed period.
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No		Namibia does not fish for the North Atlantic Swordfish.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No		Namibia does not operate or have plans to operate any fishery for SWO-MED.
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	No		Namibia does not operate or have plans to operate any fishery for SWO-MED.
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		Namibia does not operate or have plans to operate any fishery for SWO-MED.
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		Namibia does not fish for the Med-SWO.
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Namibia does not fish for the Med-SWO.
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	No		Namibia does not fish for the Med-SWO.
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	No		Namibia does not fish for the Med-SWO.
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	No		Namibia does not fish for the Med-SWO.
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	No		Namibia does not fish for the Med-SWO.
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Namibia does not fish for the Med-SWO.
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		Namibia does not fish for the Med-SWO.
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		Namibia does not authorise any vessels to fish for ALB-MED.
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No		Namibia does not authorize any vessels to fish for ALB-NORTH.
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	No		There has been no change since the last submission of this form by Namibia.
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	No		Namibian does not permit by-catch of SWO-N in other fisheries.
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	No		Namibia does not permit bycatch of SWO-S in other fisheries.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	No		Namibia does not fish for sport/recreational in the MED.
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes		As part of Namibian domestic laws, dumping at sea is prohibited and all by-catches have to be landed. The on-board observers are tasked to monitor this and report any violations to the Fisheries Authorities. By-catch fees are applicable for commercial species to avoid deliberate targeting of by-catch species that are commercially attractive.
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		Namibia has exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF.
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No		Namibia do not conduct trials on electronic monitoring for Bil.
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes		09/09/2023
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	No		Namibia does not fish in the North Atlantic.
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, as amended by Rec. 13-11/ Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes		No sea turtles catches were recorded in ICCAT managed fisheries in Namibia during the reporting period.
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No		Namibia has an NPOA for seabirds, together with regulations in place.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	No		Namibia Domestic laws does not allow any discarding.
MISCELLA NEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		Namibia does not have a pilot electronic statistical document system.
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	No		Namibia had not lodged an objection to any of the previous year's Recommendations.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

All Namibian licensed Large Pelagic vessels ensure that all products of tuna and tuna-like species are accompanied by necessary documentation when entering or leaving the country. Namibia validates documentation of vessels who operate under a charter arrangement by cross-checking with those on ICCAT record. Namibia also issues re-exporting certificates for foreign catches landed in her two ports (Luderitz and Walvis Bay).

The management measures which are in force in the large pelagic fishery are as follows:

1. ICCAT's catch documentation scheme
2. TACs for Albacore and Swordfish
3. Catch limit on Bigeye tuna as a bycatch in the Albacore fishery
4. A sharing arrangement quota on Albacore
5. Gear restrictions for long-line & bait boat vessels only
6. Requirement of value-added processing as a license condition for bait boat vessels and lastly
7. A limited entry (number of licenses) for the longline fishery

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

Rec. 16-14: Implementation of Scientific Observer Programmes

Namibia do have a National Observer Program. The Fisheries Observer Agency's (FOA) mandate is to observe the harvesting, processing and handling of marine resources and to collect biological data onboard commercial fishing vessels. Fisheries observers were also tasked to observe the activities of fishing vessels at sea and report any violations for possible action to be taken against the culprits. Furthermore, Namibia had deployed Fisheries Inspectors both at sea onboard Fisheries Patrol vessels and in the harbours, to ensure strict compliance with the country's rules and regulations related to the exploitation of marine living resources, including those adopted by Namibia as part of its obligations to RFMO's and International Organisations. One of the challenges is the limited availability of trained Observers and scientists to collect and analyse the much needed biological and research scientific data from commercial fishing activities, especially from the shark fisheries. There is also limited capacity, both in terms of availability of resources and research vessels, to carry out dedicated scientific research on sharks and other ICCAT managed species and this is complicated by the fact that these species are highly migratory and trans-boundary.

Table 1. Landings (mt) of ICCAT species caught by bait boat and longline vessels operating during the period 2018-2022.

<i>Year</i>	<i>BB</i>	<i>LL</i>	<i>ALB</i>	<i>SWO</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>BSH</i>	<i>SMA</i>	<i>BUM</i>	<i>OIL</i>
2018	5	15	888	881	109	424	0	0	84	0
2019	5	22	966.5	811.5	69.65	81.76	0	0	52.72	38.73
2020	6	29	2165.7	789.8	567.62	0	0	0	0	0
2021	5	15	3412.63	622.5	367.22.	256	3237.3	637.5	9.85	131.3
2022	6	19	6745	1083	2184	378.22	4799	869.33	8.34	136.03

Table 2. Level of Fisheries Observer coverage from July 2019 to June 2023.

<i>Period</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 19 to Jun 20	27	25 (93%)	45	31 (75%)
Jul 20 to Jun 21	36	32 (75%)	14	11
Jul 21 to Jun 22	44	37 (84.1%)	116	47(42%)
Jul 22 to Jun 23	6	1 (16.7%)	12	6(50%)

**ANNUAL REPORT OF NICARAGUA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU NICARAGUA
INFORME ANUAL DE NICARAGUA**

SUMMARY

La República de Nicaragua no ha ejercido actividad pesquera positiva en el área de la Convención, debido a que aún no opera flotas pesqueras nacionales ni fletadas, no obstante, se cumple con la obligación de provisionar datos sobre la base de cero capturas e inactividad pesquera.

RÉSUMÉ

La República de Nicaragua no ha ejercido actividad pesquera positiva en el área de la Convención, debido a que aún no opera flotas pesqueras nacionales ni fletadas, no obstante, se cumple con la obligación de provisionar datos sobre la base de cero capturas e inactividad pesquera.

RESUME

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Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)

Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías

En Nicaragua no se han dado cambios en los reportes a la ICCAT respecto de la situación de las pesquerías que se desarrollan en nuestros espacios marítimos, el Instituto Nicaragüense de Pesca y Acuicultura (INPESCA) es la Autoridad nacional para la gestión técnica de las pesquerías que se ejercen en aguas nacionales e internacionales.

Esta labor incluye el manejo del Sistema Nacional de Estadísticas Pesqueras y Acuícolas, así como las investigaciones en estos rubros lo cual incluye la colecta y procesamiento de los datos de las pesquerías costeras que se realizan tanto en el Mar Caribe como en el Litoral Pacífico.

Nicaragua no reporta en este informe datos sobre sus pesquerías costeras ya que las especies objetivos de esas pesquerías no son especies bajo la jurisdicción de la ICCAT (especies ICCAT). Las pesquerías tradicionales de Nicaragua las componen especies de crustáceos tales como los camarones costeros (*Litopenaeus duorarum*, *Litopenaeus schmitti*, *Litopenaeus aztecus*) y son capturados principalmente por embarcaciones industriales con esloras desde 15.1 hasta 26 metros, y en menor medida por embarcaciones artesanales menores a los 15 metros de eslora. Pesca industrial y artesanal de la langosta del Caribe (*Panulirus argus*), moluscos como el Caracol rosado (*Lobatus gigas*) y pepino de mar (*Holoturidae spp.*), tales como los pargos (*Lutjanus spp.*) y meros (*Epinephelus spp.*). Estas pesquerías no se encuentran enlistadas por la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún del Atlántico (ICCAT), por lo que sus datos no son objeto de reporte, sin embargo, son objeto de seguimiento por el Sistema Nacional de Estadísticas Pesqueras y Acuícolas del país, así como del monitoreo, control y vigilancia para garantizar el cumplimiento de las medidas de ordenación, entre ellas vedas, tallas mínimas, cuotas de captura, entre otras.

Con relación a las especies enlistadas por la ICCAT, Nicaragua mantiene un interés permanente en participar y desarrollar pesquerías de pelágicos mayores entre ellos, los túnidos tropicales. El Gobierno de Nicaragua desarrolla esfuerzos para, a corto plazo, ingresar una flota pesquera para participar de la pesquería de túnidos tropicales en el área de la ICCAT.

Una vez incorporada la flota pesquera nacional a la pesquería de la ICCAT, se realizará una actividad pesquera de los túnidos tropicales (YFT, BET, SKJ) aleta amarilla, patudo y listado, cuyos datos estadísticos serán reportados de manera oportuna a la Comisión, pretendemos hacer uso eficaz y eficiente de los recursos de cooperación para el mejoramiento de nuestras capacidades institucionales, informáticas y humanas en función de garantizar el cumplimiento de las medidas de ordenamiento pesquero establecidas por la ICCAT.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

En el país no se realizan investigaciones de las pesquerías de interés del ICCAT; tal y como se informa en la tabla resumen de requisitos científicos de la ICCAT, Nicaragua aún no posee flota para la pesca de túnidos tropicales y especies asociadas en el área de la ICCAT; no obstante, la captura de algunas especies pelágicas ocurre de manera incidental en la pesca artesanal costera de pargos y meros, la estadística de desembarque es recopilada por los inspectores de pesca directamente en los centros de acopio y plantas de proceso, la información de los pelágicos capturados como fauna de acompañamiento no se clasifica a nivel de especies, los datos son reportados y se ingresan en la base de datos en el grupo de otras especies.

Nicaragua cuenta con un efectivo sistema de monitoreo y seguimiento satelital de las embarcaciones (VMS) actualmente en funcionamiento que abarca toda la flota industrial (camaronera, langostera de nasas y buzos, caracolera y pepinera), medidas que deberán cumplir las embarcaciones de la flota pesquera de cerco que incorporará el país en un futuro cercano; sistema que será complementado con un programa de observadores de conformidad con las normas de la ICCAT para este fin.

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

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

Nicaragua no ha implementado otras medidas adicionales de conservación y ordenación en el marco de la ICCAT debido a que aún no opera flota para la pesca de túnidos tropicales y especies asociadas en el área de la Convención.

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

Ausencia de dificultades sustantivas para la implementación y cumplimiento.

Nicaragua no ha tenido dificultades para la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación del ICCAT, haremos todos los esfuerzos para evitar incumplimientos en las medidas establecidas por la Comisión.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF NORWAY
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA NORVÈGE
INFORME ANUAL DE NORUEGA**

SUMMARY

Norway was allocated a quota of 300 tonnes of Eastern bluefin tuna (Thunnus thynnus) for 2022. In addition to this 5% of the unused quota from 2021 was carried over to 2022. Thus, the total Norwegian quota in 2022 was 315 tonnes. Due to bad weather conditions, the quota was not exhausted. Numerous observations of Atlantic bluefin tuna continued to be made, also in 2022, along the Norwegian coast and in offshore waters from late June to October, with the majority of observations made in August and September. Norway put a lot of effort to obtain biological, ecological and genetic samples and data from Atlantic bluefin tuna caught in 2022. 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 also in 2022.

RÉSUMÉ

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RESUMEN

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Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

A total of 18 Norwegian vessels, including seven purse seiners and 11 small-scale vessels, were authorised to fish for bluefin tuna in 2022. Three Norwegian purse seine vessels participated in the fisheries, and they caught 102,3 tonnes, while three of the small-scale vessels caught fish equivalent to a weight of 13,1 tonnes. In addition to this, 48 fishing teams participated in the recreational fisheries, landing a total of 18 tunas with a combined weight of 4,3 tonnes. As many as 33 of these teams were also a part of the catch – and release project, resulting in samples being collected from a total of 22 tunas before releasing them back into the ocean. In 2022 3,4 tonnes was caught as bycatch. Altogether 123 tonnes of the Norwegian bluefin tuna quota were caught in 2022.

In 2022 the Institute of Marine Research carried out research on live storage of Atlantic Bluefin Tuna. The experiment started later than first planned, and the fish moved at a faster pace and in larger shoals than had been reported earlier in the season. Unfortunately, the Institute of Marine Research was unsuccessful in obtaining catch.

Section 2: Research and statistics

The documentation of the comeback and reestablishment of Atlantic bluefin tuna (BFT) in Norway has been published by Nøttestad *et al.* (2020). Furthermore, a continuous and sharp increase in BFT observations in Norwegian waters have been made during the last decade. In 2022, more than 1000 various sized schools were observed along the Norwegian coast and in offshore waters from 20. July to 7. November, with most observations made in August and September.

Norway has contributed on various important topics particularly related to BFT, including contributions to the MSE process on Atlantic bluefin tuna.

Norway conducted acoustic sonar field studies and experiments in combination with visual observations of BFT, from 2020 to 2022 to obtain quantitative information on school size, distribution, and behaviour of BFT in Norwegian waters (Pena *et al.* 2022). The long-term objective is to develop a fishery independent index on abundance from sonar mapping, visual observations, and biological sampling of adult BFT within Norwegian waters.

Norway conducted dedicated field studies on satellite (PSATs) and conventional tagging from recreational tag and release fishery on BFT in Norway also in 2022. The Institute of Marine Research (IMR) in Bergen, Norway, collaborated with ICCAT-GBYP and received five WC PSATs in 2022. In total, 11 BFT ranging from 237 cm to 283 cm (CFL) in length were tagged with PSATs and conventional tags, and genetic samples were collected. All fish were tagged north of 61°N in 2022, which is the northernmost e-tagging of BFT in the world (Ferter *et al.* 2022).

There have also been conducted new methodological experiments and dedicated trials related to the different stages of live storage of Atlantic bluefin tuna in Norway from 2020 onwards (Sistiaga *et al.* 2020;2021;2022).

Norway obtained biological, ecological and genetic samples and data from the majority of 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 September 2022, and these samples were taken from Norwegian purse seine vessels. Samples have also been taken from bycatches in other fisheries as well as samples from the rod and reel fishery in Norway. In total 79 large (>100 kg) Atlantic bluefin tuna (BFT) were sampled along the coast and in the Norwegian Sea in 2022. A total number of 78 genetic samples, 64 spines (fin rays) and 65 pair of otoliths have been taken from large specimen in 2022 (ICCAT GBYP Phase 12, 2023). Because some of the BFT were sold with heads on also in 2022, it was not possible to extract the otoliths from more than 82% of the fish.

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

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2023-09-15		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2023-07-31		
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2023-07-31		
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2023-07-31		
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2023-07-31		
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes	2023-07-31		
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes	2023-07-31		
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2023-07-31		

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2023-07-31		
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	Yes	2023-07-31		
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes	2019-02-15	This information is provided in Part II, Section 4 of the Norwegian Annual Report.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		Norwegian vessels have no activity that impact pelagic Sargassum in the Convention area on the high seas. Hence, no data on pelagic Sargassum was collected.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	No		Norwegian vessels are not authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries or harpoon fisheries in the Mediterranean.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		Norway is not involved in farming of BFT.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		Norway is not involved in farming of BFT.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes	2023-07-31		
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on W-BFT	No		Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for W-BFT.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for W-BFT.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for W-BFT.	
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	Yes		ICCAT GBYP report Norway "Tagging of Atlantic bluefin tuna (Thunnus thynnus) with pop-up satellite archival tags (PSAT) in Norway during 2022" - Keno Ferter, Otte Bjelland, Jan Hinriksson, Martin Wiech, Leif Nøttestad - Institute of Marine Research, Bergen, Norway.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		There are no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for BET/YFT/SKJ.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	No		There are no Norwegian vessels using FADs in ICCAT fisheries.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		There are no Norwegian vessels involved in fisheries for tropical tuna.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No		There are no Norwegian vessels involved in fisheries for tropical tuna.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		There are no Norwegian vessels involved in fisheries for tropical tuna.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No		There are no Norwegian vessels involved in fisheries for tropical tuna.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		There are no Norwegian vessels using FADs.	
S:ALB01	Age at maturity	No		Norwegian vessels do not catch Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB02	Habitat	No		Norwegian vessels do not catch Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	No		Norwegian vessels do not catch Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series	No		Norwegian vessels do not catch Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	No		Norwegian vessels do not catch Mediterranean albacore.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	No		Blue and white marlin and/or roundscale spearfish do not occur in Norwegian waters. Hence, Norwegian vessels do not catch these billfishes either in a directed fishery or as bycatch in other fisheries.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No		Blue and white marlin and/or roundscale spearfish do not occur in Norwegian waters. Hence, Norwegian vessels do not catch these billfishes either in a directed fishery or as bycatch in other fisheries.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No		Blue and white marlin and/or roundscale spearfish do not occur in Norwegian waters. Hence, Norwegian vessels do not catch these billfishes either in a directed fishery or as bycatch in other fisheries.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No		Norway had, for vessels targeting BFT in 2022, no specific plan to improve data collection for sharks on a species-specific level. There has been zero bycatch of sharks in the Norwegian ICCAT fisheries.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No		Shortfin mako rarely appear in Norwegian waters and no by-catches have been made by Norwegian vessels. Hence, no research has been undertaken by Norway on this species.	
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	No		Norwegian vessels do not target blue sharks. This species is rarely found in our waters; hence, no scientific research has been conducted.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	No		Shortfin mako rarely appear in Norwegian waters and no by-catches have been made by Norwegian vessels.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	No		Southern Shortfin mako does not appear in Norwegian waters and no by-catches have been made by Norwegian vessels.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No		Southern Shortfin mako does not appear in Norwegian waters and no by-catches have been made by Norwegian vessels.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	No		There has been zero by-catches of sharks, seabirds, turtles or marine mammals by Norwegian vessels targeting BFT.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No		The vessels targeting BFT in 2022 had no interaction with sea turtles.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	No		The vessels targeting BFT in 2022 had no interaction with seabirds.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		There was no artisanal fishery conducted by Norwegian vessels on ICCAT regulated species in 2022.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No		The vessels targeting BFT in 2022 had zero by-catch. Norway has a general ban on discards.	

Part II (Management implementation)

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

Bluefin tuna is the only tuna species in ICCAT’s Convention Area to which Norway is a coastal state. Norway has no long-distance fisheries for other tuna or tuna-like species in the Convention Area.

In light of the critical stock situation for bluefin tuna, Norway adopted in 2007 regulations providing for a prohibition for Norwegian vessels to fish and land bluefin tuna in Norway’s territorial waters, in the Norwegian Economic Zone and in international waters. These regulations were repealed in 2014, and following ICCAT Recommendation 13-07, Norway opened up for a limited exploratory fishery for bluefin tuna in the Norwegian Economic Zone in 2014. Norway pursued the limited exploratory fishery in 2015 and 2016. For 2017 Norway was allocated a bluefin tuna quota of 52,48 tonnes, and the fishery has since been regulated as an ordinary fishery.

The 20 March 2009 Norway adopted a regulation relating to catch documentation for Atlantic bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*), bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) and swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*). The regulation that entered into force 6 April 2009, establishes a catch documentation scheme whereby the Norwegian Directorate of Fisheries will issue catch documents for bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna and swordfish upon landing. Furthermore, when bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna or swordfish landed in Norway is subject to domestic trade, the regulation stipulates that each consignment shall be accompanied by a valid catch document issued by the Directorate of Fisheries. The regulation further stipulates that import of bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna or swordfish is prohibited unless the consignment is accompanied by catch documents validated by the responsible authority in the flag State. The importer shall immediately send a copy of the valid catch documents to the Directorate of Fisheries. This also applies to foreign vessels landing bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna or swordfish in Norway. Furthermore, export of bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna or swordfish is prohibited unless the consignment is accompanied by a catch document validated by the Directorate of Fisheries. Re-exports shall be accompanied by valid catch documents and re-export documents issued by the Directorate of Fisheries. When issuing catch documents and re-export documents the Directorate of Fisheries shall use the relevant ICCAT documents. The Customs Authorities and the Directorate of Fisheries may carry out controls according to this regulation. Any wilful or negligent contravention of the regulation is subject to penalty in accordance with Norwegian law.

All fishing operations in waters under Norwegian fisheries jurisdiction are subject to resource control. This control is directed at the entire production chain, from the moment of capture in the sea, at the landing site, through storage and sale/export. Both Norwegian and foreign fishing vessels are subject to stringent controls in all Norwegian fishing waters. The Coast Guard annually performs around 2000 inspections of Norwegian and foreign vessels operating in Norwegian waters. Vessels over 10 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.

The number of Atlantic bluefin tuna literally catching themselves after penetrating Atlantic salmon farms along the coast of Norway, have been apparent during several years, including in 2022.

ANNUAL REPORT – SECTION 3 – REPORTING SUMMARY

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2023-09-15		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2023-09-15		
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2023-08-13		
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		There are no Norwegian vessels involved in chartering arrangements with regards to tuna or tuna-like species.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		There are no Norwegian vessels involved in chartering arrangements with regards to tuna or tuna-like species.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	No		There are no Norwegian vessels authorized for transshipment of tuna or tuna-like species.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	No		There are no Norwegian vessels authorized for transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species.	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	No		There are no Norwegian vessels authorized for transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		There are no Norwegian vessels authorized for transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		There are no Norwegian vessels authorized for transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes	2013-06-27		2014-02-28
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	No		Norwegian vessels fishing for BFT do not enter foreign ports.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes	2013-06-27	Subsequently amended when relevant.	2022-02-14
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes	2013-06-27		
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		There has been no landing or transshipment of ICCAT managed species by foreign fishing vessels in Norwegian ports.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		There has been no landing or transshipment of ICCAT managed species by foreign fishing vessels in Norwegian ports.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		There has been no landing or transshipment of ICCAT managed species by foreign fishing vessels in Norwegian ports.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		There has been no landing or transshipment of ICCAT managed species by foreign fishing vessels in Norwegian ports.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		Norway has not entered into any bilateral agreement with any CPC regarding inspector exchange programmes to promote compliance with ICCAT management measures.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		Norway has not entered into any access agreement with regards to fishing for tuna or tuna-like species.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		Norway has not entered into any access agreement with regards to fishing for tuna or tuna-like species.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes	2022-06-29		2022-09-23

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes	2015-10-07		
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		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 are listed. All the recreational fishers, both the one in the crew pool and the teams, have been placed in groups depending on their skills. Group 1 consists of team leaders, group 2 of people with a lot of skills - but not enough to become team leaders-, and group 3 of people with fishing skills, but where they don't possess a lot of knowledge, if any, about fishing for bluefin tuna. For security reasons, a group 1 and 2 member, or two group 1 members, must always be on board the vessel while fishing. The teams fill out a google form on every trip they make, and if they catch a bluefin tuna, they are to report to the Norwegian FMC immediately. The teams can only fish one bluefin tuna. When this fish has been caught, their season is over. Of the recreational teams, some teams have been "upgraded" to participate in the tag- and release fishery in accordance with rec 21-08 paragraph 44.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					These teams are in close contact with the institute of marine research as well. In 2022, 48 teams participated in a recreational fishery and 29 of these teams were also allowed to participate in the tag and release fishery. A quota of 2 tonnes were set aside for fish which died during the tagging process, and a quota of 8 tonnes were set aside for fish caught in the recreational fishery.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	No		Norway has not forwarded information to ICCAT regarding presumed IUU activities, as there has not been any IUU allegations brought against Norwegian vessels.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		There has not been IUU allegations brought against Norwegian vessels.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	No		There is no relevant information to report regarding the Norwegian import and landing in 2022.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No		Norway has no information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No		Norway has not received any allegations of non-compliance of ICCAT measures.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		Norway has not made any sightings of vessels fishing in contravention of ICCAT conservation and management measures.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		There has not been any report of sightings of Norwegian vessels.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	No		Norway has not participated in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No		Norway has not participated in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No		Norway has not participated in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		Norway does not have any vessels on the IUU list.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes	2022-05-20		
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		There were no reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP in 2022.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		Norwegian vessels have not retrieved any lost fishing gear in the ICCAT fisheries.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		Norwegian vessels have not lost any gear in ICCAT fisheries since this provision came into force.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	No		Norway has not yet reported on points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		Norway does not have any carrier vessels providing supply services to other vessels involved in ICCAT fisheries.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	No		No allegations and/or report concerning the engagement in IUU-fishing of any natural or legal persons subject to the Norwegian jurisdiction has been made in 2022.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		No farming of BFT taking place in Norway in 2022.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		Norway does not authorise any trap fishery for bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Yes	2023-02-15		
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	Yes	2023-03-08		
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	No		No request for these documents has been made for the current year.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2022	Yes	2023-07-31		
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes	2023-06-09		2023-08-28
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes	2023-08-18		
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	No		There are no Norwegian vessels involved in joint fishing operations for BFT.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes	2023-08-10		
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		The Norwegian BFT vessels are operating in waters under Norwegian jurisdiction only.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		Norway does not participate to the Joint Inspection Scheme.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Norway does not participate to the Joint Inspection Scheme.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Norway does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	No		Norway has not designated any port for transshipments, only for landings of bluefin tuna and tuna-like species.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes	2016-02-24		2022-02-15
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes	2023-09-05	Two - the Norwegian fishery had just started when this report was submitted.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		Norwegian vessels do not fish bluefin tuna in the western Atlantic.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		Norway was not fully utilized in 2022, and the Norwegian fishery in 2023 had just started when this report was submitted.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No		In 2021 two bluefin tunas less than 30kg/115 cm were caught in a river north in Norway. This is the only incident of such small tunas caught in Norway. Should we catch such small tunas again, Norway will make an effort to tag and release these tunas. The Norwegian Sea-Water regulations do, nevertheless, provide a prohibition against fishing for bluefin tuna less than 30 kg/115cm.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes	2023-09-13		
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes	2009-04-29	Updated information forwarded 22/03/2013 and 29/06/2015.	2015-06-29
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes	2009-04-29		2023-09-12
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes	2009-05-08		
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		Norway did not have a tail tagging scheme in 2022.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	No		Norway has no information to report regarding such vessels.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes	2023-06-09	Registration of the vessels targeting BFT in 2023 was forwarded to the ICCAT Secretariat in the CP01-form. Updated information on exporters, importers, vessel representatives, etc. has subsequently been added directly in the eBCD system at time of changes.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		Norway does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		Norway is not involved in the REM pilot project.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	No		Norway does not authorise fishing for tropical species.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	No		Norway does not authorise fishing for tropical species.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No		There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for BET/YFT/SKJ in 2022.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2023-03-15		2023-09-15
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2009-04-29	Information forwarded to ICCAT 29/04/2009. Updated information forwarded 22/03/2013 and 29/06/2015.	2013-06-29
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	No		Norwegian vessels do not catch any tropical tuna (BET/YFT/SKJ).	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	No		Norwegian vessels do not catch any tropical tuna. There are no Norwegian vessels deploying FADs.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	No		There are no tropical tunas in Norwegian waters, hence Norwegian vessels do not catch tropical tunas, and there are no plans on establishing/increasing capacity in this fishery.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		Norway does not catch any tropical tuna (BET/YFT/SKJ).	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		Norway does not catch any tropical tuna (BET/YFT/SKJ).	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		Norway does not have a quota for bigeye tuna.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	No		There are no tropical tunas in Norwegian waters, hence this CPC does not take by-catch of tropical tuna.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	No		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.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2023-03-15		2023-09-15
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2009-04-29	Updated information forwarded 22/03/2013 and 29/06/2015.	2015-06-29
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	No		Norway does not authorise any of its vessels to catch SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No		Norway does not authorise any of its sport/recreational vessels to catch SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		Norway does not have any sport/recreational vessels to operate for SWO-MED in the ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		Norway does not operate or have plans to operate any fishery for SWO-MED, and hence has no specific closed period.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No		Norway does not operate, nor has plans to operate, a SWO-N fishery.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No		Norway has not authorised any of its ports to receive landings or allow transhipment of SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	No		Norwegian vessels are not authorized to fish for SWO.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		Norway does not tag and has not landed any tagged SWO-MED fish.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		Norway does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Norway does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	No		Norway does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-N.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	No		Norway does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-S.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	No		SWO-N is rarely found in Norwegian waters, hence a by-catch limit is not established.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	No		SWO-S is not found in Norwegian waters, hence a by-catch limit is not established.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Norway does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		Norway does not operate or have plans to operate any fishery for SWO-MED.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		Norwegian vessels are not authorised to fish for albacore.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No		Norway does not authorise any of its vessels to catch ALB-N.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	No		Norway does not authorise any of its vessels to catch ALB-S.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	No		N. ALB is rarely found in Norwegian waters, hence no by-catch limit is established.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	No		S. ALB is not found in Norwegian waters, hence no by-catch limit is established.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	No		Norway does not authorise any vessels to catch MED-ALB for sport/recreational fishing.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes	2021-09-21		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Yes	2021-09-15	These species are not found in Norwegian waters. Hence, Norwegian vessels do not catch marlins/SPF for local consumption.	
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No		These species are not found in Norwegian waters. Hence, Norway has no trials on electronic monitoring systems with BIL interactions.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2023-09-15		
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	No		Shortfin mako rarely appear in Norwegian waters and no by-catches have been made by Norwegian vessels.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, as amended by Rec. 13-11/ Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes		There are no reports from the fisheries, or from the scientific community, on sea turtles in Norwegian waters. Norwegian waters are outside the area of distribution of sea turtles.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No		There were no by-catches of sea birds in the Norwegian purse seine fishery for BFT in 2022.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	No		There were no by-catches in the Norwegian fishery for BFT in 2022.	
MISCELL- ANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		There is no pilot electronic statistical document system in Norway.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	No		Norway has no objection to any of the current ICCAT recommendations.	

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

Implementation of Recommendation 16-14

The longline vessels authorised to fish for bluefin tuna will be required to have a national observer on board during 20% of the time the vessels are targeting bluefin tuna. The observer tasks will be carried out by inspectors from the Norwegian Surveillance Services, which are part of the Directorate of Fisheries. Collecting scientific data are among the main tasks of these inspectors, and they are trained to carry out scientific work as well as monitoring, control and surveillance activities. In addition to this, the Institute of Marine Research will have an observer coverage of the authorised purse seine vessels of at least 5% measured in number of sets.

Well in advance of the start of the fishing season, the longline and purse seine vessels will be required to submit a plan including information regarding the scheduled start-up date, area and period for the bluefin tuna fishery. Based on this plan, the Norwegian Surveillance Services and the Institute of Marine Research will organize their observer coverage ensuring representative temporal and spatial coverage to collect adequate and appropriate data and information on catch, effort and other scientific and management aspects, in line with Rec 22-08 and Rec. 16-14.

The purse seiners and longliners will be required to keep close contact with the Norwegian Surveillance Services when fishing for bluefin tuna to ensure that the requirements relating to observer coverage are fulfilled. The vessels authorised to target bluefin tuna will be required to send position reports (VMS) every ten minutes as well as daily reports from the electronic logbooks to the FMC at the Directorate of Fisheries. The Surveillance Services have access to this information in real time.

The Institute of Marine Research will provide the Norwegian Surveillance Services with relevant training and inform them of which sampling methods that must be used to collect biological data in accordance with Rec 16-14. In addition, the longliners authorised to fish for bluefin tuna, can be instructed to carry an observer from the Institute of Marine Research or to collect biological data.

No longliners participated in the bluefin tuna fishery in 2022. The only vessels participating in the Norwegian fishery was purse seiners and rod and reel vessels. The national observer on the purse seine vessel was on a vessel participating in the short-term live storage project. Due to the late start of the project and also bad weather, only two fishing operations were observed. Both of these were unsuccessful. However, the coverage rate was 7%, exceeding the minimum of 5%.

The Institute of Marine Research also conducted sampling at port of a total of 66 specimens, which equates to 15% of all BFT landed by purse seine vessels in 2022.

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

Norway did not encounter any difficulties with ICCAT conservation and management measures in 2022.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF PANAMA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU PANAMA
INFORME ANUAL DE PANAMÁ**

SUMMARY

En las aguas del Océano Pacífico panameño, dentro de la Zona Económica Exclusiva (ZEE) se desarrolla el 95% de las actividades pesqueras de pequeña, mediana y gran escala. Esto, deja por sentado que las actividades pesqueras en el Caribe panameño, Océano Atlántico se desarrollan en un 5% únicamente de forma artesanal; pero también se desarrolla una importante pesquería en la zona de alta mar por buques de cerco y palangre con licencia internacional de pesca que históricamente se han dirigido a la captura de túnidos. La pesca artesanal que se desarrolla en el Caribe panameño esta sectorizada hacia la zona Norte del país con una plataforma continental corta que permite el desarrollo de actividades pesqueras asociadas a los sustratos rocosos, principalmente a la captura de langosta, Panulirus argus, y en menor volumen a la extracción de pulpo y cangrejos. En cuanto a la pesca de servicio internacional, Panamá mantiene un registro de buques de pesca y actividades relacionadas a la pesca que realizan sus actividades operativas en el Océano Atlántico, este mantiene las especificaciones y dimensiones, artes de pesca, especies autorizadas y áreas de faena. Actualmente, la flota con licencia internacional de captura la conforman buques cerqueros y buques palangreros que pescan principalmente atún aleta amarilla (Thunnus albacares), patudo (Thunnus obesus), barrilete (Katsuwonus pelamis) y especies asociadas.

RÉSUMÉ

En las aguas del Océano Pacífico panameño, dentro de la Zona Económica Exclusiva (ZEE) se desarrolla el 95% de las actividades pesqueras de pequeña, mediana y gran escala. Esto, deja por sentado que las actividades pesqueras en el Caribe panameño, Océano Atlántico se desarrollan en un 5% únicamente de forma artesanal; pero también se desarrolla una importante pesquería en la zona de alta mar por buques de cerco y palangre con licencia internacional de pesca que históricamente se han dirigido a la captura de túnidos. La pesca artesanal que se desarrolla en el Caribe panameño esta sectorizada hacia la zona Norte del país con una plataforma continental corta que permite el desarrollo de actividades pesqueras asociadas a los sustratos rocosos, principalmente a la captura de langosta, Panulirus argus, y en menor volumen a la extracción de pulpo y cangrejos. En cuanto a la pesca de servicio internacional, Panamá mantiene un registro de buques de pesca y actividades relacionadas a la pesca que realizan sus actividades operativas en el Océano Atlántico, este mantiene las especificaciones y dimensiones, artes de pesca, especies autorizadas y áreas de faena. Actualmente, la flota con licencia internacional de captura la conforman buques cerqueros y buques palangreros que pescan principalmente atún aleta amarilla (Thunnus albacares), patudo (Thunnus obesus), barrilete (Katsuwonus pelamis) y especies asociadas.

RESUMEN

En las aguas del Océano Pacífico panameño, dentro de la Zona Económica Exclusiva (ZEE) se desarrolla el 95% de las actividades pesqueras de pequeña, mediana y gran escala. Esto, deja por sentado que las actividades pesqueras en el Caribe panameño, Océano Atlántico se desarrollan en un 5% únicamente de forma artesanal; pero también se desarrolla una importante pesquería en la zona de alta mar por buques de cerco y palangre con licencia internacional de pesca que históricamente se han dirigido a la captura de túnidos. La pesca artesanal que se desarrolla en el Caribe panameño esta sectorizada hacia la zona Norte del país con una plataforma continental corta que permite el desarrollo de actividades pesqueras asociadas a los sustratos rocosos, principalmente a la captura de langosta, Panulirus argus, y en menor volumen a la extracción de pulpo y cangrejos. En cuanto a la pesca de servicio internacional, Panamá mantiene un registro de buques de pesca y actividades relacionadas a la pesca que realizan sus actividades operativas en el Océano Atlántico, este mantiene las especificaciones y dimensiones, artes de pesca, especies autorizadas y áreas de faena. Actualmente, la flota con licencia internacional de captura la conforman buques cerqueros y buques palangreros que pescan principalmente atún aleta amarilla (Thunnus albacares), patudo (Thunnus obesus), barrilete (Katsuwonus pelamis) y especies asociadas.

Parte I (información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)

Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías

1.1 Generalidades

La actividad pesquera de buques con bandera panameña se desarrolla de la siguiente forma: (1) la pesca de pequeña escala que realiza sus actividades en el Mar Caribe, dentro de la Zona Económica Exclusiva de Panamá y (2) la pesca de buque de cerco y palangre con licencia de pesca internacional que se realiza en la zona del convenio de la ICCAT (**Figura 1**). Las actividades pesqueras se describen a continuación por tipo de flota.

La pesca artesanal en el Caribe está sectorizada hacia el norte del país, siendo la plataforma continental corta y poco pronunciada, esta sólo pesca sobre zonas asociadas a sustratos rocosos, principalmente langosta espinosa (*Panulirus argus*), y en menor cantidad a la extracción de pulpo y cangrejo. De estas especies la más importante es la pesca de langosta, resultando la principal pesquería de la región del Caribe panameño. La flota de buques con licencia de servicio internacional históricamente ha dirigido sus capturas a túnidos tropicales y en los últimos años ha desarrollado su actividad en la región central del Océano Atlántico (**Figura 1**). Esta flota está conformada por buques cerqueros y palangreros, mayores de 15 m de eslora (LOA) los cuales pescan atún aleta amarilla (*Thunnus albacares*), patudo (*Thunnus obesus*), barrilete (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) y especies asociadas.

1.2 Característica y actividad de la flota

Panamá durante el año 2022 mantuvo una flota de 40 buques de pesca de servicio internacional con Licencia para operar en el Océano Atlántico. De ellos 28 tenían tamaños mayores a los 20 m de LOA (22 palangreros y 6 cerqueros), y 12 buques palangreros menores de 20 m de LOA. Sin embargo, solo el 52.5% de los buques estuvieron activos pescando, 20% menos que en el 2021 (**Tabla 1** y **Figura 2**). Esta reducción se deriva de la inactividad de 17 buques de palangre. En contraste, la cantidad de buques de cerco activos pescando se ha mantenido estable desde 2019, con cuatro buques por año.

La captura desembarcada de atún del Atlántico por la flota panameña de servicio internacional durante el 2022 fue de 28,232 toneladas (t), esta incluye al atún blanco, patudo, atún aleta amarilla, listado, melva y bacoreta. El mayor porcentaje de la captura de atún está representado por el listado y atún aleta amarilla con 49% y 43% respectivamente, en menor porcentaje el patudo (5%), melva (2%), bacoreta (1%) y atún blanco (1%) (**Tabla 2**). Este patrón de captura se ha mantenido estable durante los últimos tres años en estas pesquerías.

De las especies asociadas a estas pesquerías se reportó una captura total desembarcada de 437 t. Entre las especies más representativas están el pez vela del Atlántico, *Istiophorus albicans* con 122 t, y el tiburón azul, *Prionace glauca* con 112 t, ambas reportadas por la pesca con palangre.

1.3 Esfuerzo de pesquero

Los datos de esfuerzo pesquero de la pesca con palangre y cerco son generados del sistema de cuadernos de pesca, que son de uso obligatorio para los buques panameños con licencia de pesca Internacional. El esfuerzo total de pesca de los buques de palangre estuvo alrededor de los 4 millones de anzuelo en el 2022. Un esfuerzo pesquero y volumen de capturas retenidas significativamente menor a los registrados en los años 2021 y 2020 (**Figura 2**). Al considerarse los promedios anuales por buques, en los últimos dos años el esfuerzo de pesca por buque se ha mantenido relativamente similares en alrededor de 200 mil anzuelos por año.

Los buques de cerco reportaron un total de 1,093 lances efectivos, de ellos 770 fueron sobre DCP y 323 sobre bancos libre. El promedio anual por buque fue estimado en 193 lances efectivo sobre DCP y 108 lances sobre bancos libres (**Tabla 3**).

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

2.1 Sistemas de recopilación de datos estadísticos

La Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá (ARAP) está a cargo de recopilar las estadísticas pesqueras y durante el 2022 trabajó en la actualización y mejoras del sistema de recolección de datos para el seguimiento y reportes de capturas en las pesquerías de la CICCA. Este mecanismo aplica para todos los buques de bandera panameña que pesca en las Organizaciones Regionales de Ordenación Pesquera (OROP) con el fin de obtener de manera sistemática las capturas totales anuales de túnidos y especies asociadas.

Las siguientes son las principales fuentes de información utilizadas para la obtención de la estadística pesquera de los buques panameños:

- Registro de buques panameños de pesca internacional.
- Datos de posicionamiento geográfico de monitoreo satelital (VMS): Tienen una cobertura del 100% de los buques de pesca internacional, es obligatorio el uso de VMS.
- Bitácoras de pesca o cuadernos de pesca: Reporta la actividad pesquera de los buques, con una cobertura del 100% de los buques pesqueros.
- Reporte de descarga: Presenta información de desembarque de todos los buques.
- Reporte de transbordo: Disponible solo para buques que realicen esta actividad.
- Notas de ventas o notas de recepción en planta: Información emitida por la industria, que incluye el peso total desembarcado por especie.

Dentro del sistema de recolección se incluye el registro de los datos, revisión, verificación y corrección de la información procedente de las actividades de cada marea de pesca realizada por los buques panameños de servicio internacional. Se realizan verificación cruzada entre el listado de buques autorizado, bitácoras de pesca y la actividad de los buques procedentes de las emisiones del sistema VMS, permitiendo tener información completa de la actividad pesquera de todos los buques de pesca.

También se realiza el análisis de los datos y la estimación de captura por especie y buque tomando como base las notas de venta y los reportes de descarga. Parte de este proceso de estimación implica la unificación de las unidades de medidas utilizadas en cada reporte y los tipos de producto desembarcado (peso vivo o peso procesado) y la elevación de las capturas retenidas observadas en las bitácoras de pesca a los totales desembarcados por especie y zona de pesca.

Para seguimiento de las capturas de especies no retenidas se estableció el reporte de todas las especies descartadas o liberadas en las bitácoras de pesca, para todos los buques de pesca internacional. Esta información es complementada a través de los informes de los observadores a bordo disponibles.

En la actualidad, la recolecta de datos de tallas son recopilados a través del programa de muestreo en puerto que cubre a 3 buques de cerco de bandera de Panamá, dicho programa se ajusta al modelo de muestreo europeo. Por otro lado, la información obtenida del muestro en puerto es complementada con los muestreos realizado a bordo por los observadores en los buques de cerco.

2.2 Investigaciones:

No se tiene investigación en curso sobre estas especies regulada en la zona de convenio.

2.3 Programa de observadores a bordo

El programa de observadores a bordo de la pesquería de cerco durante el 2022 mantuvo una cobertura del 100% sobre el total de los buques activo. Del total de número de lances realizado por esta flota, el programa de monitoreo electrónico cubrió un total de 91% y el programa observadores humano cubrió un total de 100%. Esto en su conjunto, son equivalentes a 740 lances sobre DCP y 355 sobre bancos libre (**Tabla 4**). Entre la información registrada se reportó la liberación de un total de 19,646 individuos de especies no objetivos, de estos 9,593 fueron descartados muertos, 9,769 vivos y 284 en condición desconocida (datos de formulario ST09).

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

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:GEN01	Informes anuales (científico)	Sí	2023-09-13		
S:GEN02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	Sí	2023-07-21		
S:GEN03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	Sí	2023-07-21		
S:GEN04	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CE)	Sí	2023-07-21		
S:GEN05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	Sí	2023-07-21		
S:GEN06	Estimaciones de captura por talla (T2CS)	Sí	2023-07-21		
S:GEN07	Prospecciones de mercado científico (inventarios)	No		No se efectúa dicha actividad.	
S:GEN08	Declaración de mercado convencional (mercado/recuperación)	No		No se efectúa dicha actividad.	
S:GEN09	Declaración de mercado electrónico (mercado/recuperación)	No		No se efectúa dicha actividad.	
S:GEN10	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos	Sí	2023-07-21		
S:GEN11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14.	Sí	2023-07-21		
S:GEN12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	No		No se efectúa dicha actividad.	
S:GEN13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No		No se efectúa dicha actividad.	
S:BFT02	Procedimientos y resultados de las cámaras estereoscópicas O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo	No		No se efectúa dicha actividad.	
S:BFT03	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas resultantes de S:BFT02	No		No se efectúa dicha actividad.	
S:BFT04	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas internos de observadores (BFT)	No		No se efectúa dicha actividad.	
S:BFT05	Detalles de los programas de investigación sobre W_BFT	No		No se efectúa dicha actividad.	
S:BFT06	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No		No se efectúa dicha actividad.	
S:BFT07	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No		No se efectúa dicha actividad.	

N° Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BFT09	Informe de actividades científicas de los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	No		No se efectúa dicha actividad.	
S:TRO02	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto ecológico).	Sí	2023-02-28		
S:TRO03	Tarea 3 - Información sobre DCP (tropicales)(mes, cuadrículas estadísticas de 1°x1°, tipo de DCP, etc)	Sí	2023-07-21		
S:TRO04	Tarea 3 - Datos de buques de apoyo en las pesquerías tropicales (PS/BB)	Sí	2023-07-21		
S:TRO05	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos (tropicales)	Sí	2023-07-21		
S:TRO10	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		Not yet implemented/deployed the EMS on large-scale fishing vessels targeting tropical tunas.	
S:TRO06	Tarea 3 - Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto (tropicales)	Sí	2023-07-21		
S:TRO07	Datos históricos de lances sobre DCP tal y como requiere el SCRS (captura y esfuerzo de Tarea 2)	Sí	2023-07-21		
S:ALB01	Edad de madurez	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:ALB02	Hábitat	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:ALB03	Impacto de las pesquerías de palangre en términos de composición de la captura	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:ALB04	Series de CPUE	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:ALB05	Estimación mensual de la proporción de reproductores y reclutas en las capturas	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:BIL03	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto	Sí	2023-07-21		
S:BIL04	Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala	No		La regulación domestica no permite la captura, posesión o comercialización de picudos. Estos son exclusivos para la pesca deportiva en modalidad de captura y liberación.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BIL05	Resultados de los ensayos del seguimiento electrónico para BIL	No		No se efectúa dicha actividad.	
S:SHK01	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	No		Se esta reportando la información en las Tareas 1 y 2.	
S:SHK02	Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso	No		No se realizó investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso.	
S:SHK03	Información sobre tintorera	No		Panamá no emprende trabajos de investigación de esta naturaleza.	
S:SHK04	Cantidad de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes de peces muertos y las liberaciones de peces vivos y metodología estadística utilizada para calcular dichos descartes/liberaciones.	Sí	2023-04-29	Panamá reportó de 34 individuos que fueron liberados vivos en el 2022. Los 34 individuos fueron capturados en 11 mareas del 2022, lo que equivale a un promedio de 3 individuos por buque.	
S:SHK05	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes de ejemplares muertos y las liberaciones de ejemplares vivos.	No		Panamá no mantiene captura medias anuales mayores a 1 t de (SMA-S).	
S:SHK06	Información sobre programas de recopilacion de datos de pesquerías artesanales/de pequeña escala	No		No fishing activities catching South Atlantic shortfin mako (SMA-S).	
S:BYC01	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	Sí	2022-09-10		
S:BYC02	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	Sí	2023-07-21		
S:BYC03	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	Sí		Panamá no contaba con programas de Observadores en palangre el 2022.	
S:BYC04	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	No		La captura artesana que representa aproximadamente el 5% en el Caribe se dedica a la pesca de supervivencia para la captura de langosta y moluscos.	
S:BYC05	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente	Sí	2023-09-13	Incluido en el informe anual.	

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

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Informes anuales	Sí	2023-09-13		
	M:GEN02	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Sí	2023-09-13	Incluido en el informe anual.	
	M:GEN03	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	Sí	2023-08-08		
	M:GEN04	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No		No aplica. Panamá no ha fletado ningún buque.	
	M:GEN05	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No		No se efectúa dicha actividad.	
	M:GEN06a	Informes de transbordo en el mar	Sí	2023-08-16		
	M:GEN06b	Informes de transbordo en puerto	Sí	2023-08-16		
	M:GEN07	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	Sí		El CPC autoriza a cada buque a enviar la plantilla de declaración de transbordo una vez culminada la actividad en un plazo de 24 horas.	
	M:GEN08	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	Sí		Panamá actualiza recurrentemente a la secretaria la información de buques de transportes autorizados, ya sean nuevos, renovaciones o modificaciones bajo la plantilla CP01.	
	M:GEN09	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente)	No		Para el año 2022 no hay reporte de transbordo de buques GPP en alta mar.	
M:GEN10a	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	Sí	2022-08-16			

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN10b	Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria	Sí	2022-08-16		
	M:GEN11	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	Sí	2022-08-16		
	M:GEN12	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	Sí	2022-08-16		
	M:GEN13	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	No		N/A. No se ha denegado el uso de puertos.	
	M:GEN14	Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable)	Sí	2023-09-06	1	
	M:GEN15	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	Sí	2023-09-06		
	M:GEN16	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	Sí	2023-09-06		
	M:GEN17	Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación.	No		No se han hecho acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñados para promover la cooperación, sin embargo, se han firmado memorandos de entendimiento con algunas CPC con la finalidad de llevar a cabo un intercambio de información más adecuado.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN18	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No		N/A. No hay acuerdos de acceso y cambios.	
	M:GEN19	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No		N/A. No hay acuerdos de acceso y cambios.	
	M:GEN20	Lista de buques con una LOA de 20 m o superior	Sí		Panamá actualiza recurrentemente a la secretaria la información de buques mayores de 20m o superior, bajo la plantilla CP01.	
	M:GEN21	Informe de revisión de acciones internas	No	2022-09-14	No ha habido cambios desde la última presentación por parte de esta CPC.	
	M:GEN23	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No		Esta CPC no cuenta con pesquerías deportivas o de recreo en la zona del Convenio ICCAT.	
	M:GEN24	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU	No		Esta CPC no tiene información que comunicar sobre supuestas actividades IUU.	
	M:GEN25	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	No		Esta CPC no tiene información que comunicar sobre supuestas actividades IUU.	
	M:GEN26	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No		Esta CPC no desembarca en puertos nacionales y no tiene importación de túnidos y especies afines.	
	M:GEN27	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No		Esta CPC no tiene información que comunicar sobre supuestos incumplimientos de las medidas de ICCAT.	
	M:GEN28	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	Sí		Respuesta a nota ICCAT S23-07801 enviada el 2023-08-16, respuesta a nota ICCAT S23-07771 enviada el 2023-07-29.	
	M:GEN29	Avistamientos de buques	No		No se reportó avistamiento de buques.	
	M:GEN30	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No		No se reportó avistamiento de buques.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN31	Autoridad nacional responsable de la inspección en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo, según proceda, y/o Autoridad nacional responsable de la almadraba y las actividades de cría de atún rojo	No		N/A	
	M:GEN32	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	No		N/A. Panamá no participa en el programa.	
	M:GEN33	Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	No		N/A. Panamá no participa en el programa.	
	M:GEN34	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	No		N/A. No se presentó solicitud.	
	M:GEN35	Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para rescate de observadores	Sí	2021-01-04		
	M:GEN36	Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada	No		Este CPC no embarca observadores regionales de ICCAT.	
	M:GEN37	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados	No		N/A. No hay reporte de artes de pesca perdidos o recuperados.	
	M:GEN38	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados	No		N/A. No hay reporte de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados.	
	M:GEN39	Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional)	No		No se envió.	
	M:GEN40	Declaración de suministro	Sí		Panamá actualiza recurrentemente a la secretaria la información de declaración de suministros.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN41	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas contra nacionales implicados en actividades IUU	No		NA	
ATÚN ROJO	M:BFT01	Granjas de atún rojo	No		N/A. Panamá no opera en granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT02	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No		N/A. Panamá no opera en granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT03	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No		N/A. Panamá no opera en granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT04	Informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No		N/A. Panamá no opera en granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT05	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No		N/A. Panamá no opera en granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT07	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad	No		N/A. Panamá no opera en pesquería de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT08	Plan de capacidad de cría	No		N/A. Panamá no opera en pesquería de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT09	Modificaciones al plan de pesca	No		N/A. Panamá no opera en pesquería de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT10	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 21-08	No		N/A. Panamá no pesca, ni cría atún rojo.	
	M:BFT11	Capturas de atún rojo de 2022	No		N/A. Panamá no opera en pesquería de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT12	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No		N/A. Panamá no opera en pesquería de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT13	Otros buques de atún rojo	Sí		Panamá actualiza recurrentemente a la secretaria la información de buques de transportes autorizados, ya sean nuevos, renovaciones o modificaciones bajo la plantilla CP01.	
	M:BFT14	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No		Esta CPC no ha realizado ninguna operación de pesca conjunta en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT.	
	M:BFT15	Mensajes VMS	Sí		La CPC de acuerdo a las recomendaciones enmarcadas establece la regulación de envío de datos VMS cada hora a la comisión de pesca mediante formato NAF.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT16	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	No		Esta CPC no participa voluntariamente en el Programa de inspección conjunta.	
	M:BFT17	Lista de buques de inspección	No		Esta CPC no participa voluntariamente en el Programa de inspección conjunta.	
	M:BFT18	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No		Esta CPC no participa voluntariamente en el Programa de inspección conjunta.	
	M:BFT19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No		Esta CPC no participa voluntariamente en el Programa de inspección conjunta	
	M:BFT20	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No		NA	
	M:BFT21	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No		NA	
	M:BFT22	Informes quincenales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	No		N/A. Panamá no opera en pesquería de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT23	Informes de capturas mensuales de atún rojo	No		N/A. Panamá no opera en pesquería de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT24	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo	No		N/A. Panamá no opera en pesquería de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT25	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el mercado y la liberación de todos los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No		N/A. Panamá no opera en pesquería de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT27	Informe anual BCD	No		Panamá no cuenta con buques que captura Atún Rojo.	
	M:BFT28	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No		Panamá no cuenta con buques que captura Atún Rojo.	
	M:BFT29	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No		Panamá no cuenta con buques que captura Atún Rojo.	
	M:BFT30	Legislación para el BCD	No		Panamá no cuenta con buques que captura Atún Rojo.	
	M:BFT31	Resumen de mercado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No		N/A. Panamá no opera en pesquería de atún rojo.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT32	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo, pero que se sabe o que se supone que han capturado atún rojo del este	No		N/A. No se cuenta con captura de atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT33	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	No		En el programa eBCD solo se registran los datos relacionados a buques de actividades relacionadas o de apoyo a esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT34	Controles aleatorios	No		Esta CPC no autoriza granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT35	Autoridad nacional y puntos de contacto responsables del buque de transformación que participa en el proyecto piloto de REM	Sí	2022-02-01		2023-08-22
ESPECIES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	Sí	2023-07-21		
	M:TRO02	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	Sí	2023-07-21		
	M:TRO03	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No		N/A. No hay investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas.	
	M:TRO06	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No		Esta CPC no importa ni reexporta patudo.	
	M:TRO07	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Sí	2022-06-23		
	M:TRO09	Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	Sí		Se envió 4 informes, que corresponden a informes de los 4 trimestres del año 2022.	
	M:TRO10	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S25)	Sí	2023-02-27		

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:TRO11	Declaración/plan de pesca/capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	Sí	2023-02-27		
	M:TRO13	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Sí		12	
	M:TRO14	Capturas semanales de patudo	No		Esta CPC no alcanzó el 80% de su límite de captura.	
	M:TRO15	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad del límite de captura de patudo	No		Esta CPC no alcanzó su límite de captura.	
	M:TRO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales	No		Esta CPC no realiza captura fortuita de túnidos tropicales.	
	M:TRO18	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la M:TRO17	Sí	2022-07-02		
PEZ ESPADA	M:SWO01	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No		No hubo importación de pez espada.	
	M:SWO02	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Sí	2022-06-23		
	M:SWO03	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO04	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a ninguno de sus buques deportivos/recreativos a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO05	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No		Esta CPC no concede permisos a buques de arpón o palangreros para capturar stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO06	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	No		Esta CPC no opera, ni tiene planes para operar, ninguna pesquería dirigida al pez espada del Mediterráneo y, por tanto, no tiene un periodo de veda específico.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:SWO07	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	No		Esta CPC no opera, ni tiene planes para operar, una pesquería dirigida al pez espada del norte.	
	M:SWO10	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	No		Esta CPC no autoriza que en sus puertos se realicen desembarques o transbordos de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO11	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Esta CPC no tiene capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo que comunicar.	
	M:SWO12	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	No		Esta CPC no marca pez espada del Mediterráneo ni ha desembarcado ningún ejemplar marcado.	
	M:SWO13	Lista de buques de inspección	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el pez espada del Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO14	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el pez espada del Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO15	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20m o + para pez espada del norte	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a ninguno de sus buques de 20 m o más a capturar pez espada del norte.	
	M:SWO16	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a ninguno de sus buques de 20 m o más a capturar pez espada del sur.	
	M:SWO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	No		Esta CPC no tiene capturas fortuitas de pez espada del norte a bordo.	
	M:SWO18	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	No		Esta CPC no tiene capturas fortuitas de pez espada del norte a bordo.	
	M:SWO19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el pez espada del Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO20	Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Esta CPC no opera, ni tiene planes para operar, ninguna pesquería dirigida al pez espada del Mediterráneo.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización	
ATÚN BLANCO	M:ALB03	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo.		
	M:ALB04	Autorización específica para buque con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a ninguno de sus buques de 20 m o más a capturar atún blanco del norte.		
	M:ALB05	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a ninguno de sus buques de 20 m o más a capturar atún blanco del sur.		
	M:ALB06	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	No		Esta CPC no permite la captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte en otras pesquerías.		
	M:ALB07	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	No		Esta CPC no permite la captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur en otras pesquerías.		
	M:ALB08	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a ninguno de sus buques deportivos/recreativos a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo.		
	MARLINES	M:BIL01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 19-05 y 16-11.	Sí	2023-08-22		
		M:BIL04	Exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías	No		Esta CPC no solicita la exención de liberar ejemplares vivos de BUM/WHM/SPF.	
M:BIL05		Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL	No		Esta CPC no ha realizado ningún ensayo de seguimiento electrónico para BIL.		
TIBURONES	M:SHK05	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	Sí	2023-09-05			
	M:SHK08	Desembarques mensuales de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte y sur	No		NA. No hay desembarque.		

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
OTRAS ESPECIES / CAPTURA FORTUITA	M:BYC01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7, tal y como fue enmendada por la Rec. 13-11 / Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 22-12, párrs. 1, 2, 4, 5 y 8, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	Sí		Mediante Decreto Ejecutivo No. 160 de 2013, se establecieron medidas que se encuentran vinculadas a la Rec. 10-09, párr. 1, 2 y 7, tal y como fue enmendada por la Rec. 13-11 y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de la FAO.	
	M:BYC02	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	Sí	2022-07-21	El Decreto Ejecutivo N°126 de 12 de septiembre de 2017, se regula las licencias de palangre que incluye medidas de mitigación para las aves. Adicionalmente fue adoptada la Res. ADM/ARAP N°039 de 12 de julio de 2022, que adopta el documento titulado "Plan Nacional para reducir las capturas incidentales de aves marinas, 2022 de la Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá, la cual salió en GO: 29583 el jueves 21 de julio de 2022.	
	M:BYC03	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	Sí	2023-09-13	Incluido en el informe anual. Entre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes, hacemos referencia a las decisiones adoptadas y enmendadas a la Resolución A/RES/53/33 de 15 de marzo de 1999 de la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas, relativas a la pesca de altura en gran escala con redes de enmalle y a la deriva, la pesca no autorizada en zonas sujetas a jurisdicción nacional y en alta mar, las capturas incidentales y los descartes en la pesca y otras cuestiones. En relación a esto Panamá emite DE N° 90 de 17 de julio de 2002.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
MISCELÁNEA	M:SDP01	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	No		Esta CPC no ha implementado un sistema piloto de documento estadístico electrónico.	
	M:MIX01	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	No		Esta CPC no ha presentado ninguna objeción a ninguna de las Recomendaciones del año previo.	

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

- Panamá desde 1997, estableció la obligación de obtener una licencia para naves que pesquen en la alta mar o en la Zona Económica Exclusiva. A finales del mismo año, se estableció la obligatoriedad de obtener una Licencia de Pesca previa a la inscripción en el registro de la Marina Mercante.
- Ley No. 7 de 10 de febrero de 1998, que crea la Autoridad Marítima de Panamá, con distintas competencias de la administración pública y dicta otras disposiciones.
- Para el año de 1998, Panamá se adhirió como Parte Contratante de ICCAT (Ley N° 74 de 10 noviembre de 1998) y a partir de 1999 mediante la Resolución Administrativa N° 101-99 del cuatro (4) de agosto de mil novecientos noventa y nueve (1999) se exige a todos los buques de pabellón panameño de servicio internacional, la instalación y uso de un sistema de localización satelital (VMS).
- Ley No. 44 de 23 de noviembre de 2006, se crea la Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá (ARAP) y se introduce una nueva definición de embarcación pesquera, que acoge las embarcaciones de transporte de pescado o barcos de carga y a los buques de apoyo.
- Decreto Ejecutivo No. 17 de 30 de junio de 2008, se hace extensiva la obligación a todas las naves de pesca mayores de 6 TRB, norma que entró a regir en el año 2009. Hoy, la instalación y uso de VMS es un pre-requisito para obtener la licencia de pesca. También, en noviembre de 2008 fue aprobado el Código Marítimo de Panamá, allí se establece como pre-requisito para inscribir una nave de pesca en el registro de la Marina Mercante, el obtener una licencia de pesca, quedando limitada y altamente regulada la inscripción de embarcaciones pesqueras bajo la bandera panameña.
- Decreto Ejecutivo No. 96 de 12 de noviembre de 2009, que crea la Comisión Interinstitucional para prevenir, desalentar y eliminar la pesca INDNR sobre buques de pesca dedicados a la captura, transporte y transbordo de recursos acuáticos, así como los buques que apoyan la pesca, como un cuerpo asesor y consultivo especializado en todos los asuntos relacionados a políticas y medidas sobre la pesca INDNR de buques registrados en la Marina Mercante de Panamá.
- Decreto Ejecutivo No. 98-A de 17 de noviembre de 2009, por el cual se aprueba el Plan de Acción Nacional para prevenir, desalentar y eliminar la pesca INDNR.
- Resolución ADM/ARAP No. 003 de 18 de noviembre de 2009, por el cual se adopta el Código de Conducta para la pesca responsable de la FAO y sus anexos, así como también se adopta el plan de acción internacional para prevenir, desalentar y eliminar la pesca INDNR. Panamá se asegurará de que los GBP incluidos en el registro de ICCAT no tengan antecedentes de pesca INDNR o, si los tienen, asegurarse de que los nuevos armadores proporcionen pruebas suficientes que demuestran que los anteriores armadores y operadores no se benefician, ni tienen interés legal o financiero alguno en dichos buques y que no ejercen ningún tipo de control sobre los mismos, o bien que, teniendo en cuenta todos los hechos pertinentes, por lo tanto que los GBP no realizan ni están asociados con actividades de pesca IUU, siendo ciudadanos o entidades legales situadas en el territorio de las CPC del pabellón, de tal modo que se puedan emprender actividades de control o acciones punitivas.

- Decreto Ejecutivo No. 161 de 6 de junio 2013, que establece los mecanismos de inspección, vigilancia y control a los buques de pesca bajo pabellón nacional de servicio internacional.
- Ley No. 43 de 14 de septiembre de 2016, por el cual se aprueba el Acuerdo sobre Medidas del Estado Rector del Puerto de la FAO, para prevenir, desalentar y eliminar la pesca INDNR.
- Resolución ADM/ARAP N° 100 del 11 de diciembre de 2019, se adopta las Directrices Voluntarias para la actuación del Estado de Pabellón, las normas para prevenir, desalentar y eliminar la pesca ilegal, no declarada y no reglamentada. Entre las normas implementadas, encontramos la definición de la pesca ilegal no declarada no reglamentada (INDNR) y la consideración expresa de no otorgar licencia de pesca a naves que estén bajo esta condición.
- Resolución ADM/ARAP No. 059 de 7 de octubre de 2019, que crea el Comité Técnico de Cumplimiento de la Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá para asegurar el cumplimiento de las medidas de ordenación de las OROP y normas domésticas.
- Resolución ADM-ARAP N° 015 del 2019 sobre observadores científicos. Por medio de este instrumento legal, la ARAP tiene atribuciones para incluir a bordo de los buques de pesca, observadores a bordo propios y/o autorizados mediante programas de observadores. Esta disposición es de obligatorio cumplimiento con respecto a los buques nacionales de servicio interior e internacional cuando la Autoridad lo solicite, a fin de dar cumplimiento a las normativas e investigaciones existentes para la conservación y ordenación de los recursos pesqueros. El Estado panameño a través de la ARAP autoriza a los programas de observadores a bordo y organización que capaciten y certifiquen observadores a bordo, con la finalidad de que cumplan con los requisitos del sistema de observadores. Estos deberán remitir la información pertinente en original o copia debidamente autenticada a la misma.
- Resolución ADM/ARAP No. 105 de 23 de diciembre de 2019, por el cual se dispone la realización de inspecciones a bordo de la flota pesquera de servicio nacional e internacional panameña.
- Decreto Ejecutivo No. 131 de 14 de abril de 2020, que establece y regula las licencias de captura y actividades relacionadas a la pesca a buques de bandera panameña de servicio internacional y dicta otras disposiciones para prevenir, desalentar y eliminar la pesca INDNR.
- Resolución ADM/ARAP N° 002 de 7 de enero de 2020, se adopta el plan nacional de inspección y control basado en el riesgo para todos los buques pesqueros de bandera nacional, incluyendo el suministro de productos pesqueros a las plantas de transformación. Además, crea la Unidad de Control y Seguimiento, que incluye herramientas sistemáticas para prevenir la pesca INDNR y proporciona alertas de las actividades realizadas por los buques panameños.
- Actualmente, se ha reforzado la cooperación entre agencias e instituciones con la firma de acuerdos de cooperación con la Autoridad Marítima de Panamá, Global Fishing Watch, la Cámara Marítima, entre otros, para garantizar la aplicación integral y coherente del acuerdo de medidas del Estado rector del puerto de la FAO. Se creó la Dirección de Asuntos Pesqueros Internacionales en la Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá, velando porque las embarcaciones cumplan con las medidas de conservación y manejo, de acuerdo con las medidas de las recomendaciones y resoluciones aplicables en cada organismo en coordinación con la AMP.
- La ley No. 204 de 23 de marzo de 2021 permite que Panamá tome las acciones y medidas internas necesarias en cumplimiento con el párrafo 5 de la Rec. 21-14, incluyendo las acciones sancionatorias y punitivas, de conformidad con la legislación nacional lo cual ha sido divulgado, y consideraciones más profundas están siendo desarrolladas en la reglamentación de dicha ley, abarcando a los GBP de Panamá incluidos en el registro de ICCAT con el fin de mejorar el cumplimiento por parte de dichos buques de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT. Por ende, Panamá solo autoriza a las GBP capacitadas para cumplir con los requisitos y responsabilidades establecidos con arreglo al Convenio y las medidas de conservación y ordenación para operar en la zona del Convenio, incluyendo la permanencia a bordo de los certificados válidos del registro del buque y una autorización válida para pescar y/o transbordar; según sea el caso.

- Resolución ADM/ARAP No. 018 de 09 de marzo de 2022 - Transmisión de datos VMS al Centro de Control y Seguimiento Pesquero (CSP) de la ARAP por buques de Pabellón Extranjero que ingresan a las aguas jurisdiccionales de la República de Panamá.
- Procurando la recuperación del stock de aguja azul y aguja blanca/marlín petos y dando cumplimiento a la Rec.19-05, Panamá mantienen un límite desembarques en un máximo de 10 t de aguja azul del Atlántico y a 2 t de aguja blanca/marlín peto combinados, aplicados a aquellos ejemplares que están muerto al momento de la virada. Los buques de cerco de bandera panameña tienen permitido retener a bordo y desembarcar ejemplares de aguja azul y aguja blanca/marlín peto que estén muerto al acercarlo al costado del buque, no son objeto de comercialización; estos ejemplares representan una fuente de proteína en los países costeros en desarrollo donde se descargan las capturas. De forma responsable, Panamá mediante la implementación de la resolución ADM/ARAP No. 049 del 5 de octubre de 2021, adoptó de forma doméstica, todas las Recomendaciones ICCAT vigentes.
- En referencia a la Recomendación ICCAT 11-15, la Autoridad trabaja en la sistematización de los procesos mediante una plataforma de desembarque y bitácoras de pesca, para gestionar y obtener los datos de captura y desembarque por especie y zonas de pesca procedentes de las operaciones de pesca de la flota cerquera y palangrera que pescan en las aguas de servicio internacional, con la finalidad de vigilar y hacer cumplir las normas domésticas y las normas en los Organismos Regionales de Pesca.
- Circular Técnica 031-2022. Comunicación sobre documentos requeridos en el marco de la nueva recomendación de ICCAT sobre la Rec. 21-15.
- Circular Técnica 031-2023. Comunicación sobre la adopción de la Recomendación de ICCAT 22-01 sobre el programa plurianual de conservación y ordenación para los túnidos tropicales
- Circular Técnica 050 -2023 Comunicación sobre el cumplimiento en el reporte de las especies objetivo, no objetivo y capturas incidentales en la IATTC e ICCAT, y las actividades de transbordados realizadas en áreas no reguladas por OROP.
- Circular Técnica 053-2023. Comunicación sobre Cumplimiento en el reporte de las Actividades de transbordos y desembarque de los buques de pesca y actividades relacionadas a la pesca panameños de servicio internacional.
- Circular Técnica 057-2023. Sobre Procedimiento de ordenación y protocolo para la gestión del atún blanco del AN. Rec. 21-04
- Resolución ADM-ARAP No.033 de 20 de junio de 2023. Requisitos para el desembarque en Puertos Autorizados y No Autorizados
- Resolución ADM-ARAP No.034 de 21 de junio de 2023. Lista de Puertos Autorizados.

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

- Implementación de la cobertura del 10% para el 2022 del programa de observadores a bordo en la flota de palangre.

Tabla 1. Característica de los buques panameños con licencia de pesca internacional y su actividad de pesca en el Océano Atlántico durante los años 2020, 2021 y 2022 (Datos de Tarea 1 FC).

Años calendario	Número de buques con licencia					
	Palangre <20 m LOA		Cercos >20 m LOA		Palangre >20 m LOA	
	Total	Activos	Total	Activos	Total	Activos
2020	12	12	6	4	22	22
2021	12	5	6	4	22	20
2022	12	2	6	4	22	15

Tabla 2. Capturas desembarcadas en peso (t) de atún del Atlántico por arte de pesca y especie de los últimos tres años (Datos de Tarea 1 NC).

Año	Pesquería de cerco					Pesquería de palangre		
	BET	YFT	SKJ	FRI	LTA	ALB	BET	YFT
2020	1,183	8,213	10,666	941	2	207	465	2163
2021	940	8,408	10,969	1,152	406	200	219	1304
2022	1,138	10,904	13,836	648	200	193	202	1110

Tabla 3. Esfuerzo de pesca en número de lances y tipo de lance en la pesquería de cerco durante el 2022 (Datos Tarea 2 CE).

Tipo de lance	Número de lances	
	Realizados	Efectivos
DCP	785	770
Bancos libres	400	323
TOTAL	1185	1093

Tabla 4. Resumen de cobertura de los observadores a bordo en buques de cerco sobre el número total de lances realizado durante el 2022. El símbolo menos (-) indica que no se realizó lance.

CLASES LOA (m)	Número lances observados		Número lances realizados		% cobertura sobre lance	
	DCP	Bancos libres	DCP	Bancos libres	DCP	Bancos libres
[40,50[264	-	264	-	100	-
>70	476	355	521	400	91	89
TOTAL	740	355	785	400	96	89

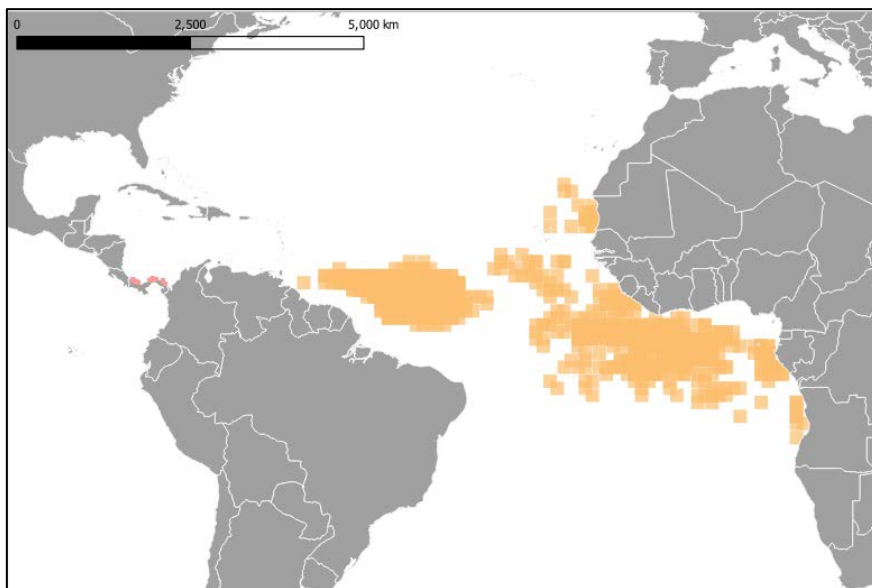


Figura 1. Distribución de los buques de pesca panameños en el Océano Atlántico. El color rosado representa las principales zonas de actividad de los buques artesanales de pesca en el Caribe (langosteros). El color naranja zona de actividad de los buques de licencia de pesca internacional que capturan atunes del Atlántico.

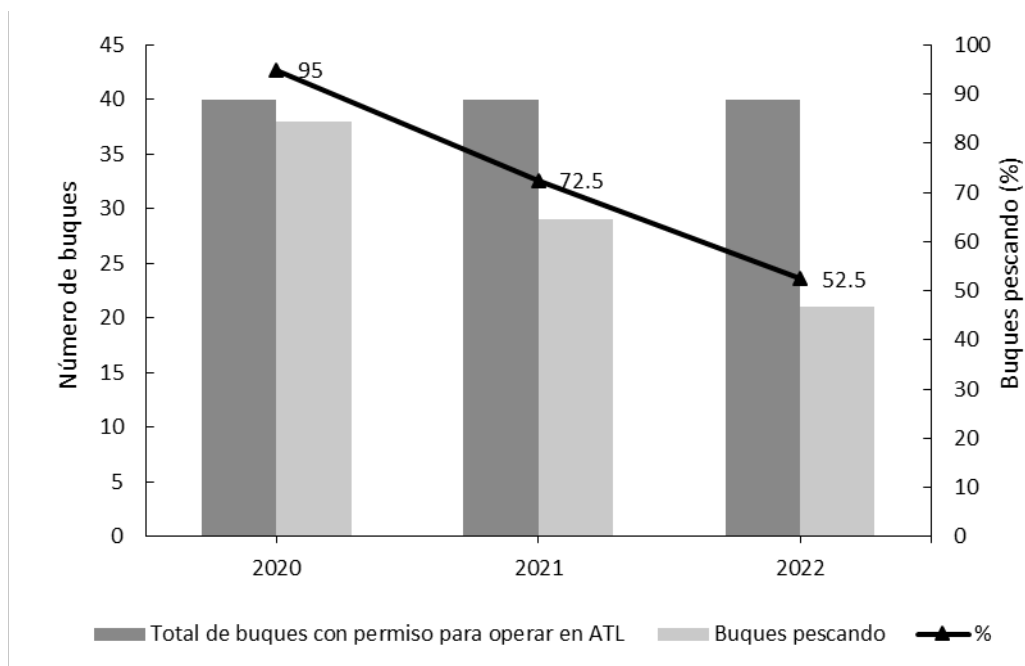


Figura 2. Número de buques pescando activos en relación al número total de buques pesqueros con licencia para operar en Océano Atlántico durante los años 2020, 2021 y 2022 (Tarea 1 FC).

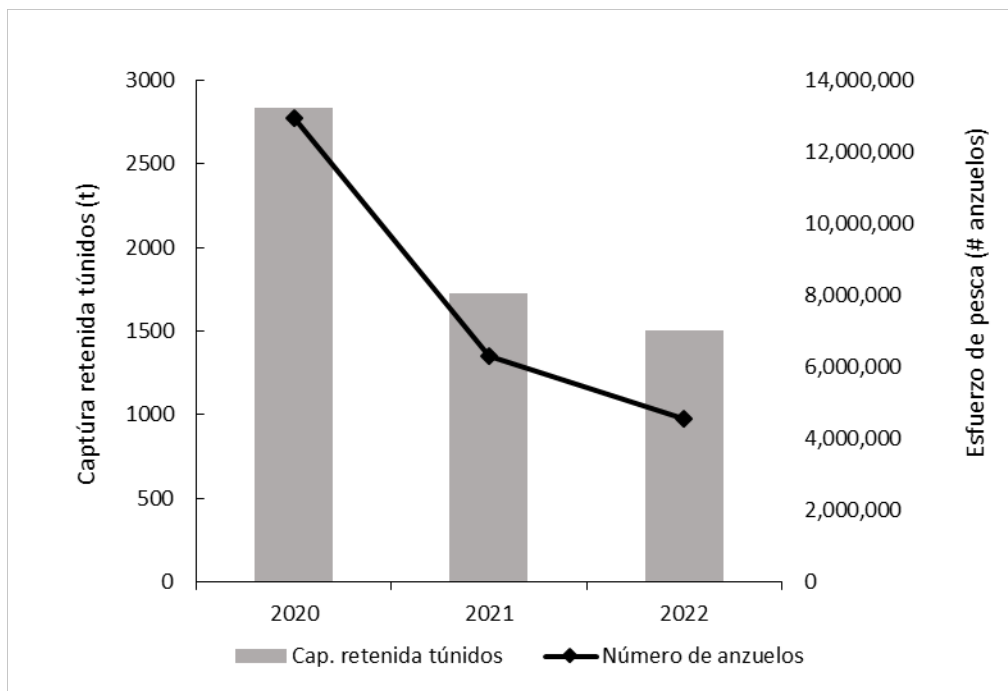


Figura 3. Esfuerzo de pesca de la pesquería de palangre y captura retenida en peso (t) de atunes del Atlántico (Datos Tarea 2 CE).

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INFORME ANUAL DE FILIPINAS**

SUMMARY

The Philippines has been strengthening the data collection system to address the conservation and management issues of highly migratory fish stocks as evidenced by its involvement in the various Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMO). Although the Philippines has remained inactive in the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna (ICCAT) Convention area from the year 2015 to the present, it still supports the ICCAT statistical program for Bluefin, Bigeye, and Swordfish and provides financial support to the ICCAT Regional Observer Program. The Philippines as a member of ICCAT continues its strong commitment to the effective management, conservation, and sustainable use of highly migratory fish stocks in the ICCAT Convention area.

RÉSUMÉ

The Philippines has been strengthening the data collection system to address the conservation and management issues of highly migratory fish stocks as evidenced by its involvement in the various Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMO). Although the Philippines has remained inactive in the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna (ICCAT) Convention area from the year 2015 to the present, it still supports the ICCAT statistical program for Bluefin, Bigeye, and Swordfish and provides financial support to the ICCAT Regional Observer Program. The Philippines as a member of ICCAT continues its strong commitment to the effective management, conservation, and sustainable use of highly migratory fish stocks in the ICCAT Convention area.

RESUMEN

The Philippines has been strengthening the data collection system to address the conservation and management issues of highly migratory fish stocks as evidenced by its involvement in the various Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMO). Although the Philippines has remained inactive in the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna (ICCAT) Convention area from the year 2015 to the present, it still supports the ICCAT statistical program for Bluefin, Bigeye, and Swordfish and provides financial support to the ICCAT Regional Observer Program. The Philippines as a member of ICCAT continues its strong commitment to the effective management, conservation, and sustainable use of highly migratory fish stocks in the ICCAT Convention area.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

The Philippines is still one of the top fish-producing countries in the world. Over 2.1 million Filipinos depend on the fishing industry for their livelihood (PSA, 2022). The Philippines is also considered a major tuna producer in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO). The fishing industry’s contribution to the country’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2022 was 1.2% (PSA, 2023)

Also, in 2022, the foreign trade performance of the fishery industry gave a net surplus of 794 million dollars (PSA, 2023). Tuna remained the top export commodity with a collective volume of 107,801MT for fresh/chilled/frozen, smoked/dried, and canned tuna products valued at US \$401 million. Canned tuna, though, constitutes the bulk of tuna products being exported. In general, tuna exports increased by 14% in terms of volume and increased by 4% in terms of value (PSA, 2023).

Chilled/frozen fish comprised the bulk of the total import in terms of value. Tuna, mackerel, and sardines are the major imported fish commodities in 2022. Tuna has the largest import share of 34% with an import value of US \$269 million. Other fishery imports include mackerel and 11% cuttlefish 9% and roundscale 8% (PSA, 2023).

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 the 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 more appropriate statistics for 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 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 the transshipment of catches on the high seas and is contributing a sizable amount to its implementation.

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

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes		2023-09-15	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes		2023-08-11	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes		2023-08-11	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes		2023-08-11	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes		2023-08-11	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes		2023-08-11	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	No		No Domestic Observer Program data to report (programs under implementation).	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Convention area from 2015 to present.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Convention area from 2015 to present.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		Not involved on BFT PS fishing activities in the Mediterranean neither on farming operations.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		Not involved on BFT PS fishing activities in the Mediterranean neither on farming operations.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		Not involved on BFT PS fishing activities in the Mediterranean (thus no observed program).	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on W-BFT	No		No fishing activities in the BFT western Atlantic (BFT-W) stock.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.	
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Convention area from 2015 to present.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		No fishing operations using FADs on ICCAT tropical fisheries (no PS/BB fishing activities on tropical tunas).	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	No		No fishing operations using FADs on ICCAT tropical fisheries (no PS/BB fishing activities on tropical tunas).	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		No support vessels on PS/BB tropical fisheries (no PS/BB fishing activities on tropical tunas).	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No		No fishing activities targeting tropical tunas (BET/YFT/SKJ).	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management. The Philippines does not implement EMS.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No		No Port Sampling programme on vessels fishing for tropical tunas (no vessels targeting tropical tunas).	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not deploy FAD in the ICCAT Convention area.	
S:ALB01	Age at maturity	No		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.	
S:ALB02	Habitat	No		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	No		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series	No		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	No		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	No		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Convention area from 2015 to present.	
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management. The Philippines does not implement EMS.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management. The Philippines does not implement EMS.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management. The Philippines does not implement EMS.	
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	No		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management. The Philippines does not implement EMS.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	No		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management. The Philippines does not implement EMS.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	No		No fishing activities catching South Atlantic shortfin mako (SMA-S).	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No		No fishing activities catching South Atlantic shortfin mako (SMA-S).	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	No		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management. The Philippines does not implement EMS.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Convention area from 2015 to present.	
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Convention area from 2015 to present.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Convention area from 2015 to present.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Convention area 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 continues 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 that are consistent with our international commitments. These would mean the application of the Port State Measures Agreement among others. All of these are for the purpose of implementing our Flag State, Port State, and Coastal State obligations.

All fishing vessels are required to secure a Commercial Fishing and Gear License (CFVGL) before they are allowed to fish in Philippine waters. Moreover, if they plan to fish outside Philippine waters, they are also required to secure an International Fishing Permit before they are allowed to fish. All these fishing vessels are also required to keep a daily record of fish catch and spoilage, landing points, gear, species, quantity, and value of fish caught and those off-loaded for transshipment, sale, and/or disposal. These reports are submitted to the BFAR for record and validation. Failure on their part to submit this requirement is a ground for suspension or non-renewal of the CFVGL and International Fishing Permit.

The Philippine Fisheries Code also provides the establishment of 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 launched a Vessel Monitoring System (VMS). The Philippine Vessel Monitoring System is now in place and in operation. The system has the capability to track Philippine-flagged vessels operating in the ICCAT, WCPFC, and IOTC. Likewise, BFAR required commercial fishing vessel owners to submit a Vessel Tracking Agreement Form (VTAF) authorizing BFAR to monitor and track their respective vessels. The Vessel Operation Center (VOC) with its operation of the VMS/Integrated Marine Environment Monitoring System (IMEMS) is capable of tracking/monitoring Philippine Flagged Vessels operating in Philippines waters, waters under the jurisdiction of other coastal states, and in international waters.

Moreover, the Philippines has been implementing the Philippine Tuna Management Plan which provides management measures such as control of fishing capacity where there is an existing moratorium on the acquisition of new fishing vessels targeting tunas except when these are for replacement of old fishing vessels, regulation on the catching of immature fish through mesh size regulation, regulation on Fish Aggregating Devices (FAD) by limiting the number per catcher fishing vessel, etc. This Philippine Tuna Management Plan is now subject to review because of newer conservation and management measures approved by Tuna RFMOs of which the Philippines is a member.

ANNUAL REPORT – SECTION 3 – REPORTING SUMMARY

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes		2023-09-15	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes		2023-09-15	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes		2023-08-11	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		Not applicable. This CPC is not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		Not applicable. This CPC is not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	No		Not applicable. Not involved in any transshipment (at sea and in-port).	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	No		Not applicable. Not involved in any transshipment (at sea and in-port).	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	No		Not applicable. Not involved in any transshipment (at sea and in-port).	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments either at-sea or in-port.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments either at-sea or in-port.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No		Not applicable. No pelagic long line vessels are permitted to tranship.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	No		Not applicable. No pelagic long line vessels are permitted to tranship.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		Not applicable. This CPC has not entered into any such bilateral arrangements.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		Not applicable. This CPC has not entered into any such bilateral arrangements.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		Not applicable. This CPC has not entered into any access agreements with other Parties or private companies.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		Not applicable. This CPC has not entered into any access agreements with other Parties or private companies.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no fishing vessels of 20m or above authorized to fish for, retain on board, transship or land tuna and tuna-like species.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	No		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 and there has been no change since the last submission of this form by this CPC.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No		Not applicable. There are no sport or recreational fisheries carried out by this CPC in the ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no information to report on alleged IUU activities.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no information to report on alleged IUU activities.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no relevant information to report.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No		Not applicable. This CPC has not received any allegations of non-compliance of ICCAT measures.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		Not applicable. This CPC has not made any sightings of vessels fishing in contravention of ICCAT conservation and management measures.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		Not applicable. This CPC has not received any reports of its vessels having been sighted engaging in activities which contravene ICCAT conservation and management.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	No		Not applicable. This CPC is currently not interested in participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No		Not applicable. This CPC is currently not interested in participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No		Not applicable. This CPC is currently not interested in participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no vessels on the final IUU vessel list.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Convention area from 2015 to present.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Convention area from 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Convention area from 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Convention area from 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Convention area from 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Convention area from 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	No		No actions were taken against nationals involved in IUU activities.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	No		This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2022	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to catch BFT-E.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	No		This CPC does not authorize other fishing vessel to operate for BFT in the ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not operate any BFT-W fishery or have any opportunity to take any BFT-W as by-catch.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No		Not applicable. This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No		Not applicable. This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No		Not applicable. This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No		Not applicable. This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		Not applicable. This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no information to report regarding such vessels.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No		Not applicable. This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		Not applicable. This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		Not applicable. This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No		Not applicable. This CPC has not received reports of IUU activity by its vessels nor has any additional information to report.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not import or re-export any BET from ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not catch or trade any BET from ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not catch any BET from ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not deploy FADs to catch tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species in the ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species in the ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species in the ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species in the ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species in the ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Convention area from 2015 to present.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		Not applicable. This CPC is not involved in catching or trading SWO. This CPC is not involved in catching or trading SWO.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		Not applicable. This CPC is not involved in catching or trading SWO. This CPC is not involved in catching or trading SWO.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	No		This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels to catch SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any of its sport/recreational vessels to catch MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not grant any permits for harpoons or longliners to catch highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		No vessel under the flag of this CPC has fished for these species in the last years.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No		Not applicable. This CPC is not involved in catching or trading SWO. This CPC is not involved in catching or trading SWO.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No		Not available. This CPC has not authorised any of its ports to receive landings or allow transhipment of MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	No		This CPC does not have any catches of SWO-MED to report.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		Not applicable. This CPCs does not tag and has not landed any tagged MED-SWO fish.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to MED-SWO.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-N.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-S.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not permit by-catch of SWO-N in other fisheries.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not permit by-catch of SWO-S in other fisheries.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not operate or have plans to operate any fishery for MED-SWO.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any vessels to fish for ALB-MED.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch ALB-S.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch ALB-S.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not permit by-catch of ALB-N in other fisheries.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not permit by-catch of ALB-S in other fisheries.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any of its sport/recreational vessels to catch MED-ALB.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes		2023-09-15	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Convention area from 2015 to present.	
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Convention area from 2014 to present.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes		2023-09-15	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Convention area from 2015 to present.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, as amended by Rec. 13-11/ Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes		2023-09-15. 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 RFMO convention areas comply with the provisions and applicable strategies to mitigate and avoid such mortalities of sharks, turtles, and other species.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not have an NPOA for seabirds and has not longline fishery in the area to which the requirement pertains.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not operate any fishery for tuna or tuna-like species in the ICCAT Convention area and hence can take no by-catch.	
MISCELL- ANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Convention area from 2015 to present.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	No		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 RFMO convention areas comply 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 because the Philippines has had no active fleet in the ICCAT Convention area from 2015 to the present.

ANNUAL REPORT OF RUSSIA¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA RUSSIE
INFORME ANUAL DE RUSIA

SUMMARY

In 2022-2023, 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 the process of establishing at the moment. Issues aimed at resuming this type of fishery are being resolved. A specialized (purse-seine) fleet did not operate in 2022-2023. 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 2022-2023 comprised collecting and processing current fishery and biological materials.

RÉSUMÉ

In 2022-2023, 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 the process of establishing at the moment. Issues aimed at resuming this type of fishery are being resolved. A specialized (purse-seine) fleet did not operate in 2022-2023. 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 2022-2023 comprised collecting and processing current fishery and biological materials.

RESUMEN

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Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

In 2022, trawl fishing vessels caught 19,4 t of bullet tuna *Auxis rochei*, 114,7 t of frigate tuna *Auxis thazard*, 231,5 t of Atlantic black skipjack *Euthynnus alletteratus*, 0,4 t of oceanic skipjack *Katsuwonus pelamis* and 6969 t of Atlantic bonito *Sarda sarda* as a by-catch in the Eastern-Central Atlantic (ECA). There are 7335 t of tunas in total.

According to preliminary figures, in the first half of 2023 in the ECA, trawl vessels caught 45 t of frigate tuna, 7,5 t of bullet tuna, 98 t of Atlantic black skipjack and 420,5 t of Atlantic bonito. There are 571 t of tunas in total.

Section 2: Research and statistics

In 2022, AtlantNIRO observers sampled biological material on tunas aboard trawlers in the Eastern-Central Atlantic (area BIL94B according to the ICCAT classification). Fish length, weight, sex and maturity stages of gonads as well as stomach fullness were measured. Species from the group “Small Tunas” occurred in trawls as a by-catch, individually or up to several tones. The material on frigate tuna, bullet tuna, oceanic skipjack and Atlantic bonito was collected in amount of 5803 specimens for length measurements, 1091 specimens for biological analyses.

Bullet tuna occurred in by-catches within the area of 17°31′- 25°54′ N in January, May and June-November. Fish length varied from 26,0 up to 39,0 cm, the mean length was 33,2 cm (the total length TL was used for the calculation). During the mentioned period partially spawned and finishing spawning (80%) tuna specimens dominated in the by-catches.

Frigate tuna occurred (very few) in the by-catches within the area of 19°03′-23°49′ N from July to October. In the observation period fish length varied from 27,0 up to 38,0 cm, the mean length was 33.8 cm (the total length TL was used for the calculation). During the mentioned period partially spawned and finishing spawning (100%) tuna specimens were observed in the by-catches.

Oceanic skipjack occurred singular in the catches within the area of 20°39′-27°39′ N in July and from September to November. Fish length varied from 45,0 up to 60,0 cm. The mean length was 52,2 cm (the total length TL was used for the calculation). Species were presented by immature (60%) and partially spawned (30%) specimens.

Atlantic bonito occurred as a by-catch in the area of 17° 31′-28° 13′ N all year round, except for March-April and December. The catches contained 24,0-74,0 cm specimens. The mean length made up 42,3 cm (the total length TL was used for the calculation). The proportion of immature and maturing fish made up 40%, post-spawning fish – 20%, partially spawned fish - 18%, finishing spawning – 16%, spawning – 4%, others - 2%.

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

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2023-08-29	2023-08-29	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2023-07-12	2023-07-12	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2023-07-12	2023-07-12	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2023-07-12	2023-07-12	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2023-07-12	2023-07-12	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes	2023-07-12	2023-07-12	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes		Russia does not carry out the specialized fishery for fish species in the Convention area after 2009. Small tunas and sharks occur in the trawl by-catch. Appropriate data on these species are annually submitted to the ICCAT in the form of datasets Task 1, Task 2, Task 3. In this regard, S:GEN07 has no concern with Russia or it is partially related with it (2023-07-12). There are no scientific tagging surveys (inventories).	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2023-07-12	Specialized fishing and tagging not carried out (2023-07-12).	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2023-07-12	Specialized fishing and tagging not carried out (2023-07-12).	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	Yes	2023-07-12	2023-07-12	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes	2023-07-12	Observers covered 18% of fishing days of trawl fisheries (2023-07-12).	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		There are no fishery vessels in the region.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	No		There is no fishery in the Mediterranean.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		No tuna production under farm conditions.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		No tuna production under farm conditions.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		There is no fishery and BFT observer programs.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on W-BFT	No		There is no fishery and W-BFT research programs	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		There is no specialized fishery.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		There is no specialized fishery and information resulting from GBYP.	
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	No		Russia does not carry out the fishery for bluefin tuna, neither farms it nor participates in relevant scientific programs.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		FADs (fish aggregating devices) are not used. Specialized fishery for tropical tunas does not carry out.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	No		FADs (fish aggregating devices) are not used.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		No specialized fishery and support vessels.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes	2023-07-12	Observer data on fish by-catch in trawls. Submitted to the ICCAT (2023-07-12). Observers cover 18% of the time of the work of trawlers.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		No specialized fishery of tunas. Russian trawl fishing vessels do not use electronic monitoring systems.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No		Data are not collected in ports. Data are collected by observers at sea.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		FADs are not used in the trawl fishery.	
S:ALB01	Age at maturity	No		There is no specialized fishery.	
S:ALB02	Habitat	No		There is no specialized fishery.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	No		There is no specialized fishery.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series	No		There is no specialized fishery.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	No		There is no specialized fishery.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	No		There is no specialized fishery.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No		There are no specialized artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries.	
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No		No specialized fishery of tunas. Trawl fishing vessels do not use electronic monitoring systems.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No		Not specialized fishery. Sharks are rarely encountered in the trawler by-catch. Data are collected in accordance with the observer program (Appendix 1).	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes	2023-07-12	2023-07-12 (Appendix 2).	
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	Yes	2023-07-12	2023-07-12 (Appendix 2).	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	Yes	2023-07-12	2023-07-12	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	No		There were no South Atlantic shortfin mako in the by-catches of Russian trawlers in 2018-2022.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No		There is no specialized ICCAT fishery. There are no specialized artisanal and small-scale fisheries. There were no South Atlantic shortfin mako in the by-catches of Russian trawlers in 2022.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		In identifying by-catch species, observers onboard the trawlers use the "ICCAT By-catch Coordination Study" that includes identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No		There is no ICCAT fishery in Russia. In 2022 observers did not encounter sea turtles in the trawl catches.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Yes		In 2022 Russia did not conduct longline and purse seine fisheries for tunas. Observers did not encounter seabirds in the trawl catches.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		There is no ICCAT artisanal fishery in Russia.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes	2023-07-12	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 (2023-07-12).	

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)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2023-08-29	2023-08-29	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes		In 2022, 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 2010-2022. A purse-seine specialized fishing for tunas of a tropical group is planned in 2024. Issues aimed at resuming this type of fishery are being resolved. Within the framework of ICCAT activities Russia carried out in 2022-2023 comprised collecting and processing current fishery and biological materials (2023-07-12).	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2023-08-11	2023-08-11	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		There are no charter vessels. Not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		There are no charter vessels. Not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	No		There is no specialized tuna fishery and transshipment at sea.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	No		There is no specialized tuna fishery and transshipment in-port.	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	No		There is no specialized tuna fishery and transshipment at sea	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes	2021-12-13	Carrier vessel is included in the ICCAT Record of Vessels (2021-12-13). The tasks of the vessel are not defined.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		There are no LSPLV vessels and any modifications of vessels are permitted to tranship.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes	2022-04-13	List of Russian ports was submitted to ICCAT on 2022-04-13. Russian ports are located in inland waters (the Baltic and Black Seas) afar from fishing areas. Foreign vessels fishing for tuna did not enter the ports in 2022.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes	2022-04-13	List of Russian ports was submitted to ICCAT on 2022-04-13. Russian ports are located in inland waters (the Baltic and Black Seas) afar from fishing areas. Foreign vessels fishing for tuna did not enter the ports in 2022.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes	2022-04-13	(2022-04-13) Russian ports opened for foreign vessels. The Baltic Sea: Kaliningrad, Saint-Petersburg, Vyborg. The Black Sea: Sochi, Tuapse, Feodosia, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch, Anapa, Yalta (Executive order of the Russian Federation Government dated 29 September 2014 No. 1912-p).	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes	2022-04-13	(2022-04-13) 72 hours.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		No Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		No vessels entries to the ports.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		No vessels entries to the ports.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		No vessels entries to the ports.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		There is no Russian specialized tuna fishery. Foreign countries and their vessels did not have any requests relating to the port inspection. No vessels entries to the ports.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		There were no agreements.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		There were no agreements.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes	2020-12-24	In 2022, there were 12 authorised vessels in the ICCAT Record of Vessels. There are 16 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. Dates of sending information: 2020-12-24, 2020-12-21, 2022-11-05, 2022-07-19.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		There is no Russian specialized tuna fishery. Russian vessels have their fishing activities in compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No		There is no sport and recreational fisheries.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	No		There are no vessels involved in IUU Fishing. No information to report on alleged IUU activities.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		No information regarding any presumed IUU activities of fishing vessels and additional information to report.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	No		There is no Russian specialized ICCAT fishery. There are no import and landing data to report.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No		No data on non-Compliance. No information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No		No allegations of non-compliance.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		There were no sightings of vessels fishing in contravention of ICCAT conservation and management measures.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		No received reports on vessels having been sighted engaging in activities which contravene ICCAT conservation and management measures.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	No		There are no specialized fishery vessels. No national authority responsible for at-sea inspection.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No		There are no specialized fishery vessels. There is no POC for program implementation.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No		There are no specialized fishery vessels and no activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		There are no vessels involved in IUU Fishing. No information to report on alleged IUU activities.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No		There is no ICCAT fishery.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		There is no ICCAT fishery.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		There is no information about lost fishing gear retrieved.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		There is no information about lost fishing gear not retrieved.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	No		No points of contacts have been designated specifically for vessel sightings.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		Carrier vessels included in ICCAT Record of Vessels (2021-12-13), but there is no ICCAT fishery.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	No		There are no vessels involved in IUU Fishing. No information to report on alleged IUU activities.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		There is no specialized farming fishery.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		There is no specialized farming fishery.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		There is no specialized caged fishery.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		There is no specialized caged fishery.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		There is no specialized fishery (traps).	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Yes	2021-09-05	There was a plan (Rec. 21-08/22-08) of specialized tuna fishery for 2022 submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat but it was not endorsed.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		There is no specialized farming fishery.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	No		There was no modified specialized fishery, fishing plans or individual quotas.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	No		There is no specialized fishery of bluefin tuna and related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 21-08.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2022	No		There is no bluefin tuna fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No		There is no specialized fishery and vessels.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No		There is no specialized BFT fishery and vessels.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	No		No Joint Fishing Operations to operate for BFT.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No		There is no specialized fishery BFT or other operations pertaining to BFT.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		There is no specialized fishery and Joint Inspection Scheme plans (BFT).	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		There is no specialized fishery and Joint Inspection Scheme plans (BFT).	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		There is no specialized fishery and Joint Inspection Scheme plans (BFT).	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		There is no specialized fishery and Joint Inspection Scheme plans (BFT).	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	No		There is no specialized fishery of BFT	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No		There is no specialized fishery BFT and no authorized ports to allow vessels to carry out transshipment and landing of BFT.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No		There is no specialized fishery (including traps).	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		There is no specialized fishery of bluefin tuna and activities pertaining to BFT.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		There is no specialized fishery and activities pertaining to BFT.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No		There is no specialized fishery.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes		Russia does not carry out bluefin tuna fishery. There is no importing or exporting bluefin tuna during 2022. In the framework of the eBCD information system, in 2022 there weren't any requests.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes		Russia is not involved in catching or exporting of BFT.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes	2018-01-22	Submitted as required 2018-01-22. Russia is not involved in catching or trading BFT. eBCD Contact point: Atlantic branch of "VNIRO" ("AtlantNIRO").	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No		Russia is not involved in catching BFT.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		Russia does not participate in the BFT fishery.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Yes		Russia has no information about vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No		Not applicable since there has been no problem with data registration in the eBCD system. The required data has been entered directly through the eBCD system at https://etuna.iccat.int/ .	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		There is no specialized farming fishery.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		There is no specialized BFT fishery and vessels.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	No		There were no Russian vessels authorised to fish for BET/YFT/SKJ in 2021, 2022. There is no specialized fishery.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	No		There were no Russian vessels authorised to fish for BET/YFT/SKJ in 2021, 2022. There is no specialized fishery.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No		No data of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		Russia does not import or re-export BET.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		Russia does not catch or export BET and all swordfish.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	No		There is no specialized Tropical Tunas fishery.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	No		There is no specialized fishery. Russia does not deploy FADs to catch tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	No		There is no specialized Tropical Tuna fishery and plans for 2022.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		There is no specialized tropical tuna fishery (BET; SKJ; YFT).	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		There are no specialized fishery and bigeye tuna catches.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		There are no specialized fishery and bigeye tuna catches.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		By-catch limit for bigeye tuna is 1575 t (Rec. 21-01).	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	Yes		There is no Russian specialized tuna fishery. Small tunas occur in the trawl by-catch. Observers onboard the vessels record species of fish by-catch. Data are collected on the number of by-catch by species, length and biological state of species (2023-07-12). Also, for controlling all catches by all vessels, the National system for monitoring of aquatic biological resources and fishing vessels in Centre for Fisheries Monitoring and Communications (CFMC https://cfmc.ru) is used.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		There is no specialized fishery or SWO trading.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		There is no specialized fishery or SWO trading.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	No		There is no specialized fishery of MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No		There are no sport/recreational vessels to catch Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		There are no harpoons or longline fishery in the Mediterranean for the previous year.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		There is no fishery of Med-SWO.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No		There is no fishery of North swordfish.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No		There is no specialized fishery of Med-SWO and authorised ports.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	No		There is no specialized fishery of Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		There is no specialized fishery and tagging program.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		There is no specialized fishery and inspection vessels	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		There are no specialized fishery inspectors (and agencies).	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	No		There is no specialized fishery and vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	No		There is no specialized fishery and vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	No		There is no specialized ICCAT fishery.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	No		There is no specialized ICCAT fishery.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		There is no specialized ICCAT fishery and inspection.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		There is no specialized fishery and fishing plan.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		There is no specialized Mediterranean albacore fishery and no list of Vessels.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No		There is no specialized fishery and no list of Vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	No		There is no specialized fishery and no list of Vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	No		There is no specialized ICCAT fishery and by-catch of N. ALB.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	No		There is no specialized ICCAT fishery and by-catch of S. ALB.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	No		There is no sport and recreational fisheries of Med-ALB.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes	2023-08-11	(2023-08-11) There is no specialized fishery and any dead discards of billfish.	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery, so no catch of BUM/WHM/SPF.	
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No		There is no specialized fishery and electronic monitoring for BIL.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2023-08-11	(2023-08-11) There is no specialized fishery and any dead discards of sharks.	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	No		There is no specialized fishery and no landings of North Atlantic shortfin mako.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, as amended by Rec. 13-11/ Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes		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 2022.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No		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 2022.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	No		There is no specialized ICCAT fishery. Information about by-catch in trawls is represented in datasets Task 1, Task 2, Task 3 (2023-07-12). The corresponding steps are described in Billfish Check Sheet and Shark Implementation Check Sheet.	
MISCELL-ANEIOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		No pilot ICCAT electronic statistical document system has been implemented (except ICCAT eBCD and IOMS).	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes		There are no objections to ICCAT Recs. After 2009 Russia does not carry out the specialized fishery for fish species of the Convention area. Small tunas and sharks occur in the trawler by-catch. Relevant data on these species are annually submitted to the ICCAT in the form of datasets Task 1, Task 2, Task 3. In this regard, many recommendations have no relation to Russia or can be partially related to it. Russia did not lodge an objection to any of the previous year's Recommendations.	

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures

In 2022-2023, 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. Trawlers and transport vessels of Russia were registered in ICCAT Record of Vessels for legitimate operating in the Convention area.

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 2022, 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 2022, the catch of tunas was 7335 tons.

Difficulties are encountered in collecting scientific materials by observers on board fishing trawlers.

1. In 2022-2023, Russia did not have specialized tuna fishing vessels (purse seine, longline, pole and line) engaged in harvesting the ICCAT species (tunas, swordfishes, sharks and sea turtles). In this regard, the quantity of the ICCAT species in the total catch is extremely limited, since trawls conditionally suitable for catching large fish, served as a fishing gear. Tunas from the group "Small Tunas" occasionally occurred in trawl catches during target fishing for other small species (horse-mackerel, mackerel, sardine and other species). The catch of tunas from the group "Tropical Tunas" is represented by a small number of skipjack as a by-catch. Large tunas from this group were absent, as well as tunas of the group "Temperate Waters". Swordfish and sharks are presented in by-catch of trawlers in single specimens.
2. In the absence of specialized fishing for tunas and with periodic by-catch of tunas and in small quantities (sometimes singly) difficulties are encountered in collecting materials on fish length and their biological parameters. At certain periods, it is not possible to provide monthly data for some tuna species.
3. In the case of the low by-catch of tunas, difficulties are encountered in assessing the proportion of by-catch in the total catch by trawl. Observers periodically carry out work in the vessel's hold on a conveyor feeding the catch for processing, and it caused some difficulties with by-catch per day assessment.

In order to more fully collect by-catch materials, two observers per vessel are sent to Russian fishing vessels. The work schedule of observers at sea is optimized for a more complete and efficient use of working time.

**Program of Russia's scientific research works carried out by observers
in the ICCAT Convention area in 2018-2022**

Justification

Tuna fishing is one of the most profitable among other types of fishing. This is due to the high consumer qualities of tunas and significant market price. The total catch of tunas by all Countries fishing in the Atlantic Ocean, has varied between 540 000 and 643 000 t in the last five years. Yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack tunas as well as the Small Tunas Species Group are the most dominate species. Purse seine fishing accounts for 75% of the catch of these species.

The scale of the catch of tunas by Russia in the eastern tropical Atlantic has been small since 2008. During trawl fishing for small pelagic fish tunas occur as a by-catch. The annual by-catch does not exceed 3500 t. At the same time, according to the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) and expert estimates of the Atlantic branch of VNIRO (AtlantNIRO), the total residual resource for the Tropical Tunas Species Group (mostly skipjack tuna) is not less than 90 000 t. The current catch of these species is estimated at 490 000 - 500 000 t.

Small Tunas (frigate tuna, bullet tuna, Atlantic black skipjack, etc.) make up a large reserve for fishing which amounts to 400 000 t with the existing catch of 70 000 – 100 000 t.

Currently, it is the International Commission (ICCAT) which assesses the stocks of Atlantic tunas and developments fisheries management measures. Russia is a founder of the Commission and since 1977 it has been its member. In accordance with the current ICCAT recommendations, Russia has the right to tuna fishing. However, Russia does not currently conduct a specialized tuna fishery and forms a purse seine fleet to renew tuna fishing in the Eastern Atlantic.

Thus, the relatively stable state of the fishery resources of the Tropical Tunas and Small Tunas Species Groups in the Atlantic Ocean, the stable legislative and legal position of Russia in the ICCAT and the existing reserve in the fishing effort suggest favourable environment for expanding fisheries.

Purpose of work

The purpose of the work is to provide fishery resources and defend the interests of the Russian fisheries in the high seas of the Atlantic Ocean, the EEZs of the coastal States by collecting biological and fishery information on tunas and tuna-like species, assess the state of stocks of most dominate tuna species that form the basis of the fishery, the maximum sustainable catch as well as possible catch by the national tuna fleet. It is also to compliance with the obligations imposed by the ICCAT Convention to Contracting Parties of the Commission.

List of the main species under study

1. Yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*)
2. Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*)
3. Oceanic skipjack (*Katsuwonus pelamis*)
4. Atlantic black skipjack (*Euthynnus alletteratus*)
5. Atlantic bonito (*Sarda sarda*)
6. Frigate tuna (*Auxis thazard*)
7. Bullet tuna (*Auxis rochei*)
8. Sharks
9. Swordfish and billfishes
10. By-catch species (bony fishes, turtles, seabird, marine mammals)

Sources of informational support

4-12 Russian fishing trawlers operating year-round. Observers collect biological and fishery information onboard trawl vessels.

Research vessels (RVs) of the Atlantic branch of VNIRO (AtlantNIRO) (tuna by-catches in trawls). Works are carried out by the Scientific Group. Information on the occurrence of tunas and tuna-like species, fishery and biological parameters.

Fishery and biological information on tunas received by AtlantNIRO through Vessel Daily Reports.

Content of works

Processing fishery information on catch volumes, fishing effort, catch per unit of effort, catches by age, species composition of catches.

Processing samples collected at sea (age, maturity stages of gonads, nutrition).

Statistical processing biological information on size and age composition of catches, physiological state of tunas. Calculating biological parameters.

Estimating abundance and biomass of tunas on the basis of the production models.

Studying inter-annual variability in the distribution of aggregations of tunas as target species of trawl fishing based on data from national and foreign fisheries.

Works are carried out according to the manual “Methodological justification of search, fishing and biological research of tunas, billfishes and sharks in the Atlantic Ocean” (AtlantNIRO, Kaliningrad, 1985. – p. 1 – 152) and the ICCAT Field Manual (<http://www.iccat.int/en/ICCATManual.htm>).

Expected results

1. Tables in the ICCAT format based on the results of collecting scientific samples of tunas as target species. Tables on conversion of fishery data based on scientific materials by areas, squares of 1 by 1 degrees, fish species, months, quarters, fish length.
2. National annual report of Russia based on materials from observers and scientific groups worked within the ICCAT Convention Area.
3. Annual estimates of tuna abundance indices based on fishery data. Biomass estimates of dominate tuna species using mathematical models of exploited populations.
4. Characteristics of the development of hydrometeorological and oceanological processes involved in the formation of tuna aggregations based on satellite, vessels observations and other sources of information.
5. Ecological and population parameters determining the characteristics of the distribution and behavior of tuna fishes.
6. Main patterns of variability of abundance and distribution of tuna populations as well as nature of the fishery.
7. Recommendations for tuna fishing by the Russian fleet in the high seas and exclusive economic zones of coastal States of the Atlantic Ocean.

Based on the results of the observers' work in 2022, statistical data on the appearance of sharks and their biological condition in trawl by-catches in the Central-Eastern Atlantic are presented in **Table 1**. Statistical data is sent to ICCAT in the datasets Task 1, 2, 3.

Appendix 2

Table 1. Observer data on sharks by-catch by the Russian trawlers and some parameters of sharks in 2021.

<i>Species (English name)</i>	<i>Species (Latin name)</i>	<i>Months</i>	<i>Measure- ment Analysis</i>	<i>Coordinates</i>	<i>Fish length TL from-to cm</i>	<i>Mean length TL cm</i>
Shortfin mako	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>	6, 9, 11	10 8	19°48' - 24°03' N	100-173	131,0
Blue shark	<i>Prionace glauca</i>	5, 7, 10, 11	20 16	18°13' - 28°13' N	83-192	113,1
Smooth hammerhead	<i>Sphyrna zygaena</i>	6	10 10	18°54' - 19°06' N	56-141	91,4

**ANNUAL REPORT OF SENEGAL
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU SÉNÉGAL
INFORME ANUAL DE SENEGAL¹²³**

SUMMARY

*Au Sénégal, les thonidés et espèces voisines et apparentées sont pêchées par les flottilles industrielle et artisanale. La flottille thonière industrielle sénégalaise est composée en 2022 de cinq (5) canneurs et sept (7) senneurs qui exploitent essentiellement les thons tropicaux de l'Atlantique notamment l'albacore (*Thunnus albacares*), le thon obèse (*Thunnus obesus*) et le listao (*Katsuwonus pelamis*). Certains engins de la pêche artisanale capturent aussi de façon ciblée et ou accessoire les poissons porte-épée (marlins et voilier), les thons majeurs, les petits thonidés (thonine, maquereau bonite, bonite à dos rayé, auxide etc.) et les requins. En 2022, les prises totales de thonidés tropicaux des engins des canneurs et senneurs sénégalais s'élèvent autour de 55 181 t (42 467 tonnes en 2021). La capture totale des cinq (5) canneurs sénégalais est estimée à 1614 t en 2022 (1845 t en 2021) dont 802 t de listao, 721 t d'albacore et 92 t de thon obèse. Les Prises de thons tropicaux des senneurs sénégalais de 2022 sont estimées à 53 567 t (40 622 t en 2021) dont 8 673 t d'albacore, 38 928 t de listao, 645 t de thon obèse et 5321 t de petits thonidés (auxide & thonine). A noter que 86 % (45574 t) des captures sont effectuées sous objets flottants (FOB), 7993 (%) sous bancs libres. Les efforts de pêche déployés en 2022 par les flottilles thonières industrielles sont de 870 jours de mer et 700 jours de pêche pour les canneurs et 1694 jours de pêche et 1738 jours de mer pour les senneurs sénégalais. En 2022, les prises de toutes espèces confondues de la pêche artisanale sont estimées à t en 2021 soit une baisse 26 % par rapport à 2021(17 711 t).*

RÉSUMÉ

*Au Sénégal, les thonidés et espèces voisines et apparentées sont pêchées par les flottilles industrielle et artisanale. La flottille thonière industrielle sénégalaise est composée en 2022 de cinq (5) canneurs et sept (7) senneurs qui exploitent essentiellement les thons tropicaux de l'Atlantique notamment l'albacore (*Thunnus albacares*), le thon obèse (*Thunnus obesus*) et le listao (*Katsuwonus pelamis*). Certains engins de la pêche artisanale capturent aussi de façon ciblée et ou accessoire les poissons porte-épée (marlins et voilier), les thons majeurs, les petits thonidés (thonine, maquereau bonite, bonite à dos rayé, auxide etc.) et les requins. En 2022, les prises totales de thonidés tropicaux des engins des canneurs et senneurs sénégalais s'élèvent autour de 55 181 t (42 467 tonnes en 2021). La capture totale des cinq (5) canneurs sénégalais est estimée à 1614 t en 2022 (1845 t en 2021) dont 802 t de listao, 721 t d'albacore et 92 t de thon obèse. Les Prises de thons tropicaux des senneurs sénégalais de 2022 sont estimées à 53 567 t (40 622 t en 2021) dont 8 673 t d'albacore, 38 928 t de listao, 645 t de thon obèse et 5321 t de petits thonidés (auxide & thonine). A noter que 86 % (45574 t) des captures sont effectuées sous objets flottants (FOB), 7993 (%) sous bancs libres. Les efforts de pêche déployés en 2022 par les flottilles thonières industrielles sont de 870 jours de mer et 700 jours de pêche pour les canneurs et 1694 jours de pêche et 1738 jours de mer pour les senneurs sénégalais. En 2022, les prises de toutes espèces confondues de la pêche artisanale sont estimées à t en 2021 soit une baisse 26 % par rapport à 2021(17 711 t).*

RESUMEN

*Au Sénégal, les thonidés et espèces voisines et apparentées sont pêchées par les flottilles industrielle et artisanale. La flottille thonière industrielle sénégalaise est composée en 2022 de cinq (5) canneurs et sept (7) senneurs qui exploitent essentiellement les thons tropicaux de l'Atlantique notamment l'albacore (*Thunnus albacares*), le thon obèse (*Thunnus obesus*) et le listao (*Katsuwonus pelamis*). Certains engins de la pêche artisanale capturent aussi de façon ciblée et ou accessoire les poissons porte-épée (marlins et voilier), les thons majeurs, les petits thonidés (thonine, maquereau bonite, bonite à dos rayé, auxide etc.) et les requins. En 2022, les*

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prises totales de thonidés tropicaux des engins des canneurs et senneurs sénégalais s'élèvent autour de 55 181 t (42 467 tonnes en 2021). La capture totale des cinq (5) canneurs sénégalais est estimée à 1614 t en 2022 (1845 t en 2021) dont 802 t de listao, 721 t d'albacore et 92 t de thon obèse. Les Prises de thons tropicaux des senneurs sénégalais de 2022 sont estimées à 53 567 t (40 622 t en 2021) dont 8 673 t d'albacore, 38 928 t de listao, 645 t de thon obèse et 5321 t de petits thonidés (auxide & thonine). A noter que 86 % (45574 t) des captures sont effectuées sous objets flottants (FOB), 7993 (%) sous bancs libres. Les efforts de pêche déployés en 2022 par les flottilles thonières industrielles sont de 870 jours de mer et 700 jours de pêche pour les canneurs et 1694 jours de pêche et 1738 jours de mer pour les senneurs sénégalais. En 2022, les prises de toutes espèces confondues de la pêche artisanale sont estimées à t en 2021 soit une baisse 26 % par rapport à 2021(17 711 t).

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

La pêche est un secteur d'activité qui occupe une place très importante dans l'économie du Sénégal. Cette activité est pratiquée par les flottilles industrielles et artisanales. La gestion des ressources hauturières revêt un grand intérêt pour le Sénégal. Le Sénégal pays membre de l'ICCAT, adhère pleinement aux recommandations de cette organisation pour une gestion rationnelle et adéquate des ressources thonières. Le présent rapport présente les actions menées en 2021 dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre des recommandations de l'ICCAT.

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

1.1 La pêche industrielle thonière

La flottille nationale qui cible les thons majeurs est composée de 06 canneurs et 07 senneurs sénégalais.

1.1.1 Les prises de thonidés majeurs des canneurs et senneurs sénégalais en 2022

En 2022, les prises totales de thonidés majeurs et autres espèces des thoniers senneurs et canneurs s'élèvent à t tropicaux des cinq (5) canneurs sénégalais en 2022 est estimée à 1614 t dont 802 t de listao (52%), 721 t d'albacore (36 %) et 92 t de thon obèse (10 %). La capture totale des canneurs de 2022 a connu une baisse de 15% par rapport à celle de 2020 (2169 t).

Les prises totales des senneurs sénégalais en 2022 sont estimées à 53 567 t soit une hausse de 32 % par rapport à 2021 (40 622 t) et les captures sous objets flottants (FOB) (45574 t) représentent 85 % de la capture totale (**Tableau 2**). Le listao (SKJ) reste toujours l'espèce dominante dans la capture totale (73%).

En 2022, L'effort de pêche déployé par les canneurs sénégalais est de 870 jours de mer et 700 jours de pêche contre 1126 jours de mer et 952 jours de pêche en 2021. La baisse de l'effort de pêche des canneurs est toujours due à la difficulté qu'ils ont pour avoir l'appât vivant depuis l'instauration de l'Aire Marine protégée de Gorée. L'effort de pêche des senneurs a aussi diminué en passant à 1738 jours de mer et 1694 jours de pêche en 2022 contre 1748 et 1700 en 2021 (**Tableaux 4**). Les senneurs ont réalisé un total de 2100 coups dont 1973 coups positifs et 127 coups nuls (1627 sous bancs objets et 346 sous bancs libres). Les **Figures 1 et 2** illustrent la distribution spatiale des captures et de l'effort des canneurs sénégalais et des senneurs sénégalais dans l'Atlantique (**Figures 3 et 4**).

1.2 Les prises des pêcheries artisanales

En 2022, les prises de petits thonidés et espèces apparentées et de requins des pêcheries artisanales utilisant la ligne à la main, la ligne de traîne et les filets sont estimées à 13114 t (**Tableau 4**). On note une réduction de 26 % par rapport à 2021 (17711 t). L'auxide est toujours l'espèce dominante dans les prises (4774 t) suivi de la bonite à dos rayé (2975 t), du Listao (2941 t), de la thonine (791 t) du voilier ('&è t), de la Coryphène (381 t), du thazard blanc (68 t) et des marlins (38t). Les prises de requins des pêcheries artisanales les plus importants sont les familles des Carcharhinidae (4&é t) et Sphyrnidae (81t).

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

2.1 Recherche

Le Centre de Recherches Océanographiques de Dakar-Thiaroye (CRODT) est la structure de l'Institut Sénégalais de Recherches Agricoles chargée de la Recherche halieutique assure la recherche sur les ressources thonières et espèces apparentées. Ainsi, les scientifiques du CRODT sont impliqués dans plusieurs programmes de recherche mis en place par l'ICCAT tels que « SMTYP » portant sur les thonidés mineurs, les activités relatives à la biologie des thonidés mineurs, EPBR dédié aux istiophoridés, sur la collecte des échantillons et l'étude de la croissance à travers les pièces dures, et sur la génétique. Les scientifiques du CRODT sont activement impliqués présentement dans les activités d'extension du programme marquage des thons tropicaux de l'Atlantique (AOTTP) à savoir la sensibilisation et récupération des marques, l'apposition des fausses marques, la récupération des marques, le paiement des récompenses et la lecture d'âge des poissons à partir des otolithes et épines des thons tropicaux et les istiophoridés qui sont toujours réalisés au Sénégal.

2.2 Les statistiques

Pêcheries Industrielle

Senneurs et canneurs : Thons tropicaux

Les activités des thoniers nationaux et étrangers (EU et autres) ciblant les thonidés tropicaux de l'Atlantique et qui utilisent le port Autonome de Dakar pour débarquer et/ou transborder leurs produits de pêche sont toujours suivies par les scientifiques du CRODT. Le recueil des statistiques relatives aux captures et effort de pêche à travers les carnets de pêche repose sur une enquête détaillée journalière, auprès des patrons thoniers lors de chaque débarquement, complétée par des informations de diverses sources (Douane, usines, armements, Direction des pêches maritimes, la Direction de l'Industrie et de la Transformation des produits de la pêche, la Direction de la Surveillance et de la Protection des Pêches, etc.).

L'échantillonnage multi spécifique est également réalisé par les enquêteurs du CRODT lors des débarquements des canneurs et senneurs au port de Dakar. La gestion des données se fait en partenariat avec l'Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD) et l'Institut Espagnol d'Océanographie (IEO). Le CRODT reçoit un appui financier de l'IEO et l'IRD pour le suivi des activités de leurs navires thoniers senneurs et canneurs débarquant et/ou transbordant au port de Dakar.

Les pêcheries artisanales : Thons mineurs, Requins et Istiophoridés

Le système d'enquête développé et mis en place par le CRODT depuis les années 70 permet de collecter des statistiques de la pêche artisanale au niveau des principaux sites de débarquement situés le long du littoral sénégalais (surtout Grande Côte, Dakar et Petite Côte). Ces statistiques de la pêche artisanale sont collectées par des enquêteurs qui sont appuyés par des aides de plage suivant un protocole d'échantillonnage établi scientifiquement par le CRODT. Il s'agit d'enquête au débarquement visant à recueillir des données de capture et d'effort en nombre de sortie des pirogues sénégalaises, des données sur le prix au débarquement des espèces, les quantités de carburant achetées, consommées etc. Les espèces de thonidés et espèces apparentés sont prises en compte par le Système d'information du CRODT.

Le suivi des débarquements et l'échantillonnage des tailles des istiophoridés (le voilier-Istiophorus albicans et marlins) est toujours réalisé dans les principaux centres de débarquement de la pêche artisanale.

Depuis 2018, la collecte des échantillons biologiques sur les trois espèces d'istiophoridés (BUM, WHM et SAI) est menée au CRODT dans le cadre du programme de recherche intensive sur les istiophoridés. Des prélèvements des trois premières épines anales, et des otolithes sont toujours effectués en vue de réaliser l'étude de la croissance des trois espèces. L'équipe du CRODT est responsable du traitement et de l'âge des poissons d'istiophoridés capturés par les pêcheries de l'Afrique de l'ouest.

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

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:GEN01	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Oui	2023-09-21		2023-09-21
S:GEN02	Caractéristiques des flottilles (T1FC)	Oui	2023-07-31		2023-07-31
S:GEN03	Estimation de la prise nominale de la tâche 1 (T1NC)	Oui	2023-07-31		2023-09-18
S:GEN04	Prise et effort de la tâche 2 (T2CE)	Oui	2023-07-31		2023-07-31
S:GEN05	Échantillons de taille de la tâche 2 ; T2SZ	Oui		Les données portant sur les échantillons de taille de la tâche 2 ne sont pas encore soumises due à un problème technique rencontré au cours du traitement avec le logiciel. Des vérifications sont en train d'être faites afin de le résoudre.	
S:GEN06	Estimations de la prise par taille de la la tâche 2 (T2CS)	Oui		Pas soumises à cause du même problème cité précédemment.	
S:GEN07	Prospections scientifiques de marquage (inventaires)	Oui	2023-03-10	Les inventaires sont faits dans le cadre de l'extension des activités de AOTTP. Les marques sont répertoriées dans les rapports qui sont soumises à l'ICCAT.	2023-08-25
S:GEN08	Déclaration de marquage conventionnel (appositions/récupérations)	Oui	2023-03-10	La déclaration des marques conventionnelles et leur apposition sont faites régulièrement dans le cadre des activités de l'extension du programme AOTTP.	
S:GEN09	Déclaration de marquage électronique (appositions/récupérations)	Oui	2023-03-10	Aucune marque électronique n'a été récupérées en 2023.	2023-08-25
S:GEN10	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux	Oui		Pas encore disponible. Le développement informatique est nécessaire pour répondre à leur demande.	
S:GEN11	Rapport sur la mise en oeuvre de la Rec. 16-14	Oui		Le Sénégal dispose d'une Direction de la Protection et de la Surveillance des Pêches (DPSP) qui est en charge de l'embarquement des observateurs à bord des navires.	
S:GEN12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	Non		No information/data to report on pelagic Sargassum.	

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:GEN13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à exploiter des pêcheries pélagiques opérant à la palangre et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure.	Non		No fishing activities on ICCAT species on the Mediterranean.	
S:BFT02	Procédures et résultats des caméras stéréoscopiques OU méthodologie alternative pour l'estimation de la taille du thon rouge	Non		Sénégal ne pêche pas BFT dans le MED.	
S:BFT03	Tâche 2 : Echantillons de taille des caméras stéréoscopiques résultant de S : BFT02	Non		Not involved on BFT PS fishing activities in the Mediterranean neither on farming operations.	
S:BFT04	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux (BFT)	Non		Not involved on BFT PS fishing activities in the Mediterranean (thus no observed program).	
S:BFT05	Détails des programmes de recherche sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest	Non		No fishing activities in the BFT western Atlantic (BFT-W) stock.	
S:BFT06	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non		No fishing activities in the BFT western Atlantic (BFT-W) stock.	
S:BFT07	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités renforcées d'échantillonnage biologique	Non		Not involved in GBYP research activities (no fishing activities in BFT stocks).	
S:BFT09	Déclaration des activités scientifiques réalisées par les navires opérant dans le contexte d'un projet scientifique d'un institut de recherche intégré dans un programme de recherche scientifique	Non		No scientific reports available on this matter (no fishing activities in BFT stocks).	
S:TRO02	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact écologique)	Oui	2023-01-31		2023-01-31
S:TRO03	Tâche 3 : Informations sur les DCP (tropicaux) (mois, carrés 1x1, type de DCP, etc.)	Oui	2023-09-13		2023-09-13
S:TRO04	Tâche 3 : Données sur les navires de support dans les pêcheries tropicales (BB/PS)	Non		No support vessels on PS/BB tropical fisheries (no PS/BB fishing activities on tropical tunas).	

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:TRO05	Tâche 3 : Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (tropicaux)	Oui		Les formulaires de collectes des données des observateurs a fait l'objet d'une révision suite la formation fournie aux observateurs en tenant en comptes des exigences de l'ICCAT. Le système et les données collectées sont en cours d'évaluation.	
S:TRO10	Informations sur les systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Non		Not yet implemented/deployed the EMS on large scale fishing vessels targetting tropical tunas.	
S:TRO06	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'échantillonnage portuaire (tropicaux)	Oui	2023-07-31		2023-07-31
S:TRO07	Données historiques sur les opérations sous DCP telles que requises par le SCRS (prise et effort de la tâche 2)	Oui	2022-07-31		2023-07-31
S:ALB01	Âge à la maturité	Non		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:ALB02	Habitat	Non		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:ALB03	Impact des pêcheries palangrières en termes de composition des captures	Non		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:ALB04	Séries de CPUE.	Non		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:ALB05	Estimation mensuelle de la proportion des reproducteurs et des recrues dans les prises.	Non		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:BIL03	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et vivants de makaires/ makaires épée	Oui	2013-09-22	La méthodologie statistique est celle utilisée en pêche artisanale qui a été présentée en 2013 Comité Stats et 2023 (Workshop Abidjan).	2023-06-16
S:BIL04	Informations sur leur programme de collecte de données pour les pêcheries artisanales et/ou de petits métiers	Oui		Les informations sur leur programme de collecte de données pour les pêcheries artisanales et/ou de petits métiers sont incluses dans les rapports annuels soumis annuellement.	2023-09-21
S:BIL05	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique pour les BIL	Non		Not carried out any electronic monitoring trials for BIL interactions.	
S:SHK01	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins à un niveau spécifique aux espèces.	Oui		Les requins sont pris en compte par le système de collecte de la pêche artisanale.	2023-07-31

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:SHK02	Résultats de la recherche et de l'échantillonnage biologique sur le requin-taube bleu	Non		No research conducted on SMA (residual or no catches).	
S:SHK03	Informations sur le requin peau bleue	Oui	2023-07-31		2023-07-31
S:SHK04	La quantité de requin-taube bleu de l'Atlantique Nord capturé et retenu à bord, ainsi que les rejets morts et les rejets vivants, et la méthodologie statistique utilisée pour calculer ces rejets/remises à l'eau	Oui	2023-07-31		2023-07-31
S:SHK05	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et les mises à l'eau de spécimens vivants	Oui		La méthodologie statistique est celle utilisée en pêche artisanale qui a été présentée en 2013 Comité Stats et 2023 (Workshop Abidjan).	2023-06-16
S:SHK06	Information sur les programmes de collecte des données sur les pêcheries artisanales/de petits métiers	Oui	2023-06-16	Les informations sont dans le rapport annuel.	2023-09-21
S:BYC01	Transmission des guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Oui	2013-10-30	Les fiches d'identifications existantes pour les requins, (ICCAT) et pour les oiseaux, tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés par les flottilles sont mises à la disposition des enquêteurs sur les sites de débarquements artisanaux et les quais de pêche industrielle.	2023-07-31
S:BYC02	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Oui	2023-07-31	Les informations ne sont pas trouvées dans les données collectées en 2023.	2023-07-31
S:BYC03	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	Non		No incidental catches of sea birds reported by scientific observers.	
S:BYC04	Notification des mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales par le biais de moyens alternatifs	Oui		Toutes les informations sur les prises ciblées ou /et accessoires sont soumises à l'ICCAT et sont contenues dans le rapport annuel. En pêche artisanale, la totalité des captures est retenue.	2023-07-31

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:BYC05	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	Oui	2022-08-18	Le Sénégal transpose les recommandations, mesures de l'ICCAT dans la législation nationale par arrêté. Arrêtés sur les captures accessoires de thonidés tropicaux, sur les tortues marines	

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)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
GENERALITE	M:GEN01	Rapports annuels	Oui	2023-09-21		2023-09-27
	M:GEN02	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Oui	2023-09-12		
	M:GEN03	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	Oui	2023-08-16		2023-08-17
	M:GEN04	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Non		Aucun navire en affrètement.	
	M:GEN05	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Non		Aucun accord d'affrètement en cours.	
	M:GEN06a	Rapports de transbordement - en mer	Non		Aucun transbordement en mer. Aucun palangrier actif.	
	M:GEN06b	Rapports sur les transbordements au port	Non		Aucune infraction relevée.	
	M:GEN07	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non		Aucun palangrier actif et pas de transbordement en mer.	
	M:GEN08	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port	Non		Aucun navire de charge dans le registre de l'ICCAT.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN09	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique (et modifications ultérieures).	Non		Aucun LPSLV en activité et autorisé.	
	M:GEN10a	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	Oui	2018-09-17		2022-02-01
	M:GEN10b	Points de contact pour recevoir des copies des rapports d'inspection portuaire	Oui	2021-09-15		2022-02-01
	M:GEN11	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.	Oui	2018-09-17		2022-02-01
	M:GEN12	Délai de notification préalable requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	Oui	2018-09-17		2022-02-01
	M:GEN13	Rapport de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port	Non		Aucun refus d'entrée au port.	
	M:GEN14	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port contenant des constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente (et autres lorsque cela est possible)	Non		Aucune infraction notée et aucun rapport envoyé.	
	M:GEN15	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	Non		Aucune infraction notée.	
	M:GEN16	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	Non		Aucune infraction décelée.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN17	Informations des accords/arrangements bilatéraux ou multilatéraux qui autorisent un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération	Non		Aucun accord/arrangement bilatéraux sur un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs.	
	M:GEN18	Accords d'accès et modification	Non		Aucun accord d'accès modifié et aucun nouvellement signé.	
	M:GEN19	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Oui		Le Sénégal a signé un accord avec l'Union européenne en 2014. Dans le cadre du deuxième protocole signé en 2019, vingt six (26) navires thoniers ont opéré pour des captures totales de 438,4 t.	
	M:GEN20	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		2023-07-31	
	M:GEN21	Rapport sur l'examen des mesures internes	Non		Néant	
	M:GEN23	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Oui		Les pêches récréatives et sportives de thonidés tropicaux et espèces apparentées au Sénégal doivent être gérées avec les permis de pêche sportive et de pêche de loisirs prévus dans le cadre réglementaire de la pêche maritime du Sénégal (décret de 2016). La pêche sportive est regroupée autour d'une fédération nationale de la pêche sportive qui suit les activités de ses membres. Un projet d'arrêté de réglementation de la pêche sportive est en cours.	
	M:GEN24	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	Non		Aucun nouveau navire impliqué dans les activités INN pour l'année 2022.	
	M:GEN25	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Oui	2022-11-10		2022-11-19
	M:GEN26	Mesures commerciales ; soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Oui	2022-03-28		2023-09-21

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN27	Données sur la non-application	Non		Aucune donnée transmise concernant la non application d'une CPC.	
	M:GEN28	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Oui	2022-11-10		2022-11-19
	M:GEN29	Observations de navires	Non		Cette CPC n'a réalisé aucune observation de navires pêchant à l'encontre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT.	
	M:GEN30	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Non		Cette CPC n'a reçu aucun rapport concernant le repérage de ses navires dans des activités allant à l'encontre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT.	
	M:GEN31	Autorité nationale responsable de l'inspection en mer et autres agences maritimes d'appui, le cas échéant, et/ou Autorité nationale responsable de la madrague et des activités d'élevage du thon rouge	Non		Le Sénégal n'a aucune madrague et de ferme d'élevage de thon rouge.	
	M:GEN32	Point(s) de contact désigné(s) (POC) au sein de l'autorité responsable de la mise en œuvre du programme	Non		Le Sénégal n'a aucune madrague et de ferme d'élevage de thon rouge et ne participe à aucun programme de cette nature.	
	M:GEN33	Déclaration de toute activité menée dans le cadre du programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection	Non		Pas de participation au programme.	
	M:GEN34	Demande de radiation du navire de liste de navires IUU finale	Non		Cette CPC ne compte aucun navire sur la liste finale de navires IUU.	
	M:GEN35	Plan d'action d'urgence (EAP) pour la récupération des observateurs	Non		Le Sénégal n'a pas de navires à bord desquels des observateurs régionaux de l'ICCAT peuvent être déployés.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN36	Rapports sur des incidents impliquant des observateurs qui ont déclenché l'EAP, y compris toute action corrective prise	Non		Aucun incident relevé.	
	M:GEN37	Signalisation de la récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Non		Aucune perte d'engin signalée.	
	M:GEN38	Signalisation de la non-récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Non		Aucune signalisation notée.	
	M:GEN39	Points de contact pour faciliter la coopération en matière d'observation des navires (facultatif)	Oui		2022-02-01	
	M:GEN40	Déclarations d'approvisionnement	Non		Aucune déclaration transmise.	
	M:GEN41	Rapport sur les mesures prises à l'encontre des ressortissants impliqués dans des activités IUU	Oui	2022-11-10		2022-11-19
THON ROUGE	M:BFT01	Fermes de thon rouge	Non		Non applicable, le Sénégal n'a aucune ferme de thon rouge.	
	M:BFT02	Rapports sur l'élevage du thon rouge	Non		Le Sénégal n'a aucune ferme de thon rouge.	
	M:BFT03	Déclaration de report du poisson resté en cages	Non		Le Sénégal n'a aucune ferme de thon rouge.	
	M:BFT04	Rapport de mise en cages du thon rouge	Non		Le Sénégal n'a aucune ferme de thon rouge.	
	M:BFT05	Madragues de thon rouge	Non		Le Sénégal n'a aucune madrague de thon rouge.	
	M:BFT07	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité	Non		Aucun navire de pêche ciblant le thon rouge.	
	M:BFT08	Plan de la capacité d'élevage	Non		Le Sénégal n'a aucune ferme de thon rouge.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications des plans de pêche	Non		Le Sénégal ne cible pas le thon rouge.	
	M:BFT10	Informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 21-08	Non		Cette CPC n'exploite aucune pêcherie ou ne réalise aucune opération concernant le thon rouge de l'Est.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT11	Prises de thon rouge de 2022	Non		Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche le thon rouge.	
	M:BFT12	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Non		Le Sénégal ne cible pas le thon rouge.	
	M:BFT13	Autres navires de thon rouge	Non		Le Sénégal ne cible pas le thon.	
	M:BFT14	Opérations de pêche conjointes	Non		Aucune opération de pêche conjointe menée car le Sénégal ne cible pas le thon rouge.	
	M:BFT15	Messages VMS	Non		Aucune opération de pêche conjointe menée car le Sénégal ne cible pas le thon rouge.	
	M:BFT16	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Non		Cette CPC ne participe pas au Programme d'inspection conjointe pour le thon rouge de l'Est.	
	M:BFT17	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non		Cette CPC ne participe pas au Programme d'inspection conjointe pour le thon rouge de l'Est.	
	M:BFT18	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non		Cette CPC ne participe pas au Programme d'inspection conjointe pour le thon rouge de l'Est.	
	M:BFT19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Non		Cette CPC ne participe pas au Programme d'inspection conjointe pour le thon rouge de l'Est.	
	M:BFT20	Ports de transbordement du thon rouge	Oui	2018-09-17		2022-02-01
	M:BFT21	Ports de débarquement du thon rouge	Oui	2018-09-17		2022-02-01
	M:BFT22	Rapports bi-mensuels de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Non		Le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.	
	M:BFT23	Rapports de capture mensuels sur le thon rouge	Non		Le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.	
	M:BFT24	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon rouge a été utilisée	Non		Le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT25	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm.	Non		Le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.	
	M:BFT27	Rapport annuel du BCD	Non		Le Sénégal ne pêche pas et n'a pas capturé de thon rouge.	
	M:BFT28	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Non		Cette CPC ne participe pas à la capture ou la commercialisation de thon rouge.	
	M:BFT29	Points de contact pour les BCD	Non		Cette CPC ne participe pas à la capture ou la commercialisation de thon rouge.	
	M:BFT30	Législation relative au BCD	Non		Le Sénégal ne participe pas à la capture ou la commercialisation de thon rouge.	
	M:BFT31	Résumé du marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD	Non		Cette CPC ne participe pas à la capture ou la commercialisation de thon rouge.	
	M:BFT32	Navires ne figurant pas comme navires de pêche de BFT mais dont on sait ou qui sont présumés avoir pêché du E-BFT	Non		Le Sénégal ne pêche pas et n'a pas capturé de thon rouge.	
	M:BFT33	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	Non		Cette CPC ne participe pas à la capture ou la commercialisation de thon rouge.	
	M:BFT34	Contrôles aléatoires	Non		Cette CPC n'autorise pas de fermes de thon rouge.	
	M:BFT35	Autorité nationale et points de contact responsables du navire de transformation participant au projet pilote REM	Non		Cette CPC n'est pas impliqué dans le projet pilote REM.	
ESPECES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Liste des navires de BET/YFT/SKJ et modification ultérieure	Oui	2022-08-29		2022-08-29
	M:TRO02	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure	Oui	2023-07-31		

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:TRO03	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de BET/YFT/SKJ	Non		Cette CPC n'a pas reçu de rapport d'activités IUU concernant ses navires ciblant BET/YFT/SKJ et n'a aucune information supplémentaire à déclarer.	
	M:TRO06	Données des Programmes de Documents Statistiques ICCAT	Oui	2022-08-23		2023-03-28
	M:TRO07	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Oui	2022-04-22		
	M:TRO09	Prises trimestrielles de thonidés tropicaux	Oui		Néant	
	M:TRO10	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (inclure dans le plan de gestion des DCP - cf. aussi exigence S25)	Oui	2022-01-28		2023-01-31
	M:TRO11	Déclarations/plans de capacité/de pêche des thonidés tropicaux	Oui	2022-01-28		2023-01-31
	M:TRO13	Captures mensuelles de thonidés tropicaux (BET ; SKJ ; YFT)	Oui		Aucun rapport soumis.	
	M:TRO14	Prises hebdomadaires de thon obèse	Non		80% de la limite de capture n'a pas été atteint.	
	M:TRO15	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité de la limite de capture de thon obèse a été utilisée	Non		Cette CPC n'a pas atteint sa limite de capture.	
	M:TRO17	Limite maximale de prise accessoire de thonidés tropicaux à bord	Oui		Non définie.	
	M:TRO18	Mesures prises pour garantir l'application du M:TRO17	Oui		Non définie.	
ESPADON	M:SWO01	Données des Programmes de Documents Statistiques ICCAT	Oui	2023-03-28		2023-09-21
	M:SWO02	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Oui	2022-04-21		
	M:SWO03	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		Cette CPC n'autorise pas ses navires à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:SWO04	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		Cette CPC n'autorise pas ses navires de pêche sportive/récréative à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée.	
	M:SWO05	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Non		Cette CPC ne compte pas de navires sportifs/récréatifs en vue de pêcher l'espadon de la Méditerranée opérant dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT.	
	M:SWO06	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		Cette CPC n'exploite pas ou n'a pas l'intention d'exploiter de pêcheries de SWO-MED, et n'a donc aucune période de fermeture spécifique.	
	M:SWO07	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Oui		2019-09-13	
	M:SWO10	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	Non		Cette CPC n'autorise pas que des débarquements ou des transbordements d'espadon de la Méditerranée soient réalisés dans ses ports.	
	M:SWO11	Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO.	Non		Cette CPC n'a aucune capture d'espadon de la Méditerranée à déclarer.	
	M:SWO12	Résumé de la mise en œuvre du programme de marquage	Non		Cette CPC ne marque pas et n'a pas débarqué de spécimens d'espadon de la Méditerranée marqués.	
	M:SWO13	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non		Cette CPC n'autorise pas ses navires à participer à des activités liées à l'espadon de la Méditerranée.	
	M:SWO14	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non		Cette CPC n'autorise pas ses navires à participer à des activités liées à l'espadon de la Méditerranée.	
	M:SWO15	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le N-SWO pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		5	
	M:SWO16	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de	Oui		5	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
		l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT				
	M:SWO17	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Oui		Aucune limite.	
	M:SWO18	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Oui		Aucune limite.	
	M:SWO19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Non		Pas d'inspection conjointe.	
	M:SWO20	Plan de pêche pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		Cette CPC n'exploite pas ou n'a pas l'intention d'exploiter de pêcheries de SWO-MED.	
GERMON	M:ALB03	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée.	Non		Le Sénégal ne cible pas le germon de Méditerranée.	
	M:ALB04	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		Un (1) navire est autorisé pour des prises accessoires de germon du nord, le Sénégal n'a pas de navire actif dans cette pêcherie.	
	M:ALB05	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		0	
	M:ALB06	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non		Pas de navire actif dans cette pêcherie. Aucune limite fixée.	
	M:ALB07	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non		Pas de navire actif dans cette pêcherie. Aucune limite définie.	
	M:ALB08	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer du germon de la Méditerranée	Non		Cette CPC n'autorise aucun navire de pêche sportive/récréative à capturer du MED-ALB.	
ISTIOPHORID	M:BIL01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 19-05 et 16-11	Oui	2019-09-09		2022-03-17

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BIL04	Demande de dérogation à la remise à l'eau de spécimens vivants de BUM/WHM/SPF et mesures prises pour limiter l'application de cette dérogation à ces pêcheries	Non		Aucune dérogation sollicitée.	
	M:BIL05	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique pour les BIL	Non		Aucun essai entrepris.	
REQUINS	M:SHK05	Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins	Oui	2017-10-13		2023-09-12
	M:SHK08	Débarquements mensuels de requin-taube bleu de l'Atlantique Sud et de l'Atlantique Nord	Non		Pas de palangriers en 2022 et captures nulles.	
AUTRES ESPS / PRISE ACCESSOIRE	M:BYC01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-09, paragraphes 1, 2 et 7, telle que modifiée par la Rec. 13-11/ Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 22-12, paragraphes 1, 2, 4, 5 et 8 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO.	Oui	2023-09-15	Tortues marines: les tortues marines sont strictement interdites à la capture, la détention et le débarquement par la loi sur la pêche maritime. Des ateliers de formation et de sensibilisation ont été tenus pour les capitaines et membres d'équipage et parties prenantes sur les bonnes pratiques de la pêche sous DCP pour limiter ses impacts sur les tortues marines. En 2022, les recommandations ICCAT 10-09 et 13-11 ont été transposées en arrêtés et notifiés aux armements. La transposition de la recommandation ICCAT 22-12 est en cours. Des protocoles de remise à l'eau sont adoptés à bord des navires dont la remise à l'eau qui est systématique en application de l'interdiction stricte de la capture, la détention et le débarquement de ces espèces.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BYC02	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Oui	2023-09-15	Oiseaux marins : les mesures d'atténuation portent essentiellement sur la sensibilisation aux bonnes pratiques pour minimiser les interactions avec les oiseaux.	
	M:BYC03	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine.	Oui	2023-09-15	Rejets : des actions de Formation, d'Information et de sensibilisation des armements et des observateurs sur ces questions ont été conduites. La recommandation 17-01 de l'ICCAT sur les prises accessoires et les rejets de thonidés tropicaux a été transposée et les observateurs et les agents de surveillance veillent à leur respect.	
DIVERS	M:SDP01	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Non		Aucun document pilote.	
	M:MIX01	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Non		Aucune objection.	

Tableau 1. Prises totales par espèce des canneurs et senneurs de 2022.

<i>Espèces</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>Autres</i>	<i>Total</i>
Canneurs	721	802	92		1614
Senneurs	8 673	38 928	645	5321	53 567
Total	9 394	39 730	737	5 321	55 182

Tableau 2. Prises par espèce selon les types types de bancs des senneurs sénégalais en 2021

<i>Type de Banc</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>AUTRES</i>	<i>Total</i>
Bancs libres	1330	5998	40	625	7993
Bancs objets	7343	32930	605	4696	45574
Total	8673	38928	645	5321	53567

Tableau 3. Efforts en Jours de mer et jours de pêche et nombre de calées des senneurs sénégalais de 2021

<i>Type de bancs</i>	<i>Nb calées positives</i>	<i>Nb calées nulles</i>	<i>Nb calées total</i>	<i>Jours de mer</i>	<i>Jours de pêche</i>
Objets	1627	51	1677	1738	1694
Libres	346	98	423		

Tableau 4. Prises (en tonnes) de petits thonidés, d'istiophoridés, thons majeurs et requins des pêcheries artisanales de 2022.

Espèces	Quatité (tonnes)
<i>Auxis thazard</i>	4774
<i>Eutynnus alletteratus</i>	791
<i>Sarda sarda</i>	2975
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	2941
<i>Istiophorus platyptarus</i>	417
<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>	381
<i>Carcharhinus spp</i>	412
<i>Scomberomorus tritor</i>	68
<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	93
<i>Sphyrna spp</i>	81
<i>Makaira nigricans</i>	38
<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	14
<i>Carcharhinidae divers</i>	32
<i>Acanthocybium solandri</i>	89
<i>Orcynopsis unicolor</i>	8
Total	13 114

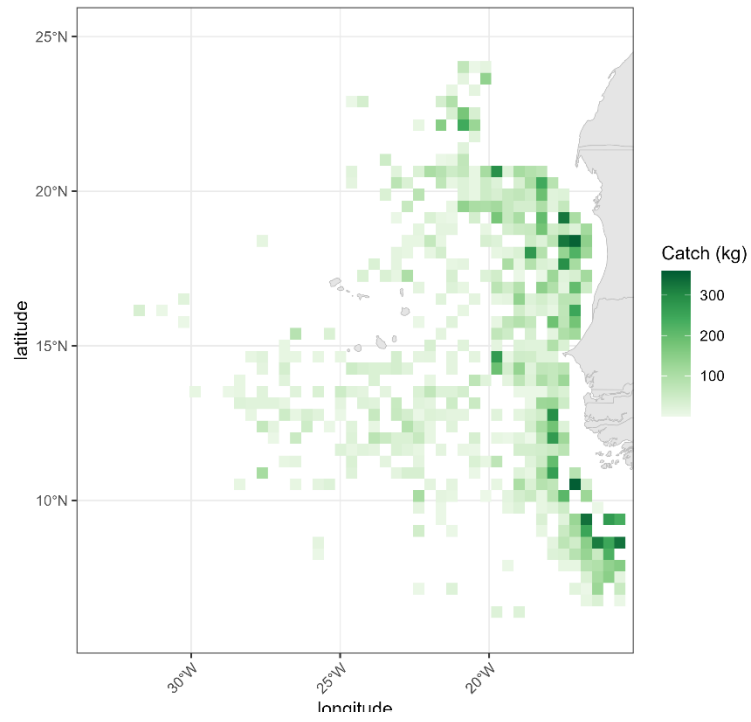


Figure 1. Distribution des captures des canneurs sénégalais en 2022.

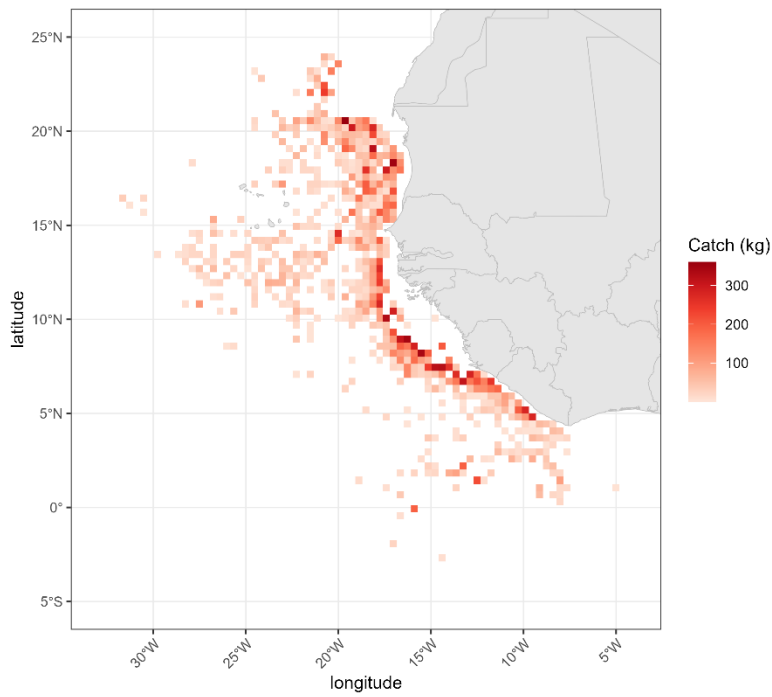


Figure 2. Distribution des captures des senneurs sénégalais en 2022.

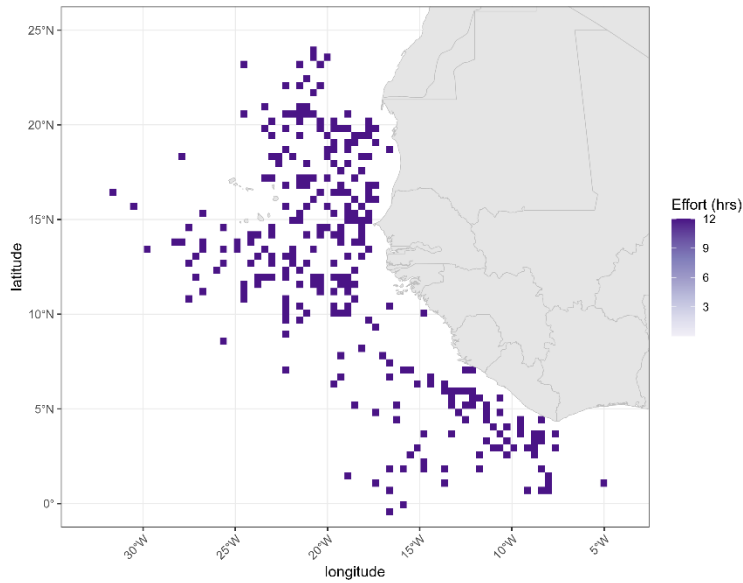


Figure 3. Distribution spatiale de l'effort de pêche des canneurs sénégalais en 2022.

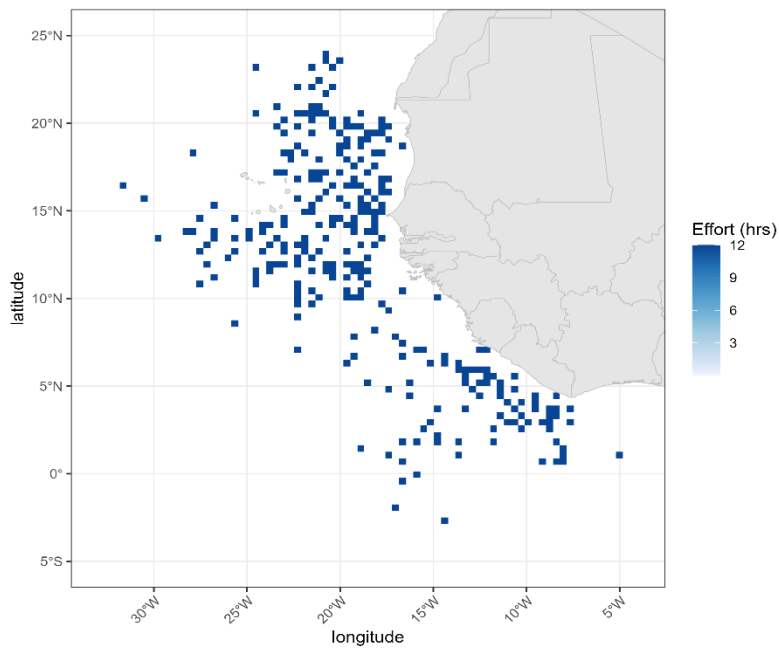


Figure 4. Distribution spatiale de l'effort de pêche des senneurs sénégalais en 2022.

**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 2022, the baitboat fleet comprised 95 active vessels of an average length of 16m overall (LOA). The total baitboat effort of 5625 catch days within the ICCAT convention area represents an increase in effort of 44%, which resulted in an increase of albacore catches to 5412,3 t and yellowfin tuna catches to 848,4 t. In 2022, 13 active longline vessels fished in the Atlantic. After having seen an increase from 924 thousand hooks in 2016 to 1537 thousand hooks in 2018, there was a decreased of effort from 1435 thousand hooks in 2019 and 1069 thousand hooks in 2020, while in 2021 the effort has increased with 1186 thousand hook and further increase of 1191 thousand hooks. The 2022 longline catches of swordfish decreased from 179t to 161t, yellowfin tuna decreased from 189t to 169t, bigeye tuna increased from 258t to 341 t, albacore decreased from 333t to 175t, blue sharks decreased from 181 t 99t and shortfin mako shark decreased from 70t to 66 t. Strategies to reduce shark targeting to direct effort towards improved tuna and billfish catch have been included in the Large Pelagic Longline Fishery Policy and the measures have been effective. Furthermore, catch limits for blue and mako sharks were implemented for the ICCAT Convention Area of 1000 and 154 t respectively. In 2022 South Africa has fully complied to the ICCAT's Recommendation 22-12, to reduce bycatch and increase post-release survival of threatened and endangered sea turtle populations within the Convention area. In 2022 the number of observed trips in the ICCAT area increased from 11 to 14. 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 2021/2022 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 2022, the baitboat fleet comprised 95 active vessels of an average length of 16m overall (LOA). The total baitboat effort of 5625 catch days within the ICCAT convention area represents an increase in effort of 44%, which resulted in an increase of albacore catches to 5412,3 t and yellowfin tuna catches to 848,4 t. In 2022, 13 active longline vessels fished in the Atlantic. After having seen an increase from 924 thousand hooks in 2016 to 1537 thousand hooks in 2018, there was a decreased of effort from 1435 thousand hooks in 2019 and 1069 thousand hooks in 2020, while in 2021 the effort has increased with 1186 thousand hook and further increase of 1191 thousand hooks. The 2022 longline catches of swordfish decreased from 179t to 161t, yellowfin tuna decreased from 189t to 169t, bigeye tuna increased from 258t to 341 t, albacore decreased from 333t to 175t, blue sharks decreased from 181 t 99t and shortfin mako shark decreased from 70t to 66 t. Strategies to reduce shark targeting to direct effort towards improved tuna and billfish catch have been included in the Large Pelagic Longline Fishery Policy and the measures have been effective. Furthermore, catch limits for blue and mako sharks were implemented for the ICCAT Convention Area of 1000 and 154 t respectively. In 2022 South Africa has fully complied to the ICCAT's Recommendation 22-12, to reduce bycatch and increase post-release survival of threatened and endangered sea turtle populations within the Convention area. In 2022 the number of observed trips in the ICCAT area increased from 11 to 14. 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 2021/2022 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 2022, the baitboat fleet comprised 95 active vessels of an average length of 16m overall (LOA). The total baitboat effort of 5625 catch days within the ICCAT convention area represents an increase in effort of 44%, which resulted in an increase of albacore catches to 5412,3 t and yellowfin tuna catches to 848,4 t. In 2022, 13 active longline vessels fished in the Atlantic. After having seen an increase from 924 thousand hooks in 2016 to 1537 thousand hooks in 2018, there was a decrease of effort from 1435 thousand hooks in 2019 and 1069 thousand hooks in 2020, while in 2021 the effort has increased with 1186 thousand hook and further increase of 1191 thousand hooks. The 2022 longline catches of swordfish decreased from 179t to 161t, yellowfin tuna decreased from 189t to 169t, bigeye tuna increased from 258t to 341 t, albacore decreased from 333t to 175t, blue sharks decreased from 181 t to 99t and shortfin mako shark decreased from 70t to 66 t. Strategies to reduce shark targeting to direct effort towards improved tuna and billfish catch have been included in the Large Pelagic Longline Fishery Policy and the measures have been effective. Furthermore, catch limits for blue and mako sharks were implemented for the ICCAT Convention Area of 1000 and 154 t respectively. In 2022 South Africa has fully complied to the ICCAT's Recommendation 22-12, to reduce bycatch and increase post-release survival of threatened and endangered sea turtle populations within the Convention area. In 2022 the number of observed trips in the ICCAT area increased from 11 to 14. 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 2021/2022 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 were managed under the bracket of commercial line fishing. 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), increased in 2021 (98) and decreased in 2022 (95). Of the 95 active vessels, 20 were larger than 20 m. Total effort of the Tuna Pole-Line fishery in the Atlantic was 3915 fishing days in 2021 and a notable increase of 5625 fishing days in 2022, which represents a decrease in effort by 44% fishing days compared to 2021 (**Table 1**). The total reported annual pole fleet catch of the main target species albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*) and yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) decreased since 2019 and 2020, respectively. The albacore catches increased by approximately 54% compared to 2021, totalling 5412t in 2022, yellowfin catches increased substantially by 298% to 848t in 2022. By contrast, bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) catches increased from 122t in 2021 to 123 t in 2022. 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 2022, 13 active vessels fished in the Atlantic compared to 15 active vessels in 2021. These were exclusively domestic vessels (**Table 2**). After having seen an increase from 924 thousand hooks in 2016 to 1537 thousand hooks in 2018. The effort has decreased in 2019 with 1435 thousand hooks and further gradually increased over the following years, to 1191 thousand hooks in 2022. The 2022 longline catches of swordfish decreased to from 179t to 161t, yellowfin tuna decreased from 189t to 169t, bigeye tuna increased from 258t to 341t, albacore notable decreased from 333t to 175t, shortfin mako shark (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) decreased from 70t to 66t and blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) decreased from 181 t to 99 t (**Table 2**). Since 2017 progressively more stringent measures have been included in permit conditions to direct longline effort away from sharks and towards tuna. The 2022 permit conditions continue to put forward limits to 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 gradually decreased over the following years to 258t in 2021, while a notable increase of 32% to 341t in 2022 (**Table 2**). In 2022 South Africa has fully complied to the ICCAT's Recommendation 22-12, to reduce bycatch and increase post-release survival of threatened and endangered sea turtle populations within the Convention area. Longline vessels that fish in a shallow-set fisheries are at depths where the majority of the hook fish shallower than 100 meters, while operating ICCAT fisheries, employ or implement at least one of the two methods i.e., the use of only large circle hooks or the use of fish bait only.

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 most 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, while in 2022 the overage of the longline effort was 4.7% coverage in the Atlantic. In 2022, the number of observed trips increased from 11 trips

in 2021 to 14 trips, while total observer coverage of hooks was increased by 18%. To further improve the spatio-temporal observer coverage, South Africa is aiming to increase its overall observer coverage for the 2020/21 fishing season to 20% per quarter. To achieve this, Section 16 (Observer Programme) of the current Large Pelagic Longline Permit Conditions (2018-2019) now require Permit Holders to carry one or more scientific observers on board their vessel on a minimum of one fishing trip per quarter so as to ensure that 20% of all fishing days per quarter are monitored. Vessels that exceed a 60% shark bycatch limit per quarter will have to carry an observer on-board for the remainder of the fishing season. The planned observer programme for the domestic longline vessels should result in 20% observer coverage of domestic fishing trips under normal fishing conditions. South Africa recognises the importance of the observer programme in ensuring that vessels comply with bycatch (sharks, seabirds and turtles) mitigation measures and catch and size limits for target and bycatch species.

2.3 Research

2.3.1 Stock Assessment

South African government scientists, in collaboration with CPC scientists from NOAA, have been leading the development and implementation of the open-source modelling framework JABBA (Just Another Bayesian Biomass Assessment). JABBA is increasingly used for stock assessment scientific in ICCAT, including the 2017 Mediterranean albacore assessment (Winker and Parker 2017), the 2017 North and South Atlantic shortfin mako shark assessments (Winker et al. 2017a; Winker and Parker 2017a; Winker and Carvalho 2017); the 2017 ICCAT South Atlantic swordfish assessment (ICCAT, 2017c; Winker and Parker 2017b); the 2018 ICCAT blue marlin assessment (Mourato et al. 2019); the 2018 ICCAT bigeye tuna assessment (Winker et al. 2019); the 2019 white marlin assessment (Mourato et al. 2019) and the 2019 yellowfin tuna assessment (Sant’Ana et al. 2019).

In 2019, the Secretariat presented the materials for the inclusion of JABBA into the ICCAT stock assessment software catalogue (ICCAT software catalogue) to the Working Group of Stock Assessment Methods (WGSAM), which included documentation, source codes, user’s manual, vignette, and references. The Group noted that JABBA has been widely applied in stock assessments of highly migratory species (sharks, tuna, and billfishes) around the world, is published as a peer-reviewed open-access publication (Winker et al., 2018) and distributed through the global open-source platform GitHub and is accessible free at <https://github.com/JABBAmodel>. After reviewing, the Group fully agreed to include JABBA in ICCAT software catalogue (<https://github.com/ICCAT/software/wiki/2.8-JABBA>).

In 2020, South Africa produced a standardised catch per unit effort (CPUE) index for albacore catches in the baitboat sector, which was included in the 2020 albacore assessment (Parker et al., 2020). JABBA was subsequently used as the model to assess south Atlantic albacore in 2020 with the aid of South African scientists (Winker *et al.*, 2020 a,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 continues to collaborate widely to assess seabird bycatch in pelagic longline fleets (South Atlantic and Indian Oceans). Several papers and reports on sea bird mitigation devices have been published over the last few years. South Africa’s NPOA sea birds is currently reviewed and the development of an updated NPOA is in the planning phase.

2.3.3 Sea Turtle Bycatch

South Africa has fully compiled to the Convention area, ICCAT’s Recommendation 22-12, to reduce bycatch and increase post-release survival of threatened and endangered sea turtle populations within the Convention area. In 2022/2023 progressively more stringent measures have been included in permit conditions to direct longline fishery to reduce and eliminate, to the extent practicable, interactions with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries where encounters with sea turtles have been documented and reported to the ICCAT’s Standing Committee Research and Statistics (SCRS). South Africa has contributed its observer data to two regional analyses initiatives to study the effect of sea turtle catch. A paper to investigate interactions between fisheries and bather protection programmes with sea turtles is in the analysis stage.

2.3.4 NPOA-Sharks SA

The South African National Plan of Action for sharks (NPOA-Sharks SA) was finalised in 2013 and provided information on the status of chondrichthyans in South Africa and examined structure, mechanisms and regulatory framework related to research, management, monitoring and enforcement associated with shark fishing and trade of shark product in the South African context. This information was used to identify, group and prioritize issues particular to South African chondrichthyan resources that require intervention in the forms of specific actions, associated responsibilities and time-frames 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. Emanating from this review, after an extensive stakeholder consultation phase, the revised NPOA (NPOA-Sharks II) was completed in 2022. An implementation plan has been developed to ensure the completion of the NPOA Sharks II within stipulated timeframes. Research prioritisation, gap analyses and collation of information for 103 shark species has already been accomplished, and training programmes for compliance staff to improve shark identification has started.

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

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2023-09-15		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2023-07-31		
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2023-07-31		
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2023-07-31		
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2023-07-31		
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes	2023-07-31		
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No		Not applicable. No tagging in 2022.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		South Africa is in the process of compiling tagging data and declarations will be provided in the future.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		South Africa is in the process of compiling tagging data and declarations will be provided in the future.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	Yes	2023-07-31		
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes	2023-07-31		

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		Not Applicable. South Africa do not fish for pelagic Sargassum.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	No		Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on W-BFT	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		Not Applicable: FADs are prohibited in South African tuna fisheries.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	No		Not Applicable: FADs are prohibited in South African tuna fisheries.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		Not Applicable: Support vessels are prohibited in South African tuna fisheries.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes	2023-07-31		
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		Not applicable. South Africa did not participate in the trials on electronic monitoring.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes	2023-07-31	Port sampling data (Landing weights by vessel by species) are collected and used to validate the total catches, submitted under Task 1.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		Not applicable: FADs are prohibited in South African tuna fisheries.	
S:ALB01	Age at maturity	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for the Mediterranean Albacore.	
S:ALB02	Habitat	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for the Mediterranean Albacore.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for the Mediterranean Albacore.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for the Mediterranean Albacore.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for the Mediterranean Albacore.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes		Stratified upscaling of observer data, if applicable.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No		Not applicable. Does not have any artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries that interact with blue marlin or white marlin/spearfish).	
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No		Not applicable. South Africa did not participate in the trials on electronic monitoring.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes		As noted in the data exchange Task 2 submission 2023-07-31; 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.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes		Detailed on previous National Reports and Shark Implementation Check sheet, 2023-09-14. 1500 shortfin mako samples collected for South Atlantic Mako close-kin project with the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), Australia.	
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	Yes		Detailed on previous National Reports and Shark Implementation Check sheet, 2023-09-14.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for North Atlantic shortfin mako.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	Yes		Stratified upscaling of observer data, if applicable.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No		Not applicable. Artisanal/small-scale fisheries do not fish for any tuna and tuna like species, including pelagic sharks	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		Redundant. Detailed on previous National Reports and Shark Implementation Check sheet, 2023-09-14.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes	2023-07-31		
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Yes	2023-07-31		
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		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.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes		<p>To minimise bird bycatch, the start and completion of line setting has to be conducted at night (nautical dusk and nautical dawn). Vessels have to fly a bird-scaring line (tori line) during the setting of each longline. Deck lighting is to be kept to a minimum. All bait has to be thawed, and where necessary, the swim bladder punctured to ensure rapid sinking of the bait. All birds caught have to be brought on board and, with the use of the release instructions provided, live birds are to be released. The NPOA-SEABIRDS (2008) specifies a maximum bycatch rate of 0.05 birds/1000 hooks. Within this plan an initial seabird bycatch limit of 25 birds killed per year is set per vessel. Once the vessel reaches this limit then: (1) a second tori line has to be flown and (2) branch lines (snoods) have to be weighted by placing 60 g weights within 2 m of the hook to ensure optimal sinking rates. If a vessel reaches 50 birds killed in a year then the vessel has to stop fishing immediately. To reduce turtle by catch, the use of circle hooks is encouraged as stated in the permit conditions. 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

ANNUAL REPORT – SECTION 3 – REPORTING SUMMARY

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2023-09-15		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2023-09-15		
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2023-08-18		2023-09-21
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes	2023-03-01		2023-09-01
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes	2022-01-04		
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not permit transshipment at sea.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	No		Not applicable. No South African flagged vessel transhipped in Port.	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	No		Transshipment at sea is prohibited in South Africa	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		South Africa does not have any registered authorised Carrier vessels.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not have LSPLVs which were authorised to tranship to carrier vessels.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No	2015-04-29	Not applicable. No amendments have taken place. Contact details updated and report sent to the Secretariat on 2015/04/29.	
M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	No	2020-09-30	Not applicable. No amendments have taken place. Last updated on 2020/09/30.		
M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No	2018-03-06	Not applicable. No amendments have taken place. Last updated on 2018/03/06.		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No	2018-03-06	Not applicable. No amendments have taken place. Last updated on 2018/03/06.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		Not applicable. No vessel was denied Port of Entry.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		Not applicable. No findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement were detected.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		Not applicable. No findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement were detected.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		Not applicable. No findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement were detected.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		Not applicable. South Africa did not have any bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection in 2022/23 fishing season.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not allow any fishing in its waters under Access Agreements.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not allow any fishing in its waters under Access Agreements.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes	2023-06-24	A full review was conducted on 2022-03-24.	2023-08-21
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	No		Not applicable. No changes from the previous year.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		The tuna recreational sector is restricted by a bag limit of 10 tuna per person per day as stipulated in the Regulations in terms of the Marine Living Resources Act (1998). The minimum size limits as stipulated by the Regulations in terms of the Marine Living Resources Act (1998) also applies to the recreational sector. No statistical system is in place to quantify catches made by the recreational fishery. Recreational fishes are not permitted to sell their catch.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	No		Not applicable. No South African Large Pelagic Longline and/or Tuna Pole-line vessels were involved in IUU fishing.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		Not applicable. Nothing to comment on, except to note that South Africa has been requested to respond to an alleged importation of an alleged IUU fish from a Namibian vessel and this matter will be dealt with during the Compliance Committee meeting and a response will be provided to this end.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	No		Not applicable. No relevant information to report on.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No		Not applicable. No data to report.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No		Not applicable. No findings were conducted as there were no allegations of non-compliance.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		Not applicable. No vessels sightings were detected.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		Not applicable. No vessels sightings were detected, as such, no actions taken.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	No		Not applicable. South Africa did not participate in the pilot program.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No		Not applicable. South Africa did not participate in the pilot program. Not applicable. South Africa did not participate in the pilot program.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No		Not applicable. South Africa did not participate in the pilot program.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		Not applicable. No South African tuna fisheries vessel was in the draft or final IUU vessel list.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No		Not applicable. Transshipment at sea is not permitted in South Africa, furthermore, South Africa does not fish for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		Not applicable as per M:GEN35.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		Not applicable. No lost fishing gear were retrieved.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		Not applicable. No lost fishing gear were not retrieved.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	No		Not applicable. No points of contact provided.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not have a registered Carrier vessel.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	No		Not applicable. No South African natural or legal persons was involved in IUU activities relating to tuna and tuna like species.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2022	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes	2023-06-24	A full review was conducted on 2022-03-24.	2023-08-21
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes	2023-07-31		
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No		Not applicable. No South African Large Pelagic Longline and/or Tuna Pole-line vessels were involved in IUU fishing.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		Not applicable. South Africa did not import frozen bigeye tuna.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		Not applicable. Last updated on 2020/09/01.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes	2022-09-13		2023-09-05
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	No		No Applicable. South Africa prohibits the use of FADs in its tuna fisheries.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	No		Not applicable. South Africa's recent average BET catches are well less than 1000t.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes	2022-09-13	12	2023-09-05
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not have a BET catch limit.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not have a BET catch limit.	
M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	No		Not applicable. All South African authorised vessels are allowed to fish for tropical tunas.		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	No		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.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		No Applicable. South Africa did not import swordfish in 2022/23.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		Not applicable. Last updated on 2020/09/01.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	No		Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No		Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No		Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for North swordfish.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No		Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	No		Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		Not applicable. South Africa did not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Not applicable. South Africa did not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for Northern swordfish.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	No		Not applicable. A full review was conducted on 2022-03-04.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for Northern swordfish.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	No		Not applicable. S. SWO is a target species in South Africa's tuna fisheries.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Not applicable. South Africa did not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for Mediterranean Albacore.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for North Atlantic Albacore.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		55	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for North Atlantic Albacore.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	No		Not applicable. S. ALB is a target specie in South Africa's Tuna fisheries.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for Mediterranean Albacore.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes	2023-09-14		
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		Not applicable. Marlins (Black, Blue, Stripped and White) are not retained on board the vessel, West of 20 degrees.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No		Not applicable. Marlins (Black, Blue, Stripped and White) are not retained on board the vessel, West of 20 degrees.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2023-09-14		
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes	2023-09-14		
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, as amended by Rec. 13-11/ Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes		Notification on turtle bycatch interactions submitted to ICCAT for the purpose of statistical reporting requirements on 2023/07/31. Turtle interactions are reported in logbooks by the longline fleet. Dehooking tools and procedures are specified in the Large Pelagic Longline permit conditions. The use of circle hooks is encouraged in the Large Pelagic Longline permit conditions.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes	2023-09-14		
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes		South Africa manages pelagic sharks as a by-catch to the targeting tuna in the Large Pelagic Longline fishery. As such permit conditions prohibit the use of wire traces for all vessels (local and charter vessels).	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		No applicable. Pilot electronic statistical document system has been implemented by South Africa.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	No		Not applicable. South Africa had not lodged an objection to any of the previous year's Recommendations.	

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.

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 soon. 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 2022/23 fishing season.

No transshipments at sea are permitted. Transshipments in port are allowed subject to applying and be issued with a transshipment permit and monitoring by a FCO or Fishery Monitor (FM). In applying for this permit the Permit Holder has to provide South African authorities with the vessel details, quantity of fish and species to be transhipped, and where it was caught.

Through collaborating with other national agencies such as National Ports Authority and Customs and Excise, South Africa continues to improve on the implementation thereof. South Africa has a full Port Inspection Scheme in place in accordance with the FAO Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA), South Africa ratified PSMA in 2015. This includes foreign vessels requiring an EEZ permit in order to enter and discharge in South African ports. Port access for foreign vessels is limited to Cape Town harbour, Port Elizabeth harbour and Durban harbour, where sufficient capacity exists to monitor the vessels. EEZ permits are only issued to authorized vessels. No IUU-listed vessels are allowed to enter South Africa's ports or to discharge in South African Ports. In applying for an EEZ permit, skippers have to provide South African authorities with the necessary Flag State authorization documents, quantity of fish and species onboard to be discharged as well as the gear type used and the purpose of the port call. A letter of authorization from the Flag State is required if South African authorities are uncertain about the application for a discharge permit. South Africa currently intends to inspect and monitor 100% of foreign vessel discharges and transshipments in port.

Surveillance of coastal waters are routinely monitored by the fisheries Patrol Vessels. Further support is provided through joint operations with the South African National Defence Force and the South African Police Services. In addition, the Cape Town Port of Entry Control Centre will be extended to the Air Border Environment and a third phase will be on the land border post to prevent the illegal export of fish and fish products to South Africa's neighbouring countries. The Border Management Authority (BMA), the authority that will handle all matters involving South Africa's Ports of entry is being established and it will address illegal activities in the border environment. The Border Management Authority Bill was passed through the National Assembly and has been referred to the National Council of Provinces for concurrence.

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

Noting serious capacity human resources capacity constraints, South Africa complied with all its data and reporting requirements to ICCAT.

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Table 1. The total number of fishing days (effort), active vessels and total catch (tons) of the main species caught by the baitboat vessels in the ICCAT region, 2006 - 2022. ALB: albacore; YFT: yellowfin tuna; BET: bigeye tuna and SKJ: skipjack tuna.

Year	Total Effort		Catch (t)			
	Fishing Days	Active Vessels	ALB	YFT	BET	SKJ
2006	3120	111	2160	962	1	0
2007	4142	118	3663	947	10	0
2008	3052	115	2083	347	8	4
2009	4431	123	4586	223	17	4
2010	4408	116	4087	177	8	1
2011	5001	118	3166	629	15	5
2012	5157	123	3483	162	12	8
2013	4114	107	3492	374	142	3
2014	4416	95	3620	1351	50	5
2015	4738	91	3898	885	57	2
2016	4908	98	2001	599	10	2
2017	3062	92	1640	235	22	7
2018	3751	92	2353	242	14	2
2019	4131	91	4149	447	98	
2020	3975	97	3941	534	74	0,6
2021	3915	98	3508	213	122	1.1
2022	5625	95	5412	848	123	2

Table 2. The total effort (in 1000 hooks), total number of active vessels and total catch (tons) for the main species caught in the longline fishery in the ICCAT region, 2006 – 2022. All species except for shortfin mako and blue sharks are reported in round weight. ALB: albacore; YFT: yellowfin tuna; BET: bigeye tuna and SWO: swordfish; SMA: Shortfin mako; BSH: Blue shark.

Year	Total Effort		Catch (t)					
	Hooks ('000)	Active Vessels	ALB	YFT	BET	SWO	SMA	BSH
2006	603	15	46	163	78	174	12	21
2007	1229	20	77	111	147	205	16	34
2008	870	18	107	38	200	142	8	25
2009	1056	19	151	87	159	205	26	7
2010	636	15	85	55	144	146	25	8
2011	749	18	84	121	125	97	139	257
2012	498	18	87	17	63	51	93	161
2013	968	16	116	70	294	171	177	179
2014	1203	17	101	161	282	152	369	544
2015	1187	16	132	142	143	218	487	402
2016	924	17	65	107	111	164	339	356
2017	1308	18	145	152	235	189	305	418
2018	1537	15	220	147	269	189	119	403
2019	1435	17	299	249	419	289	119	360
2020	1069	15	247	174	286	149	46	58
2021	1186	15	333	189	258	179	70	181
2022	1191	13	175	169	341	161	66	90

**ANNUAL REPORT OF ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU ST VINCENT ET LES GRENADINES
INFORME ANUAL DE SAN VICENTE Y LAS GRANADINAS**

SUMMARY

St. Vincent and the Grenadines is a small island developing state which continues to explore all available sources of revenue in order to ensure food security for its people while meeting the challenges of sustainable utilization and a changing global environment. These efforts must be in compliance with acceptable international practices and standards and St. Vincent and the Grenadines continues to develop, refine and implement the relevant legislative, management, monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) mechanisms with regards to its fishing fleet. These measures are geared towards ensuring the activities of the fishing fleet are fully compliant with the conservation and management initiatives taken by ICCAT and other relevant organizations. During the 2022 reporting period, St. Vincent and the Grenadines' fishing fleet operating in the ICCAT conservation area comprised of long-line fishing vessels that target tuna and tuna like species on the high seas and smaller vessels operated by outboard engines that target tuna and tuna like species within the exclusive economic zone. The vessels that fished on the High Seas were foreign owned and registered with the St. Vincent and the Grenadines Maritime Department. The total number of High Seas tuna longline vessels that operated in the ICCAT convention area during 2022 was four (4). The vessels started fishing on St. Vincent and the Grenadines fishing license in January 2022 and expired May 2022. Hence, the data reported was for the period January to May 2022.

RÉSUMÉ

St. Vincent and the Grenadines is a small island developing state which continues to explore all available sources of revenue in order to ensure food security for its people while meeting the challenges of sustainable utilization and a changing global environment. These efforts must be in compliance with acceptable international practices and standards and St. Vincent and the Grenadines continues to develop, refine and implement the relevant legislative, management, monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) mechanisms with regards to its fishing fleet. These measures are geared towards ensuring the activities of the fishing fleet are fully compliant with the conservation and management initiatives taken by ICCAT and other relevant organizations. During the 2022 reporting period, St. Vincent and the Grenadines' fishing fleet operating in the ICCAT conservation area comprised of long-line fishing vessels that target tuna and tuna like species on the high seas and smaller vessels operated by outboard engines that target tuna and tuna like species within the exclusive economic zone. The vessels that fished on the High Seas were foreign owned and registered with the St. Vincent and the Grenadines Maritime Department. The total number of High Seas tuna longline vessels that operated in the ICCAT convention area during 2022 was four (4). The vessels started fishing on St. Vincent and the Grenadines fishing license in January 2022 and expired May 2022. Hence, the data reported was for the period January to May 2022.

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) mechanisms with regards to its fishing fleet. These measures are geared towards ensuring the activities of the fishing fleet are fully compliant with the conservation and management initiatives taken by ICCAT and other relevant organizations. During the 2022 reporting period, St. Vincent and the Grenadines' fishing fleet operating in the ICCAT conservation area comprised of long-line fishing vessels that target tuna and tuna like species on the high seas and smaller vessels operated by outboard engines that target tuna and tuna like species within the exclusive economic zone. The vessels that fished on the High Seas

¹ Fisheries Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Rural Transformation, Industry and Labour.

were foreign owned and registered with the St. Vincent and the Grenadines Maritime Department. The total number of High Seas tuna longline vessels that operated in the ICCAT convention area during 2022 was four (4). The vessels started fishing on St. Vincent and the Grenadines fishing license in January 2022 and expired May 2022. Hence, the data reported was for the period January to May 2022.

Part 1 (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

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

The table below shows the annual catch and effort data by species for the St. Vincent and the Grenadines High seas fleet which operated in the ICCAT convention area for the years 2017 to 2022. Big eye tuna, southern swordfish, southern albacore and yellow fin tuna. These four species accounted for 99% of the catch (**Table 1**).

Section 2: Research and Statistics

2.1 Statistical data collection

In St. Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG) a general statistical data collection system has been implemented to monitor the pelagic fisheries as well as the demersal, conch and lobster fisheries. Data is collected from all landing sites using a cluster-stratified random sampling methodology. That is, all landing sites are clustered into zones and then divided according to their status of importance (primary, secondary, tertiary). A system of stratified cluster sampling is then used to estimate catch and fishing effort for twenty-one landing sites on mainland St. Vincent. All species-specific landings are then raised on a monthly basis to estimate total landings.

High seas

The captain of each vessel maintains a log of the daily catch and transmits the data to the vessel owners. The data is then sent to the Fisheries Division for analysis. The logbooks capture information such as the position (latitude, longitude) of the vessel, date, numbers of fish caught, catch and effort (weight, species, hooks) and size (length frequency) data.

Tuna and tuna-like species caught on the high seas are transhipped at sea to ports in Asia and North America.

2.2 Observer Programme

At present, St. Vincent and the Grenadines is a part of the ICCAT Regional Observer Programme for transshipment. St. Vincent and the Grenadines' National Observer Programme facilitates the placement of scientific observers on board its High seas fishing vessels for the purpose of collecting fisheries specific data and in compliance with the relevant requirements for observer coverage established by ICCAT. The requirement for observer coverage is contained in the St. Vincent and the Grenadines High Seas Fishing Regulations (2003).

Scientific Observers have not been deployed since the start of the Covid-19 pandemic. This situation will be reconsidered as Covid-19 restrictions begin to lessen. As St. Vincent and the Grenadines seeks to maintain compliance with ICCAT recommendations, plans are afoot to increase scientific observer coverage on its high seas tuna longline vessels to 10%. This will bring St. Vincent and the Grenadines in line with the measures set forth in Rec. 21-01.

2.3 Port Sampling Program

The St. Vincent and the Grenadines Fisheries Fish and Fish Products Regulations (2006) allows for the inspection of vessel discharges to ascertain the fish landed is fit for consumption. The traceability of fish is addressed in Section 35 of the St. Vincent and the Grenadines Fish and Fish Products Regulations.

The St. Vincent and the Grenadines Fisheries Division “Procedural Manual for the Official Control of Fish and Fish Products (2011)” outlines the proper procedures for the inspection of fish and fish products as well as those relating to the proper control of fish and fish products for domestic markets, export markets and the importation of fish. These include licenses, health certificates and other inspection forms which can be used to allow reliable traceability of fish and fish products (based on HACCP standards) from the net to the primary distributors.

St. Vincent and the Grenadines acceded the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing on 23rd June 2016. As a result, in 2021 the National Cabinet granted approval for the undermentioned areas to be designated Ports of Entry for the landing of fish in St. Vincent and the Grenadines by foreign flagged vessels:

- Kingstown Harbour
- Bequia Fisheries Centre
- Clifton Harbour, Union Island
- Owia Fisheries Centre, Owia
- Calliaqua Fisheries Centre
- Barrouallie Fisheries Centre

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

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2023-09-15		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2022-09-06		
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2023-07-27		
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2023-07-27		
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2023-07-27		
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes	2023-07-27		
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No		No scientific tagging (conventional/electronic) surveys on ICCAT species in place.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		No conventional scientific tagging projects or opportunistic tagging in place.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		No electronic scientific tagging projects or opportunistic tagging in place.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not deploy any scientific observers in 2022. The vessels were chartered to Namibia during this year.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not deploy any scientific observers in 2022. This is because the vessels were chartered to Namibia in this year.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		Data on pelagic sargassum not collected.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct fishing the Mediterranean.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		Not involved on BFT PS fishing activities in the Mediterranean neither on farming operations.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		Not involved on BFT PS fishing activities in the Mediterranean neither on farming operations.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		Not involved on BFT PS fishing activities in the Mediterranean (thus no observed program).	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on W-BFT	No		No fishing activities in the BFT western Atlantic (BFT-W) stock.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		No fishing activities in the BFT western Atlantic (BFT-W) stock.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		Not involved in GBYP research activities (no fishing activities in BFT stocks).	
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	No		No scientific reports available on this matter (no fishing activities in BFT stocks).	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		No fishing operations using FADs on ICCAT tropical fisheries (no PS/BB fishing activities on tropical tunas).	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	No		No fishing operations using FADs on ICCAT tropical fisheries (no PS/BB fishing activities on tropical tunas).	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have purse seine boats or bait boats that utilise FADs.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not deploy any scientific observers in 2022. The vessels were chartered to Namibia during this year.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		Not yet implemented/deployed the EMS on large scale fishing vessels targeting tropical tunas.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No		No Port Sampling programme on vessels fishing for tropical tunas.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		No historical fishing operations using FADs on ICCAT Tropical fisheries (no PS/BB fishing activities on tropical tunas).	
S:ALB01	Age at maturity	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:ALB02	Habitat	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:ALB04	CPUE series	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	No		No methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins (residual catches).	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes		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	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No		Not carried out any electronic monitoring trials for BIL interactions.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes		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	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No		No research conducted on SMA (residual or no catches).	
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	No		No additional information collected on BSH other than the one provided under Task 1/2/3.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not authorize its vessels to catch and retain on board, transship or land North Atlantic shortfin mako.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not authorize its vessels to catch and retain on board, transship or land North Atlantic shortfin mako.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	No		No existing identification guides from this CPC on sharks, seabirds, sea turtles and mammals.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines vessels were chartered to Namibia in 2022.	
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines vessels were chartered to Namibia in 2022.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		No measures taken due to 100% utilisation in St. Vincent and the Grenadines artisanal fisheries.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes		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 – SECTION 3 – REPORTING SUMMARY

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2023-09-15		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2023-09-14		
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2023-09-14		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not charter vessels from another CPC.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		Sending of this information is the responsibility of the Chartering State.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines has no at sea transshipment to report for 2022.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	No		Not involved in any transshipment in port.	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have carrier vessels.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have carrier vessels.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		No vessels licenced to fish by St. Vincent and the Grenadines were authorized to transship in 2022.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines has not completed the process of designating ports for foreign fishing vessels.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines has not completed the process of designating ports for foreign fishing vessels.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines has not completed the process of designating ports for foreign fishing vessels.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines has not completed the process of designating ports for foreign fishing vessels.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines has not completed the process of designating ports for foreign fishing vessels.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines has not completed the process of designating ports for foreign fishing vessels.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines has not completed the process of designating ports for foreign fishing vessels.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines has not completed the process of designating ports for foreign fishing vessels.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not currently have any such arrangements.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines is not involved in access agreements.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines is not involved in access agreements.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	No		No changes were made to previous submission.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	No		There has been no change since the last submission of this form by this CPC.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have sport and recreational fisheries for the ICCAT managed species.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	No		This CPC has no information to report on alleged IUU activities.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		This CPC has not received information regarding any presumed IUU activities of its fishing vessels nor has any additional information to report.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	No		This CPC has no relevant information to report.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No		This CPC has no information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No		This CPC has not received any allegations of non-compliance of ICCAT measures.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not observe vessels contravening Res 94-09.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not observe vessels contravening Res 94-09.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not participate in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel pilot programme.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not participate in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel pilot programme.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not participate in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel pilot programme.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have vessels on the final IUU vessel list.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not have carrier vessels.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not have carrier vessels.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not retrieve lost fishing gear.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not retrieve lost fishing gear.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not appoint a point of contact.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not have any carrier vessels in 2021.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	No		No national has been reported of being involved in IUU activities.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		This CPC does not authorise any trap fishery for bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	No		This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	No		This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	No		This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2022	No		This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to catch BFT-E.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	No		This CPC does not authorize other fishing vessel to operate for BFT in the ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	No		This CPC has not authorised any of its ports to allow vessels to carry out transshipment of BFT-E.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No		This CPC has not authorised any of its ports to allow landing of BFT-E.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No		This CPC does not operate any BFT-W fishery or have any opportunity to take any BFT-W as by-catch.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No		This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No		This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No		This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No		This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	No		This CPC has no information to report regarding such vessels.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No		This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		This CPC is not involved in the REM pilot project.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes	2021-12-02	4	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes	2022-09-06		
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No		This CPC has not received reports of IUU activity by its vessels nor has any additional information to report.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		This CPC does not import or re-export any BET.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		This CPC does not import BET.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines has not gotten an opportunity to compile and send data.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not have a purse seine fishery in 2022.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	No		The recent average catch (past 5 years) for tropical tuna was less than 1000 t.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not get an opportunity to compile and send the monthly catch data.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		Annual catches of bigeye tuna are below 3500 t.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		This CPC did not reach its catch limit.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines vessels are authorised to catch tropical tunas.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines vessels are authorised to catch tropical tunas.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2023-07-27		
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	No		This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels to catch SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No		This CPC does not authorise any of its sport/recreational vessels to catch SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		This CPC does not grant any permits for harpoons or longliners to catch highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		This CPC does not operate or have plans to operate any fishery for SWO-MED, and hence has no specific closed period.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines is in the	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
		plan for North swordfish			process of drafting a management plan for North Swordfish.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No		This CPC has not authorised any of its ports to receive landings or allow transshipment of SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	No		This CPC does not have any catches of SWO-MED to report.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		This CPCs does not tag and has not landed any tagged SWO-MED fish.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Yes		4	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	No		This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-S.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have a specific onboard by-catch limit for N. SWO however the quota for N. SWO is 22.5 metric tons.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have a quota for S. SWO.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		This CPC does not operate or have plans to operate any fishery for SWO-MED.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to fish for ALB-MED.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA	Yes		4	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
		for North Atlantic albacore				
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		4	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Yes		St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have a specific onboard by-catch limit for N. ALB however according to REC. 21-04 the quota for N. ALB is 57.5 metric tons.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Yes		St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have a specific onboard by-catch limit for S. ALB however according to REC. 22-06 the quota for S. ALB is 43.5 metric tons.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to catch MED-ALB for sport/recreational fishing.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes	2022-09-29		
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		No claims made.	
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No		This CPC has not carried out any trials of electronic monitoring for BIL.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2022-09-29		
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	No		This CPC does not have any landing of SMA to report.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, as amended by Rec. 13-11/ Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1,	Yes		St. Vincent and the Grenadines has recently gazetted new legislation governing by-catch mitigation specifically for sea-turtles.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
		2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines				
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines is drafting a NPOA for seabirds.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines has included steps to mitigate discards in the Shark Management Plan for St. Vincent and the Grenadines.	
MISCELLA NEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		No pilot electronic statistical document system has been implemented by this CPC.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	No		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

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines continues to actively work together with the Food and Agricultural Organization to improve the capabilities of national management agencies in the effective implementation of the provisions of the Agreement on Port State Measures to prevent, deter and eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing. This includes inter alia capacity building, and assistance in the development of a new Fisheries Act and subsidiary legislation.

St. Vincent and the Grenadines officially requested FAO's assistance to: (a) provide support in strengthening the national legislative framework to effectively discharge international obligations as a coastal, flag, port and market state under UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), the 1995 United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement (UNFSA), relevant recommendations of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), the 1993 FAO Compliance Agreement and 2009 FAO Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA); (b) develop an NPOA-IUU fishing; and (c) strengthen capacity to implement the PSMA and Compliance Agreement.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines continues to get assistance from the Food and Agricultural Organization in the form of support for the implementation of the Port State Measures Agreement and related instruments to combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing. Under the project GCP/INT/313/SWE, the Food and Agricultural Organization is assisting Saint Vincent and the Grenadines in improving the States' capacity for the effective implementation of Port State Measures and complementary monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) operations, measures and tools to combat IUU fishing.

Expected, non-quantifiable benefits of the project will include: (i) a reduction in the incidence of IUU fishing; (ii) positive impacts on national economies and improved livelihoods of coastal communities; (iii) increased food security of coastal communities depending on the sustainability of local marine ecosystems, also possibly by partly counterbalancing the adverse effects of climate change on marine fish production; (iv) reduced pressure on the sustainability of marine fisheries and environmental damage; (v) improved fisheries governance, and; (vi) reduced incidence of other illegal activities associated with IUU fishing.

The Fisheries Division, with its Basic Fisherman Training manual, continues to engage new entrants to the fishing industry with its education and information drive on the importance of safety at sea with a view to improve their

knowledge, decreasing the number of fishing incidents at sea and to also foster a culture of their safety within the fishing communities.

As an island state, the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines recognizes the contributions which the fisheries sector makes to the economy and the food and nutritional security of developing states. With an increased demand for fish and the increased efforts from fishers to meet this demand, globally fishing pressure on the marine capture fisheries has led to the degradation of some fish stocks. The key constraint faced in the implementation of conservation and management measures is a lack of capital to finance relevant initiatives, however St. Vincent and the Grenadines continues to implement activities towards the improvement of legislation, policies and procedures involving the marine space.

Due to the risks involved with the Covid-19 pandemic a Scientific Observer was not deployed in 2021 and there were no transshipments in 2022 which warranted an Observer deployment.

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

As an island state, the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines recognizes the contributions which the fisheries sector makes to the economy and the food and nutritional security of developing states. With an increased demand for fish and the increased efforts from fishers to meet this demand, globally fishing pressure on the marine capture fisheries has led to the degradation of some fish stocks. The key constraint faced in the implementation of conservation and management measures is a lack of capital to finance relevant initiatives, however St. Vincent and the Grenadines continues to implement activities towards the improvement of legislation, policies and procedures involving the marine space.

Table 1. Annual Catch and Effort Statistics for SVG Longline High Seas vessels 2018 - 2022 (weights and quotas in MT).

<i>YEARS</i>	<i>EFFORT</i> No. of HOOKS	<i>YFT</i>	<i>N.ALB</i>	<i>S.ALB</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>BLM</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>SAIL</i>	<i>N.SWO</i>	<i>S.SWO</i>	<i>WAH</i>	<i>SPF</i>	<i>MISC</i>	<i>TOTALS</i>
2018	434, 800	373.3	173.26	98.21	427.87	0	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	0	34.44	4.76	12.27	14.84	26.62	12.49	13.23	937.94
2020 ³	165, 600	225.84	251.73	0	219.81	0	29.26	19.14	6.7	0	29.78	8.53	0	790.79
2021 ²	273, 699	3.47	0	14.43	135.79	0	0	0.37	0	31.86	0.15	0.53	0	186.6
2022 ¹	1, 046, 400	18.253	0	21.679	567.164	0.175	0	0.125	1.557	75.346	0.773	0.270	0	685.342
AVERAGE		145.0986	151.36	32.9898	370.8428	0.035	19.924	6.885	9.3574	25.2472	27.8906	21.198	12.616	823.4444
QUOTAS (2021)/LANDING LIMITS		n/a	232.02	175.00	n/a	10.00	n/a	n/a	105.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The data from 2022 is from January to May. High Sea Vessels were licensed to fish expired in May. 2. The data from 2021 is from November to December. This is when the vessels started fishing on a St. Vincent and the Grenadines fishing licence in 2021. 3. The data from 2020 is from January to October. 														

**ANNUAL REPORT OF SYRIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA SYRIE
INFORME ANUAL DE SIRIA**

SUMMARY

Fishing in Syria is traditional, and vessels traditionally operate in territorial water and not equipped to target tuna species. Two vessels equipped to participate in BFT fishing activities, Syrian quota of BFT (128 t) transferred for farming purposes in 2023 fishing season, and no landing of BFT. There are no tuna transshipping activities authorized previously in Syria. Vessels flying Syrian flag are not likely to catch any shark species covered by ICCAT recommendations. Farming, tuna caging and tuna traps activities are not applicable in Syria. Total Syrian catch of BFT was 79200 Kg in 2022 with no catch recorded in 2023 because the total quota of 128 t transferred for farming purposes in accordance with paragraph 10 of ICCAT Recommendation 19-04.

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, Syrian quota of BFT (128 t) transferred for farming purposes in 2023 fishing season, and no landing of BFT. There are no tuna transshipping activities authorized previously in Syria. Vessels flying Syrian flag are not likely to catch any shark species covered by ICCAT recommendations. Farming, tuna caging and tuna traps activities are not applicable in Syria. Total Syrian catch of BFT was 79200 Kg in 2022 with no catch recorded in 2023 because the total quota of 128 t transferred for farming purposes in accordance with paragraph 10 of ICCAT Recommendation 19-04.

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, Syrian quota of BFT (128 t) transferred for farming purposes in 2023 fishing season, and no landing of BFT. There are no tuna transshipping activities authorized previously in Syria. Vessels flying Syrian flag are not likely to catch any shark species covered by ICCAT recommendations. Farming, tuna caging and tuna traps activities are not applicable in Syria. Total Syrian catch of BFT was 79200 Kg in 2022 with no catch recorded in 2023 because the total quota of 128 t transferred for farming purposes in accordance with paragraph 10 of ICCAT Recommendation 19-04.

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 operate at night only using lights to attract fish, only two purse-seine vessels recorded in ICCAT list of vessels.

To date there has been no mariculture research or development (recently five licenses issued for marine farms in Syrian coast), also the subsistence and recreational sectors are neglected in Syria with low catches and catch rates.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Fisheries statistics

2.1.1 Bluefin tuna

Syrian Bluefin tuna fishery regulated by quotas, seasons and gear restrictions recommended by ICCAT. Only two Syrian vessels (Purse seiner) are recorded in ICCAT list of vessel so far, and only one fishing vessel conducts BFT fishing activity to catch Syrian allocated quota in 2022 and the total catch was 79200 Kg transferred for farming purposes, during 2023 fishing season the quota of 128000 Kg transferred in accordance with paragraph 9 of ICCAT Recommendation 22-08, Tropical tuna , swordfish , marlins , sailfish and shark fishery are underprivileged in Syria.

2.2 Research activities

Because of circumstances in Syria and illegal sanctions since 2011, there are lack of financial support for experts and researcher regarding marine fisheries research, and also there are no training or cooperative programs or any technical assistance from any international organization or agencies since 2011.

2.3 Fishery observer deployments

Regional observer and national observer program implemented in 2022, where one regional observer used to observe and report fishing activities on the Syrian vessel in 2022.

No catch of blue fin tuna and no regional observer used to observe and report fishing activities on the Syrian vessel in 2023 due to engine failure of Syrian vessel and the total quota transferred to Türkiye.

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

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2023-09-10		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2023-07-26		
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2023-07-26		
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2023-07-26		
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes		Quota transferred for farming.	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	No		Quota transferred for farming.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No		No tagging program in Syria.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		No tagging program in Syria.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		No tagging program in Syria.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	No		Domestic observer program data is very limited.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	No		Quota transferred for farming.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		No information on pelagic Sargassum.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	No		No fishing vessels authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		No caging activities in Syria.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		No caging activities in Syria.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		No catch in 2023, BFT transferred for farming.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on W-BFT	No		No fishing activities in the BFT western Atlantic (BFT-W) stock.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		No fishing activities in the BFT western Atlantic (BFT-W) stock.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		Not involved in GBYP research activities.	
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	No		No scientific reports available on this matter.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		No fish aggregating devices activities in Syria.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	No		No fish aggregating devices activities in Syria.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		No tropical fishing activities.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No		No tropical fishing activities.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		No Vessels operated for tropical tuna.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No		No vessels operated for tropical tuna.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		No FADs activities in Syria.	
S:ALB01	Age at maturity	No		No catch of Albacore.	
S:ALB02	Habitat	No		No catch of Albacore.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	No		No catch of Albacore.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series	No		No catch of Albacore.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	No		No catch of Albacore.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	No		No marline or spearfish fishing activities in Syria.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No		No marline or spearfish fishing activities in Syria.	
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No		No marline or spearfish fishing activities in Syria.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No		No vessels targeting sharks.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No		No catch of shortfin mako.	
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	No		No catch of blue sharks.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	No		No catch of shortfin mako.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	No		No fishing activities catching South Atlantic shortfin mako (SMA-S).	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No		No fishing activities catching South Atlantic shortfin mako (SMA-S).	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	No		No reports on sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in Syrian water.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No		No reports on interactions of sea turtles in Syrian water.	
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	No		No reports on seabird incidental catch in Syrian water.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		Multispecies catch in Syria and all catch landed with no discard.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No		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 22- 08, 21-08, 20-07,19-04 ,18-02 and 14-04 are applied in all aspects of BFT activities like:

3.1 Catch limits and minimum sizes

Recommendation by ICCAT establishing a multi-annual management plan for Bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean Sea is implemented in Syria.

Syrian quota of BFT was 80 t in 2021 and 2022, 129 t in 2023. Consistent with *Rec.22-08 /21-08/ 19-04 /20-07*, Syria implemented the recommended 2023 quota limiting the harvest of BFT measuring less than 30 Kg to zero percent (by weight) of the Syrian quota. The quota (128 t) of BFT transferred for farming purposes.

3.2 Closed seasons

No fishing activities conducted in 2021 fishing season, The Syrian quota (128 t) of BFT transferred in 2023 fishing season.

3.3 Observer programs and related activities

In accordance with ICCAT recommendations, purse seiner conducted BFT fishing activities in 2022 used one regional observer. No regional observer used to observe and report fish activity on the Syrian vessel in 2023 due to transferring the total quota.

Due to the fact that the majority of fishing vessels belonging to the artisanal sector the national observer program for sampling from the fleet was implemented by distributing observers in all landing centers on Syrian coast, and the data collected through this program have been used to quantify the composition, disposition, and quantity of the total catch of fisheries in Syria, and no landing of tuna reported.

3.4 Vessel monitoring

Syrian vessel equipped with VMS and transmission of the VMS messages to the ICCAT Secretariat implemented strictly.

ANNUAL REPORT – SECTION 3 – REPORTING SUMMARY

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2023-09-10		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2023-09-10		
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2023-08-26		
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		Syria does not charter any vessels.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		Syria does not charter any vessels.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	No		Syria does not tranship at sea or in port.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	No		Syria does not tranship at sea or in-port.	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	No		Syria does not tranship at sea or in-port.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		Syria does not tranship at sea or in-port.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		Syria does not tranship at sea or in-port.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes	2023-01-31		
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	No		Syria does not land BFT.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes	2023-01-31		
M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes	2023-01-31			
M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		No denial of entry or use of port.		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		No landing of BFT and no infringements.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		No landing of BFT and no infringements.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		No landing of BFT and no infringements.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		No bilateral or multilateral agreements.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		No Access agreements and changes.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		No access agreements and changes.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes	2023-08-04		
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	No		No Internal Actions.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No		No sport and recreational fisheries in Syria.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	No		No Vessels involved in IUU Fishing.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		No Vessels involved in IUU Fishing.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	No		No import and landing tuna.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No		No data on non-Compliance.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No		No allegations of non-compliance investigations.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		No vessels sightings.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		No vessels sightings.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	No		N	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No		N	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No		No exchange inspection personnel.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		No Syrian vessel in IUU list.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes	2021-01-14		
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		No observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		No lost fishing gear retrieved.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		No lost fishing gear not retrieved.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	No		No points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		No Supply Declarations.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	No		No actions were taken against nationals involved in IUU activities.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		No Bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		No Bluefin tuna farming facilities.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		No Bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		No Bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		No authorized traps in Syria.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Yes	2023-01-31		
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		No farming activities in Syria.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	Yes	2023-06-14		
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	Yes		It will be sent soon.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2022	Yes	2023-07-26		
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes	2023-05-26		
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No		No Bluefin tuna other vessels in Syria.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	No		No Joint Fishing Operations.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No		BFT transferred, no catch in 2023.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		No Joint Inspection Scheme plans.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		No inspection vessels.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		No inspectors or agencies.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		No inspection reports from JIS.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Yes	2023-01-31		
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes	2023-01-31		
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No		BFT transferred, no catch in 2023.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		No monthly catch reports.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		BFT transferred, no catch in 2023.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No		No fish less than 30 kg/115 cm in the catch and Lack of technical expertise for tag and release of fish.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes	2023-09-09		
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No		Electronic validation system applied.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No		Electronic validation system applied.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No		Electronic validation system applied.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		No tagging activities.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	No		No. Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No		No catch of BFT in 2023.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		No farm transfers and random controls.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		No processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	No		No vessels targeting BET/YFT/SKJ.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	No		No vessels targeting BET/YFT/SKJ.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No		No vessels targeting BET/YFT/SKJ, no IUU activity.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		No data from ICCAT statistical document programs.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		No Validation seals and signatures for SDPs.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	No		No catches of tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	No		No FAD in Syria.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	No		No Tropical Tuna Fishing.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		No Tropical Tuna Fishing.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		No Tropical Tuna Fishing.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		No Tropical Tuna Fishing.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	No		No Tropical Tuna Fishing.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	No		No Tropical Tuna Fishing.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		No Data from ICCAT statistical document programs.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		No SWO fisheries in Syria.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	No		No SWO fisheries in Syria.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No		No SWO fisheries in Syria.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		No SWO fisheries in Syria.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		No SWO fisheries in Syria.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No		No SWO fisheries in Syria.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No		No SWO fisheries in Syria.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	No		No SWO fisheries in Syria.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		No SWO fisheries in Syria.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		No SWO fisheries in Syria.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		No SWO fisheries in Syria.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	No		No SWO fisheries in Syria.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	No		No SWO fisheries in Syria.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	No		No SWO fisheries in Syria.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	No		No SWO fisheries in Syria.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		No SWO fisheries in Syria.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		No SWO fisheries in Syria.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		No Albacore fisheries in Syria.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No		No Albacore fisheries in Syria.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	No		No Albacore fisheries in Syria.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	No		No Albacore fisheries in Syria.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	No		No Albacore fisheries in Syria.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	No		No Albacore fisheries in Syria.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes	2023-09-10		
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		No billfish catch in Syria.	
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No		No billfish catch in Syria.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2023-09-10	2023-09-10	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	No		No landings of North Atlantic shortfin mako.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, as amended by Rec. 13-11/ Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes		No catch or release of sea turtles.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No		No reports on catch of seabird.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	No		All catch of fish landed and no discards reported.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		National Observers in landing centers report the catch of all species and submit reports to fisheries authorities.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	No		ICCAT recommendations applied.	

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

There are many regulations in Syria affecting marine fisheries. They refer to licensing of fishermen and boats, closed seasons and areas, mesh size regulations, pollution and use of dynamite. General Commission for Fisheries Resources Terms and Conditions applied for BFT fishing in Syria.

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

General Commission for Fisheries Resources as fish authority in Syria doing all available means to improve fisheries management and statistical data collection under the difficult conditions in Syria, it encourage fishermen to develop their fishing gear and extend fishing activities to EEZ to meet the high demand for marine products due to overexploitation of coastal fisheries resources, but because of circumstances in Syria and illegal sanctions since 2011 there is less interest of investing in fishing activities, in addition to the fact that many fishermen moved for another alternative works. We hope that with the end of the crisis in Syria, more new vessels will be operated and conduct to fishing activities.

General Commission for Fisheries Resources request for technical support for developing landing centers and training programs of at least two officers regarding resource management to ensure more cooperation and best implementation of ICCAT recommendations in future to come.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF TUNISIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA TUNISIE
INFORME ANUAL DE TÚNEZ**

SUMMARY

En Tunisie, 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 2022, 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 2022, la Tunisie a ajusté sa capacité de pêche conformément à la méthodologie adoptée par l'ICCAT (19-04). Sur la base de cette méthodologie, la Tunisie a établi un plan de pêche et a attribué des quotas individuels à 48 navires pour exercer la pêche au thon rouge en 2022. 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 2022 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 2022 ont atteint 2659,337 tonnes dont 2652,787 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

En Tunisie, 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 2022, 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 2022, la Tunisie a ajusté sa capacité de pêche conformément à la méthodologie adoptée par l'ICCAT (19-04). Sur la base de cette méthodologie, la Tunisie a établi un plan de pêche et a attribué des quotas individuels à 48 navires pour exercer la pêche au thon rouge en 2022. 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 2022 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 2022 ont atteint 2659,337 tonnes dont 2652,787 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

En Tunisie, 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 2022, 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 2022, la Tunisie a ajusté sa capacité de pêche conformément à la méthodologie adoptée par l'ICCAT (19-04). Sur la base de cette méthodologie, la Tunisie a établi un plan de pêche et a attribué des quotas individuels à 48 navires pour exercer la pêche au thon rouge en 2022. 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 2022 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 2022 ont atteint 2659,337 tonnes dont 2652,787 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 ont totalisé en 2022 : 7 848,8 tonnes marquant une augmentation de 17% par rapport à l'année 2021.

En 2022, le nombre de navires qui ont pris part à la pêche de thon rouge a été de 48 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 dans les fermes tunisiennes est estimé à 23 %. Les tailles (SFL) sont à 99,6 % 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 2022 pour la Tunisie a été de 857,227 tonnes.

Les principales mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires est l'application des réglementations relatives aux engins de pêche de la loi nationale qui est en concordance avec les recommandations de l'ICCAT. D'autre part des campagnes de vulgarisations sont effectuées dans les ports auprès des pêcheurs.

Les observateurs scientifiques à bord des senneurs tunisiens pêchant le thon rouge durant la campagne de 2022 (25 mai- 1^{er} juillet 2022), suite à leur suivi ont enregistré la présence des différentes espèces. Les tortues (*Caretta caretta*), les mammifères (eg. (*Stenella coeruleoalba* ; *Tursiops truncatus* ; *Delphinus delphis*) et les oiseaux marins ont été observés au voisinage de la zone de pêche. Elles ont été vivantes et elles n'ont pas été capturées. Pour les requins aucune prise accessoire n'a été enregistrée.

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

Le programme d'observateurs scientifiques de la Tunisie, suite aux recommandations de l'ICCAT, vise le suivi scientifique des pêcheries du thon rouge, de l'espadon et des thons mineurs. Ce programme est exécuté par l'Institut National des Sciences et Technologies de la Mer (INSTM) en coopération avec la Direction Générale de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture (DGPA) et la profession de la pêche et de l'engraissement.

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 2022 a été en présentiel et elle a porté sur le suivi :

- caractéristiques du navire et de l'engin (senne)
- conditions climatiques et océanographiques
- opérations de pêche (date, lieux géographiques, ...).
- prises du thon rouge (nombre, poids, état)
- prises des autres espèces de poissons (nombre, poids, état)
- prises accessoires (mammifère marins, oiseaux marins, 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 2022 de pêche du thon rouge à la senne cinq 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 et de la MSE. En effet, différents aspects scientifiques sont en cours d'étude et concerne le thon rouge, l'espadon et les thons mineurs. Les résultats de ces actions de recherche sont présentés lors des différentes réunions du SCRS.

2.1 Thon rouge

2.1.1 Pêche

Les principaux aspects suivis pendant la pêche par le programme ci haut cité sont : La zone et la date de capture, L'espèce cible, la structure démographique, les relations biométriques, les espèces accessoires, les rejets et les indices d'abondance (CPUE). Pour le thon rouge le suivi scientifique concerne la totalité des bateaux de pêche autorisés.

2.1.2 Transfer

Pendant, le transfert la longueur à la fourche (FL, cm) est déterminée par la caméra stéréoscopique (modèle AQ1 Systems AM100). La caméra est maintenue en face de l'ouverture d'entrée de la cage. Un moniteur à bord du navire de remorquage sert à l'affichage et le suivi de la qualité d'enregistrement des vidéos.

La **figure 1** illustre la structure démographique du thon rouge mis en cages dans les fermes tunisiennes suite à la saison de pêche 2022.

2.1.3 Abattage

Lors de l'abattage, et dans les fermes d'engraissement, localisées à Mahdia et Hergla (centre de la Tunisie) nous assurons la mensuration et le pesage d'un échantillon de poissons. Les paramètres biométriques sont les suivants :

- Longueur totale (cm): TL
- Longueur à la fourche (cm): FL
- Poids total (kg): TW.

Nous notons que le taux d'échantillonnage a été supérieur à 20 %.

2.2 Espadon

L'espadon (*Xiphias gladius*) est une espèce importante dans les pêcheries et l'économie tunisiennes. En effet, la pêche de cette espèce est artisanale, saisonnière et en majorité par de petites embarcations côtières. Depuis 2020, la pêche à l'espadon a été interdite en tant que pêche cible ou accessoire : du 1^{er} janvier au 31 mars.

La Tunisie assure le suivi scientifique de la pêcherie palangrière de l'Espadon. Ceci est effectué pour l'année 2021 dans les ports de Teboulba et Mahdia). Le suivi consiste à avoir près des pêcheurs des informations sur :

- Les moyens de pêche : bateau, palangre, appât... ;
- L'effort de pêche
- Les lieux et la période de pêche ; Les débarquements: quantité d'espadon et les compositions en taille.
- Les espèces accessoires ;
- Les relations biométriques (Longueur fourche-mâchoire inférieur LJFL et Poids total: TW).
- Eco-biologie de l'espèce.

La **figure 2** donne les résultats des fréquences des taille (LJFL, cm), des échantillonnages effectués lors de l'année 2022.

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 7848.8 tonnes en 2022 sans la coryphène. L'espèce la plus importante, en termes de captures, est la thonine commune *Euthynnus alletteratus*, qui représente environ 5826.64 tonnes soit 74.23 pour cent des captures totales des thonidés mineurs dans les côtes tunisiennes en 2022.

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 la période 2019-2022, 339 poissons ont été collectés au niveau des différents ports de débarquements.

Les longueurs courbées à la fourche mesurées sont rangées:

- LTA (N= 192) : 21 cm à 83 cm, correspondant à des poids variant de 125 g à 8450 g
- BON (N= 147): 29,5 cm à 53 cm, correspondant à des poids variant de 325 g à 1825 g

La relation taille-masse de 192 spécimens de la thonine commune des côtes tunisiennes est représentée par la **figure 3**. La valeur de l'exposant b qui ne diffère pas de 3 indique que la croissance est isométrique chez la thonine commune. Cependant, la valeur élevée de R^2 révèle, chez cette espèce, une étroite corrélation entre les deux variables étudiées (TW et CFL).

La relation taille-masse de 147 spécimens de la bonite à dos rayé des côtes tunisiennes est représentée par la **figure 4**. La valeur de l'exposant b qui diffère de 3 suggère que la bonite à dos rayé ne suit pas strictement la loi du cube. Cependant, la valeur élevée de R^2 révèle, chez cette espèce, une étroite corrélation entre les deux variables étudiées (TW et CFL).

D'autre part, le programme scientifique actuel concerne aussi le suivi des structures démographiques des débarquements de toutes les espèces de thons mineurs dans les principaux ports tunisiens.

2.4 Participation aux réunions du SCRS de l'ICCAT

La Tunisie a participé activement, durant l'année 2022, 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)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:GEN01	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Oui	2023-09-13		
S:GEN02	Caractéristiques des flottilles (T1FC)	Oui	2023-07-18		
S:GEN03	Estimation de la prise nominale de la tâche 1 (T1NC)	Oui	2023-07-18		
S:GEN04	Prise et effort de la tâche 2 (T2CE)	Oui	2023-07-18		
S:GEN05	Échantillons de taille de la tâche 2 ; T2SZ	Oui	2023-07-18		
S:GEN06	Estimations de la prise par taille de la la tâche 2 (T2CS)	Oui	2023-07-18		
S:GEN07	Prospections scientifiques de marquage (inventaires)	Non		Pas de marquage en 2022 en Tunisie.	
S:GEN08	Déclaration de marquage conventionnel (appositions/récupérations)	Oui	2023-07-18		
S:GEN09	Déclaration de marquage électronique (appositions/récupérations)	Non		La Tunisie n'a ni apposé, ni récupéré de marques électronique.	
S:GEN10	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux	Oui	2023-07-18		
S:GEN11	Rapport sur la mise en oeuvre de la Rec. 16-14	Oui	2023-07-18		
S:GEN12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	Non		La Tunisie fait partie de la Méditerranée soit stock Est.	
S:GEN13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à exploiter des pêcheries pélagiques opérant à la palangre et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure.	Oui	2023-07-18		
S:BFT02	Procédures et résultats des caméras stéréoscopiques OU méthodologie alternative pour l'estimation de la taille du thon rouge	Oui	2023-07-18		
S:BFT03	Tâche 2 : Echantillons de taille des caméras stéréoscopiques résultant de S : BFT02	Oui	2023-07-18		
S:BFT04	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux (BFT)	Oui	2023-07-18		
S:BFT05	Détails des programmes de recherche sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest	Non		La Tunisie fait partie de la Méditerranée soit stock Est.	
S:BFT06	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non		La Tunisie fait partie de la Méditerranée soit stock Est.	
S:BFT07	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités renforcées d'échantillonnage biologique	Non		La Tunisie n'a pas d'activité directe avec le programme de recherche GBYP.	

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:BFT09	Déclaration des activités scientifiques réalisées par les navires opérant dans le contexte d'un projet scientifique d'un institut de recherche intégré dans un programme de recherche scientifique	Oui	2023-07-18		
S:TRO02	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact écologique)	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
S:TRO03	Tâche 3 : Informations sur les DCP (tropicaux) (mois, carrés 1x1, type de DCP, etc.)	Non		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
S:TRO04	Tâche 3 : Données sur les navires de support dans les pêcheries tropicales (BB/PS)	Non		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
S:TRO05	Tâche 3 : Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (tropicaux)	Non		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
S:TRO10	Informations sur les systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Non		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
S:TRO06	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'échantillonnage portuaire (tropicaux)	Non		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
S:TRO07	Données historiques sur les opérations sous DCP telles que requises par le SCRS (prise et effort de la tâche 2)	Non		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
S:ALB01	Âge à la maturité	Oui		Espèces non rencontrées dans les pêcheries tunisiennes.	
S:ALB02	Habitat	Non		Espèces non rencontrées dans les pêcheries tunisiennes.	
S:ALB03	Impact des pêcheries palangrières en termes de composition des captures	Non		Espèces non rencontrées dans les pêcheries tunisiennes.	
S:ALB04	Séries de CPUE.	Non		Espèces non rencontrées dans les pêcheries tunisiennes.	
S:ALB05	Estimation mensuelle de la proportion des reproducteurs et des recrues dans les prises.	Non		Espèces non rencontrées dans les pêcheries tunisiennes.	
S:BIL03	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et vivants de makaires/ makaires épée	Non		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
S:BIL04	Informations sur leur programme de collecte de données pour les pêcheries artisanales et/ou de petits métiers	Non		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:BIL05	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique pour les BIL	Non		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
S:SHK01	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins à un niveau spécifique aux espèces.	Oui	2023-09-13		
S:SHK02	Résultats de la recherche et de l'échantillonnage biologique sur le requin-taube bleu	Non		Espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
S:SHK03	Informations sur le requin peau bleue	Non		Espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
S:SHK04	La quantité de requin-taube bleu de l'Atlantique Nord capturé et retenu à bord, ainsi que les rejets morts et les rejets vivants, et la méthodologie statistique utilisée pour calculer ces rejets/remises à l'eau	Non		Espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
S:SHK05	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et les mises à l'eau de spécimens vivants	Non		Espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
S:SHK06	Information sur les programmes de collecte des données sur les pêcheries artisanales/de petits métiers	Non		Espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
S:BYC01	Transmission des guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Non		L'Institut de recherche scientifique (INSTM) fournit des guides d'identification aux observateurs scientifiques nationaux.	
S:BYC02	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Oui	2023-09-13	Les informations sont incluses dans le rapport annuel.	
S:BYC03	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	Oui	2023-09-13		
S:BYC04	Notification des mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales par le biais de moyens alternatifs	Non		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.	

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:BYC05	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	Non		Les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets est l'application de la réglementation relative 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, CHAPÎTRE 3

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
GENERALITE	M:GEN01	Rapports annuels	Oui	2023-09-13		
	M:GEN02	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Oui		Inclus dans le rapport annuel. 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	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	Oui	2023-08-15		
	M:GEN04	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Non		Non applicable. La Tunisie n'a pas conclu d'accord d'affrètement avec d'autres CPC.	
	M:GEN05	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Non		Non applicable. La Tunisie n'a pas conclu d'accord d'affrètement avec d'autres CPC.	
	M:GEN06a	Rapports de transbordement -en mer	Non		Non applicable. Le transbordement est interdit selon la loi tunisienne.	
	M:GEN06b	Rapports sur les transbordements au port	Non		Non applicable. Le transbordement est interdit selon la loi tunisienne.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN07	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non		Non applicable. Le transbordement est interdit selon la loi tunisienne.	
	M:GEN08	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port.	Non		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	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique (et modifications ultérieures).	Non		Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires de ces types.	
	M:GEN10a	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	Oui	2023-02-15		
	M:GEN10b	Points de contact pour recevoir des copies des rapports d'inspection portuaire	Oui	2023-09-13		
	M:GEN11	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.	Oui	2023-02-15		
	M:GEN12	Délai de notification préalable requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	Oui	2023-02-15		
	M:GEN13	Rapport de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port	Non		Aucune notification de refus d'entrée ou d'utilisation au port n'a été effectuée.	
	M:GEN14	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port contenant des constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente (et autres lorsque cela est possible)	Non		Pas de rapports d'inspection au port faisant état d'infractions apparentes.	
	M:GEN15	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	Non		Pas de rapports d'inspection au port faisant état d'infractions apparentes.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN16	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	Non		Nous n'avons reçu aucun rapport d'inspection au port relatif aux navires tunisiens.	
	M:GEN17	Informations des accords/arrangements bilatéraux ou multilatéraux qui autorisent un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération	Non		Pas d'accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port.	
	M:GEN18	Accords d'accès et modification	Non		Pas d'accords d'accès.	
	M:GEN19	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Non		Pas d'accords d'accès.	
	M:GEN20	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui	2023-05-12	16-18-22/05/2023 5-7-8-9-27-30/06/2023 5-7-8-20/07/2023 11-31/08/2023	2023-09-04
	M:GEN21	Rapport sur l'examen des mesures internes	Non		Aucun changement ne s'est produit depuis l'année antérieure.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Non		La Tunisie ne réalise aucune pêche récréative et sportive d'espèces gérées par l'ICCAT.	
	M:GEN24	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	Non		La Tunisie n'a aucune information concernant les activités IUU présumées	
	M:GEN25	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Non		La Tunisie n'a aucune information concernant les activités IUU présumées et n'a aucune information supplémentaire à déclarer.	
	M:GEN26	Mesures commerciales ; soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Oui	2023-09-15		
	M:GEN27	Données sur la non-application	Non		Pas d'informations pertinentes à déclarer.	
	M:GEN28	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Non		Pas d'informations pertinentes à déclarer.	
	M:GEN29	Observations de navires	Oui		Pas d'informations pertinentes à déclarer.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN30	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Non		Pas d'observations recueillis.	
	M:GEN31	Autorité nationale responsable de l'inspection en mer et autres agences maritimes d'appui, le cas échéant, et/ou Autorité nationale responsable de la madrague et des activités d'élevage du thon rouge	Non		La Tunisie n'est actuellement pas intéressée à participer au programme pilote pour l'échange volontaire de personnel d'inspection.	
	M:GEN32	Point(s) de contact désigné(s) (POC) au sein de l'autorité responsable de la mise en œuvre du programme	Non		La Tunisie n'est actuellement pas intéressée à participer au programme pilote pour l'échange volontaire de personnel d'inspection.	
	M:GEN33	Déclaration de toute activité menée dans le cadre du programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection	Non		La Tunisie n'est actuellement pas intéressée à participer au programme pilote pour l'échange volontaire de personnel d'inspection.	
	M:GEN34	Demande de radiation du navire de liste de navires IUU finale	Non		La Tunisie ne compte aucun navire sur la liste des navires IUU finale pour le moment.	
	M:GEN35	Plan d'action d'urgence (EAP) pour la récupération des observateurs	Oui	2021-01-07		
	M:GEN36	Rapports sur des incidents impliquant des observateurs qui ont déclenché l'EAP, y compris toute action corrective prise	Non		Pas d'incidents observés.	
	M:GEN37	Signalisation de la récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Non		Pas d'observations recueillis.	
	M:GEN38	Signalisation de la non-récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Non		Pas d'observations recueillis.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN39	Points de contact pour faciliter la coopération en matière d'observation des navires (facultatif)	Oui	2023-09-15	Mr ALI Cheikh Sboui (ali.cheikhsboui@gmail.com) / ZIED JOUINI (zied_jouini@hotmail.fr) / madame sonia nasraoui (nasraoui.sonia2000@gmail.com) / Hayouni Dhekra (hayouni.dhekra@gmail.com).	
	M:GEN40	Déclarations d'approvisionnement	Non		La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires de ces types.	
	M:GEN41	Rapport sur les mesures prises à l'encontre des ressortissants impliqués dans des activités IUU	Non		Pas d'informations pertinentes à déclarer.	
THON ROUGE	M:BFT01	Fermes de thon rouge	Oui	2022-12-28		
	M:BFT02	Rapports sur l'élevage du thon rouge	Oui	2023-09-15	Les rapports de mises en cage de toutes les fermes qui font l'élevage du thon rouge ont été envoyés en date du 15 septembre 2023.	
	M:BFT03	Déclaration de report du poisson resté en cages	Oui	2023-03-31		
	M:BFT04	Rapport de mise en cages du thon rouge	Oui	2023-09-15		
	M:BFT05	Madragues de thon rouge	Non		La Tunisie n'a pas de madragues.	
	M:BFT07	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité	Oui	2023-02-15		
	M:BFT08	Plan de la capacité d'élevage	Oui	2023-02-15		
	M:BFT09	Modifications des plans de pêche	Oui	2023-05-29		
	M:BFT10	Informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 21-08	Oui		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	Prises de thon rouge de 2022	Oui	2023-07-18		
	M:BFT12	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Oui	2023-05-12		2023-05-15
	M:BFT13	Autres navires de thon rouge	Oui	2023-04-30	16-18-22/05/2023 5-7-8-9-27-30/06/2023 5-7-8-20/07/2023 11-31/08/2023	2023-09-04
	M:BFT14	Opérations de pêche conjointes	Oui	2023-05-19		2023-07-05
	M:BFT15	Messages VMS	Oui		Oui	
	M:BFT16	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Oui	2023-02-15		

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT17	Liste des navires d'inspection	Oui	2023-02-15		
	M:BFT18	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Oui	2023-03-07		
	M:BFT19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Oui	2023-09-13		
	M:BFT20	Ports de transbordement du thon rouge	Oui	2023-02-15		
	M:BFT21	Ports de débarquement du thon rouge	Oui	2023-02-15		
	M:BFT22	Rapports bi-mensuels de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Oui	2023-06-02	Un rapport hebdomadaire a été envoyé durant la campagne 2023 2-9-15-29/06/2023 et 06/07/2023.	2023-07-06
	M:BFT23	Rapports de capture mensuels sur le thon rouge	Non		La Tunisie pêche le thon rouge de la Méditerranée.	
	M:BFT24	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon rouge a été utilisée	Oui	2023-07-05	05/07/2023	
	M:BFT25	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm.	Non		La Tunisie ne participe pas directement à l'action de marquage.	
	M:BFT27	Rapport annuel du BCD	Oui	2023-09-15		
	M:BFT28	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Oui	2023-03-21		
	M:BFT29	Points de contact pour les BCD	Oui	2023-07-04		
	M:BFT30	Législation relative au BCD	Non		Aucun changement depuis la dernière soumission.	
	M:BFT31	Résumé du marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD	Oui		La Tunisie ne participe pas Directement à l'action de marquage.	
	M:BFT32	Navires ne figurant pas comme navires de pêche de BFT mais dont on sait ou qui sont présumés avoir pêché du E-BFT	Oui		Aucun changement depuis la dernière soumission.	
	M:BFT33	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	Non		Tache continue en ligne.	
	M:BFT34	Contrôles aléatoires	Oui	2023-09-15		

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT35	Autorité nationale et points de contact responsables du navire de transformation participant au projet pilote REM	Oui		La Tunisie ne participe pas au projet pilote REM.	
ESPECES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Liste des navires de BET/YFT/SKJ et modification ultérieure	Non		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO02	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure	Non		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO03	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de BET/YFT/SKJ	Non		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO06	Données des Programmes de Documents Statistiques ICCAT	Non		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO07	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO09	Prises trimestrielles de thonidés tropicaux	Non		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO10	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (inclure dans le plan de gestion des DCP - cf. aussi exigence S25)	Non		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO11	Déclarations/plans de capacité/de pêche des thonidés tropicaux	Non		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO13	Captures mensuelles de thonidés tropicaux (BET ; SKJ ; YFT)	Non		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO14	Prises hebdomadaires de thon obèse	Non		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO15	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité de la limite de capture de thon obèse a été utilisée	Non		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:TRO17	Limite maximale de prise accessoire de thonidés tropicaux à bord	Non		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO18	Mesures prises pour garantir l'application du M:TRO17	Non		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
ESPADON	M:SWO01	Données des Programmes de Documents Statistiques ICCAT	Non		La Tunisie n'importe pas l'espadon.	
	M:SWO02	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Oui	2023-03-21		
	M:SWO03	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui	2023-01-15		2023-01-25
	M:SWO04	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		La Tunisie n'autorise pas des navires de pêche sportive/récréative à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée.	
	M:SWO05	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrants pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Oui	2023-07-18		
	M:SWO06	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui	2023-09-13		
	M:SWO07	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Non		La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires pour la pêche de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord.	
	M:SWO10	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	Oui	2023-02-15		
	M:SWO11	Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO.	Oui	2023-01-25	28/04/2023 12/07/2023	
	M:SWO12	Résumé de la mise en œuvre du programme de marquage	Oui		La Tunisie ne participe pas directement à l'action de marquage et n'a pas débarqué de spécimens d'espadon de la méditerrané marqués.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:SWO13	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non		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	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non		La Tunisie ne participe pas au programme ICCAT d'inspection internationale conjointe de l'espadon.	
	M:SWO15	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le N-SWO pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires pour la pêche de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord.	
	M:SWO16	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires pour la pêche de l'espadon de l'Atlantique sud.	
	M:SWO17	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non		La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires pour la pêche de l'espadon de l'Atlantique nord.	
	M:SWO18	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non		La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires pour la pêche de l'espadon de l'Atlantique sud.	
	M:SWO19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Non		La Tunisie ne participe pas au programme ICCAT d'inspection internationale conjointe de l'espadon.	
	M:SWO20	Plan de pêche pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui	2023-03-13		
GERMON	M:ALB03	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée.	Non		La Tunisie est concernée par l'espadon de la Méditerranée.	
	M:ALB04	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		Espèce non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:ALB05	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		Espèce non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:ALB06	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non		Espèce non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:ALB07	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non		Espèce non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:ALB08	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer du germon de la Méditerranée	Non		Espèce non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
ISTIOPHORID	M:BIL01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 19-05 et 16-11	Oui	2023-09-05		
	M:BIL04	Demande de dérogation à la remise à l'eau de spécimens vivants de BUM/WHM/SPF et mesures prises pour limiter l'application de cette dérogation à ces pêcheries	Non		La Tunisie n'a pas de pêcheries pour ces espèces.	
	M:BIL05	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique pour les BIL	Non		La Tunisie n'a pas de pêcheries pour ces espèces.	
REQUINS	M:SHK05	Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins	Oui	2023-09-05		
	M:SHK08	Débarquements mensuels de requin-taube bleu de l'Atlantique Sud et de l'Atlantique Nord	Non		Espèce non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
AUTRES ESPS / PRISE ACCESSOIRE	M:BYC01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-09, paragraphes 1, 2 et 7, telle que modifiée par la Rec. 13-11/ Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 22-12, paragraphes 1, 2, 4, 5 et 8 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO.	Oui		Inclus dans le rapport annuel.	
	M:BYC02	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Oui		Pas de prise accidentelle d'oiseaux de mer.	
	M:BYC03	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine.	Oui		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. Aussi un programme scientifique de prise accessoire est en cours d'exécution avec la FAO.	
DIVERS	M:SDP01	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Oui		La Tunisie n'a pas mis en œuvre un programme pilote de document statistique électronique (autre que le eBCD de l'ICCAT).	
	M:MIX01	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Non		La Tunisie n'a formulé aucune objection aux recommandations de l'année antérieure.	

La Tunisie s'est conformée à toutes les exigences en matière de déclaration pour le thon rouge de l'Est, l'espadon de la Méditerranée et d'autres espèces accessoires.

Conformément à la circulaire 4266/2022, les données relatives à ces déclarations sont intégrées dans le système intégré de gestion en ligne (IOMS) de l'ICCAT.

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

Dans le cadre de la collecte des statistiques sur les captures accidentelles des tortues marines, des oiseaux marins et des Cétacés dans les pêcheries de thon rouge et d'espadon, l'autorité compétente a réalisé des missions de sensibilisation au profit des pêcheurs pour les inciter à déclarer les éventuelles prises accessoires et les rejets y relatifs.

D'autre part les observateurs scientifiques débarqués à bord des senneurs ont été formés dans l'identification des espèces de requins, de tortue de mammifères et des oiseaux marins et dans la notification détaillée de leurs présences dans les pêcheries.

Par ailleurs, le programme de suivi et de surveillance des prises accessoires dans les zones relevant de la convention de l'ICCAT est renforcé par les efforts du Réseau National d'Echouage dont certaines activités sont orientées vers l'identification des types d'interaction de ces espèces avec les engins de pêche et les causes des mortalités des espèces échouées. Il remplit aussi un rôle de collecte de données et de prélèvements biologiques sur les individus morts et vivants.

Pour les autres espèces, comme les thons mineurs, une base de données a été mise en place pour servir d'assise d'établissement d'un plan de gestion national et elle est renforcée par une étude biologique et écologique (en cours).

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

Difficulté de répondre à tous les communiqués des données requises. A cet effet, il est souhaitable de réduire certaines d'entre elles ayant le même objet en une seule exigence de déclaration et l'élimination d'autres formulaires dont l'information est saisie par le biais de l'application eBCD, déclarations destinées au SCRS et déclarations destinées au COM.

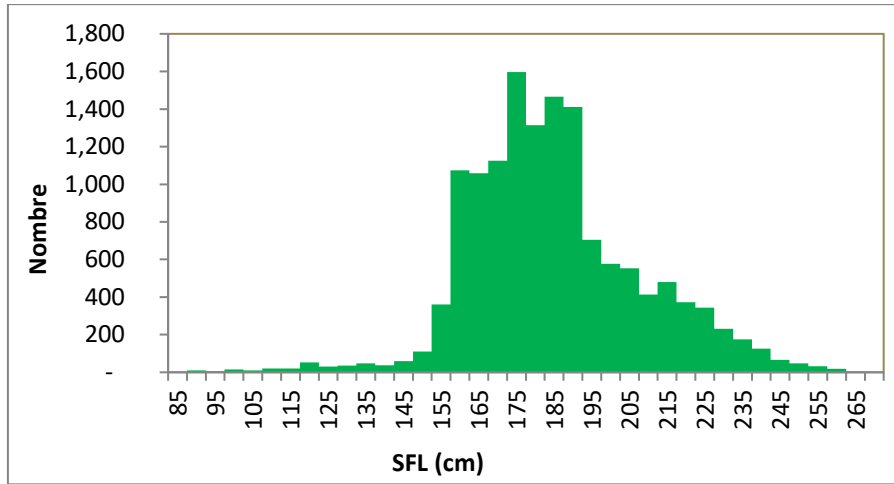


Figure 1. Fréquence de taille du thon rouge transféré dans les fermes tunisiennes pendant l'année 2022.

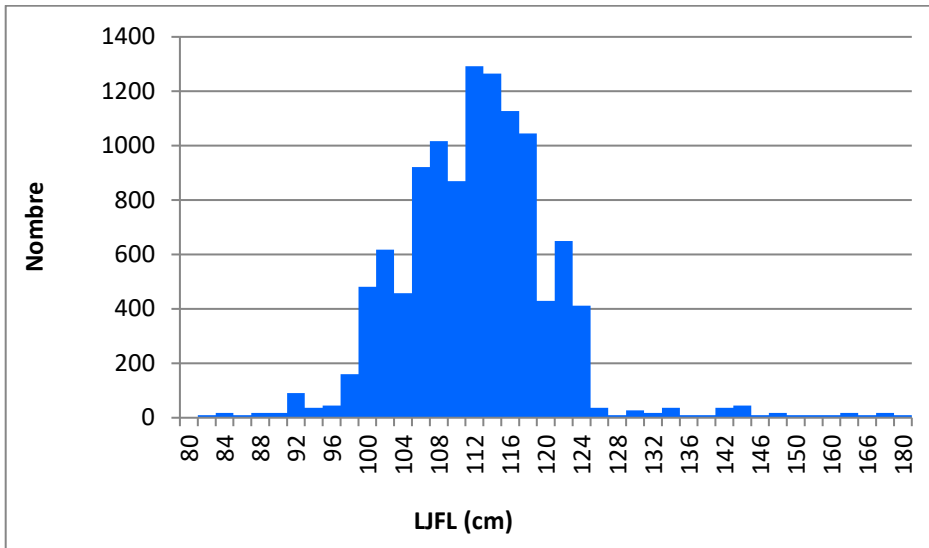


Figure 2. Fréquences des tailles (LJFL, cm), des échantillonnages effectués lors de l'année 2022.

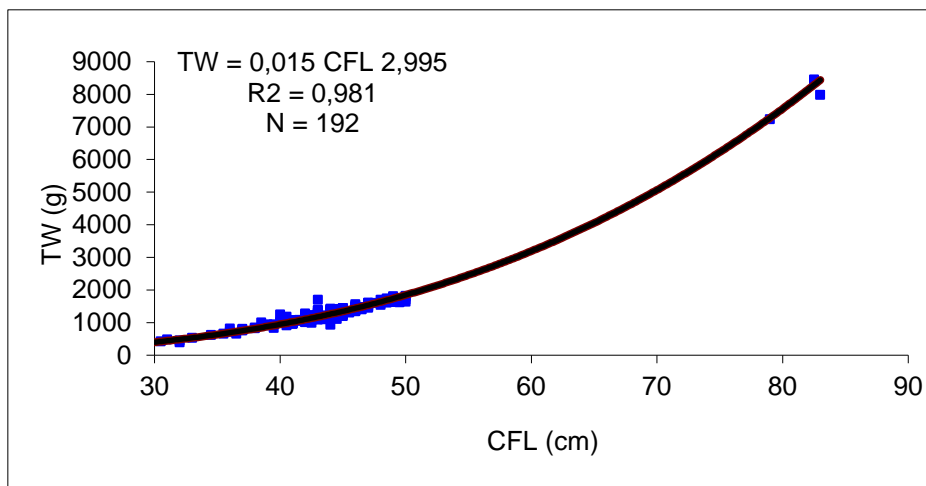


Figure 3. Relation entre la longueur courbée à la fourche (CFL) et la masse totale (TW) de la thonine commune *Euthynnus alletteratus*.

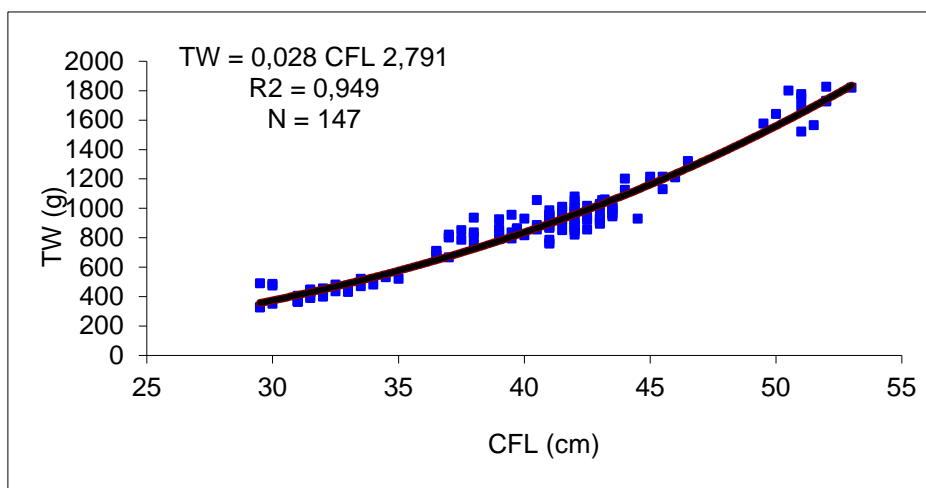


Figure 4. Relation entre la longueur courbée à la fourche (CFL) et la masse totale (TW) de la bonite à dos rayé *Sarda sarda*.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TÜRKIYE ¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA TÜRKIYE
INFORME ANUAL DE TÜRKIYE

SUMMARY

Total marine fisheries production of Türkiye has been 335,003 t for the year 2022. The portion of the tuna and tuna-like fishes in total catch was 16% corresponding to 53,889 t including Mediterranean Swordfish. In 2022, catch amount of Bluefin tuna, Swordfish, Albacore, Bullet tuna, Atlantic bonito and little tunny was 2,292 t, 378.7 t, 118 t, 808.9 t, 49,891.5 t and 410 t, respectively. Most of bluefin tunas were caught by purse seiners, which have an overall length 35-62 meters. The fishing operations were conducted intensively off Antalya Bay in the south of Türkiye and in the Central Mediterranean region at international waters off the coast of Malta. The bluefin tuna catch started on 15 May and finished on 1 July. Conservation and management measures regarding swordfish, bluefin tuna fisheries and farming are regulated by national legislation through notifications, considering ICCAT's related regulations.

RÉSUMÉ

Total marine fisheries production of Türkiye has been 335,003 t for the year 2022. The portion of the tuna and tuna-like fishes in total catch was 16% corresponding to 53,889 t including Mediterranean Swordfish. In 2022, catch amount of Bluefin tuna, Swordfish, Albacore, Bullet tuna, Atlantic bonito and Little tunny was 2,292 t, 378.7 t, 118 t, 808.9 t, 49,891.5 t and 410 t, respectively. Most of bluefin tunas were caught by purse seiners, which have an overall length 35-62 meters. The fishing operations were conducted intensively off Antalya Bay in the south of Türkiye and in the Central Mediterranean region at international waters off the coast of Malta. The bluefin tuna catch started on 15 May and finished on 1 July. Conservation and management measures regarding swordfish, bluefin tuna fisheries and farming are regulated by national legislation through notifications, considering ICCAT's related regulations.

RESUMEN

Total marine fisheries production of Türkiye has been 335,003 t for the year 2022. The portion of the tuna and tuna-like fishes in total catch was 16% corresponding to 53,889 t including Mediterranean Swordfish. In 2022, catch amount of Bluefin tuna, Swordfish, Albacore, Bullet tuna, Atlantic bonito and Little tunny was 2,292 t, 378.7 t, 118 t, 808.9 t, 49,891.5 t and 410 t, respectively. Most of bluefin tunas were caught by purse seiners, which have an overall length 35-62 meters. The fishing operations were conducted intensively off Antalya Bay in the south of Türkiye and in the Central Mediterranean region at international waters off the coast of Malta. The bluefin tuna catch started on 15 May and finished on 1 July. Conservation and management measures regarding swordfish, bluefin tuna fisheries and farming are regulated by national legislation through notifications, considering ICCAT's related regulations.

Part I (Information on Fisheries, Research and Statistics)

Section 1: Annual Fisheries Information

In 2022, the total catch of tuna and tuna-like species was 53,889 t, which is considerably higher than total amount in 2021. The main reason of this increase is that the catch amount of Atlantic bonito was incremented considerably from 2,595.4 t in 2021 up to 49,891.5 t in 2022.

¹Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, General Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture, Dumlupınar Bulvarı No:168, Çankaya/Ankara
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1.1 Albacore

In the 1957-1969 period, an average of 1,954 tons/year of albacore catch was made from the Mediterranean stocks. Med-ALB is a target species in small-scale and subsistence fishery and it is also caught in multi-species fishery targeting tuna and tuna-like fishes by longlines, purse seines and gillnets. The fishing season for Albacore is concentrated between May and December in the eastern Mediterranean Sea. Catch amount of Albacore peaked to the highest level between 2007 and 2011 where the mean catch per year amounted to 698 t. Catch amount for the years 2021 and 2022 were 58.1 t and 118 t, respectively.

1.2 Atlantic bonito

Atlantic bonito has been caught intensively in Black Sea and Marmara Sea using purse seiners, midwater trawlers, and gillnets. In the last two decades, average catch amount of Atlantic bonito has been varied between 10,000.0 t and 15,000.0 t. Six peak points which were higher than average catch have occurred on catch amount of Atlantic bonito (24,000.0 t in 1998, 70,797.0 t in 2005, 35,764.2 t in 2012, 39,459.6 t in 2016, 30,920.4 t in 2018, 22,742.7 t in 2020). Total catch amount of Atlantic bonito was 49,891.5 t in 2022, which was higher than the average catch level of the last decade.

1.3 Bluefin tuna

In 2022, total Bluefin tuna catch of the Türkiye was 2,292 t, including recreational/amateur/sportive fishing and bycatch fishing. Almost all of the fish caught by purse seiners was transferred to cages at the farming facilities authorized by ICCAT for fattening purposes.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MoAF) issued Bluefin tuna fishing licenses to 26 fishing vessels in 2022, 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, 53 vessels were licensed as towing and support vessels.

The bluefin tuna fisheries season started at 15th of May and finished at the end of 1st July in 2022. The fishing operations were conducted intensively in the Central Mediterranean region and off Antalya Bay in the south of Türkiye. Bluefin tuna harvest operations at fattening farms were conducted between November 2022 and March 2023.

1.4 Mediterranean swordfish

The swordfish fishery in Türkiye has been carried out in Aegean Sea and Mediterranean Sea. While harpoon have been used in the northern Aegean Sea, longlines have been used in the Mediterranean Sea. Total catch amount of the swordfish was 378.7 t in 2022.

1.5 Other tunas

The bullet tuna and little tunny fisheries are carried out in Aegean Sea and eastern Mediterranean Sea by purse seines and gillnets. In 2022, total catches amount of Bullet tuna and Little tunny was 808.9 t, and 410 t, respectively.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Research

Referring to the reporting requirement in relation to the steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards (ref. no BYC S42); some research institutions have undertaken local studies regarding selectivity and effectiveness of fishing gears used in small tuna fishery. In addition to setting some technical measures and prohibitions for certain shark species, sea mammals and sea turtles, usage of all modified drift-nets has been prohibited since 2011 to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (General Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture) has initiated a specific programme aiming to clean up the abandoned “ghost fishing nets” from Türkiye’s territorial waters and the initial phases of the programme have been completed. Project activities aiming to support biological diversity conservation and to improve natural habitats of marine living resources have continued in 2022.

2.1.1 Researches on tuna and tuna-like species

Türkiye has continued to conduct random sea surveys to collect biological data together with supporting oceanographic data through national research institutes or universities. The report of the program named “Turkish Swordfish Fishery Monitoring Program” implemented by General Directorate for Fisheries and Aquaculture was submitted to ICCAT on 31 July 2023.

With regard to the measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means; a report entitled “Alternative Scientific Monitoring Approach & Collection of Bycatch and Discard Data Including Data from Artisanal Fisheries” has been prepared and submitted to ICCAT on 31 July 2023 in response to the reporting requirement ref.no BYC S41 and BYC S42.

The Project on “Investigation of Reproductive and Migration Behaviors of Atlantic Tunas (*Thunnus thynnus*) that Breeding in the Eastern Mediterranean (TAGEM/HAYSUD/B/19/A6/P1/01)” has been conducted in cooperation with different universities, especially Çukurova University between 2019 and 2022.

In this research project, ichthyoplankton surveys were carried out to determine the spawning areas and the spawning stock biomass of the spawning aggregation in the eastern Mediterranean.

Electronic Tagging of Adult Bluefin Tunas captured in the Eastern Mediterranean (Turkish Levantine Coast) Tagging Programme 2022 Atlantic Wide Research Programme on Bluefin Tuna (ICCAT GBYP) under GBYP programme has been conducted. In June 2022, the Mediterranean Fisheries Research, Production & Training Institute (MEDFRI) and Çukurova University, Fisheries Faculty (ÇUF) conducted electronic tagging experiments in the Mediterranean coasts of Türkiye with financial and technical support from ICCAT.

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 1 and Task 2 data were regularly reported to the ICCAT Secretariat.

2.3 Fisheries information system

Türkiye has continued to implement a Fisheries Information System (FIS) to improve its fisheries management system through collection and analysing fisheries data. Technical works to update and integrate the current vessel registry system into FIS have continued. FIS comprises data on landings, logbooks, vessel monitoring system, sale notes, observer and control forms, first buyer notification, and storage notification. The Ministry has established a GSM/Satellite based vessel monitoring system and electronic logbook in 2016. The VMS covers fishing vessels over 12 meters in length.

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

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2023-09-12	Sent to ICCAT on 2023/09/12.	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2023-07-26	Sent to ICCAT on 2023/07/26.	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2023-07-26	Sent to ICCAT on 2023/07/26.	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2023-07-26	Sent to ICCAT on 2023/07/26.	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2023-07-26	Sent to ICCAT on 2023/07/26.	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes	2023-07-26	Sent to ICCAT on 2023/07/26.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No	2023-07-26	Sent to the Secretariat on 2023/07/26. The updates made via IOMS. Electronic Tagging of Adult Bluefin Tunas captured in the Eastern Mediterranean (Turkish Levantine Coast) has been conducted under Tagging Programme 2022 Atlantic Wide Research Programme on Bluefin Tuna (ICCAT GBYP). The tagging campaign for 2023 in Türkiye has been canceled due to extraordinary circumstances.	2023-09-07
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No	2023-07-26	Sent to the Secretariat on 2023/07/26. The updates made via IOMS. The results of the tagging studies have been presented under “Tuna Larval Surveys in the Eastern Mediterranean” at the workshop on Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Larval Indices in Palermo, Italy on 07-09.02.2023 and “Bluefin Tuna Migration and Residency Behavior in the Eastern Mediterranean: Preliminary Results and Future Plans” at ICCAT, GBYP E-tagging workshop on 4-6 July 2023.	2023-09-07
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2023-07-26	Sent to the Secretariat on 2023/07/26. The updates made via IOMS. The results of the tagging studies have been presented under “Tuna Larval Surveys in the Eastern Mediterranean” at the workshop on Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Larval Indices in Palermo, Italy on 07-09.02.2023 and “Bluefin Tuna Migration and Residency Behavior in the Eastern Mediterranean: Preliminary Results and Future Plans” at ICCAT, GBYP E-tagging	2023-09-07

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				<p>workshop on 4-6 July 2023. In June 2022, as part of Atlantic Wide Research Programme on Bluefin Tuna (ICCAT (GBYP) research activities conducted by the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), conventional and satellite pop-up tags were deployed on ABT individuals. In collaboration with the Republic of Türkiye, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the General Directorate of Agricultural Research and Policy, and the General Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture. June 7, 2022, in accordance with ICCAT's protocols. ICCAT GBYP provided 20 satellite pop-up tags, 13 of which were successfully deployed on ABT individuals, Shortly after the operations, one of the tags was detached within Antalya Bay where the tagging operations were carried out. The other tag was detached in Southern Cyprus waters after 140 days (October 25, 2022). The individual journeyed to the Aegean Sea in July and August and subsequently returned to the Levant Basin in September. Unfortunately, technical issues hampered data collection from the other tags deployed throughout this effort, and the information gap remains.</p>	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	Yes	2023-07-26	Submitted in " ST09-DomObPrg_TUR2022" on 2023/07/26.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes	2023-07-26	Sent to ICCAT on 2023/07/26 in the report named "Report_on_GEN11_SHK01_BYC04_BYC05_TUR2022". Sent to ICCAT on 2023/07/26.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		Not applicable for Turkey since there is no fishing activity targeted for pelagic Sargassum. Reported to ICCAT on 2023/07/26.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Yes		The information of active vessels which have permit for pelagic longline and harpoon are submitted to ICCAT on 2023/07/26.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Yes	2023-09-12	Sent to ICCAT on 2023/09/12. Not published in an SCRS document.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S:BFT02	Yes	2023-07-26	Submitted in "ST06 – STEREOSCOPIC_CAMERA.rar" as separate files for each cage on 2023/07/26.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes	2023-07-26	There is no additional domestic data collection program for BFT since the information and data regarding BFT Fishery have been collected under "ICCAT Regional Observer Programme". Only information regarding swordfish collected under "Turkish Swordfish Fishery Observation Programme" was submitted in "ST09-DomObPrg_TUR2022".	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on W-BFT	No		There is no fishing activity targeted for the BFT-W.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		There is no fishing activity targeted for the BFT-W.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes		There is no fishing activity targeted for the BFT-W.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	No		There are no scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		There is no fishing activity around FADs in the Gulf of Guinea. Reported to ICCAT on 2023/07/26.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	No		There is no fishing activity around FADs.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		No support vessels on PS/BB tropical fisheries (no PS/BB fishing activities on tropical tunas).	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No		Not yet implemented the Domestic Observer programme for tropical tunas.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		there is no fishing activity targeted tropical tunas.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No		No Port Sampling programme on vessels fishing for tropical tunas (no vessels targeting tropical tunas).	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		There is no fishing activity around the FADs. Reported to ICCAT on 2023/07/26.	
S:ALB01	Age at maturity	No		No biological study has been performed for Albacore in 2022.	
S:ALB02	Habitat	No		no biological study has been performed for Albacore in 2022	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	No		No biological study has been performed for Albacore in 2022.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series	No		No biological study has been performed for Albacore in 2022.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	No		No biological study has been performed for Albacore in 2022.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	No		There is no fishing activity related to marlins/roundscale spearfish. Reported to ICCAT on 2023/07/26.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No		Not yet implemented a data collection program on artisanal/small-scale fisheries catching billfishes in ICCAT area.	
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No		Not carried out any electronic monitoring trials for BIL interactions.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes	2023-07-26	Submitted to ICCAT on 2023/07/26 in "Report_on_GEN11_SHK01_BYC04_BYC05_TUR2021".	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No		There is no fishing activity targeted for Shortfin Mako. Reported to ICCAT on 2023/07/26.	
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	No		There is no undertaking scientific research on blue sharks. Reported to ICCAT on 2023/07/26.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	No		No fishing activities catching North Atlantic shortfin mako (SMA-N).	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	No		There is no fishing activity targeted for shortfin mako.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No		There is no fishing activity targeted for shortfin mako.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		<p>Catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale the following sea turtle, sharks, cartilaginous fish and marine mammals species have been prohibited within the framework of Article 16 of Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fisheries (2020-2024). in accordance with the regulation "Decisions taken by international organisations of which we are a member and which are binding on our country are announced and put into practice by the Ministry."</p> <p>In the paragraph 32 of article 48 titled Other General Provisions of the Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fisheries, and includes the fishing regulations of our country, the practice on "Safe Handling and Release Practices for Sea Turtles" was officially notified to fishermen and fisheries organisations and transferred to our legislation. In this context, our fishermen were trained at the opening of the fishing season. This a good practice for the handling of the sea turtles and as an identification guide of vulnerable species caught incidentally in Mediterranean.</p>	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes	2023-07-26	No interaction of fishing gears with sea turtles was observed during Monitoring Programs. In accordance with the regulation “Decisions taken by international organisations of which we are a member and which are binding on our country are announced and put into practice by the Ministry.” in the paragraph 32 of article 48 titled Other General Provisions of the Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fisheries, and includes the fishing regulations of our country, the practice on "Safe Handling and Release Practices for Sea Turtles" was officially notified to fishermen and fisheries organisations and transferred to our legislation. In this context, our fishermen were trained at the opening of the fishing season. This a good practice for the handling of sea turtles and as an identification guide of vulnerable species caught incidentally in Mediterranean. The regulations in compliance with ICCAT Rec. 22-12 shall be transferred to our legislation in September 2024.	
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Yes	2023-07-26	No incidental catch of seabird was observed during Monitoring Programs.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes	2023-07-26	Submitted to ICCAT on 2023/07/26 in "Report_on_GEN11_SHK 01_BYC04_BYC05_TUR 2021.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes	2023-07-26	Submitted to ICCAT on 2023/07/26 in "Report_on_GEN11_SHK01_BYC04_BYC05_TUR2021. Some research institutions have undertaken local studies regarding selectivity and effectiveness of fishing gears used in small tuna fishery. With the new regulation put into force in 2020, Türkiye has expanded the list of shark, stingray and manta ray species those fishing, landing, transporting and selling are prohibited (Ref. no: SHK01-S32). Technical measures, spatial/temporal regulations and prohibitions for conservation and mitigation of bycatch of sea turtles, shark species and marine mammals are introduced and enforced by Ministerial Notification No.5/1 Regulating Commercial Fisheries (2020-2024). Besides, Night setting with minimum deck lighting for sea birds are partially addressed by Ministerial Notification No.5/1 Regulating Commercial Fisheries (2020-2024). Longlines, gill nets and entangling nets to be set (anchored) at sea shall be marked with signal flag / float in daytime and with combination-buoy in night-time. To monitor fisheries, Türkiye has implemented Fisheries Information System (FIS) since 2008. FIS is currently applicable to all types of fisheries, including Bluefin tuna (BFT) and other types of fisheries under the scope of ICCAT Convention,	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				<p>present in Türkiye. FIS has the following multi-purpose generalized functions;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registries on fishing vessels, • Registries on commercial fishermen, • Special fishing permits for fishing vessels, • Logbook data, • Catch and effort data, • Monitoring of anchovy fishing. • Monitoring of baby clam quota, FIS System for collecting fishery dependent data from commercial vessels was designed specifically to meet international requirements for transversal sampling for each operation. The real time monitoring of catches and regular transmission of such data to MOAF is applicable specifically for fisheries subject to TAC and quota controls. As a component of MCS measures, a satellite-based Vessel Monitoring System (BAGIS) and electronic logbooks have been used by fishing vessels above 12 meters as per the ministerial regulations in place. With an aim to improve the capacity to conduct scientific surveys at sea, MOAF launched a fisheries research vessel in 2014. The vessel has sufficient infrastructure and contemporary research equipment and laboratory to conduct fishery independent surveys in Mediterranean. Türkiye has been actively involved in Phase 1 and Phase 2 activities of the regional project “Understanding Mediterranean multitaxa bycatch of vulnerable 	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				<p>species and testing mitigation – a collaborative approach (Medbycatch project)". In this context, Good Practice Handling Guides for Incidentally Caught Vulnerable Species have been developed and distributed to the fishing community in Türkiye, and a number of on-board observations and port-based questionnaires were conducted, and training workshops were organized to train observers and sector stakeholders. During these workshops, experts for each of the focused taxonomic groups, namely sea turtles, cetaceans, elasmobranchs, sea birds, corals and sponges, have provided their expertise on species morphology, their behavior, safe handling and release techniques and appropriate bycatch mitigation measures. In accordance with the regulation "Decisions taken by international organisations of which we are a member and which are binding on our country are announced and put into practice by the Ministry." in the paragraph 32 of article 48 titled Other General Provisions of the Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fisheries, and includes the fishing regulations of our country, the practice on "Safe Handling and Release Practices for Sea Turtles" was officially notified to fishermen and fisheries organisations and transferred to our legislation. In this context, our fishermen were trained</p>	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				at the opening of the fishing season. This a good practice for the handling of sea turtles and as an identification guide of vulnerable species caught incidentally in Mediterranean.	

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)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2023-09-12	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. 49 reporting obligations (under conservation and management measures) have been timely responded with accompanying data, as required. In cases where Türkiye has no targeted fishery or no data obtained for certain types of species, such cases have been responded as “not applicable” (73 reporting obligations). No major difficulties encountered in the implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes		73 reporting obligations have been responded as “not applicable” since Türkiye 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	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2023-08-15	Sent to ICCAT on 2023/08/15.	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		Not applicable. Türkiye has not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		This CPC is not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	No		Not involved in any transshipment at sea.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	No		Not involved in any transshipment in port.	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	No		No at-sea transshipment is permitted by this CPC.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		Türkiye has not authorized any vessel to receive transshipments of ICCAT species in the Convention area.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		Türkiye has not authorized any LSPLVs that tranship to carrier vessels in the Convention area.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No		Not applicable. There has been no change since the last submission of this information by this CPC.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	No		Not applicable. There has been no change since the last submission of this information by this CPC.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		Not applicable. This CPC has not entered into any such bilateral arrangements.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		Not applicable. This CPC has not entered into any access agreements with other Parties or private companies.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		Not applicable. This CPC has not entered into any access agreements with other Parties or private companies.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	No		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.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	No		There has been no change since the last submission of this form by this CPC.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		Activities for recreational and sport fisheries are regulated by Ministerial Notification. Such activities are subject to special fishing authorizations. The catch and retention on board, transshipment or landing of more than one Bluefin tuna (115 cm FL), one Mediterranean swordfish (125 cm FL), one albacore (60 cm), and two Little tunny (45 cm) per vessel per day is prohibited. As for Bluefin tuna fisheries, a specific quota level as 3 t for artisanal, coastal, recreational and sport fisheries and 10 t for by-catch in 2023. The marketing of Bluefin tuna and swordfish caught in recreational and sport fishing is prohibited except for charitable purposes.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	No		This CPC has no information to report on alleged IUU activities.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		This CPC has not received information regarding any presumed IUU activities of its fishing vessels nor has any additional information to report.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes	2023-09-12	Sent to ICCAT on 2023/09/12.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes	2023-07-11	Findings of investigations on PNCs reported under ROP-BFT have been sent to ICCAT on 2023/09/01. Finding of investigations on EU inspections have been sent to EU and ICCAT on 2023.07.11.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		Not applicable. This CPC has not made any sightings of vessels fishing in contravention of ICCAT conservation and management measures.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		This CPC has not received any reports of its vessels having been sighted engaging in activities which contravene ICCAT conservation and management measures.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	Yes	2023-02-21	Sent to ICCAT on 2023/02/21.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No		There has been no change since the last submission by this CPC.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No		This CPC has not engaged in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		This CPC has no vessels on the final IUU vessel list.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes	2020-09-01	Sent to ICCAT on 2020/09/01 (to be valid as of 01 Jan 2021 and no updates released).	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		Not applicable. No specific incidents triggering the implementation / provisions of the EAP were reported to the Ministry.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		No lost fishing gear retrieved.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		Not applicable. No incidents have been reported on any fishing gear lost / abandoned during operations for ICCAT fisheries.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	No		No points of contacts have been designated specifically for vessel sightings.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		This CPC has no carrier vessels providing at-sea supplies.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	No		No actions were taken against nationals involved in IUU activities.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes	2023-02-14	Sent to ICCAT on 2023/02/14 through BFT 1007 (Annual E-BFT Fishing Plan).	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes	2023-08-29	Data sent to ICCAT on 2023/08/29.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes	2023-04-13	Data sent to ICCAT on 2023/04/13.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	Yes	2023-08-29	Data sent to ICCAT on 2023/08/29.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		This CPC does not authorise any trap fishery for bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Yes	2023-02-14	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plan of Türkiye has been sent to ICCAT on 2023/02/14. The plan has been revised and the third version has been submitted on 2023/06/15.	2023-06-15
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	Yes	2023-02-14	Farming capacity plan of Türkiye has been sent to ICCAT on 2023/02/14 through BFT 1007.	2023-06-15
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	Yes	2023-05-17	A modification to Türkiye's fishing plan has been submitted on 2023/05/17 and 2023/06/15.	2023-06-15
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	No		No request for these documents has been made for the current year.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2022	Yes	2023-07-26	Sent to ICCAT through ST01-T1FC on 2023/07/26.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes	2023-04-28	Sent to ICCAT on 2023/04/28. Total number of authorised BFT catching vessels has been 29 for the 2023 fishing season.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes	2023-04-28	Sent to ICCAT on 2023/04/28. Total number of authorised BFT other has been 47 for the 2021 fishing season.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	Yes	2023-05-08	Sent to ICCAT on 2023/05/28, 2023/05/22 and 2023/06/15.	2023-06-15
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		Yes. All BFT fishing vessels have been equipped with operational satellite tracking devices transmitting VMS signals every one (1) hour.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes	2023-02-14	Sent to ICCAT on 2023/02/14.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes	2023-02-21	Sent to ICCAT on 2023/02/21. Coast Guard Command designated 77 inspection boats, 17 air control assets (helicopters/planes), Additionally, Turkish Naval Forces Command joined the inspection scheme of 2023 through assigning 54 inspection vessels during the 2023 E-BFT fishing campaign.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes	2023-02-21	Sent to ICCAT on 2023/02/21. 491 inspectors have been designated on the field during the 2023 E-BFT fishing campaign.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes	2023-09-08	93 inspections report sent to ICCAT on 2023/09/08.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	No		This CPC has not authorised any of its ports to allow vessels to carry out transhipment of BFT-E.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes	2023-02-14	Sent to ICCAT on 2023/02/14.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes		6 weekly reports sent to ICCAT on 2023/05/23, 2023/05/29, 2023/06/05, 2023/06/12, 2023/06/19, 2023/06/26.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes		No monthly catch reports but weekly reports were submitted in 2023 BFT fishing season.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes	2023-07-03	Sent to ICCAT on 2023/07/03.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No		Not applicable. Türkiye is not a CPC participating fishing bluefin tuna in western Atlantic.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes	2023-09-01	Sent to ICCAT on 2023/09/01.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes	2023-06-07	Sent to ICCAT on 2023/06/07.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No		There has been no change since the last submission by this CPC.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No		There has been no change since the last submission by this CPC.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		There has been no tail-tagging scheme implemented by this CPC.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	No		This CPC has no information to report regarding such vessels.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No		There has been no problem with data registration in eBCD system. The required data has been entered directly through the eBCD system at https://etuna.iccat.int/ .	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes	2023-04-13	Reports on intra farm transfers and random controls have been sent to ICCAT on 2023/04/13.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		This CPC is not involved in the REM pilot project.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	No		This CPC has not authorised fishing for tropical species in 2023.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	No		This CPC has not authorised fishing for tropical species in 2023.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No		This CPC has not received reports of IUU activity by its vessels nor has any additional information to report.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2023-03-24	Sent to ICCAT on 2023/03/24 and 2023/09/12.	2023-09-12
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2023-06-07	Sent to ICCAT on 2023/06/07.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	No		This CPC does not catch any tropical tuna (BET/YFT/SKJ).	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	No		This CPC does not deploy FADs to catch tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	No		This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		This CPC does not catch any tropical tuna (BET/YFT/SKJ).	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	No		This CPC does not take by-catch of tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	No		This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2023-03-27	Sent to ICCAT on 2023/03/27.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2023-06-07	Sent to ICCAT on 2023/06/07.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	Yes	2023-01-12	Sent to ICCAT on 2023/01/12.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No		This CPC does not authorise any of its sport/recreational vessels to catch SWO-MED.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		This CPC does not grant any permits for harpoons or longliners to catch highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes	2023-08-30	Sent to ICCAT on 2023/08/30.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No		This CPC does not operate, nor has plans to operate, a SWO-N fishery.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Yes	2023-03-13	Sent to ICCAT on 2023/03/13.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Yes	2023-04-13	First quarter report sent to ICCAT on 2023/04/13, second quarter report sent to ICCAT on 2023/07/18.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		This CPCs does not tag and has not landed any tagged SWO-MED fish.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	Yes	2023-02-21	Sent to ICCAT on 2023/02/21.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		Sent to ICCAT on 2023.02.21, 491 inspectors.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	No		This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-N.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	No		This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-S.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	No		This CPC does not permit by-catch of SWO-N in other fisheries.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	No		This CPC does not permit by-catch of SWO-S in other fisheries.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes	2023-09-08	93 inspection reports sent to ICCAT on 2023/09/08.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes	2023-03-14	Sent to ICCAT on 2023/03/14.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes	2023-01-19	Sent to ICCAT on 2023/01/19.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No		This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch ALB-N.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	No		This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch ALB-S.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	No		This CPC does not permit by-catch of ALB-N in other fisheries.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	No		This CPC does not permit by-catch of ALB-S in other fisheries.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to catch MED-ALB for sport/recreational fishing.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes		This CPC has no industrial or non-industrial fisheries that interact with billfish, blue marlin or white marlin/spearfish. As there are no updates to report in the Billfish Check Sheet previously submitted in 2022, no new reporting has now been made.	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels to catch BUM/WHM/SPF. No by-catches of these species were observed.	
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No		This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels to fish BIL. No by-catch of this species was observed.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2023-09-04	Sent to ICCAT on 2023/09/04.	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	No		Retention and landing of shortfin mako sharks are prohibited by law. This CPC has not granted any authorisation to retain and land N. Atl. Shortfin mako.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, as amended by Rec. 13-11/ Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes	2023-09-07	Catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale the following sea turtle species have been prohibited within the framework of Article 16 of Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fisheries (2020-2024); Caretta caretta, Chelonia mydas, Dermochelys coriacea and Trionyx triunguis. During the sea turtle breeding season necessary measures, including navigation controls at sea, shall be taken by the Ministry in the vicinity of spawning grounds of sea turtles. For instance, boats shall not exceed 8 miles speed within 1 nautical miles from a sea-turtle breeding zone between the periods 1 April – 30 September. The Ministry has actively participated in "Understanding multi-taxa 'bycatch' of vulnerable species and testing mitigation a collaborative approach" project that has been implemented with the project's partners ACCOBAMS, GFCM, IUCN Med, MEDASSET, RAC/SPA in the Mediterranean Basin. Project duration is from September-2017 to October 2022. Project objectives were to develop a standard data collection method to determine the capture rates of non-target species by widely used fishing gear (demersal trawl, gillnets, longlines) in the Mediterranean Basin, to contribute to the development of good practice examples that will	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					<p>reduce the rates of bycatch of marine mammals, seabirds, sea turtles and cartilaginous fish with the participation of all relevant stakeholders. In the scope of this Project, the effects of circular and J-type hooks on target catch and sea turtles and as well as the sensitive species bycatch data collection and bycatch mitigations methods have been studied. The results of this Project are expected and will be guiding in terms of transferring the relevant regulations in accordance with the legislation of our country. Furthermore, in accordance with the regulation “Decisions taken by international organisations of which we are a member and which are binding on our country are announced and put into practice by the Ministry.” in the paragraph 32 of article 48 titled Other General Provisions of the Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fisheries, and includes the fishing regulations of our country, the practice on "Safe Handling and Release Practices for Sea Turtles" was officially notified to fishermen and fisheries organisations and transferred to our legislation. In this context, our fishermen were trained at the opening of the fishing season. This a good practice for the handling of the sea turtles and as an identification guide of vulnerable species caught incidentally in Mediterranean. “Effects of PAL Pingers to Reduce Bycatch of Marine</p>	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					Mammals (Cetaceans) in Turbot Gill Nets in the Black Sea” was completed in June 2022. The regulations in compliance with ICCAT Rec. 22-12 shall be transferred to our legislation in September 2024.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes	2023-09-07	There are project initiatives undertaken by various bodies aiming to create the basis for an inventory of Marine Important Bird Areas (IBAs) and to train staff and volunteers on seabird research and conservation methods. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (General Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture) has initiated a far-reaching programme aiming to take out the outspread “ghost nets” and ghost fishing at the principal coastal water sites of Türkiye. During the implementation phase of the Project of “Cleansing of Seas from Abandoned Fishing Nets”, 103.077.618 m2 inland water and marine areas have been dredged and a total of 747.890 m2 fishnets and 34.817 pieces of pots and similar fishing gears have been extracted from inland water and marine areas within the period 2014-2023. The project named "Understanding multi-taxa 'bycatch' of vulnerable species and testing mitigation a collaborative approach" has been implemented with the project's partners ACCOBAMS, GFCM, IUCN Med, MEDASSET, RAC/SPA in the Mediterranean Basin. Project duration is from September-2017 to	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					<p>October 2022. Project objectives were to develop a standard data collection method to determine the capture rates of non-target species by widely used fishing gear (demersal trawl, gillnets, longlines) in the Mediterranean Basin, to contribute to the development of good practice examples that will reduce the rates of bycatch of marine mammals, seabirds, sea turtles and cartilaginous fish with the participation of all relevant stakeholders. In the scope the project sensitive species bycatch data collection and bycatch mitigations methods test studies were done. In addition, good practice guide for the handling of seabirds and identification guide of vulnerable species caught incidentally in Mediterranean have been prepared for the fisherman and inspection officers. “Effects of PAL Pingers to Reduce Bycatch of Marine Mammals (Cetaceans) in Turbot Gill Nets in the Black Sea” was completed in June 2022. It was observed the PAL devices reduced the amount of catching of the Black-throated loon (<i>Gavia arctica</i>) by 89.2% compared to the control group and also it was observed that the amount of Harbour Porpoise (<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>) caught in Turbot nets with PAL pinger decreased by 61.6% compared to the control group, but PAL did not positively affect the involuntary capture of Delphinus species (<i>Delphinus delphis</i>).</p>	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes	2023-09-12	By-catches of sharks, marine mammals and sea turtles may rarely occur as a result of fishing operations targeting tuna and swordfish species. In order to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards, some technical measures and fishing prohibitions (such as temporal-based fishery closures, area-based fishery closures, prohibiting all fishing activities in some marine areas,) have been set for certain species of sharks, sea mammals and sea turtles. Catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale the following sea turtle, sharks, cartilaginous fish and marine mammals species have been prohibited within the framework of Article 16 of Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fisheries (2020-2024); Sea turtles species: <i>Caretta caretta</i> , <i>Chelonia mydas</i> , <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> and <i>Trionyx triunguis</i> . Sharks and cartilaginous fish species: <i>Carcharhinus plumbeus</i> , <i>Cetorhinus maximus</i> , <i>Galeorhinus galeus</i> , <i>Prionace glauca</i> , <i>Alopias superciliosus</i> , <i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i> , <i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i> , <i>Carcharodon carcharias</i> , <i>Sphyrna zygaena</i> , <i>Lamna nasus</i> , <i>Squalus acanthias</i> , <i>Squatina oculata</i> , <i>Squatina squatina</i> , <i>Squatina aculeata</i> , <i>Rhinobatos rhinobatos</i> , <i>Rhinobatos cemiculus</i> , <i>Oxynotus centrina</i> , <i>Alopias vulpinus</i> , <i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i> , <i>Raja clavata</i> , <i>Squalus blainville</i> ,	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					<p><i>Mobula mabular</i>, <i>Mobula japonica</i>, Marine mammals species: All Cetaceans and <i>Monachus monachus</i>. In addition to the overall ban on use of driftnets since 1998, usage of all types of driftnets (including modified nets) in fishing and keeping them on fishing vessels and fishing shelters / ports have been prohibited as of 1 July 2011. In accordance with subparagraph (c) of the first paragraph of Article 8 of the Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fisheries (2020-2024), it is forbidden to use lights, to dive by any means, to enter the caves by swimming or any sea vehicle, to wait at cave entrances, to anchor in coastal caves with underwater or surface entrances where Mediterranean monk seals live. The usage, retaining and storage of monofilament and multi-monofilament fishing gear materials at commercial marine fisheries is partially prohibited by domestic regulation. Fishery dependent by-catch and discard data are collected through bound / electronic logbooks, Dockside Inspection, Observer Program for Bluefin tuna purse seines and Monitoring Program for swordfish fishing. 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/</p>	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					<p>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. During the sea turtle breeding season necessary measures, including navigation controls at sea, shall be taken by the Ministry in the vicinity of spawning grounds of sea turtles. For instance, boats shall not exceed 8 miles speed within 1 nautical miles from a sea-turtle breeding zone between the periods 1 April – 30 September. In accordance with the regulation "Decisions taken by international organisations of which we are a member and which are binding on our country are announced and put into practice by the Ministry." in the paragraph 32 of article 48 titled Other General Provisions of the Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fisheries, and includes the fishing regulations of our country, the practice on "Safe Handling and Release Practices for Sea Turtles" was officially notified to fishermen and fisheries organisations and transferred to our legislation. In this context, our fishermen were trained at the opening of the fishing season. This a good practice for the handling of the sea turtles and as an identification guide of vulnerable species caught incidentally in Mediterranean. The regulations in compliance with ICCAT Rec. 22-12 shall be transferred to our</p>	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					legislation in September 2024. Relevant researches: far-reaching programme aiming to take out the outspread “ghost nets” and ghost fishing at the principal coastal water sites of Türkiye, The project named "Understanding multi-taxa 'bycatch' of vulnerable species and testing mitigation a collaborative approach, The project named “Effects of PAL Pingers to Reduce Bycatch of Marine Mammals (Cetaceans) in Turbot Gill Nets in the Black Sea”.	
MISCELLA NEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		No pilot electronic statistical document system has been implemented by this CPC.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	No		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 Türkiye has no industrial or non-industrial fisheries that interact with billfish, blue marlin or white marlin/spearfish, the ICCAT Secretariat was informed on 27th of August 2019 for their assistance in conveying this issue to the attention of the Billfish Species Group in order for Türkiye to receive an exemption to be granted by the SCRS.

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

No particular difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures within the reporting period.

Table 1. Landings (ton) of tunas and tuna-like species (2013-2022).

<i>Species</i>	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Atlantic bonito	13,157.6	19,031.5	4,573.0	39,459.6	7,577.6	30,920.4	1,578.3	22,742.7	2,595.4	49,891.5
Bluefin tuna	551.4	555.0	1,091.0	1,324.0	1,514.7	1,283.7	1,770.8	2,252.0	2,257.0	2,292.0
Swordfish	96.8	55.7	34.9	76.5	441.0	427.0	414.0	402.4	390.4	378.7
Albacore	70.6	0.3	53.4	25.2	44.0	37.8	4.4	16.2	58,1	118.0
Little tunny	1,385.8	681.9	325.5	184.1	479.8	616.6	449.9	340.9	462.9	410.0
Bullet tuna	863.3	561.7	476.0	406.8	474.1	367.0	461.8	1,069.8	736.8	808.9

Table 2. The total number of bluefin tuna purse seiners, by tonnage (2011-2022).

<i>Tonnage (GRT)</i>	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51-100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
101-200	2	1	2	-	1	4	1	1	1	1
201-300	2	4	7	5	6	6	12	10	10	4
301-400	1	1	-	3	5	6	3	6	6	10
>400	4	7	11	8	10	6	13	9	8	11

Table 3. Length and weight prohibitions, by species.

<i>Species</i>	<i>Minimum length (cm)</i>	<i>Minimum weight (kg)</i>
Bluefin tuna (<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>)	115	30
Atlantic bonito (<i>Sarda sarda</i>)	25	
Swordfish (<i>Xiphias gladius</i>)	125	
Little tunny (<i>Euthynnus alletteratus</i>)	45	

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND
 RAPPORT ANNUEL DU ROYAUME-UNI DE GRANDE-BRETAGNE ET D'IRLANDE DU NORD
 INFORME ANUAL DEL REINO UNIDO DE GRAN BRETAÑA E IRLANDA DEL NORTE**

SUMMARY

The United Kingdom 2022 annual report provides information for both Metropolitan (Met) UK and the United Kingdom Overseas Territories (UKOTs) of Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, St Helena (including Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha) and Turks and Caicos Islands. Met UK's only commercial/targeted ICCAT fishery is for albacore and uses midwater trawl gear. Catches from this fishery account for the majority of Met UK catches and totalled 120.8 metric tonnes (t) in 2022. The two vessels operating in the albacore fishery have 'Length overall (LOA) of 19.5m and 25m respectively. There are some incidences of bycatches of ICCAT species in fisheries utilising other gear types, predominantly gillnets and small purse seines which target non-ICCAT pelagic species. Bycatch accounts for 8% (10.7t) of Met UK's total catch of ICCAT species. The fishing fleets of the UKOTs are small scale and deploy limited effort, mostly in close proximity to their shores. Offshore fishing, where conducted, is associated with seamounts within the UKOTs' respective maritime zones. The typical fishing gears utilised are rod-and-reel, trolling, pole-and-line, and handline. Use of these gears minimises the incidental capture of non-target species which are more typically taken as bycatch in fisheries using other, more industrial fishing methods. In addition, Bermuda continues to operate a single longline vessel, of <20 m LOA. The UK landed 317t in total in 2022 (UK Met 131t; Bermuda, 98t; British Virgin Islands, 11t; St Helena, 77t; Turks and Caicos Islands, 0t). Total catches in 2022 decreased vs 2021, which is mainly due to the decrease in North Atlantic albacore catches by Met UK. UKOT activity remains diverse, ranging from no commercial activity by Turks and Caicos Islands (TCI) to reasonably consistent fisheries by Bermuda and St Helena. All UKOTs have ambitions to expand capacity to fish ICCAT species within their respective maritime zones. In 2022, Met UK and St Helena continued their tagging programmes, with Met UK tagging over 1,100 bluefin tuna and St Helena tagging 1,042 fish (yellowfin, skipjack and bigeye tuna).

RÉSUMÉ

The United Kingdom 2022 annual report provides information for both Metropolitan (Met) UK and the United Kingdom Overseas Territories (UKOTs) of Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, St Helena (including Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha) and Turks and Caicos Islands. Met UK's only commercial/targeted ICCAT fishery is for albacore and uses midwater trawl gear. Catches from this fishery account for the majority of Met UK catches and totalled 120.8 metric tonnes (t) in 2022. The two vessels operating in the albacore fishery have 'Length overall (LOA) of 19.5m and 25m respectively. There are some incidences of bycatches of ICCAT species in fisheries utilising other gear types, predominantly gillnets and small purse seines which target non-ICCAT pelagic species. Bycatch accounts for 8% (10.7t) of Met UK's total catch of ICCAT species. The fishing fleets of the UKOTs are small scale and deploy limited effort, mostly in close proximity to their shores. Offshore fishing, where conducted, is associated with seamounts within the UKOTs' respective maritime zones. The typical fishing gears utilised are rod-and-reel, trolling, pole-and-line, and handline. Use of these gears minimises the incidental capture of non-target species which are more typically taken as bycatch in fisheries using other, more industrial fishing methods. In addition, Bermuda continues to operate a single longline vessel, of <20 m LOA. The UK landed 317t in total in 2022 (UK Met 131t; Bermuda, 98t; British Virgin Islands, 11t; St Helena, 77t; Turks and Caicos Islands, 0t). Total catches in 2022 decreased vs 2021, which is mainly due to the decrease in North Atlantic albacore catches by Met UK. UKOT activity remains diverse, ranging from no commercial activity by Turks and Caicos Islands (TCI) to reasonably consistent fisheries by Bermuda and St Helena. All UKOTs have ambitions to expand capacity to fish ICCAT species within their respective maritime zones. In 2022, Met UK and St Helena continued their tagging programmes, with Met UK tagging over 1,100 bluefin tuna and St Helena tagging 1,042 fish (yellowfin, skipjack and bigeye tuna).

RESUMEN

The United Kingdom 2022 annual report provides information for both Metropolitan (Met) UK and the United Kingdom Overseas Territories (UKOTs) of Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, St Helena (including Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha) and Turks and Caicos Islands. Met UK's only commercial/targeted ICCAT fishery is for albacore and uses midwater trawl gear. Catches from this fishery account for the majority of Met UK catches and totalled 120.8 metric tonnes (t) in 2022. The two vessels operating in the albacore fishery have 'Length overall (LOA) of 19.5m and 25m respectively. There are some incidences of bycatches of ICCAT species in fisheries utilising other gear types, predominantly gillnets and small purse seines which target non-ICCAT pelagic species. Bycatch accounts for 8% (10.7t) of Met UK's total catch of ICCAT species. The fishing fleets of the UKOTs are small scale and deploy limited effort, mostly in close proximity to their shores. Offshore fishing, where conducted, is associated with seamounts within the UKOTs' respective maritime zones. The typical fishing gears utilised are rod-and-reel, trolling, pole-and-line, and handline. Use of these gears minimises the incidental capture of non-target species which are more typically taken as bycatch in fisheries using other, more industrial fishing methods. In addition, Bermuda continues to operate a single longline vessel, of <20 m LOA. The UK landed 317t in total in 2022 (UK Met 131t; Bermuda, 98t; British Virgin Islands, 11t; St Helena, 77t; Turks and Caicos Islands, 0t). Total catches in 2022 decreased vs 2021, which is mainly due to the decrease in North Atlantic albacore catches by Met UK. UKOT activity remains diverse, ranging from no commercial activity by Turks and Caicos Islands (TCI) to reasonably consistent fisheries by Bermuda and St Helena. All UKOTs have ambitions to expand capacity to fish ICCAT species within their respective maritime zones. In 2022, Met UK and St Helena continued their tagging programmes, with Met UK tagging over 1,100 bluefin tuna and St Helena tagging 1,042 fish (yellowfin, skipjack and bigeye tuna).

Part I (Information on Fisheries, Research and Statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1.1 Metropolitan UK

Met UK has a targeted commercial fishery for one ICCAT species, North Atlantic albacore. Met UK is also running two science-led programmes using recreational gear (rod and reel with artificial lures) to catch, tag and release Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna. All other ICCAT species caught by Met UK vessels are bycatch. UK vessels with recorded catches of ICCAT species use a variety of gear types that include trawl, gillnet, handline, purse seine, trammel net and trap.

In the 2022 reporting period 59 vessels in the Met UK fleet interacted with ICCAT species, of which two vessels actively targeted ICCAT species. A total of 131.32t of ICCAT species were landed. The species landed by Met UK vessels were: North Atlantic albacore, eastern bluefin tuna, dolphinfish, bonito, chub mackerel and various sharks species including blue shark and thresher shark. Sharks are identified at species level. In the small number of cases where they are unidentifiable, an entry using a generic SHK code is made. Met UK's targeted fishery for North Atlantic albacore caught 120.8t. The catch was taken by two Met UK vessels. This was a decrease of 44.3t from the previous year. In 2022, Met UK required vessels targeting North Atlantic albacore to meet ICCAT's 5% observer coverage requirements. This requirement was included in vessel license conditions. During the fishing season Met UK vessels did not meet the 5% observer requirement and instead had a combined coverage of 4.2% (3 of 71 days). On the days the observers were present the vessels were not able to locate the fish and therefore did not conduct any fishing operations, leading to this shortfall in observer coverage of active fishing operations. To address this shortfall, in 2023 Met UK has required all vessels to carry observers on their first or second trip to ensure that the 5% requirement is met. Specifications for the North Atlantic albacore observer requirements are detailed in **Appendix A**.

Met UK also has two targeted scientific fisheries: the Catch and Release Tag fishery (CHART) and Thunnus UK. CHART is delivered by the Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (Cefas). The CHART fishery operated with 25 specially selected recreational charter vessels (increased from 15 in 2021) operating in English waters. Skippers were trained in angling, handling, and tagging techniques for BFT, and vessels were monitored through observer coverage and, for those vessels new to the programme in 2022, onboard camera installation (12 of 25 vessels). The UK deployed physical observers on 7% of trips. This coverage was initially

targeted at new entrants, but aimed to observe each vessel at least once during the season. From 15th August – 11th December 2022, 1,090 fish were tagged from a total of 1,121 fish brought boatside. CHART had a mortality rate of 0.45% (5 incidents of 1,121 caught), which equated to 1.1t. All mortalities from CHART were landed for research purposes and did not generate any commercial value.

Thunnus UK is a BFT research programme delivered by Cefas and the University of Exeter. Thunnus deployed 12 Pop-Up Satellite Archival Tags (PSAT) in 2022, of which five were provided by ICCAT. Ten of the fish were double-tagged with a long-life acoustic tag. Thunnus UK tagging took place between 4th October and 18th November; there were no mortalities.

1.2 Bermuda

The small-scale fishing fleet operating in Bermuda in 2022 included 106 vessels reporting catches of tuna or tuna-like species. All vessels are of a total overall length of 19 m or less, with 100 of the 106 vessels being under 15 m. The small-scale fleet is multipurpose, utilising a variety of selective fishing methods, but predominantly trolling, rod-and-reel and handline. Most of the fishing effort was conducted in the inner 50 km (27nm), including two offshore banks within Bermuda's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). A single longline vessel was licenced to fish in Bermuda waters in 2022 and fished further offshore within their EEZ.

ICCAT species were caught by Bermudian vessels in 2022 on a total of 2,481 fishing days. A total of 161t of ICCAT species were landed in Bermuda, which represents a decrease in catch of 15t compared to 2021. The main species caught and landed by weight was wahoo, with an annual total of 76t, followed by yellowfin tuna (60t). Details of the catch composition were presented to the Secretariat in the Task I and II returns in July 2023. All fish captured by local vessels was consumed on the Island. A total of 24.9t was caught and discarded (24.6t released alive), including predominantly blue marlin and tunas that were assumed to be undersized.

The single longline vessel landed 3.4t of northern swordfish, 4.4t of northern albacore and small quantities of bigeye tuna and yellowfin tuna (<1 t per species).

Due to the small size of the fishing vessels in the small-scale fleet, there is insufficient space to accommodate observers on board. Bermuda does not have a national observer programme, although an electronic monitoring system is being trialled on the longline vessel.

In 2022, Bermuda amended their Fisheries Regulations 2010 to prohibit taking any shark, or parts of shark.

1.3 St Helena, Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha

The EEZ of Tristan da Cunha has been designated as a Marine Protected Area. Large-scale fishing has been prohibited and no commercial fishing for tunas or tuna-like species was conducted at Tristan da Cunha in 2022.

Ascension Island Government has also designated a large no take Marine Protected Area. Ascension Island Government has adopted an Inshore Fisheries strategy – which includes the development of primary and secondary legislation to regulate these fisheries and provision for data collection.

The St Helena fleet in 2022 was comprised of a total of 25 rod-and-reel vessels that fished within 6 nautical miles of the island plus at an offshore seamount within the EEZ (Bonaparte Seamount). The vessels catching ICCAT species in 2022 were all registered in the port of Jamestown, where all fish are landed. St Helena has committed to using only rod-and-reel/pole-and-line methods in its EEZ. The types of bait used include both live and dead small pelagics such as mackerel scads, round scads, horse mackerel and Atlantic chub mackerel. The total reported effort in 2022 amounted to 419 fishing days, representing a 13% reduction compared to 2021.

A total of 75t of tunas or tuna-like species were caught and landed into St Helena. The catch was dominated by yellowfin tuna, with 67t landed during the year. The next species by weight was wahoo with 5t, with small quantities (<1.3 t per species) of bigeye tuna, rainbow runner, skipjack tuna and yellowtail also landed.

In 2022, St Helena's fish processing operations underwent a transition from government ownership to the private sector. During this transition, all of St Helena's catches were processed by the two licenced fish processing facilities on the island and then sold domestically. During this time there was no capacity to export fish products and the fishery for pelagic species operated well below capacity. During this period of reduced capacity, St Helena Government's Marine and Fisheries Conservation Section introduced an inshore observer program utilising marine

enforcement and marine science staff. In 2022 there were 741 commercial fishing trips, with 19 of these trips having a local scientific observer on board (2.6% of trips). It is expected that in 2023, provided offshore fishing is again being undertaken, St. Helena's capacity and fisheries will return to at least pre-transition levels.

1.4 Turks and Caicos Islands (TCI)

There are currently no commercial fisheries for tuna or tuna-like species in the Turks and Caicos Islands.

There have been no reports of landings of ICCAT species in the Turks and Caicos Islands in 2022. Since 2015 the only ICCAT species which have been caught are during sportfishing operations. These sports fisheries only use small sportfishing vessels which are all less than 15m and fish within the territorial waters of the islands. The sport fishery typically operates on a catch and release basis. Sportfishing vessels must comply with the following fisheries regulation:

Fisheries Protection Regulations 10.08 6(1)(h), "a Sports Fishing Licence: authorising the holder to engage in fishing in any areas of the fishery limits and – (i) to retain in any one day's fishing for consumption by the holder of the licence or in the home of the holder of the licence marine products not exceeding ten lbs in weight per day; (ii) to retain during the term of the licence one fish of unlimited size as a trophy; and (iii) to release alive any marine products that exceed the allowance in subparagraphs (i) and (ii). Provided that – (C) all catch, and bycatch are recorded and reported within seven days to the Director."

TCI is working on processes to improve the current data collection from sportfishing operators, with Blue Belt assistance being provided. The Blue Belt Programme is the UK Government's flagship international marine conservation programme. This programme works closely with nine UKOTs to assist them in creating and maintaining healthy and productive marine ecosystems. TCI remains interested in developing opportunities for commercial tuna fisheries but currently lacks the necessary infrastructure and capacity. However, efforts in both the public and private sector are aimed at diversifying the nation's fisheries sector, including pelagic fisheries. Those efforts include the amendment of legal instruments to facilitate development of future pelagic fishing operations.

1.5 British Virgin Islands (BVI)

In 2022, BVI had a small-scale commercial fishing fleet, with twenty-four vessels reporting catch of tuna or tuna-like species from the fleet of 63 multipurpose vessels. Commercial licence holders are the only licence class allowed to land ICCAT species. The commercial fishing fleet is made up of small fibreglass fishing vessels that are less than 20m in length. Trolling, rod-and-reel and handline are the predominate gear types utilised by the fleet. The solitary (16m) longline vessel, though registered, was unable to fish during 2022 and did not participate in the fishery. In 2022, the main species landed (by weight) was yellowfin tuna (4.8t) followed by king mackerel (3.6t), wahoo (3t) and bonito (2.1t).

BVI remains committed to developing and diversifying its offshore pelagic fisheries sector.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Metropolitan UK

Data on Met UK fishing activity is taken from the IFISH data system. IFISH is a Met UK repository of administrative data which commercial fishers are required to report under Met UK legislation. This enables competent authorities to monitor and manage their activity.

There are three key sources of data – the logbook of activity while at sea, the landing declaration recording the accurate weight of fish when landed, and sales notes created when the fish are first sold after landing. The first two of these are required from all fishers operating vessels over 10m LOA; the sales notes information is required for sales by all licensed vessels irrespective of length.

The data include the species, weight and value of fish landed along with details of the vessel involved, where the fish were caught, and with what gear. Effort (number of fishing days) is calculated using these data. These data are collected by the four fisheries administrations within the UK (England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland), checked and validated and collated into the IFISH repository which holds full UK data on licensed commercial

fishing activity. Met UK published a workplan which details its fisheries data sources and the latest developments, which include the new under 10m vessel catch recording system, details of which can be found here: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1165316/UK_WorkPlan_2023.pdf

CHART 2021 programme summary

A small-scale Catch and Release Tag (CHART) recreational sports fishery for Atlantic Bluefin Tuna (BFT) was delivered for a second year in the western English Channel in 2022. The programme was funded by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) and delivered by the Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (Cefas), with codesign and programme refinement being carried out in conjunction with programme participants. The programme began in 2021 with the participation of 15 vessels and continued into 2022 with 25 vessels (13 original vessels, plus 12 new entrants). The second year of the CHART programme built on the success of the pilot year in informing our knowledge of BFT and their interaction with recreational fisheries in the waters of Southwest England. This design of the programme ensures that this valuable research is delivered while giving the highest consideration to the welfare and conservation of BFT. The programme will run for a third year in 2023.

Adverse impacts were minimised through a combination of technical measures (e.g. gear selection), monitoring (5% observer coverage and, for those vessels new to the programme in 2022, camera monitoring) and ongoing evaluation (through data and video analyses). During the 17-week fishing season (15th August – 11th December), 631 trips were undertaken by the 25 vessels, with a total of 1,121 BFT caught (a nominal Catch Per Unit Effort (CPUE) of 1.78 fish per trip). Not all fish caught were tagged, and not all hooked fish were caught: a total of 1,272 BFT were hooked up, with 1,090 (85.7%) of these tagged with a large ICCAT floy tag. A further 23 BFT (1.8%) were measured but not tagged, 3 BFT (0.2%) were released without being measured or tagged, and 151 (11.9%) escaped from the hook before being brought to the vessel. Five fish (0.4%) died during the capture process. Results from this programme will be presented in more detail in an SCRS paper (Phillips et al.), submitted to the ICCAT bluefin tuna species group meeting (18-20 September 2023).

Thunnus UK summary

The Thunnus UK project is a collaboration between Cefas and the University of Exeter, funded by UK Government and the EU Interreg programme (through the FISH INTEL project, see below) that started in 2017 and has continued into 2022. Fieldwork was undertaken between October and November 2022 to deploy and collect data from Pop-Up Satellite Archival Tags (PSAT) and acoustic tags. In total, 12 PSAT were deployed (of which five were provided by ICCAT), with 10 of the BFT also double-tagged with an acoustic tag. Genetic samples were taken from all tagged fish. One of the PSAT reported before the end of March 2021, yielding approximately 30 days of data on migration and behaviour. The remaining tags are scheduled to pop up either one year (5 tags) or two years (6 tags) after their date of deployment. Thirteen PSAT tags deployed on BFT in 2020 and 2021 transmitted their summary data on migration and behaviour before the end of March 2021: time at liberty averaged 316 days, with eight tags recording at least a full year of data (two tags were at liberty longer than one year: 481 and 708 days). Five of these tags were recovered to access the detailed data archives stored onboard.

The data from all PSAT tags provided further evidence of the main behavioural and migratory patterns established by tagging work conducted in 2018 and 2019, while also providing evidence that extends the range of migratory behaviours. Detailed analysis of the data collected in the Thunnus UK project is ongoing; a summary of the results, soon to be submitted to a scientific journal, was presented at the ICCAT eTagging workshop in July 2023.

EU FISH-INTEL summary

The EU FISH INTEL project is a multi-disciplinary, multi-partner project (led by Plymouth University; <https://www.plymouth.ac.uk/research/marine-conservation-research-group/fish-intel-interreg>) and funded by EU Interreg. The project includes a work package to track the long-term (up to five-year) residency and migrations of BFT across the Channel / Manche region using acoustic tracking technology. This work package is led by University of Exeter, with Cefas involvement. An array of six acoustic receivers was deployed along the 50m isobath of the south Cornwall coast in June 2021, further extending the coverage of the European Tracking Network. To add to the 30 BFT that were tagged in 2021, 8 more BFT were tagged between October and November 2022 (also tagged with PSAT, see above). Collection of detections of the tagged fish across the FISH INTEL/ETN is ongoing, and will be reported on at a future date.

2.2 Bermuda

The fishing gears utilised by the Bermudian small-scale fleet include a mix of trolling, rod-and-reel and handline. The single longline vessel utilises ‘American system’ monofilament longline fishing gear and circle hooks to target tunas and swordfish. Fisher logbooks are used to report catches by number of fish and species per day and effort is recorded as the number of hours at sea per day. The weight of fish discarded alive is estimated from numbers reported. In addition to fisher logbook records, other sources of data available included video footage from the electronic monitoring system on the longline vessel and records from sportfishing tournaments.

Released blue marlin catch was estimated using an average weight of 175 kg per individual, whilst released Atlantic white marlin catch was estimated using an average individual weight of 25 kg. Both of these average weights were calculated based on length-weight equations and the estimated lengths of a subset of fish. Shark estimates assumed released individuals were of typical sizes for their species, while released tunas were all assumed to be slightly undersized (3.2 kg). The nature of the fishing gear and operations mean that there is minimal bycatch. Legislation on the prohibition of shark fishing was passed in 2022 and was included in fishing licence conditions for 2022.

Bermuda hosts four billfish tournaments in July every year. As in previous years, staff capacity and budget limitations prevented sampling of fish at tournaments in 2022, though an observer has been hired to conduct sampling at fishery tournaments in 2023. There is a minimum legal size for retention of white marlin of 50 lbs (23 kg), and 250 lbs (114 kg) for blue marlin. Tournament organisers have a longstanding minimum weight of 500 lbs for the retention of blue marlin during the tournaments, which serves to minimise the number of fish landed. An observer programme was put in place to monitor recreational billfish tournaments from 2023, and data will be reported in subsequent ICCAT annual submissions.

2.3 St Helena, Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha

Commercially-caught fish are only landed at two locations; Rupert’s Wharf and Jamestown Wharf, where catches can readily be checked and quantified. Catch data is collated by the Marine Enforcement Section of the Environment, Natural Resources and Planning Portfolio of the St Helena Government and handed onto the Marine and Fisheries Conservation Section of the same body.

The quality of catch data and verification of quantities caught (including discards) has been improved by the introduction of paper fishing logbooks in January 2021. Along with this, Remote Electronic Monitoring (REM) systems were also trialled in the fourth quarter of 2021, providing an additional source of catch verification.

The Remote Electronic Monitoring Programme (REM) trial was carried out in the rod-and-reel fishery on St Helena. The purpose of the trial was improving the efficacy of the management of the fishery through scientific data collection and to assess the ability of the system to replace/complement human observers. The system has been installed on one of St Helena’s local commercial fishing vessels that participates in both offshore and inshore fishing.

A tagging programme is currently in operation as part of scientific research to study the movement, growth and habitat use of pelagic species in the St Helena EEZ. Between December 2015 and December 2022, a total of 10,835 tuna have been tagged. In 2022 1,042 tuna were tagged, with 617 yellowfin tuna, 424 skipjack tuna and one bigeye tuna.

As only rod-and-reel or pole-and-line methods are used bycatch is minimal and survivability of bycaught fish and other animals is high.

2.4 Turks and Caicos Islands (TCI)

Although there are challenges for the collection of data on fish landings due to staff capacity, funding, and infrastructure issues, the Turks and Caicos Islands is committed to increasing the capacity and efficiency of fisheries management including through the recent employment of an additional Scientific Officer based on Providenciales. Additionally, through DARWIN PLUS funding, two fisheries officers have been recruited on a two-year contract and part of their role will be to assist with data collection. One of the major factors hindering collection of data is that the jurisdiction is made up of multiple inhabited islands among which the limited resources available must be shared. Apart from recruiting more personnel, efforts are being made to develop and implement strategies that can enhance the effectiveness of the fisheries department using the limited resources available.

2.5 British Virgin Islands (BVI)

BVI does not have a national observer programme in place. However, authorised officers are able to validate landings. All catches are consumed locally.

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

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes		2023-09-15	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2023-07-31	Submitted to ICCAT on 2023-07-31.	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2023-07-31	Submitted to ICCAT 2023-07-31.	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2023-07-31	Submitted to ICCAT 2023-07-31.	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2023-07-31	Submitted for STH on 2023-07-31. Nil returns for UK Met and all other UKOTs.	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes	2023-07-31	Nil return submitted with reasons alongside other Task 2 reports on 2023-07-31.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes	2023-07-31	Submitted to ICCAT for GBR fleet 2023-07-31. Nil return for UKOTs.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2023-07-31	Submitted to ICCAT for GBR fleet 2023-07-31. Nil return for UKOTs.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2023-07-31	Submitted to ICCAT for GBR fleet 2023-07-31. Nil return for UKOTs.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	Yes	2023-07-31	Submitted all information held to ICCAT on 2023-07-31.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes		2023-09-15.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		No new information to provide.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	No		No GBR vessels authorised to fish in the Mediterranean during 2022.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		No bluefin tuna farming undertaken.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		No bluefin tuna farming undertaken.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		No targeted fishery for BFT by the UK fleets in 2022.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on W-BFT	No		No research programme for W. BFT.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		No relevant information.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		No research or sampling programme for W. BFT.	
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	Yes	2023-07-31		
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		No new FADs deployed in the UK Met or UKOTs.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	No		UK did not operate any FAD fisheries for tropical tuna in 2022.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		No support vessels used by Met UK/UKOTs.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No		GBR vessels do not catch Tropical tuna and UKOTs do not have any LL vessels over 20m.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes	2022-06-06	EMS trials are underway for St Helena RR vessel fishing. Information reported by UK at ICCAT meeting in 2022. Paper reference: EMS_JUN_06/i2022.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No		There are no ICCAT registered ports in the UKOTs or Met UK and no landings or transshipment from foreign-flagged vessels is allowed.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		No historical fishing operations using FADs on ICCAT tropical fisheries.	
S:ALB01	Age at maturity	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:ALB02	Habitat	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:ALB04	CPUE series	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	No		No statistical methodology is used to estimate dead and live discards in the marlin / roundscale spearfish fisheries.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No		There are no artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries in Met UK or UKOTs.	
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No		Not carried out any electronic monitoring trials for BIL interactions.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No		The Met UK and UKOTs report the species of shark caught.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No		No current relevant research.	
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	No		Met UK and UKOTs do not have any Blue Shark research.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	No		No fishing activities catching North Atlantic shortfin mako.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	No		No fishing activities catching South Atlantic shortfin mako (SMA-S).	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No		No fishing activities catching South Atlantic shortfin mako (SMA-S).	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	No		St Helena: -Brown (2014) is an identification guide for the marine fauna of St Helena waters. -Shark identification and handling guides circulated in 2021. - ICCAT Guide for the Identification of Atlantic Ocean Sharks Bermuda: - Shark ID guide produced in 2022 Met UK: Met UK fund the Shark Trust to produce fisheries advisories each year covering sharks, skates and rays. On behalf of Met UK, Cefas produce shark ID guides Clean Catch UK app which some fishers use to record bycatch includes an ID element to assist fishers identify the correct species that's been caught.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No		No turtle bycatch observed or reported in Met UK or UKOTs in 2022.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	No		No seabird bycatch observed or reported in Met UK and the UKOTs in 2022.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		This CPC has no artisanal fisheries in the ICCAT area.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No		Only rod-and-reel fishing has taken place in St Helena in 2022, and as such bycatch is minimal and live release is an effective measure in this fishery. A single longline vessel operated in Bermuda in 2022, adopting live release of sharks, where possible. Met UK has provided details in section 4 of the annual report.	

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT – SECTION 3 – REPORTING SUMMARY

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes		2023-09-15	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes		2023-09-15	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2023-08-09		
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		The UK currently has no vessel chartering agreements in place.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		This CPC is not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	No		The UK does not permit any at sea transshipment.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	No		Not involved in any transshipment in port.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	No		No at-sea transshipment is permitted by this CPC.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		This CPC has no carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments either at-sea or in-port.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		No transshipment permitted by Met UK or UKOTs.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes	2023-02-15		2023-02-17
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes	2023-02-15		2023-02-17
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes	2023-02-15		2023-02-17
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes	2023-02-15	2023-02-15	2023-02-17
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		The UK has not denied the entry of any foreign fishing vessel to any of the UK's designated ports.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		Not applicable in UK ports during 2022.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		Not applicable during 2022.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		Not applicable during 2022.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		No agreements in place for 2022.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes	2023-05-23	The UK has sent one access agreement to the Secretariat for 2023.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		The UK sent one access agreement during 2023 and this will be reported in the next annual report.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes	2022-07-29	The UK has no additional vessels over 20m to report in 2023. The only vessels operating in ICCAT fisheries which are over 20m are those which were included in 2022.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	No		There has been no change since the last submission of this form by this CPC.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		The UK has submitted this as part of our annual report.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	No		The UK has nothing to report.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		The UK has nothing to report.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	No		This CPC has no relevant information to report.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No		The UK has nothing to report.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No		The UK has nothing to report.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		Nothing to report.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		Nothing to report.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	No		The UK does not operate any bluefin Tuna traps or have any bluefin Tuna farming activities.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No		The UK does not participate in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No		The UK does not participate in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		This CPC has no vessels on the final IUU vessel list.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No		This CPC does not embark ICCAT Regional Observers.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		This CPC does not embark ICCAT Regional Observers.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		No lost fishing gear.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		No lost fishing gear.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	No		None reported.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		This CPC does not have supply declarations.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	No		No activities in the reporting period.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		No bluefin tuna farming.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		No bluefin tuna farming.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		No bluefin tuna farming.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		No bluefin tuna farming.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		No bluefin tuna traps.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Yes	2023-02-15		2023-03-07
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		No bluefin tuna farming.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	No		No updates to the UK's E-BFT plan since it was endorsed at the PA2 meeting in March 2023.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	Yes		The UK is updating Regulations previously retained into UK Law Regulation 640/210 and 1984/2003. This is part of Met UK's review of all ICCAT Recommendations. This will ensure that all ICCAT recommendations are sufficiently covered in the Met UK's domestic legislation. The UK aims to conclude this process by 2024.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2022	Yes	2023-07-31	Reported within T1NC form on 2023-07-31.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes	2023-07-28		
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No		No Other vessels for Met UK and UKOTs.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	No		No joint fishing operations.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No		The UK does not allow any vessels 15m or over to participate in the UK's commercial BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		Met UK and UKOTs do not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		Met UK and UKOTs do not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Met UK and UKOTs do not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Met UK and UKOTs do not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	No		This CPC has not authorised any of its ports to allow vessels to carry out transshipment of BFT-E.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes	2023-02-15		
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes	2022-09-16	Since the last UK annual report, the UK has submitted 32 reports. The UK has recently changed from weekly to bi-weekly reports as instructed by ICCAT Secretariat.	2023-08-31
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes	2022-09-28	Since the last annual report, the UK has submitted 12 monthly catch reports.	2023-08-31
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		The quota of this CPC has not yet been fully used.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes		UK Met and UKOTs currently have no vessels targeting W BFT. Therefore, no tag and release process has been implemented.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes	2023-08-18	2023/08/18	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes		26/10/2022	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No		No changes to UK BCD contact points.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes		The UK is updating Regulations previously retained into UK Law Regulation 640/210 and 1984/2003. This is part of Met UK's review of all ICCAT Recommendations. This will ensure that all ICCAT recommendations are sufficiently covered in the Met UK's domestic legislation. The UK aims to conclude this process by 2024.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes		The UK does not use tagging for catching vessels.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	No		This CPC has no information to report regarding such vessels.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No		No updates for Met UK or UKOTs.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		Not relevant for Met UK or UKOT as no BFT farming.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		This CPC is not involved in the REM pilot project.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	No		Met UK and the UKOTs do not have any vessels greater than 20m targeting Tropical Tuna.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes	2023-07-31	Submitted within ST01-T1FC form on 2023-07-31.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No		This CPC has not received reports of IUU activity by its vessels nor has any additional information to report.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2023-03-31		2023-03-31
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		No exports from UK during reporting period.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes	2022-11-01	Submitted four reports since last year's annual report on a quarterly basis for UKOTs.	2023-07-27
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	No		This CPC has not deployed FADs to catch tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	No		The catch reductions in para 4 of Rec. 19-02 do not apply to this CPC.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		CPC has no over 20m vessels using longlines or purse seine operating in tropical fisheries in convention area.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		This CPC did not reach 80% of its catch limit.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		This CPC did not reach its catch limit.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	No		No longline or purse seine vessels over 20 m authorised.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	No		No longline or purse seine vessels over 20 m authorized.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2023-03-31		2023-09-01
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		No UK exports of frozen swordfish in reporting period.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	No		No Met UK or UKOT vessels targeting Med Swordfish.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No		No Met UK or UKOT vessels targeting Med Swordfish.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		This CPC does not have any sport/recreational vessels to operate for SWO-MED in the ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		This CPC does not operate or have plans to operate any fishery for SWO-MED, and hence has no specific closed period.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No		This CPC does not operate, nor has plans to operate, a SWO-N fishery.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No		No Met UK or UKOT vessels targeting Med Swordfish.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	No		This CPC does not have any catches of SWO-MED to report.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		Met UK and UKOTs not involved in tagging programme.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		Met UK and UKOTs do not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Met UK and UKOTs do not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	No		No vessels in Met UK and UKOT over 20 m authorized for N. SWO.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	No		No vessels in Met UK and UKOT over 20 m authorized for S. SWO.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	No		Met UK and UKOTs do not have any vessels which are included in this measure. No vessels in Met UK and UKOT over 20 m are authorised for N. SWO.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	No		No S.ATL SWO were landed in Met UK and UKOTs. Met UK and UKOTs do not have any vessels which are included in this measure. Any SWO caught in ST Helena's rod and reel fishery are released alive.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Met UK and UKOTs do not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		No fisheries in the Med.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		No fisheries in the Med.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No		Not relevant as Met UK and UKOTs do not have any vessels over 20 m which catch S. ALB.	2023-05-12
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	No		Not relevant as Met UK and UKOTs do not have any vessels over 20 m which catch S. ALB.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	No		Not relevant as Met UK and UKOTs do not have any vessels over 20 m which catch N. ALB.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	No		Not relevant as Met UK and UKOTs do not have any vessels over 20 m which catch S. ALB.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	No		No fisheries in the Med.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes		2023-09-15	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		This CPC makes no claim for exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF.	
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No		This CPC has not carried out any trials of electronic monitoring for BIL.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes		2023-09-15	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	No		This CPC does not have any landing of SMA to report.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, as amended by Rec. 13-11/ Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes		Met UK and the UKOTs of BVI, TCI and St Helena do not have any longliners targeting ICCAT species. Bermuda: Bermuda requires its longliner to use only large circle hooks, which are not offset by more than 10 degrees. Bermuda does not have 10% observer coverage in its fishery, as such para 1b is not relevant. The vessel reports all interactions with sea turtles, but these interactions are rare. The vessel has the necessary equipment onboard for the safe release of sea turtles, the vessels captain was trained in the use of this equipment and has FAO compliant safe handling guide onboard.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No		The UK does not have a Longline fishery in the area to which the requirement pertains. The overlap of vulnerable seabirds and fishing operations in UKOTs are minimal.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes		Only rod-and-reel fishing has taken place in St Helena in 2022, and as such bycatch is minimal and live release is an effective measure in this fishery. A single longline vessel operated in Bermuda in 2022, adopting live release of sharks, where possible. TCI - only use highly selective gears in their fisheries and as such bycatch is minimal. Met UK has provided details in section 4 of the annual report.	
MISCELL-ANEIOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		No pilot electronic statistical document system has been implemented by this CPC.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	No		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

4.1 Metropolitan UK

When Met UK left the EU, EU legislation on fisheries was retained in the UK’s domestic statute book. This retained EU legislation covers ICCAT Recommendations that were adopted up to and including those adopted in 2020. Met UK is currently undertaking a review of all ICCAT Recommendations to ensure that they are sufficiently covered in its domestic legislation.

Met UK has updated the prohibition on the retention of North Atlantic shortfin mako shark by all UK vessels and all foreign vessels operating in UK waters, by expanding the prohibition to include all Atlantic shortfin mako sharks. This has been implemented by including shortfin mako shark on the prohibited species list within the conditions for commercial vessel fishing licences.

Met UK funds Clean Catch UK, a research programme which is developing and trialling a range of monitoring and mitigation measures in different fisheries along Cornwall’s south coast (a known high-risk area for bycatch of sensitive marine species). Recent achievements include: the development and rollout of a bycatch self-reporting mobile application validated by observers and electronic monitoring; trials of mitigation technologies including acoustic deterrent devices and passive acoustic reflectors; and the development of an online Bycatch Mitigation Hub with information on different techniques or devices that aim to reduce interactions between fishing gear and sensitive marine species.

The Bycatch Monitoring Programme (BMP) has been operational since 1996 and deploys observers on fishing vessels to record protected species bycatch in a range of fisheries around the UK.

Met UK has also recently published the Bycatch Mitigation Initiative (BMI), which identifies policy objectives and potential actions to minimise and where possible, eliminate bycatch.

4.2 Bermuda

The Fisheries Act 1972 and associated regulations can be amended when necessary to implement any new ICCAT conservation and management measures. In 2022, Bermuda amended its Fisheries Regulations 2010 to prohibit taking any shark, or parts of shark. In addition, pelagic longline vessel licences prohibit the retention of any shark.

Under its fisheries legislation, Bermuda has implemented minimum sizes for bluefin tuna (30 kgs/66 lbs), swordfish (25 kg/55 lbs), white marlin (23 kg/50 lbs), blue marlin (114 kg/250 lbs) and also for yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna and wahoo (3.2 kg/7 lbs). The legislated minimum sizes are for both commercial and recreational fishers.

Fisheries wardens are responsible for enforcement under the Fisheries Act 1972 and routinely stop local vessels to inspect catches and determine compliance with legislation.

4.3 St Helena

ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures are implemented, where appropriate, under the Fishery Ordinance 2021, which makes provision for the regulation of fishing and for other connected matters. Under this Ordinance fishing by fishing boats, whether St Helenian or foreign registered, is prohibited unless authorised by a licence granted by the Chief Fisheries Officer. A licence under this section will authorise fishing, subject to such conditions as appear to be necessary for the regulation of the fishery. No licences were issued for foreign vessels to fish in St Helena waters in 2022.

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 the Environment, Natural Resources and Planning (ENRP) portfolio teams for control purposes.

A number of shark species are listed as protected under Schedule 2 of the Environmental Protection Ordinance which prevents fishers from targeting or landing these species. EPO species include shortfin mako, Galapagos shark, bigeye thresher, blue shark and oceanic whitetip shark.

4.4 Turks and Caicos Islands (TCI)

The Turks and Caicos Islands' Fisheries Limit Ordinance and Fisheries Protection Ordinance and Regulations provide the necessary regulatory framework that empowers enforcement officers to carry out their mandates, which include implementation and enforcement of relevant ICCAT conservation measures. All vessels and individuals seeking to engage in fishing must be licensed to do so. At present however, ICCAT species are not commercially targeted.

4.5 British Virgin Islands (BVI)

While foreign fishing licences may be granted in limited amounts, they are not approved for targeting, retention, or dead discards of any ICCAT regulated species. This was the case in 2022 and in previous years. Additionally licence conditions prohibit engagement in any practices that might foster interactions (targeted or otherwise) with ICCAT-regulated species.

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.

BVI 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

5.1 Metropolitan UK

ICCAT Recommendation 21-04 by ICCAT (*Recommendation 21-04 by ICCAT on Conservation and Management Measures, including a Management Procedure and Exceptional Circumstances Protocol, for North Atlantic albacore*) paragraph 13 requires that a maximum vessel onboard bycatch limit is set. Implementing this requirement contradicts Met UK domestic legislation, in place since 2019, which requires all dead fish to be landed

(the ‘landing obligation’). This is because if Met UK sets an onboard vessel bycatch limit and albacore catches by a fishing vessel not authorised to target albacore exceeded that limit, the vessel would still be obliged to land those catches, in line with the domestic landing obligation but in contravention of the ICCAT-derived vessel limit. Met UK is considering how to address this issue.

In 2022, Met UK did not meet the 5% observer coverage requirement for vessels fishing for North Atlantic albacore. While Met UK required all vessels licensed to fish for North Atlantic albacore to have 5% observer coverage (via a vessel licence condition), observer coverage of fishing trips undertaken by the licensed vessels in the fishery totalled 4.1% combined coverage (3 of 71 days). Fishing activity by the vessels was more productive towards the start of the fishing season, when an observer was not deployed. When the vessels had observers on board later in the season, there were no observed landings. To address this, the UK has adjusted its observer plans appropriately to ensure that observers are present earlier in the season – for 2023 vessels are required to carry observers on their first or second trip. A vessel will not be permitted to conduct a third trip if they have not deployed an observer. Failure to comply with this requirement will result in enforcement action being taken.

The UKOTs

Structured development of sustainable fisheries is a core component of the UK Government’s environmental strategies for its Overseas Territories. In 2016 the UK Government launched its ‘Blue Belt’ programme, which will continue through to 2025, providing technical advice to support improvements in institutional arrangements in the UKOTs and effective ecosystem-based management of marine resources, including compliance with ICCAT Recommendations. Whilst legislative changes are being considered in many of the Territories, implementation can take time and is impacted by the amount of outstanding legislation work in other areas.

5.2 Bermuda

Upgrades to the Bermuda Customs Department’s system several years ago resulted in 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 is working with the Customs Department to continue to improve reporting in this area. In addition, work still needs to be done to ensure that checks on the documentation of consignments of bigeye tuna and swordfish imported into Bermuda are implemented in line with all import requirements (GEN 0026; TRO 2006; SWO 3001).

5.3 St Helena

For St Helena, capacity and capital restrictions are still an issue in complying with ICCAT measures. However, St Helena is committed in its endeavour to improve fisheries management and has 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 Marine and Fisheries Conservation 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 ensure compliance with them will be incorporated.

St Helena has been successful in introducing a local observer program covering its rod and reel tuna fishery for 2022. St Helena does not currently undertake any fishing activities involving the use of FADs. With the expected expansion of the fishery over the next 3-5 years anchored FADs may be utilised. Saint Helena’s tuna fishery exclusively uses ‘one by one’ fishing methods. The deployment of FADs in Saint Helena’s EEZ is regulated and any FAD deployment will require a licence, which will be used to regulate FAD construction and location.

5.4 Turks and Caicos Islands (TCI)

The Turks and Caicos Islands, as mentioned in previous sections, is not presently targeting ICCAT species commercially, although the interest to pursue some has risen over recent years. TCI is also in the process of amending its regulations to enhance the protection of sharks and other elasmobranchs in over 70% of the fishery limits. The Blue Belt programme has assisted with providing draft legislation that could be incorporated into TCI’s Fisheries Protection Regulations. The draft amendments have been reviewed by the Fisheries Advisory Board and the Ministry. The proposed amendments will be subject to TCI’s standard parliamentary processes, ahead of their coming into force. TCI is proactively making strides to comply with all ICCAT conservation and management measures, in the hope of developing a targeted commercial fishery in the future.

5.5 British Virgin Islands (BVI)

BVI has experienced a decline in human and financial resources available to fisheries management. Current efforts to recruit staff and implement co-management strategies are underway to improve efficacy in the near future.

Albacore Tuna: Observer protocol

This protocol details the operations to be carried out to ensure the observation programme on vessels targeting albacore tuna meet the requirements of ICCAT Recommendation 16-14.

It sets out the tasks for the observer and the requirements of the sampling programme.

Programme objective:

The UK as a Contracting Party to the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna (ICCAT) is required to ensure that any fishing activity is appropriately monitored and that any observation programme meets the required standards and protocols to ensure the collection and reporting of relevant scientific information from any ICCAT fishery.

As such the UK requires that vessels fishing for ICCAT species, such as albacore tuna, have appropriate observer coverage. The observation and monitoring requirements must be met as a condition of the fishing licence. Failure to meet these requirements will result in withdrawal of the licence.

Observer programme requirements

The UK is required to ensure that *'a minimum of 5% observer coverage of fishing effort in each of the pelagic longline, purse seine, and, as defined in the ICCAT glossary, baitboat, traps, gillnet and trawl fisheries'*. The percentage coverage will be measured as:

- For purse seine fisheries, in number of sets or trips;
- For pelagic longline fisheries, in fishing days, number of sets, or trips;
- For baitboat and trap fisheries, in fishing days;
- For gillnet fisheries, in fishing hours or days; and
- For trawl fisheries, in fishing hauls or days.

In the 2022 fishery the licensed vessels have indicated that they will be pair trawling. The UK preference is, for trawl vessels, to measure coverage by days fished. We do not include searching within this metric.

To aid national observer programmes, and due to the specifics of these targeted operations, in 2022 fishing vessels have been required to provide direct observer coverage as a condition of access to the fishery.

Prior to starting fishing operation, vessels operators and observer providers will be required to confirm that the observers have the following minimum qualifications to accomplish their tasks, including;

- sufficient knowledge and experience to identify ICCAT species and fishing gear configurations;
- the ability to observe and record accurately the information to be collected under the programme;
- the capability of performing the tasks set out in this protocol;
- the ability to collect biological samples; and
- minimum and adequate training in safety and sea survival.

They will also confirm to the licensing authority that observers:

- are not crew members of the vessel being observed;
- are not employees of the owner or beneficial owner of the fishing vessel being observed; and
- do not have current financial or beneficial interests in the fisheries being observed.

Observer tasks and responsibilities

The observer will measure catches on board vessels targeting albacore tuna.

Observers will submit a sampling programme which identifies as far as possible which trips and vessels are to be sampled to ensure that 5% of activity is met. As a secondary measure 5% of activity of each vessel in the fishery should be sought. The observer provider will monitor progress against this target, regularly inform the licensing authority of progress, and undertake all practical actions to ensure the target is met. The observer will undertake a risk assessment of the sampling procedure aboard each vessel setting out the processing of catch, sampling points and storage. Should there be clear risk that sampling cannot be undertaken during/after fishing operations then a shore sampling plan will be set out and agreed with the vessel operator.

During each observed trip, each individual fishing operation (haul) is to be sampled. The observer must record and report upon the fishing activity of the observed vessel, and shall include at least the following:

- quantifying total target catch, discards and bycatch (including sharks, sea turtles, marine mammals, and seabirds);
- estimating or measuring size composition as practicable, disposition status (i.e., retained, discarded dead, released alive);
- marketable condition of catch;
- the collection of biological samples for life history studies (in 2022 length / weight to be collected);
- collect and report on all tags found; the observer will prioritise sampling of tagged fish.
- recording of fishing operation information, including:
 - location of catch by latitude and longitude;
 - fishing effort information (e.g., number of sets, number of hooks, etc.);
 - date of each fishing operation, including, as appropriate, the start and stop times of the fishing activity;
 - use of fish aggregating objects, including FADs; and
 - general condition of released animals related to survival rates (i.e. dead/alive, wounded, etc.);
- observe and record the use of bycatch mitigation measures and other relevant information;
- to the extent possible, observe and report environmental conditions (e.g., sea state, climate and hydrologic parameters, etc.);
- observe and report on FADs, in accordance with the ICCAT Observer programme adopted under the multi-annual conservation and management programme for tropical tuna;
- report on all encounters with PET species.

The observer must also:

- not interfere with the electronic equipment of the vessel;
- be familiar with the emergency procedures aboard the vessel, including the location of life rafts, fire extinguishers and first aid kits;
- communicate as needed with the Master on relevant observer issues and tasks;
- not hinder or interfere with the fishing activities and the normal operations of the vessel;
- participates in a debriefing session(s) with appropriate representatives of the scientific institute or the domestic authority responsible for overseeing the observer programme;

Equipment to be used

- Vessel will supply sampling baskets/containers as suitable;
- Observer will supply, as required:
 - Measuring Boards, forceps /callipers, measuring tapes, pencils, notebook, recording forms (including for trawl deployment/fishing activity, catch composition), biological sample containers, biological sampling equipment;
 - All personal protective gear (see **Annex 1**);
- Observer will ensure (in consultation with vessel operator) that weighting scales are available before departure;
- Vessel owner/operator requirements;
- The obligations of the vessel master or operator and vessel owner are set out in the licence conditions. A breach of licence conditions will result in withdrawal of the fishing licence.

Sampling procedure

The observer will ensure that the following data is recorded:

- Weight of target species, weight of by catch species and estimated weight of any permitted discards. Where possible all retained target catch is to be measured. If catches are large and there is time pressure, the retained catch may be sub-sampled and raising factors applied, on the basis that a minimum of 30 fish (per haul) must be sampled.
- Subsampling is also permitted for any bycatch, and subsamples of discards will also be analyzed. Observer report will provide initial observations and will record any raising applied.
- Fish are to be measured tip of the nose to the tip of the tail and the measurements are recorded to the nearest cm below. All lengths must be recorded and tallied before sample/subsamples are released (stored, discarded)
- Biological sampling in 2022 will be restricted to length weight analysis

Safety

Observer must demonstrate:

- ENG1 / equivalent marine medical
- Sea survival training (SWTC 2010 upwards)
- Seagoing experience
- Relevant degree (or significant prior experience)

Annex 1 to Appendix 1

Safety equipment checklist

- Safety boots
- Steel toecap Wellington boots
- Protective gloves
- Mullion suit or equivalent
- Small portable fire extinguisher
- EPIRB
- Mini flare kit
- Lifejacket
- Hard hat
- First aid kit
- Pen knife
- Warm outdoor clothing

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DES ÉTATS-UNIS
INFORME ANUAL DE ESTADOS UNIDOS

SUMMARY

Total (preliminary) reported U.S. catch of main tunas (YFT, SKJ, BET, ALB, BFT) and swordfish, 2022 was 12,071 MT, an increase of about 59% from 7,562 MT in 2021. This total catch includes estimates of dead discards for the tropical tunas, BFT, and SWO. Swordfish catches (including estimated dead discards) increased from 1,283 MT in 2021 to 1,339 MT in 2022, and provisional landings from the U.S. fishery for yellowfin tuna increased in 2022 to 7,749 MT from 3,960 MT in 2021. In 2022, U.S. vessels fishing in the northwest Atlantic caught an estimated 1,362 MT of bluefin tuna, an increase of about 156 MT compared to 2021 (1,206 MT). Provisional skipjack tuna landings increased by about 38 MT to 103 MT from 2021 to 2022, bigeye tuna landings increased by 243 MT compared to 2021 to an estimated 1,208 MT in 2022, and albacore landings increased from 2021 to 2022 by 16 MT to 310 MT. The U.S. continues to monitor its pelagic longline fleet with its observer program with a target coverage of 8%. However, the achieved target has been over 10% in the past several years. Domestic management of ICCAT species includes the implementation of minimum size limits, time/area closures, and the mandatory use of circle hooks. The U.S. has also conducted extensive research, including tagging activities, on ICCAT species. Details of such research can be found in the main text of the report.

RÉSUMÉ

Total (preliminary) reported U.S. catch of main tunas (YFT, SKJ, BET, ALB, BFT) and swordfish, 2022 was 12,071 MT, an increase of about 59% from 7,562 MT in 2021. This total catch includes estimates of dead discards for the tropical tunas, BFT, and SWO. Swordfish catches (including estimated dead discards) increased from 1,283 MT in 2021 to 1,339 MT in 2022, and provisional landings from the U.S. fishery for yellowfin tuna increased in 2022 to 7,749 MT from 3,960 MT in 2021. In 2022, U.S. vessels fishing in the northwest Atlantic caught an estimated 1,362 MT of bluefin tuna, an increase of about 156 MT compared to 2021 (1,206 MT). Provisional skipjack tuna landings increased by about 38 MT to 103 MT from 2021 to 2022, bigeye tuna landings increased by 243 MT compared to 2021 to an estimated 1,208 MT in 2022, and albacore landings increased from 2021 to 2022 by 16 MT to 310 MT. The U.S. continues to monitor its pelagic longline fleet with its observer program with a target coverage of 8%. However, the achieved target has been over 10% in the past several years. Domestic management of ICCAT species includes the implementation of minimum size limits, time/area closures, and the mandatory use of circle hooks. The U.S. has also conducted extensive research, including tagging activities, on ICCAT species. Details of such research can be found in the main text of the report.

RESUMEN

Total (preliminary) reported U.S. catch of main tunas (YFT, SKJ, BET, ALB, BFT) and swordfish, 2022 was 12,071 MT, an increase of about 59% from 7,562 MT in 2021. This total catch includes estimates of dead discards for the tropical tunas, BFT, and SWO. Swordfish catches (including estimated dead discards) increased from 1,283 MT in 2021 to 1,339 MT in 2022, and provisional landings from the U.S. fishery for yellowfin tuna increased in 2022 to 7,749 MT from 3,960 MT in 2021. In 2022, U.S. vessels fishing in the northwest Atlantic caught an estimated 1,362 MT of bluefin tuna, an increase of about 156 MT compared to 2021 (1,206 MT). Provisional skipjack tuna landings increased by about 38 MT to 103 MT from 2021 to 2022, bigeye tuna landings increased by 243 MT compared to 2021 to an estimated 1,208 MT in 2022, and albacore landings increased from 2021 to 2022 by 16 MT to 310 MT. The U.S. continues to monitor its pelagic longline fleet with its observer program with a target coverage of 8%. However, the achieved target has been over 10% in the past several years. Domestic management of ICCAT species includes the implementation of minimum size limits, time/area closures, and the mandatory use of circle hooks. The U.S. has also conducted extensive research, including tagging activities, on ICCAT species. Details of such research can be found in the main text of the report.

¹ U.S. Department of Commerce, NOAA Fisheries.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: National fisheries information

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Section 2: Statistics and research

2.1 Fisheries statistics

2.1.1 Tropical tuna fishery statistics

Yellowfin tuna

Yellowfin tuna is the main species of tropical tunas landed by U.S. fisheries in the western North Atlantic. Total estimated catches (including dead discards) increased to 7,748 MT in 2022 from the 2021 landings estimate of 3,960 MT (**Table 1**). The 2022 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 2022 estimated landings were due to rod & reel catches of recreational anglers in the NW Atlantic (6,897 MT). Estimates of U.S. recreational harvests for tuna and tuna-like species are periodically reviewed and this may result in the need to report additional revisions in the future. An important proportion of the 2022 commercial catches corresponded to the U.S. longline fleet operating in the Gulf of Mexico (499 MT). Total commercial and recreational catches in 2022 were 851 MT and 6,898 MT, respectively. Nominal catch rate information from logbook reports (longline catch per 1,000 hooks) for yellowfin by general fishing areas is shown in **Figure 1**.

Skipjack tuna

Skipjack tuna are also caught by U.S. vessels in the western North Atlantic, but it is a minor component of the U.S. total tuna landings. Total reported skipjack catches (preliminary) increased from 64.7 MT in 2021 to 102.7 MT in 2022 (**Table 2**). Estimates of recreational harvests of skipjack continue to be reviewed and could be revised again in the future. **Figure 2** presents nominal catch rate information (longline catch per 1,000 hooks) based on logbook reports.

Bigeye tuna

The other large tropical tuna reported in the catches by U.S. vessels in the western North Atlantic is bigeye tuna. Total reported catches (preliminary) for 2022 increased by approximately 243 MT from 975 MT in 2021 to 1,208 MT (**Table 3**). Note that, like yellowfin tuna, the estimates of rod & reel catch are considered provisional and may be revised based on results of a future review of recreational harvest estimates. **Figure 3** presents nominal catch rates (longline catch per 1,000 hooks) estimated from logbook reports.

Albacore tuna

Albacore tuna are landed by the U.S. vessels; however, historically, albacore has not been a main target of the U.S. commercial tuna fisheries operating in the North Atlantic. Reported commercial catches were relatively low prior to 1986; however, these catches increased and have remained at higher levels with nearly all of the production coming from the northeastern U.S. coast. The U.S. landings from the Caribbean increased in 1995 to make up over 14% of the total U.S. harvest of albacore, but have since remained below 4% of the total. Nominal catch rates from U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports are shown in **Figure 4**. Estimated 2022 landings of albacore were about 311 MT, an increase of about 15 MT from 2021 (**Table 4**).

Bluefin tuna

The U.S. bluefin tuna fishery continues to be regulated by quotas, seasons, gear restrictions, closed areas, and size limits. To varying degrees, these regulations are designed to manage total U.S. catches to conform to ICCAT Recommendations. U.S. 2022, provisional estimated landings and dead discards from the northwest Atlantic

(including the Gulf of Mexico) were approximately 1,302 MT and 48 MT, respectively. Those estimated landings and dead discards represent an increase of approximately 155 MT from the 2021 estimates. The 2022 catches by some of the gears used in the U.S. bluefin tuna fisheries were: 84 MT by harpoon, 886 MT by commercial rod and reel and 228 MT by recreational rod and reel, 163 MT by longline (including dead discards) of which 9 MT were from the Gulf of Mexico (**Table 5**).

In response to 1992 regulations limiting the allowable catch of small fish by U.S. fishermen, and in conformity with ICCAT agreements, enhanced monitoring of the recreational rod and reel fishery was implemented in 1993 for the purpose of providing near real-time advice on catch levels by this fishery. This monitoring activity has continued and has included estimation of catches by finer scale size categories than reported above. The preliminary estimates for the 2022 recreational rod and reel fishery off the northeastern U.S. for landings in several size categories were 0 MT of fish < 66 cm SFL, 47 MT of fish 66-114 cm SFL, 121 MT of fish 115-144 cm SFL, 50 MT of fish 145-178 cm SFL, and 11 MT of fish >178 cm SFL.

2.1.2 Swordfish fishery statistics

For 2022, the provisional estimate of U.S. landings and dead discards of swordfish (including recreational landings) was 1,339 MT (**Table 6**). This estimate represents a decrease from the 1,226 MT estimated for 2021. The provisional landings, including discard estimates, by ICCAT area for 2022 (compared to 2021) were: 259 MT (218 MT) from the Gulf of Mexico (Area BIL91); 1,018 MT (1,999 MT) from the northwest Atlantic (Area BIL92); 7 MT (7 MT) from the Caribbean Sea (Area BIL93); and 54 MT (6 MT) from the North Central Atlantic (Area BIL94A).

U.S. swordfish landings are monitored in-season from reports submitted by dealers, vessel owners and captains, NMFS port agents, and mandatory logbook reports submitted by U.S. commercial vessels permitted to fish for swordfish. Since 1992, the U.S. swordfish longline fishery is also being monitored via a scientific observer sampling program. A targeted 8% of the longline fleet-wide fishing effort is selected for observation during the year. Vessels operating in the Gulf of Mexico during the bluefin tuna spawning season are subjected to targeted 50% observer coverage. Approximately 4,963 swordfish were estimated discarded dead in 2022. For the North Atlantic (including Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea), the estimated weight of SWO discarded dead in 2022 was approximately 61 MT, a 28 MT decrease compared to 2021 and corresponded to approximately 5% of the commercially landed catch. The 2022, estimates of recreational rod and reel landings of swordfish based on surveys of recreational anglers and self-reported catches by recreational anglers was 42 MT.

2.1.3 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 2022 estimates of U.S. recreational rod and reel landings for these billfish species, combining the geographical areas of the Gulf of Mexico (Area BIL91), the northwestern Atlantic Ocean west of the 60° W longitude (Area BIL92), and the Caribbean Sea (Area BIL93) were: 22 MT for blue marlin, 1.3 MT for white marlin, 2.1 MT for sailfish, and 0.5 for roundscale spearfish. The estimates for 2020 were: 22 MT for blue marlin, 1.5 MT for white marlin, and 1.3 MT for sailfish and 0.6 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/2000/97. 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 2022 were 18 MT for blue marlin, 0.9 MT for white marlin, and 2.4 MT for sailfish.

2.1.4 Shark fishery statistics

Landings and dead discards of sharks by the U.S. pelagic longline fishery are monitored and reported to ICCAT. In 2022, the species of shark with the largest amount of landings (in weight) was shortfin mako with a total of 40.5 MT (of which 27.5 MT were landed by the U.S. recreational fishery), followed by blue sharks with 1.5 MT. Landings of porbeagle shark amounted to 0.5 MT.

2.2 Research activities

2.2.1 Bluefin tuna research

U.S. research activities in 2022 primarily focused on larval ecology and genetics, spawning site selection and habitat, electronic tagging, and stock structure.

During 2022, 68 gonads, 108 otoliths, 78 spines, and 131 muscle samples were collected by Quantech Inc., Large Pelagic Biological Survey (LPBS), the NMFS Pelagic Observer Program, and the North Carolina Department of Marine Fisheries. All samples were shipped to the NMFS Panama City Laboratory. All muscle samples were shipped to the NMFS Southeast Fisheries Science Center in Miami, Florida for genetic analysis.

Larval bluefin tuna studies included assessment of food quality (Malca *et al.* 2022), prey selection (Shiroza *et al.* 2022), description of the planktonic food web and trophic dynamics in the Gulf of Mexico (Shropshire *et al.* 2022, Stukel *et al.* 2022), and nutrient effects (Gerrard *et al.* 2022). Malca *et al.* (2022) determined that larval growth rates were similar across sampled habitat patches, but differed significantly by larval phase, and that growth was negatively correlated with food limitation. The research highlighted the importance of prey availability, and the researchers concluded that faster growth may improve survival during the highly vulnerable larval stages of bluefin. Shiroza *et al.* (2022) investigated the zooplankton prey and feeding selectivity of early larval stages and found that ciliates (single-celled organisms) were quantitatively important in diets of early-stage larvae. Furthermore, they observed that as larvae grew, the diet composition and prey selection shifted from small copepod nauplii and calanoid copepodites to larger podonid cladocerans, which accounted for up to 70% of ingested carbon. Larval feeding was more specialized in later developmental stages, and prey selection narrowed to appendicularians and cladocerans, when these taxa were more abundant. Shiroza *et al.* (2022) findings suggested that ABFT larvae have the capacity to switch from passive selection, regulated by physical factors, to active selection of presumably more energetically optimal prey as they develop.

Shropshire *et al.* (2022) indicated that starvation is the largest cumulative source of larval mortality, associated with an early, critical development period. Elevated predation on older larvae was identified as the main factor limiting survival to late postflexion larval stage. The researchers concluded that first-feeding larvae have higher survival on the Gulf shelf where food was abundant, whereas older larvae have higher survival in the open ocean with fewer predators, making the shelf break an optimal spawning area. Stukel *et al.* (2022) described how extensive nutrient regeneration fuels primary productivity (mostly by cyanobacteria and other picophytoplankton) in the upper euphotic zone, which may allow bluefin tuna larvae to maintain a comparatively low trophic level, resulting in increased trophic transfer from phytoplankton to larval fish. Gerrard *et al.* (2022) provided a general introduction to the BLOOFINZ-GoM project (Bluefin tuna Larvae in Oligotrophic Ocean Food webs, Investigation of Nitrogen to Zooplankton) and highlighted their findings, based on backtracking of experimental waters to their positions weeks earlier, that lateral transport from the continental slope region may be more of a key determinant of available habitat utilized by larvae than the edge features of mesoscale eddies.

Hernández *et al.* (2022) compared larvae collected in the Slope Sea and the Gulf of Mexico to estimate larval relative abundance and growth rates and used a high-resolution regional ocean circulation model to estimate spawning locations and larval transport to the Slope Sea. They did not detect difference in growth rates between the two regions but found that Slope Sea larvae were larger than Gulf of Mexico larvae prior to exogenous feeding. Slope Sea larvae generally backtracked to locations north of Cape Hatteras and would have been retained within the Slope Sea until the early juvenile stage. Overall, their results provided supporting evidence that the Slope Sea is a potential major spawning ground that is likely to be important for population dynamics. The researchers indicated that further study of larvae and spawning adults in the Slope Sea region should be prioritized to inform management decisions.

McDowell *et al.* (2022) evaluated the relatedness (half-siblings and full-sibling relationships) of larval collections in the Gulf of Mexico to determine their suitability for use in close-kin mark-recapture (CKMR) and estimated that targeted larval habitat sampling increased the number of larvae collected per sampling event but resulted in a higher proportion of siblings. The overall combined effective sample size across sampling years was about 75% of the nominal numbers, indicating that Gulf of Mexico larval collections provide a suitable source of juveniles for CKMR in Western Atlantic bluefin tuna.

Syntheses of electronic tagging and monitoring included the assignment of stock-of-origin based on observed spatiotemporal distributions of tagged fish, and estimation of natural mortality from acoustic telemetry time-series. Dedman *et al.* (2022) characterized stock-specific spatial distributions and behaviors by comparing habitat usage and vertical movements of 118 electronically tagged adult bluefin spatially assigned to the Gulf of Mexico (GOM) and Mediterranean spawning grounds. The spatial and behavioral differences were used to probabilistically assign unknown origin individuals (which did not visit the GOM/Med spawning areas) to a stock. The researchers identified markedly different movement patterns, range extents, depth use preferences (and associated area usage), migration directness and speeds, corresponding distance from shore, and mesopelagic-layer visitation. The approach has the potential to nearly double the number of assigned stock-of-origin tracks to infer stock-specific migrations, and potentially reveal novel movement and behavior patterns among pre-spawning-age bluefin tuna. Whitlock *et al.* (2022) evaluated the potential for acoustic telemetry as a long-term monitoring tool to estimate rates of natural mortality. The researchers obtained estimates of the instantaneous annual natural mortality (derived from survival and assumed fishing mortality) rate across a decade of tagging for Atlantic bluefin tuna both using only acoustic tagging data and using a combination of acoustic and satellite tagging data. Their work demonstrated that long-term acoustic tagging data have strong potential for monitoring of highly migratory marine fish populations, providing information on a number of key parameters, including survival and movement rates. However, improved information on tag reporting rates or fishing mortality is needed to better separate natural and fisheries mortality.

Logan *et al.* (2022) analyzed nitrogen isotope signatures in the North Atlantic to infer pre-spawning habitat use of bluefin tuna, based on signatures that corresponded with different habitats, including productive nearshore and more oligotrophic open ocean foraging habitats. The researchers determined that bluefin tuna observed in the Gulf of Mexico were mainly classified as continental shelf foragers (approximately 91% of fish measured), while bluefin tuna associated with eastern Atlantic spawning grounds primarily had an open ocean or Mediterranean Sea habitat use classification (96% Morocco, 79% Strait of Gibraltar, 87% Balearic Sea, 100% Adriatic Sea). The study provided insight into the foraging habitats that support eastern and western Atlantic spawning assemblages.

Hansell *et al.* (2022) estimated temporal changes in bluefin tuna spatial distribution in U.S. waters and created standardized indices of abundance for large (>177 cm FL) and small size classes (≤ 177 cm FL) of fish. They explored both local-scale environmental factors (sea surface temperature, ocean depth) and regional-scale drivers (e.g., Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation (AMO) and prey biomass). The results indicated that from 1993 to 2020, spatial distribution of the larger size class was highly variable, but on average, the total estimated area occupied increased by 96 km²/year and the center of gravity shifted 2 km/year north and 3 km/year east. The findings were similar for the smaller size class fish with an average increase in area occupied of 71 km²/year. The center of gravity shifted an average of 1 km/year north and 2 km/year east. The primary factor driving the spatial shifts for both large and small fish was local-scale sea surface temperature. This study advanced our understanding of bluefin tuna spatial distributions and generated indices of relative abundance in U.S. waters of the Northwest Atlantic that are more robust to spatial-temporal changes in tuna distributions for consideration in future stock assessments or MSE development.

Additionally, U.S. and Canadian scientists continued to advance the close-kin genetics research in collaboration with Australian scientists. Provisional findings presented at the 2022 World Fisheries Congress indicated that larval collections provided effective marking events of active spawners from a known time/location, stock assignment of catches was achievable with relatively low misidentification rates (2-6% error), initial estimates of total adult abundance in the Western Atlantic was close to the most current conventional stock assessment, and that the precision and accuracy of estimates will be improved with cross-cohort half-sibs (XHSPs) and additional cohorts of parent-offspring and half-sibling.

2.2.2 Albacore tuna research

Research is underway at the University of Maine (funded by the NOAA Cooperative Research Program) to validate the life histories of swordfish, blue marlin and albacore tuna. The objective of this project is to use well-established North Atlantic bomb references to test the validity of age estimates by comparing measured values using novel gas-AMS (accelerator mass spectrometry) technology at ETH Zürich from otoliths of aged fish with regional temporal references.

2.2.3 Swordfish research

Researchers at Nova Southeastern University (Fort Lauderdale-Davie, Florida) evaluated post-release survival and distribution of juvenile swordfish caught on buoy gear within the Gulf of Mexico and the Florida Straits. Buoy gear can be defined as a series of independent free-floating gear where each rig consists of at least one floatation device, a vertical main line, and no more than two hooks. Because of the potential modifications to the component parts and deployment strategies, buoy gear has been hypothesized to decrease bycatch interaction and dead discard numbers by targeting specific depths of swordfish habitat throughout various times of the day. Through the Deepwater Horizon (DWH) Oceanic Fish Restoration Project (OFRP), this commercial buoy gear fishing technique was analyzed through ecological and economic data collection. The DWH OFRP aimed to reduce catch and bycatch, as well as reduce overall mortality of pelagic fish, through a six-month repose of pelagic longline (PLL) fishing by a portion of the Gulf of Mexico (GOM) PLL fleet. Although there have been studies evaluating swordfish post-release mortality (PRM) rates after commercial fishing gear interaction, little has been done to assess juvenile swordfish (119 cm LJFL) mortality rates after release from commercial buoy gear. Using data collected with pop-off satellite archival tags (PSATs) from 45 tagged juvenile swordfish, PRM rates and vertical habitat utilization and horizontal movement was analyzed of individual juvenile swordfish in the GOM and Florida East Coast (FEC) after release from capture on buoy gear. This project used satellite tag monitoring and federal observer participation for data collection and deployment of satellite tags. With a sample size of 38 properly reported tagged individuals, this analysis can provide a more accurate insight on PRM rates for juvenile swordfish, which will inform the restoration benefit this gear provided during the OFRP, while simultaneously providing potential management suggestions. Results include a PRM of 42.1% for juvenile swordfish released from commercial buoy gear. Management suggestions were derived from analyses of gear characteristics that could potentially minimize mortality, including hooking location, time-on-gear, and release methodology for juvenile swordfish.

2.2.4 Tropical tunas research

Yellowfin tuna

An evaluation of the otolith increment deposition rate for bigeye and yellowfin tunas was published by scientists from Australia and ICCAT/NOAA Fisheries Southeast Fisheries Science Center (Krusic-Golub and Ailloud, 2022), using data from the AOTTP program. Age and time at liberty were estimated using annual and daily increment counts for sectioned otoliths from sampled fish previously injected with oxy-tetracycline and later recaptured. The use of annual increment counts resulted in greater age estimates than those from daily increment counts for fish >55 cm straight fork length (SFL). Use of daily increment counts led to underestimation of time at liberty for fish >55 cm SFL at recovery, compared with known times at liberty. In contrast, predictions based on annual increment counts are accurate across the entire size range of sampled fish, validating the notion that increments are deposited annually. The authors therefore recommend that counting annual increments be the preferred method for aging yellowfin and bigeye tuna from the Atlantic Ocean and that the use of daily increments for aging be limited to young of the year.

The NOAA Southeast Fisheries Science Center continues to process biological samples collected by the NOAA Large Pelagic Survey to improve estimates of age, growth, and reproduction. During 2022, 2 gonads, 20 otoliths, 14 spines, and 24 muscle samples were collected and processed by Quantech Inc. from this source. In addition, NOAA Southeast Fisheries Science Center continues to section and age yellowfin tuna otoliths collected during 2018-2021. All ages have been made available for the yellowfin tuna ICCAT assessment for the years 2004-2021 (n = 3,858).

Scientists from the NOAA Southeast Fisheries Science Center, the Cooperative Institute for Marine and Atmospheric Studies (UM-RSMAES) the University of Florida and the University of Mississippi are preparing an evaluation of the reproductive biology of yellowfin tuna. They will update information on many aspects of the reproduction of yellowfin sampled in the US Gulf of Mexico, including the peak spawning period, maturity ogive, batch fecundity and spawning interval. They expect to publish the results of this study in 2023.

Scientists from the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission in La Jolla, California collaborated with scientists from New Caledonia, Australia, France, Sweden and Canada (Nicol *et al.*, 2022) to evaluate the impacts of climate change on Pacific yellowfin tuna using an ensemble of earth climate models to project yellowfin populations under a high greenhouse gas emissions (IPCC RCP8.5) scenario, which includes, the combined effects of a warming ocean, increasing acidification and changing ocean chemistry. Their results suggest that the combined impacts of climate change will influence spatial distributions and other aspects of yellowfin population dynamics (e.g., rate of increase in abundance, larval mortality), and will likely pose a challenge to the global fishing industry.

Bigeye tuna

See Krusic-Golub and Ailloud, 2022 – as described in the yellowfin section above.

The growth models for Atlantic bigeye tuna were updated by scientists from the United States, Senegal, Brazil and Australia using tagging data and otolith data from the AOTTP program, the NOAA Southeast Fisheries Science Center and the Pelagic Fisheries Lab at the University of Maine, along with historical tagging data and otolith data from ICCAT and other sources (Waterhouse *et al.*, 2022). A variety of models were fitted to subsets of the data to investigate the consistency of growth information. In all cases for the integrated model, the Richards and von Bertalanffy models were very similar with the von Bertalanffy model being preferred for parsimony. The preferred model, based on fit to old fish, was the von Bertalanffy curve based on length-age pair data from multiple sources. The addition of tagging data to create an integrated model showed patterns of lack of fit to both the tagging and otolith data suggesting conflict between the tagging and otolith data. The preferred model (length-age pair data only) gave the estimates: asymptotic length (L_{∞}) equals 161.21 cm FL, growth parameter (k) equals 0.392 yr⁻¹, and the time-axis intercept (t_0) equals -0.239 yr. For the best fitting integrated model, the L_{∞} was estimated to be 185.78 FL, k was 0.252 yr⁻¹ (SD 0.014), t_0 was -0.524. The L_{∞} from the integrated model was larger than the lengths of all the old fish in the sample whereas the value for the curve based on otoliths passes through the cloud of points for old fish.

An evaluation of the application of data-limited approaches to assess a data-rich population (Indian Ocean bigeye tuna) was led by scientists from China and supported by scientists from the University of Maine and the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (Li *et al.*, 2022). The goal of this study was to evaluate the consistency of catch advice derived from data-rich methods and data-limited approaches (DLMs) when only a subset of data is available. This study indicated that although the DLMs examined appeared robust for the Indian Ocean bigeye tuna, the implied catch advice differed between data-limited approaches and the current assessment, due to different data inputs and model assumptions. Most DLMs tended to provide more optimistic catch advice compared with the SS, which was mostly influenced by historical catches, current abundance and depletion estimates, and natural mortality, but was less sensitive to life-history parameters (particularly those related to growth).

Skipjack tuna

Scientists from Brazil and the United States (University of Texas, Austin) published a study that described the use of otoliths as a natural marker to identify Atlantic Skipjack stocks (de Souza Correa *et al.*, 2022). They used otolith silhouette and morphometric analysis and chemical signatures to test the hypothesis of a single stock unit of skipjack tuna in the Southwest Atlantic Ocean (20–34°S). Although the results produced by different techniques varied somewhat, overall, the results suggest that skipjack in the Southwest Atlantic Ocean belong to a single stock unit with a probable common area of origin.

2.2.4 Mackerels and small tunas research

King and Spanish mackerel

The SEFSC Panama City continues shape analysis of king mackerel, bluefin tuna, and more recently, yellowfin tuna otoliths using 2D and 3D (i.e., z-stack images) measurements. In addition to micromilling bluefin tuna otoliths for stable isotopes (d13C and d18O), sectioning of king mackerel otoliths and milling of individual annual rings are being conducted to determine if movement patterns are able to be estimated. Should the milling of annual growth rings prove successful, the goal is to utilize this procedure for other tuna species. The objective of the otolith shape analysis project along with the stable isotope analysis of these otoliths is to discriminate stock structure, movement, and mixing dynamics.

As part of a NOAA-wide Strategic Initiative project, the utility of Fourier transforms near infrared (FT-NIR) spectroscopy as a rapid, efficient method to estimate fish age is currently under investigation, and recent activities have initiated scanning of bluefin tuna, king mackerel, Spanish mackerel, and yellowfin tuna otoliths with an FT-NIR spectrometer, which is a non-destructive method. An additional objective of this study is to investigate whether the FT-NIR spectroscopy technology can discriminate stock structure of these migratory species based on the chemical functional groups and chemical constituents within the otolith.

Scientists from the NOAA Fisheries-Southeast Fisheries Science Center completed an assessment of the Spanish Mackerel (*Scomberomorus maculatus*) stock in the US South Atlantic (occurring from the Florida Keys to North Carolina) in July 2022. Data inputs included catch and discard estimates for several recreational and

commercial fleets, estimates of Spanish Mackerel taken as bycatch in shrimp trawls and in the south Atlantic coastal gillnet fishery, age and length composition data and several indices of abundance from fisheries dependent and independent sources. Manuscripts describing the data inputs and the stock assessment methods, parameterization and results are available to the public (<https://sedarweb.org/assessments/sedar-78/>). The assessment indicated that the US South Atlantic stock was not overfished, and that overfishing was not occurring based on a three-year average. However, overfishing did occur in the terminal year (2020) due to a large increase in recreational landings during the COVID-19 pandemic. Should this high rate of fishing continue after 2020, overfishing would likely ensue.

An assessment of the Gulf of Mexico Spanish Mackerel stock was underway in 2022. Data preparation and evaluation was completed in 2022. Data inputs included catch and discard estimates for several recreational and commercial fleets, age and length composition data and indices of abundance from fisheries dependent and independent sources. Manuscripts describing the data inputs are available to the public (<https://sedarweb.org/assessments/sedar-81/>).

Dolphinfish and Wahoo

In 2020 and 2021, the Southeast Fisheries Science Center (SEFSC) and the South Atlantic Fishery Management Council (SAFMC) collaborated on an initiative to apply a participatory modeling method to the dolphin and wahoo fishery, with the goal of better understanding the physical, biological, social, economic, and institutional aspects of the fishery in the Southeast U.S. Information gathered in this process was intended to support decision making related to the Fishery Management Plan for the Dolphin and Wahoo Fishery. During the workshops, SEFSC and SAFMC staff documented the perspectives of industry participants engaged in the fishery and built a conceptual model that represents the different internal and external factors impacting the fishery and how they are related. The report describing these activities was recently published (McPherson *et. al*, 2022).

The workshops brought to light a number of competing hypotheses regarding the factors driving the overall stock abundance and availability of dolphin in the US South Atlantic, including a potential shift in physical ocean conditions in the South Florida subregion that could be linked to the sudden perceived absence of large dolphin. Questions were also raised regarding the effects of a potential increase in international commercial fishing effort, in response to the increasing market demand and/or effort shifts from restrictions on other species. Finally, there were widespread concerns regarding the realized effort of the US recreational sector, particularly the private recreational sector with respect to increased technology, ability to move offshore, and information transfer. These are examples of priority research questions identified through the participatory method and are currently being investigated by US scientists.

Workshop participants also discussed how the values of stakeholders influenced the differing roles of the two species in the regional fisheries. In Florida, dolphin (and to a lesser extent wahoo) are highly prized, charismatic sport fish species, and captains tended to support higher levels of regulations. In North Carolina and Virginia, dolphins are regarded as an important meat fishery and sending customers home with full coolers is an important aspect of the fishery, particularly during times of the year when other species (e.g., tunas) are unavailable. The fact that individual fishermen have different values presents a challenge for management, as there are divergent end goals across the region. Furthermore, any given management action will have different impacts depending on the area; this scenario presents a need to consider the impacts of management at the subregional level. A recommendation that resulted from the workshop was to develop an MSE and evaluate candidate management procedures. That work is currently underway.

2.2.5 Shark research

Many of the shark research activities conducted in 2022 were part of the SCRS Shark Research and Data Collection Program (SRDCP), which aims to develop and coordinate science and science-related activities needed to support provision of sound scientific advice for the conservation and management of pelagic sharks in the Atlantic Ocean. These collaborative activities among members of the SCRS Shark Species Group (SSG) were initiated in 2015 and continued through 2021 and included four main projects covering different aspects of the life history, stock structure, and fisheries of the shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*): a pan-Atlantic age and growth study; a population genetics study to estimate the stock structure and phylogeography of Atlantic shortfin mako; a post-release mortality study focusing on pelagic longline fisheries; and a satellite tagging study for determining movements and habitat use. Additional studies on other pelagic shark species also continued in 2022.

- Age and growth of shortfin mako in the Atlantic Ocean

This project is led by colleagues from Portugal, with participation of scientists and samples from EU-Portugal, United States (NOAA SEFSC and NEFSC), Uruguay Japan, Namibia, and Brazil. There are still uncertainties about the age and growth parameters of shortfin mako and this project aims to update the available estimates by ageing specimens from both stocks in the Atlantic. To that end, an inventory of existing vertebral samples available at each national laboratory was compiled, and additional sampling was carried out. Samples were processed, and digital images were uploaded to an ICCAT online repository. Following a two-day age and growth workshop organized by NOAA-NEFSC (Narragansett Laboratory) with the participation of the involved scientists in June 2016 in which an initial reference set for ageing samples was established (Anon. 2016c). One biologist from each age-reading institution (EU-Portugal, USA, and Uruguay) read and estimated the ages from all the samples, based on the agreed ages from the reference set, and growth models were developed based on those readings. For the North Atlantic, data from 375 specimens ranging in size from 57 to 366 cm fork length (FL) for females and 52 to 279 cm FL for males have been analysed, with the work completed in 2017 and presented in several SCRS papers (Rosa *et al.* 2017). The growth models presented in Rosa *et al.* (2017) for the North Atlantic were used in the 2017 SMA stock assessment (Anon. 2018). For the South Atlantic, data from 332 specimens, ranging in size from 90 to 330 cm FL for females and 81 to 250 cm FL for males, have been analysed (Rosa *et al.* 2018). Given the poorly estimated parameters, the Group did not recommend the use of the growth curves for the South Atlantic stock at that time, and it was noted that more samples were still required to develop more credible growth curves, particularly specimens from the southeast region. A few samples from Japan and Namibia have been made available to this project since then. Additionally, in late 2019, a few hundred samples more from Southern Brazil were also made available to the SRDCP and are now being processed by the IPMA, Portugal laboratory. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, laboratory work was significantly delayed during 2020, but resumed with some restrictions in 2021. Sample processing was completed in 2021, and an updated analysis for the South Atlantic will be provided to the Shark Species Group in 2022. Additionally, in late 2019, a few hundred samples more from southern Brazil were also made available to the SRDCP, totaling 883 samples, that were processed by the IPMA, Portugal laboratory. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, laboratory work was much delayed during 2020, but resumed with some restrictions in 2021. Sample processing was completed by the end of 2021, and age readings started in the last quarter of 2022. The lack of samples from the extremes of the size distribution, most notably from large specimens, may result in convergence issues in the estimation of growth curves or biologically unreasonable estimated parameters. Approaches to overcome the lack of samples from small and/or large size specimens will be explored through growth modeling once the age readings are complete. With the pending shortfin mako assessment in 2024, an updated growth curve may be developed in the northwest Atlantic if there are a significant number of new samples since the publication of Natanson *et al.* (2006).

- Genetic analysis of shortfin mako in the Atlantic Ocean

This study is led by Japanese colleagues with participation of scientists and samples from EU-Portugal, EU-Spain, Japan, United States, and Uruguay. 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 of 190 individuals using the low-cost protocol developed in the previous year. For the nuclear genome GBS approach, 180 individuals were genotyped. 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 the GBS data sets clearly demonstrated, for the first time, the existence of two genetically differentiated groups (namely the α and β groups) as well as a putative F1 hybrid group. These new findings suggest the North and South Atlantic regions could be treated as operationally different management units, however, these conclusions, should be viewed with caution, because bidirectional gene flow has occurred between the northern and southern Atlantic regions and there is a possibility that gene flow occurs between the Central and South Atlantic and adjacent Oceans.

During 2022, mitogenomics and nuclear genome GBS were performed on 96 additional individuals collected from the Atlantic Ocean and from the Pacific Ocean. The final results of the genetic population structure of the Atlantic shortfin mako were reported during the Intersessional Meeting of the Sharks Species Group (*Online, 16-18 May 2022*) (Anon., 2022e). The results of the phylogenetic tree reconstruction based on mitogenome data sets (264 individuals from 14 sampling units) demonstrated the existence of six new mitochondrial sub-clades. PCA plots based on nuclear genome GBS analysis further confirmed previous findings of the existence of two nuclear genomic groups and their putative F1 hybrids. The geographic distribution of the individual's assignment to the six mitochondrial sub-clades and the three nuclear genome groups (based on the plots of principal coordinates analysis (PCoA) scores) have important implications for population structure in the Atlantic shortfin mako. In the Atlantic Ocean, the four regional and temporal groups (the North Atlantic Ocean, the Central Atlantic Ocean I and II, and the South Atlantic Ocean) seem to be genetically reasonable management units for the purposes of conservation and management of the shortfin mako resource. Future studies using conventional/electronic tags will confirm the appropriateness of this suggestion.

The results also indicate that the relative dominance of the putative F1 hybrids in the Central and South Atlantic regions and the South Pacific region indicate that those regions are candidates for a contact zone between the two types (namely the α +I and β +II types). From the present results indicating the geographic distribution of the genetic types, the source of the Nc-group β individuals, especially the pure β +II type individuals, is still unclear, but appearance of the β +II type individuals in the South Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean indicates that those regions, as well as unanalysed regions.

- 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 to potentially contribute to their assessment and management. These data were non-existent when the project started. Survivorship Pop-up Satellite Archival Transmitting Tags (sPATs) were acquired and distributed to the participating laboratories for deployment in three main areas of the Atlantic: the northwest Atlantic, the tropical northeast Atlantic and equatorial region, and the southwest Atlantic. A total of 14 sPATs have been deployed thus far by scientific observers from IPMA (EU-Portugal), DINARA (Uruguay), NOAA (USA), Brazil and EU-Spain, and additional information from 29 miniPATs was also available to estimate post-release mortality. Of the 35 specimens with available information, eight died (22.9%), whereas the remaining 27 survived (77.1%), at least the first 30 days after tagging. The updated results from this project were reported and published in Miller *et al.* (2020). Tag deployment of remaining miniPATs continued in 2021 and 2022 and will continue in 2023, depending on the opportunities and taking into consideration the current difficulties with onboard missions due to the pandemic. The results of this project on post-release mortality of the shortfin mako are being updated and analyzed and are planned to be presented in 2023.

- 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 were deployed (36 tags: 22 miniPATs and 14 sPATs). Regarding Phase 3 (2017-2018), of the 13 tags assigned to shortfin mako (out of 21 acquired tags), 5 were deployed in the Atlantic Ocean and 8 were planned for deployment in the Indian Ocean (7 tags were already deployed) to assess inter-ocean movements of shortfin mako. Of the 20 tags acquired during Phase 4 (2018-2019), five were assigned and have been deployed on shortfin mako. The results of this project through the end of 2019 with regards to shortfin mako were recently published in Santos *et al.* (2021). Overall, a total of 53 tags (31 miniPATs, 14 sPATs, and 8 additional miniPATs from other projects) were deployed by observers on vessels from EU-Portugal, Uruguay, Brazil, EU-Spain and the US in the temperate NE and NW, Equatorial and SW Atlantic. Data from 34 of the 53 tags/specimens were available for a total of 1,877 tracking days recorded. 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. In the next phase of the project the remaining tags will be deployed in La Réunion

(SW Indian Ocean) to determine possible movements between the SE Atlantic and SW Indian Ocean. The analysis will be updated with the most recent data. In an effort to determine movement and habitat use of very large females, select tagging of this life stage will be conducted off South Africa, the northwest Atlantic and eastern Atlantic.

- Genetic analysis of porbeagle in the Atlantic Ocean

This project is led by colleagues from Japan. During the Intersessional Meeting of the Sharks Species Group (*Online, 16-18 May 2022*) (Anon., 2022e) a workplan to investigate the feasibility of mitogenomics for the Atlantic porbeagle was presented. Initially, mitogenomic analyses will be conducted using 96 individuals; this work will take place throughout 2022 and plans are in place to obtain more samples. During 2022, mitogenomic analysis of 96 individuals from three localities in the Atlantic Ocean (northeast, northwest, and southeast regions) was performed. The mitogenomes of a total of 92 individuals were successfully reconstructed. The result of the phylogenetic tree reconstruction clearly showed the existence of two distinct mitogenome clades, the North Atlantic and the South Atlantic, with a relatively large divergence. Two sub-clades were also recognized within each clade. Individuals from the northeast and the northwest did not form a monophyletic clade with each other; those individuals were found to be nested within both sub-clades of the North Atlantic clade. Based on this result, the following evolutionarily plausible scenario may be postulated: two geographically isolated populations were established some time ago, genetic divergence between these populations led to the formation of distinct clades, followed by secondary contact between the divergent clades at some time in the past. However, data is still insufficient to draw conclusions on this inference. Next steps will include the incorporation of samples with a larger spatial coverage, including the southwestern Atlantic. An individual-based large-scale data set from nuclear genome GBS will make it possible to test for the presence of reproductive isolation between the North and South Atlantic porbeagle and also to clarify ongoing migration between Eastern and Western regions in the North Atlantic Ocean. Systematic sampling procedures and use of advanced approaches such as kinship relationship tracking will aid in this effort.

- 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 to scientists from 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. Other programs include that of Canada, which deployed 30 sPATs on shortfin mako and 30 sPATs on porbeagle during 2018-2019 and a U.S. (NOAA) program that will deploy 12 new sPATs for porbeagle on 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. Some of these tags were deployed in 2022 and are planned to be deployed in 2023, depending on the tagging opportunities and taking into consideration the ongoing restrictions for onboard observers due to COVID-19 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, longfin mako, and hammerhead sharks in the Atlantic Ocean

This project is led by colleagues from Uruguay, with participation of scientists from Portugal and the United States. 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 they have been ranked with high vulnerability in the ICCAT shark ERAs (Cortés *et al.* 2010 and Cortés *et al.* 2015), and retention of some is currently prohibited 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 a total of 11 tags had to be returned for replacement in early 2020. During 2021 and 2022, 6 tags were deployed on silky shark in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico and 2 on oceanic whitetips in the equatorial region of the Atlantic Ocean. It has been discussed that the species selected for these tagging activities are not always commonly caught, and this represents a bigger challenge to achieve the proposed goal. Deployment of the remaining tags was planned for 2022 and 2023, depending on tagging opportunities.

- Reproduction of shortfin mako and porbeagle in the Atlantic Ocean

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 to these reproduction studies, but due to different reasons, some associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, it was not possible to conduct sampling. Although some of the 2020 funds allocated to reproduction studies were extended for a 6-month period, there were no planned activities for 2021 or 2022, and it was not possible to conduct the postponed activities of 2020 and 2021. This line of research needs to be revised before new activities are planned. With the pending shortfin mako assessment in 2024, an updated oogive schedule may be developed in the northwest Atlantic if there are a significant number of new samples since the publication of Natanson *et al.* (2020).

- 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 sharks. Initially the project will focus on sequencing the genome of the oceanic whitetip using archived samples but will expand as more samples potentially become available through observer programs. A CITES-Introduction from the Sea Permit application has been submitted. The Shark Species Group in accordance with the SCRS recommendation and the decision taken by the Commission in 2020 decided that it was necessary to review and update Chapter 2 of the ICCAT Manual regarding the pelagic shark species of the Atlantic Ocean and complete the chapter through the incorporation of new subchapters for several species. In 2021, the Secretariat hired experts to revise the current chapters for the following shark species: blue shark (*Prionace glauca*), shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*), porbeagle (*Lamna nasus*), common thresher (*Alopias vulpinus*), bigeye thresher (*Alopias superciliosus*), oceanic whitetip (*Carcharhinus longimanus*), scalloped hammerhead (*Sphyrna lewini*), smooth hammerhead (*S. zygaena*) and great hammerhead (*S. mokarran*). In addition, new species chapters were prepared for the following species: silky shark (*C. falciformis*), longfin mako (*I. paucus*), crocodile shark (*Pseudocarcharias kamoharai*) and pelagic stingray (*Pteroplatytrygon violacea*). The first draft of these additions was made available to the Shark Species Group for review. The review and update of Chapter 2 were finalized in 2022. A tagging training workshop was held in the Universidad Federal de Río Grande, in conjunction with the NEMA Foundation from Brazil. The objective of the workshop was to exchange tagging experiences and support conventional and satellite tagging activities that are beginning to be carried out in southern Brazil. The workshop was conducted by scientists from Uruguay.

Other studies involving NOAA and other researchers

- Defining environmental parameters to inform key habitat requirements for the oceanic whitetip shark, *Carcharhinus longimanus*.

Since 2011, expeditions conducted by Florida International University and the Cape Eleuthera Institute have documented the prevalence of adult oceanic whitetip sharks off the seamounts near Cat and San Salvador Islands, Bahamas. A recent expedition also found oceanic whitetip sharks near seamounts in Mayaguana, Bahamas. Many of these adult sharks were female close or near term to giving birth. Satellite archival tagging studies suggest that these individuals exhibit site fidelity to these areas even after traveling long distances, which suggests philopatry may exist in this species (Howey-Jordan *et al.*, 2013). This indicates that certain oceanographic features present in these areas may be beneficial to the species. Examination of the relationships of oceanic whitetip shark presence/absence and a host of habitat and environmental variables to determine parameters that likely drive abundance and/or occurrence for the species (e.g., habitat suitability) and assess potential fishery interactions with the species will follow the highly migratory species predictive spatial modeling (PriSM) framework used by Crear *et al.* (2021). Fishery-dependent pelagic longline observer data coupled with oceanographic (e.g., sea surface salinity, sea surface temperature, Chlorophyll-a, etc.) and gear covariates in a generalized additive model (GAM) framework will be used to produce fishery interaction and habitat suitability spatial models. In addition to the above environmental and gear covariates, month, year, latitude, and longitude will be considered as covariates for the fishery interaction spatial models. Oceanic whitetip presence/absence will be the response variable and thus a binomial distribution will be used. Model selection using Akaike information criterion (AIC) will be used in two steps by which environmental covariates will be analyzed without fishery covariates in the first step, and environmental covariates identified in the best model will be reanalyzed with different combinations of fishery component covariates to develop the final model. Using the final model, predictions (e.g., probability of shark interactions with the fishery) over the range of each covariate will be made using marginal means and estimates of uncertainty that will be generated from 1000 bootstrapped samples. The final model will be validated using a randomized area-under-curve (AUC) metric.

2.2.6 Billfish research

Research is underway at the University of Maine (funded by the NOAA Cooperative Research Program) to validate the life histories of swordfish, blue marlin and albacore tuna. The objective of this project is to use well-established North Atlantic bomb references to test the validity of age estimates by comparing measured values using novel gas-AMS (accelerator mass spectrometry) technology at ETH Zürich from otoliths of aged fish with regional temporal references.

2.2.7 Seabird research

Multiyear research at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University (Virginia Tech) in collaboration with the NMFS Southeast Fisheries Science Center estimated geographic hotspots of seabird bycatch based on Pelagic Observer Program (POP) data of the U.S. Atlantic pelagic longline (PLL) fleet. The research team also estimated seabird bycatch based on a model they developed from POP and PLL data. The project progressed toward developing a joint-taxa (seabirds, marine mammals, sea turtles, sharks) bycatch model based on data from the three high-bycatch areas: Mid-Atlantic Bight (MAB), South Atlantic Bight (SAB), and Northeast Coastal (NEC). A simulation model was developed to mitigate seabird bycatch by modifying fishing effort deployment and to estimate the influence of this redeployment on bycatch of the other taxa. Investigation of the potential usefulness of fleet effort redeployment for mitigating seabird bycatch is still in progress. A previous study by the same research team used the POP data and a Bayesian spatial-temporal generalized linear model to find that vessel ID is a significant factor in estimating bycatch probability (Bi *et al.* 2021). To further understand the connection between vessel ID and seabird bycatch probability, the fishing tactics of vessels that did and did not have seabird bycatch were compared. The objective of this analysis was to help reduce seabird bycatch by finding out why vessel ID matters in seabird bycatch probability and to identify vessel-related fishing tactics that might affect seabird bycatch probabilities. Because of sample-size issues, none of the identified fishing tactics were significant in a Bayesian GLM or GAM, so another approach was used instead; tactics differences were compared between vessels that did and did not have a record of seabird bycatch. In total, 31 different tactics across four categories: effort, depth, lures, and miscellaneous, were compared in the three high seabird bycatch areas listed above and the Gulf of Mexico (GOM). This study is also still in progress.

2.2.8 Tagging

Participants in the Southeast Fisheries Science Center's Cooperative Tagging Center (CTC) and The Billfish Foundation (TBF) Tagging Program tagged and released 2,163 billfishes (including swordfish) and 424 tunas in 2022. This represents an increase of 37.68% for billfish and an increase of 15.53% for tunas from 2021 levels. Several electronic tagging studies involving yellowfin tuna, and billfish in the Atlantic Ocean and adjacent waters continued in 2022. These are discussed further in the corresponding research sections above. There were 59 billfish recaptures from the CTC and TBF projects in 2022. This represents a decrease of 34.4% from 2021. These recaptures included 40 sailfish, 0 white marlin, 9 swordfish, and 10 blue marlin. A total of 19 tunas were recorded as recaptures in 2022, 10 bluefin tuna, and 8 yellowfin tuna. This represents an increase of 35.7% from 2021.

2.2.9 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 at <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/ecosystems/ecosystem-based-fishery-management-implementation-plans>.

Mesopelagic fishes link lower trophic levels and higher predators, as well as production at the surface to the deep sea. Mesopelagic fish may be vulnerable to deep entrained oil plumes of the type seen in the 2010 Deepwater Horizon spill; even at low concentrations, exposure to polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) may cause lethal and sublethal effects, such as endocrine disruption, growth inhibition, and genetic damage. A reduction in the abundance of mesopelagic fish could potentially shift predation pressure by large pelagics to epipelagic forage or other species, with potential fisheries consequences. Morzaria-Luna (2022) explored this hypothesis on the West Florida Shelf using an Atlantis model for the Gulf of Mexico. Atlantis is a 3-dimensional, spatially explicit marine and coastal modeling framework that incorporates multiple submodels integrating biophysical, chemical, ecological, and fisheries dynamics. They found that biomass, trophic niche width, and predation mortality exerted by mesopelagic predators showed small but varied responses across different contributions of mesopelagics to predator fish diet under oil impacts. They also observed shifts in the diet of pelagic predators with increasing availability of mesopelagic fish prey, suggesting that pelagic fish predator populations are more vulnerable to oil exposure if they are tightly coupled to the mesopelagic food web. These results suggest that when measured at the population level, oil-spill impacts may be harder to detect due to the response of individual fish species.

Researchers at the University of South Florida (St. Petersburg, Florida) combined an ICHTHYOP particle-tracking model simulating the dispersal of juvenile Kemp's ridley (*Lepidochelys kempii*) sea turtles across the Gulf of Mexico with an Atlantis ecosystem model to examine the spatial overlap of young turtles with their prey resources. They were particularly interested in whether oceanographic circulation patterns were driving dispersal of juveniles to settlement sites with adequate food availability. They found that strong frontal gradients on the West Florida Shelf may be retaining juveniles offshore in areas of high per capita prey availability, allowing for more feeding opportunities during critical early life stages. Findings from this study hold implications for continued population viability of protected sea turtle populations in the Gulf of Mexico, as well as species with pelagic planktonic-type larvae such as commercially important fishes. This group also used a Gulf of Mexico Atlantis ecosystem model to simulate seagrass restoration in key inshore areas and examined ecosystem-level effects. Affinities for seagrass habitat were determined for multiple model functional groups using inshore survey data and a generalized additive modeling approach. They found an increase in the biomass of several seagrass-associated fish groups, including important forage species, with increased seagrass habitat. The diets of several predator species shifted towards more piscine prey relative to invertebrates.

Researchers at the University of South Florida (St. Petersburg, Florida) have been developing methods to impute movement patterns throughout a fish's lifetime by determining stable isotope profiles (e.g., $\delta^{13}\text{C}$, $\delta^{15}\text{N}$) in sequential (chronological) eye lens layers from the central core (early life stages) to the outer margin of the lens (when the animal was caught). When combined with knowledge of how isotope ratios vary spatially (an "isoscape"), fish movements can be geolocated as they transgress the landscape. A total of 46 yellowfin and 31 blackfin tuna have been evaluated with the patterns of movement and residency generally reflecting differences in life history among the two species (blackfin are more coastal) and a strong north-south tendency for movement in the western Gulf of Mexico. The method holds promise for evaluating movement patterns of large pelagic species more generally in cases where there is sufficient contrast in isotopic makeup of ocean basins.

Scientists at the University of South Florida are also examining diel feeding patterns of tunas (yellowfin and blackfin) to evaluate the extent to which prey switching occurs between epipelagic prey species (e.g., round herring, flying fishes, *Auxis* tunas) during daylight, and mesopelagic diel vertical migrators (e.g., myctophids) at night. For tuna predators collected during 24-hour sampling around lighted offshore oil platforms, pronounced prey switching was documented leading to a number of theories about why diel migrating prey would be attracted and available under these platforms when the life history strategy of nighttime migrations to the surface is assumed to be to avoid predation.

2.2.10 Fishery Observer Deployments

Domestic Pelagic Longline Observer Coverage

In accordance with ICCAT Recommendations, randomized scientific observer sampling of the U.S. pelagic longline fleet was continued into 2021 through the U.S. Pelagic Observer Program (POP). Representative scientific observer sampling of this fleet has been underway since 1992. The data collected through this program have been used to quantify the composition, disposition, and quantity of the total catch (both retained and discarded at sea), as well as collecting biological samples including individual fish size of the catch and bycatch. The U.S. pelagic longline fleet operates in waters of the northwest Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea. Selection of the vessels is based on a random sampling of the number of sets reported by the longline fleet by area and quarter. The percentage 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 2022 it reached 14.9% (includes Gulf of Mexico Bluefin Tuna Enhanced Coverage).

The targeted sampling fraction of the U.S. pelagic longline fleet was increased from 5% to 8% in 2002. A total of 28,806 longline sets (20,655,900 hooks) were recorded by POP personnel from May of 1992 to December of 2022. During this period, observers recorded over 788,122 fish (primarily swordfish, tunas, and sharks), in addition to marine mammal, sea turtle, and seabird interactions. Documents SCRS/2004/168 and SCRS/2008/034 provided a more detailed summary of the data resulting from observer sampling, observer coverage, and sampling strategy.

Similar to 2007-2021, from approximately March 15th through June 15th, 2022, the pelagic observer program intended to increase the observer coverage of the longline fleet operating in the Gulf of Mexico. A total of 90 longline sets were observed (63,662 hooks) from eight vessels which accounted for approximately 39% of the longline sets for that period. The goal of this increased coverage is to collect data to better characterize the interaction between the longline fleet and bluefin tuna during the spawning season. Overall, the observer coverage for 2022 was 10.5% which corresponded to 500 observed longline sets and 322,118 hooks. The Observer program also reached a 13% coverage for the U.S. longline vessels LOA>20m targeting tropical tunas.

Shark Bottom Longline Observer Coverage

The commercial shark bottom longline fishery continues to be active in the U.S. Atlantic Ocean from around North Carolina to Florida and throughout the eastern Gulf of Mexico. The fishery is active year-round, but it is subject to seasonal closures based on quota limits and activity in other fisheries. However, the fishery has reduced due to the U.S. National Defense Authorization Act, including the Shark Fin Sales Elimination Act, which was signed into law in December 2022. 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 197 U.S. fishers are permitted to target sharks in the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico, and an additional 238 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 2022, a total of 21 trips on 4 vessels with a total of 49 bottom longline hauls were observed. Observer coverage was exclusively in the Shark Research Fishery. Sharks comprised 98.9% of the catch, with teleost and batoids comprising a small portion of bycatch. Sandbar sharks comprised 86.7% of the shark catch, other large coastal shark species comprised 10.3% of the shark catch, and small coastal shark species comprised 1.6%. Prohibited shark species were also caught including dusky shark (0.9%), smalltooth sawfish, *Pristis pectinata*, (0.2%), Caribbean reef shark, *Carcharhinus perezi*, (0.1%), and white shark, *Carcharodon carcharias*, (0.1%).

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

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2023-09-14		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2023-07-24		
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2023-07-24		
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2023-07-24		
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2023-07-24		
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes	2023-07-24		
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No		No tagging surveys. Information on tagging programs provided in Part I of the U.S. Annual Report and data submitted on 2020/7/31.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2023-07-29		
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2023-07-29		
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	Yes	2023-07-24		
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes	2023-09-14	This information is provided in the U.S. National Report.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		None available.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	No		Not applicable; the United States does not fish in the Mediterranean Sea.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		Not applicable; the United States does not farm Atlantic bluefin tuna.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		Not applicable; the United States does not farm Atlantic bluefin tuna.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		Not applicable; this requirement is specific to the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna fishery, in which the United States does not participate; the United States provides information from its national observer program to ICCAT per SCRS requirements.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on W-BFT	No		Not applicable; the United States did not receive any transfer of quota to support such cooperative research.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes		The combined US-MEX LL index and the US RR for BFT 66-144 cm FL were updated but not presented to the BFT WG because the methodology has not changed.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes	2023-09-15	Information provided in bluefin tuna research section of Part I of the U.S. Annual Report.	
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	No		Not applicable; the United States does not prosecute a fishery for eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna for research or other purposes.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		Not applicable; the United States does not have purse seine or baitboat fisheries for tropical tunas.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	No		Not applicable; the United States does not have purse seine or baitboat fisheries for tropical tunas.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		Not applicable; the United States does not have purse seine or baitboat fisheries for tropical tunas.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes	2023-07-24		

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes		The United States reported on its use of EMS at the 2021 IMM meeting. See IMM-25/2021 for details. The United States resubmitted this document as EMS-03/2022 at the EMS-WG intersessional meeting in February 2022.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No		Not applicable; the United States does not fish in the vicinity of the Gulf of Guinea time/area closure.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		Not applicable; the United States does not have purse seine or baitboat fisheries for tropical tunas or a history of such fishing.	
S:ALB01	Age at maturity	No		Not applicable; the United States does not fish in the Mediterranean Sea.	
S:ALB02	Habitat	No		Not applicable; the United States does not fish in the Mediterranean Sea.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	No		Not applicable; the United States does not fish in the Mediterranean Sea.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series	No		Not applicable; the United States does not fish in the Mediterranean Sea.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	No		Not applicable; the United States does not fish in the Mediterranean Sea.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes	2000-09-18	The methodology was described in SCRS/00/97, which was sent 2000/9/18.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No		Not applicable; the United States does not have artisanal/small-scale fisheries for BIL.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No		The United States has not done trials on electronic monitoring for billfish specifically, but electronic monitoring is required on all pelagic longline vessels targeting other species and where billfish are caught incidentally. See IMM-25/2021 for details on U.S. EMS, which was resubmitted to the EMS working group as EMS-03/2022 for consideration at the February meeting of that group. U.S. pelagic longline vessels are prohibited from retaining billfish and they must be released whether dead or alive.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes		The United States already provides species specific shark data in accordance with ICCAT requirements.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes		The United States is currently conducting SMA research, but no final results are available yet.	
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	Yes		The United States provided BSH fishery statistics, index of abundance, and biological updates for the BSH data preparatory and stock assessment meetings conducted in 2023.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	Yes	2023-07-24		
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	Yes	2000-09-18	The methodology was described in SCRS/00/97, which was sent 2000/9/18.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No		The United States does not have artisanal/small-scale fisheries for sharks.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		Links provided in Part II, Section 4 of the 2014 U.S. Annual Report.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes	2023-07-24		

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Yes	2023-07-24		
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		Not applicable; the United States does not have artisanal fisheries subject to the exemption from the use of observers.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No		Information on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards is included in Part II, Sections 3 and 4 of the U.S. Annual Report. Relevant research is described in Part I, Section 1.	

Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: Compliance with reporting requirements under ICCAT conservation and management measures (bold and italics)

ANNUAL REPORT – SECTION 3 – REPORTING SUMMARY

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2023-09-15		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2023-09-15		
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2023-08-15		
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		There are no U.S. chartering operations in the ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		There are no U.S. chartering operations in the ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	No		Transshipment at sea prohibited in U.S. fisheries for ICCAT species.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	No		Transshipment in port prohibited in U.S. fisheries for ICCAT species.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	No		Transshipment at sea prohibited in U.S. fisheries for ICCAT species.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		The United States has no carrier vessels authorized to receive transshipments.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		Transshipment at sea and in port prohibited in U.S. fisheries for ICCAT species.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes	2013-07-09		2020-08-14
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes	2013-07-09		2020-08-14
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes	2013-07-09		2020-08-14
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes	2013-07-09		2020-08-14
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		Nothing to report; no decisions made denying port entry or use.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		None at this time. The United States generally prohibits foreign fishing vessels from landing or transshipping fish or fish products in U.S. ports that were harvested or taken onboard on the high seas, with the exception of activities in certain U.S. territories or pursuant to a treaty. Under U.S. domestic law, all fishing vessels, including those subject to regulations pursuant to a recommendation of ICCAT, as well as their catch, gear, fishing logbooks and manifests, are subject to inspection.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		Nothing to report at this time. The United States generally prohibits foreign fishing vessels from landing or transshipping fish or fish products in U.S. ports that were harvested or taken onboard on the high seas, with the exception of activities in certain U.S. territories or pursuant to a treaty. Under U.S. domestic law, all fishing vessels, including those subject to regulations pursuant to a recommendation of ICCAT, as well as their catch, gear, fishing logbooks and manifests, are subject to inspection.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		Nothing to report at this time. The United States generally prohibits foreign fishing vessels from landing or transshipping fish or fish products in U.S. ports that were harvested or taken onboard on the high seas, with the exception of activities in certain U.S. territories or pursuant to a treaty. Under U.S. domestic law, all fishing vessels, including those subject to regulations pursuant to a recommendation of ICCAT, as well as their catch, gear, fishing logbooks and manifests, are subject to inspection.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		Nothing to report; no bilateral arrangements for port inspection at this time.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		The U.S. has no access agreements at this time.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		The U.S. has no access agreements at this time.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes	2023-08-14	As of September 14, 2023, 450 U.S. flagged vessels 20 meters and above were included on the vessel list.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	No		We have reviewed internal actions, consistent with the requirements of Rec. 21-14, paragraph 8, and have no updates to report.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		<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. Recreational landings are estimated through the Marine Recreational Information Program (MRIP), and a combination of the Recreational Billfish Survey, the Large Pelagics Survey, mandatory reporting requirements for non-tournament landings of Atlantic billfish, swordfish, and Atlantic bluefin tuna, and state landings data, including from catch card programs. Regulations require selected Atlantic Highly Migratory Species (HMS) charter/headboat vessels that do not already complete a logbook to do so. All recreational Atlantic HMS fishing tournaments are required to register in advance and submit landing reports. All non-tournament landings of Atlantic bluefin tuna, billfish, and swordfish are required to be reported within 24 hours of landing by phone, online, or by smartphone app.</p>	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					<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. The history of U.S. regulations and details of recreational billfish fishery management are fully described in PA4-818/2019 and in a report to the 2009 Working Group on Sport and Recreational Fisheries.</p>	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	No		No vessel flagged to the United States has been subject to allegations of IUU fishing.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		No vessel flagged to the United States has been subject to allegations of IUU fishing.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes		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 2023-03-31 and 2023-09-15 for bigeye tuna; 2023-03-31 and 2023-09-15 for swordfish; and on 2023-09-15 for bluefin tuna.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No		The United States had no information to submit under Rec. 08-09.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No		Nothing to report; the United States did not receive any allegations of non-compliance related to our flag vessels to investigate per the requirements of Rec. 08-09.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		The United States has no vessel sightings to report for 2022. Sightings for 2021 were reported in the 2021 Annual Report.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		The United States has no vessel sightings to report for 2022 or 2023 and has not received any sighting reports from others about the activities of U.S. vessels fishing for ICCAT species during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	Yes	2019-04-04	Information is available on the ICCAT website. The United States has no bluefin tuna farming facilities.	2020-08-14

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes	2019-04-04	Information is available on the ICCAT website.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes	2023-09-11	<p>For activities carried out in 2022, please see the U.S. 2022 Annual Report. In 2023, some new professional at-sea exchanges within the ICCAT Convention area included the United States partnering with Brazil and Uruguay for an at-sea observation opportunity on a United States inspection vessel. An existing partnership evolved to include the UK-OT assisting with maritime domain awareness to assist a Bermudian observer on a United States inspection vessel to attempt to sight any potential IUU-fishing in the Mid-Atlantic. An inspector from Canada and the EU deployed on a Coast Guard cutter on a Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization-focused patrol on the high seas of the Northwest Atlantic; this overlaps with the ICCAT Convention area. In spring 2023, the United States conducted combined law enforcement operations with Atlantic African Partner nations of Senegal, Sierra Leone, Côte d'Ivoire (observer status), Brazil (observer status), and The Gambia in waters within partner nations' jurisdiction to safeguard sustainable fisheries, enhanced maritime domain awareness, and combat IUU-Fishing. This resulted in 8 fisheries inspections.</p>	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					Professional exchanges for the inspection of fishing vessels continue with ICCAT CPCs. To date, Contracting Parties and Cooperators have partnered in professional at-sea exchanges, joint operations, and/or mock dockside boardings with the United States in the ICCAT Convention area. This includes representatives of Brazil, Cabo Verde, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, EU, Ghana, Guyana, Sierra Leone, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Sao Tome e Principe, Senegal, The Gambia, Uruguay, and the UK (Bermuda). The United States continues to be open to discussions with potential partners for ICCAT-specific professional exchanges.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		There are no U.S.-flagged vessels on the ICCAT IUU list.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No		No U.S. flagged vessels participate in ICCAT ROPs.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		No U.S. flagged vessels participate in ICCAT ROPs.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		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.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		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:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes	2019-04-04	Information is also available on the ICCAT website.	2020-08-14
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		The United States has no carrier vessels authorized pursuant to Rec 21-15; Transshipment is prohibited in U.S. fisheries for ICCAT species.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	No		The United States has received no notifications concerning possible violations that would trigger the need for investigation.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		The United States has no bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		The United States has no bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		The United States has no bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		The United States has no bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		The United States has no bluefin tuna traps.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	No		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	No		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	No		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2022	No		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	No		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	No		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes		Yes, 12 monthly reports submitted on time during calendar year 2022; to date, reports submitted each month in 2023.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes		<p>The United States limits the take of bluefin measuring less than 115 cm through subquotas and retention limits, and no commercial retention of bluefin measuring less than 178 cm is allowed. There is a low recreational daily retention limit, and vessel captains must release fish after the retention limit is reached. NMFS' outreach efforts are designed to inform vessel captains of this requirement and the importance of releasing fish carefully. Through Federal regulations, the United States requires that any Atlantic HMS that is caught but not kept be released in a manner that maximizes its probability of survival and without removing the fish from the water. NOAA Fisheries has issued a Careful Catch and Release brochure to provide advice on compliance with this requirement. It is available at:</p> <p>https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/atlantic-highly-migratory-species/atlantic-highly-migratory-species-fishery-compliance-guides. U.S. Atlantic HMS fishermen are encouraged to obtain free conventional streamer tags and tagging kits from the NOAA Fisheries Cooperative Tagging Center.</p>	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					Contact tagging@noaa.gov for questions related to the tagging program. NOAA Fisheries' Apex Predator Program also distributes tags for sharks (https://www.nefsc.noaa.gov/nefsc/Narragansett/sharks/) to help provide valuable information about movement patterns and life history of HMS. Tournaments also provide fisheries biologists with an opportunity to promote voluntary angler tagging programs.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes	2023-09-15		
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes		Details are available on the ICCAT website (https://www.iccat.int/en/BCD.asp).	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes	2012-11-21		2016-04-28
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes	2012-10-12	Information provided as part of the 2012 U.S. Annual Report. Relevant citation for the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations is 50 CFR Part 300 and 635.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes	2012-10-12	Submitted 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.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	No		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery; regardless, we have no vessels meeting this description to report at this time.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes	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.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		The United States does not have vessels involved in the REM pilot project. We have no fishery for eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna and we do not engage in any bluefin tuna farming related activities.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes		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. 21-14).	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes	2023-07-24	List submitted each year with Task 1 and 2 statistics.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		The United States has received no notifications concerning possible violations that would trigger the need for investigation.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2023-09-15	Reports submitted biennially as required.	2023-03-31
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		U.S. validation information is on the ICCAT website.	2016-05-16

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes		Per the BET quarterly catch reporting provision of Rec 21-02, reports for calendar year 2022 were submitted on 2022-08-18 (qtr 1), 2022-09-13 (qtr 2), 2022-11-01 (qtr 3), and 2023-02-01 (qtr 4). Q1 and Q2 reports were late due to an administrative error. Reports for calendar year 2023 were submitted on 2023-05-03 (qtr 1) and 2023-07-27 (qtr 2). Quarterly catch reports for quarters 3 and 4 will be submitted later this year and reported in our next annual report to ICCAT.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	No		The United States has no purse seine or baitboat vessels fishing in association with FADs.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	Yes		Submitted on 2019-09-13 per Rec 16-01. As the United States falls under paragraph 4(d) of Rec. 19-02 and subsequent recommendations (Recs. 20-01 and 21-01), this requirement no longer applies and a revised plan has not been submitted. See ICCAT Circular 0941/20 and PA1-16_Jul/2021 for additional information.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		This requirement does not apply as the United States falls under paragraph 4(d) of Rec 19-02 (as amended by Rec. 21-01) and has no binding catch limit.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		This requirement does not apply as the United States falls under paragraph 4(d) of Rec 19-02 (as amended by Rec. 21-01) and has no binding catch limit.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		This requirement does not apply as the United States falls under paragraph 4(d) of Rec 19-02 (as amended by Rec. 21-01) and has no binding catch limit.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		Only US vessels authorized to catch tropical tunas may retain them.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	Yes		Only US vessels authorized to catch tropical tunas may retain them.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2023-09-15		2023-03-31
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		U.S. validation information is on the ICCAT website.	2016-05-16
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	No		The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No		The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes	2017-09-15		2022-09-15
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No		The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	No		The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Yes		The list of authorized NSWO vessels 20 meters LOA or greater has been submitted to ICCAT, including monthly updates, in accordance with the requirements and procedures of the ICCAT authorized vessel list recommendation (Rec. 21-14) and the North Atlantic swordfish recommendation (Rec. 17-02).	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	No		The United States does not currently authorize vessels to fish for South Atlantic swordfish.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	No		The United States does not authorize vessels to fish for or retain NSWO without a permit.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	No		The United States does not authorize vessels to fish for or retain SSWO without a permit.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean albacore fishery.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes		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 requirements and procedures of the ICCAT authorized vessel list recommendation (Rec. 21-14) and the North Atlantic albacore recommendation (Rec. 21-04).	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	No		The United States does not currently authorize vessels to fish for South Atlantic albacore.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Yes		The United States does not authorize vessels to fish for or retain NALB without a permit.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Yes		The United States does not authorize vessels to fish for or retain SALB without a permit.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	Yes		The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean albacore fishery.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes	2023-09-15	Per Rec. 18-05, a revised billfish check sheet, which includes all required information, was submitted on September 15, 2023.	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		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 is fully described in PA4-818/2019.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No		The United States has not done trials on electronic monitoring specifically for billfish but electronic monitoring is required on all pelagic longline vessels targeting other species and where billfish are caught incidentally. See IMM-25/2021 for details on U.S. EMS (which was re-submitted to the EMS working group in February 2022 as EMS-03/2022). U.S. pelagic longline vessels are prohibited from retaining billfish, and they must be released whether dead or alive.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2023-09-15	Per Rec. 18-06, a revised shark check sheet was submitted on time, which includes all required information.	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		This requirement only becomes applicable for reporting permissible landings once a retention allowance is determined by ICCAT and implemented by CPCs. This was not the case for 2022.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, as amended by Rec. 13-11/ Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes	2023-09-15	Information submitted on 2023-09-15 via the Annual Report; U.S. regulations adopted in 2004 for all U.S. Atlantic pelagic longline vessels include: mandatory attendance at protected species safe handling release and identification workshops, mandatory bait specifications, use of circle hooks (size of hook depending on fishing locale), and the mandatory possession and use of sea turtle handling and release gear on board all vessels with pelagic longline gear.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					<p>The United States continues to modify the suite of disentanglement and release gears required to be onboard longline vessels as new gears and information on best practices are developed. Information on these issues is also included in the 2022 U.S. swordfish management plan. Sea turtle interactions in the U.S. pelagic longline fleet are reported annually to ICCAT.</p>	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No		<p>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.</p>	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes	2023-09-15	<p>Information on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards is included in this Section as well as Section 4 of this U.S. Annual Report. Relevant research is described in Part I, Section 1. Also see Appendix 3 for information on this topic.</p>	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
MISCELL-ANEIOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		<p>The United States uses a single electronic system, the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) / International Trade Data System (ITDS) for the import and export of products regulated by any U.S. Federal Agency. The system integrates the collection of trade documentation, and the trade community (shippers, carriers, brokers, etc.) is required to file information electronically through a single automated portal (ACE). The United States has integrated ICCAT's statistical and catch document programs into this internet-based electronic data collection system. A Document Imaging System (DIS) allows brokers to upload electronic images of paper certificates to the entry and export filings. In addition, certain key information from paper documents (or electronic records in the case of the eBCD system) must be entered directly into ACE. More information can be found at https://www.cbp.gov/trade/automated.</p>	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	No		The United States has not objected to any ICCAT recommendations.	

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures

Recommendation to Establish Minimum Standards for Fishing Vessel Scientific Observer Programs (16-14)

The U.S. observer program has two main objectives: monitoring interactions between fishing gear and protected species (marine mammals, sea turtles, and seabirds) and monitoring fishing effort and catch (estimation of total landings of target species and/or bycatch of non-target or prohibited species). The U.S. observer coverage goal is eight percent of all sets in each area/quarter stratum. The actual observer coverage of the U.S. pelagic longline fleet was 10.5 percent of the fishing sets in 2022. No purse seine vessels fished during 2022. 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 pelagic longline and, previously, for purse seine gear. Purse seine, however, is no longer an authorized gear for bluefin tuna effective January 1, 2023. 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 on the IUU vessel list (as established pursuant to Rec. 18-08) or which are not on ICCAT's authorized vessel list as established pursuant to Rec. 21-14 (*50 CFR Part 635.41*). The United States has regulations in place to clarify domestic implementation of other aspects of Rec. 18-08, including restriction of entry into port and access to port services for vessels on the ICCAT IUU vessel list. Such vessels may also be prohibited from engaging in commercial transactions, if allowed entry into port. Any actions taken against listed IUU vessels would be in accordance with the relevant conservation and management measure(s) and based on consultations among relevant U.S. agencies.

The United States established a Seafood Import Monitoring Program (SIMP) through a final rule published in 2016. This is a risk-based traceability program requiring the importer of record to provide certain data from the point of harvest to point of entry into U.S. commerce. More information on SIMP is available online at: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/international/seafood-import-monitoring-program>. In addition, our Seafood Import and Export Tool can be found at: Seafood Import and Export Tool | NOAA Fisheries. Finally, additional information on U.S. activities aimed at combating IUU fishing and seafood fraud can be found at: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/topic/international-affairs/iuu-fishing>.

Recommendation by ICCAT to Promote Compliance By Nationals of Contracting Parties, Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties, Entities, or Fishing Entities with ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures (06-14)

U.S. fisheries enforcement is undertaken by the NOAA Office of Law Enforcement (OLE), the U.S. Coast Guard, and, pursuant to cooperative enforcement agreements, by U.S. States and territories with maritime boundaries in the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and/or Caribbean Sea. Enforcement activities include monitoring and inspecting offloads at landing facilities and marinas in conjunction with dealer record checks and at-sea boarding and inspection. The U.S. Coast Guard is the primary Federal agency responsible for monitoring compliance with U.S. regulations on the fishing grounds. For a summary of recent enforcement actions to ICCAT species, including those actions concerning U.S. domestic regulations that exceed the requirements of ICCAT, including those actions concerning U.S. domestic regulations that exceed the requirements of ICCAT, see **Appendix 2**.

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 3**.

Recommendation by ICCAT Amending Recommendation 13-13 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. 21-14)

NOAA Fisheries published a final rule in 2014 to address the ICCAT requirement for commercial vessels 20 meters or greater not subject to an exception 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 by Rec. 21-14 and its predecessor Rec. 13-13.

Additional information

Recent U.S. management actions for Atlantic highly migratory species can be found online at: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/topic/atlantic-highly-migratory-species>.

Federal Register notices containing the full text of proposed and final regulations can be found at: <https://www.federalregister.gov/>.

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

The United States has no difficulties to report regarding the implementing ICCAT conservation and management measures.

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Table 1. Annual Landings (MT) of Yellowfin Tuna from 2018 to 2022.

<i>Area</i>	<i>Gear</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
NW Atlantic	Longline**	392.7	535.2	472.8	446.9	499.0
	Handline	17.9	48.9	39.6	37.0	46.5
	Troll	31.2	4.2	10.9	10.9	5.7
	Rod and Reel*	1463.9	1,417.5	2,374	2,436	6,618.3
	Unclassified	11.0	3.6	0.9	0.02	0.6
Gulf of Mexico	Longline**	367.6	224.2	189.9	162.4	216.6
	Handline	3.8	3.5	3.4	1.4	2.0
	Rod and Reel*	306.3	251.4	433.6	753.0	279.3
Caribbean	Longline**	94.4	117.3	132.4	111.2	79.3
	Handline	0.07	0.2	0	0	0
	Rod and Reel*	0	0	0	0	0
NC Atlantic	Longline	0.2	0	0	0	0.4
TOTAL		2,720.4	2,625.2	3,661.9	3,960.4	7,748.8

* Rod and Reel catches represent estimates of recreational landings based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

** includes *landings* and *estimated dead discards* from scientific observer and logbook sampling programs

Table 2. Landings (MT) of Skipjack Tuna from 2018 to 2022.

<i>Area</i>	<i>Gear</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
NW Atlantic	Longline	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
	Handline	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.06
	Trawl	0.6	0.06	0.03	0.06	0.03
	Troll	0	0	0.07	0.06	0
	Rod and Reel*	63.1	36.4	59.9	45.2	43.7
	Unclassified	0.2	0.02	0	0	0
Gulf of Mexico	Longline**	0.2	0.1	0.03	0	0.05
	Handline	0.01	0.07	0.02	0	0
	Troll	0	0	0.03	0	0
	Rod and Reel*	12.6	7.2	7.1	18.7	43.7
Caribbean	Handline	0.6	1.1	0	0.3	0
	Longline	0	0	0	0	1.3
TOTAL		77.9	45.8	67.7	64.7	102.7

* Rod and Reel catches represent estimates of recreational landings based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

Table 3. Annual Landings (MT) of Bigeye Tuna from 2018 to 2022.

<i>Area</i>	<i>Gear</i>	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
NW and North Central Atlantic	Longline**	378.8	571.4	484.9	658.2	648.0
	Handline	25.5	13.9	16.1	14.9	25.2
	Trawl	0.9	0	0.2	0.6	0
	Troll	4.9	1.5	1.0	5.3	2.6
	Rod and Reel*	493.9	201.7	278.1	285.8	515.2
	Unclassified	2.8	1.7	0.1	0	0.7
Gulf of Mexico	Longline**	8.0	4.9	2.2	5.2	12.6
	Rod and Reel*	0.7	30.4	19.9	0.5	0
	Troll	2.6	0.3	0.4	0	0
Caribbean	Longline**	2.4	3.3	7.6	4.0	4.0
	Handline	0	0	0	0	0
	Rod and Reel*	0	0	0	0	0
SW Atlantic	Longline**	0	0	0	0.1	0
TOTAL		920.8	829	810.6	974.6	1,208.4

* Rod and Reel catches represent estimates of recreational landings based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.
 ** includes *landings* and *estimated dead discards* from scientific observer and logbook sampling programs

Table 4. Annual Landings (MT) of Albacore Tuna from 2018 to 2022.

<i>Area</i>	<i>Gear</i>	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
NW and North Central Atlantic	Longline	44.9	113.2	195.6	150.0	101.0
	Handline	0.2	0.5	2.4	1.5	0.7
	Trawl	0.05	1.1	0.3	0	0
	Troll	0	0	0.07	0.03	0
	Rod and Reel*	8.9	29.5	45.0	54.7	150.1
Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean	Longline	48.0	76.6	84.9	89.6	58.7
	Rod and Reel*	0	0	0	0	0
	Handline	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		102.6	221.1	328.3	295.9	310.6

* Rod and Reel catches represent estimates of recreational landings based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

Table 5. Annual Catches (MT) of Bluefin Tuna from 2018 to 2022.

<i>Area</i>	<i>Gear</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
NW Atlantic	Longline**	91.4	77.4	51.2	90.0	152.8
	Handline	1.4	0	0	0	0
	Harpoon	43.6	118.2	85	64.1	84.4
	Purse seine	0	0	0	0	0
	Trap	0	0	0.8	0	0.2
	Commercial Rod and Reel	765.7	798.6	848.8	853.2	885.4
	Recreational Rod and Reel*	112.5	179.9	192.6	182.2	226.4
Gulf of Mexico	Longline**	8.0	4.5	4.8	13.6	9.4
	Recreational Rod and Reel*	1.6	1.9	0	1.7	2.2
	Commercial Rod and Reel	0	0	0	0.4	0.2
NC Atlantic	Longline**	4.0	9.8	0.2	0.4	0.8
Caribbean	Longline**	0	0.4	0.4	0	0
TOTAL		1028.3	1,190.8	1,183.5	1,205.7	1,349.2

* Recreational Rod and Reel catches represent estimates of landings and dead discards when available based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

** includes *landings* and *estimated dead discards* from scientific observer and logbook sampling programs

Table 6. Annual Catches (MT) of Swordfish from 2018 to 2022.

<i>Area</i>	<i>Gear</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
NW Atlantic	Longline**	839.2	1,035.2	1,039.2	789.1	787.2
	Handline	127.7	201.1	207.5	224.5	198.9
	Harpoon	0.1	0.3	0	0	0
	Trawl	1.0	10.6	19.3	7.3	2.4
	Rod and Reel*	24.4	54.2	43.6	29.8	29.9
	Unclassified	0.1	0.6	0.03	0	0.2
Gulf of Mexico	Longline**	186.8	309.6	132.3	197.5	241.7
	Handline	3.9	3.0	11	15.2	4.9
	Rod and Reel*	11.4	9.5	8.9	10.4	12.1
Caribbean	Longline**	3.2	6.8	12.1	3.5	6.6
	Handline	0	0	0.1	0	0
	Rod and Reel*	0.4	0.3	0	0	0.1
NC Area 94A	Longline**	76.5	125.9	1.2	5.4	54.3
S. Atlantic	Longline**	0	0	0.02	0	0
TOTAL		1,274.8	1,758.1	1,476.4	1,226.0	1,339.2

* Rod and Reel catches represent estimates of recreational landings and dead discards when available based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

** includes *landings* and *estimated dead discards* from scientific observer and logbook sampling programs

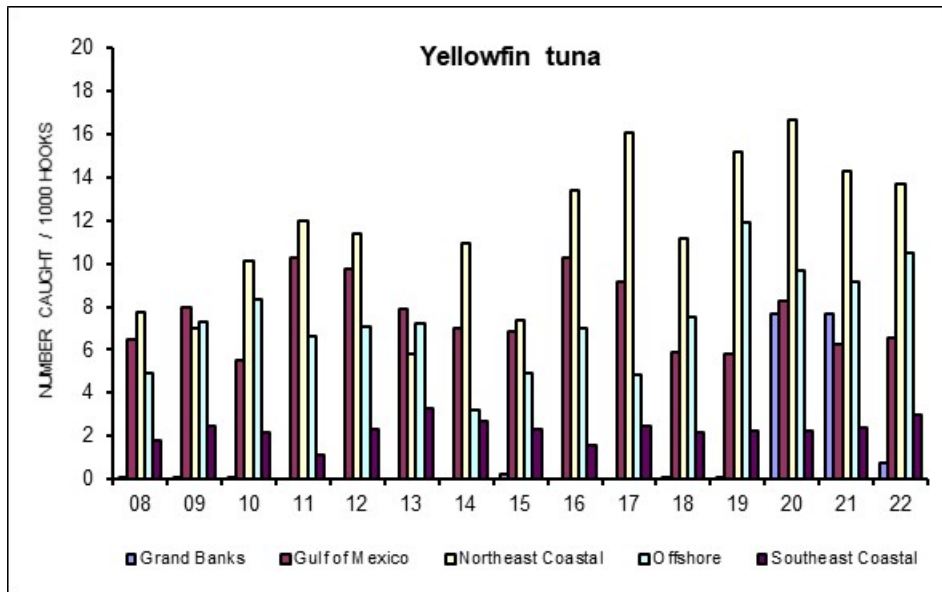


Figure 1. Nominal catch rates for YFT in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports.

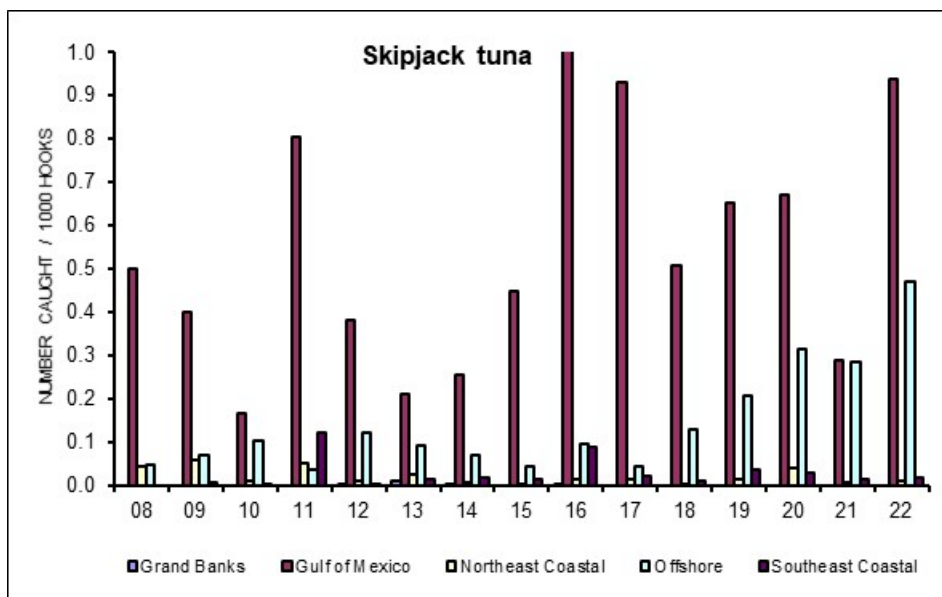


Figure 2. Nominal catch rates for SKJ in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports.

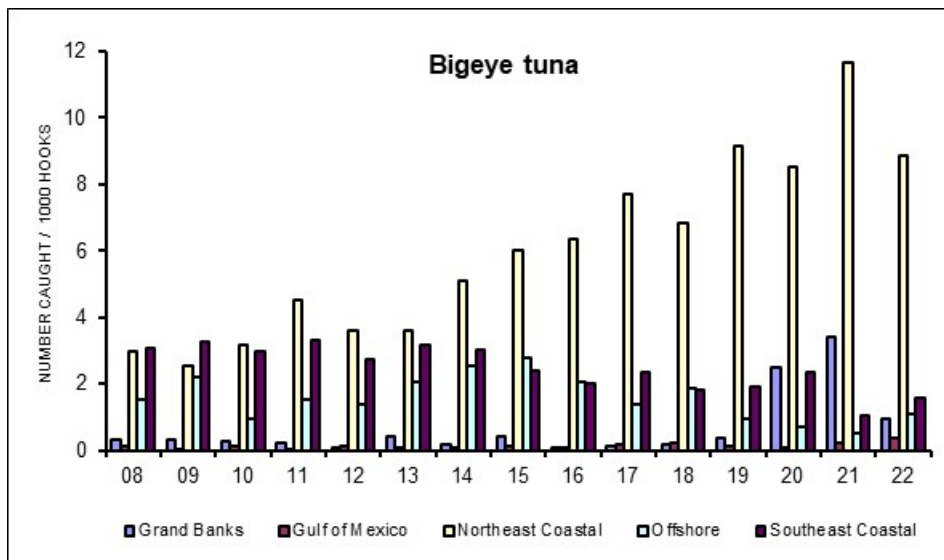


Figure 3. Nominal catch rates for BET in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports.

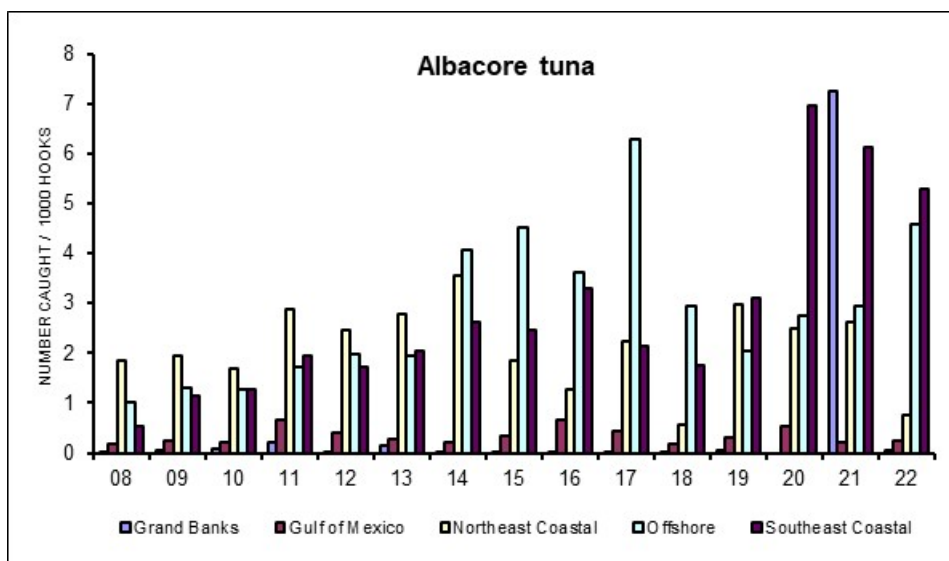


Figure 4. Nominal catch rates for ALB in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports.

Appendix 1

Effects of time/area closures on the U.S. swordfish fishery.

Pelagic longline fishing in the U.S. Atlantic is prohibited or restricted in the areas shown in **Appendix Figure 1**. Three of the southern areas, (Charleston Bump, Florida East Coast, and Desoto Canyon), were selected, at least in part, to reduce the catch of swordfish < 125 cm and other bycatch species. The Northeastern closed area (close in June) was primarily established to reduce the catch of bluefin tuna smaller than the legal size for sale by U.S. fishers. The Northeast Distant area is opened to fishing year-round to all longline vessels with a gear restriction that requires only using non-offset 18/0 circle hooks and whole finfish bait. The spring Gulf of Mexico gear restricted area is closed from April 1- May 31; while the Cape Hatteras gear restricted area is only opened for a selected group of longline vessels December 1 – April 30 (the rest of the year is opened to all vessels). These 2 areas were established, together with a number of other management measures, to reduce the incidental catches of bluefin tuna by the U.S. pelagic longline fleet.

The number of longline vessels in the U.S. fishery targeting swordfish showed a steadily declining trend from the mid-1990s until 2006, it remained relatively constant during the period 2007-2012 followed by another declining trend since then (**Appendix Table 1, Appendix Figure 3**). The U.S. pelagic longline effort, measured as the number of hooks deployed by year, followed a similar trend. The largest number of active U.S. pelagic longline vessels was 501 in 1994; while in 2021 the number of active vessels was 63.

The percentage effort in number of hooks and swordfish discarded dead in numbers (reported) and in metric tons (estimated) in 2019, 2020, and 2021 are compared to the average effort and numbers/estimates from 1997 through 1999 (**Appendix Table 2**). There was some overall reduction in effort, reported in hooks fished. The years 2019, 2020, and 2021 and the average (1997-1999) swordfish discarded dead in numbers (reported) and in metric tons (estimated) and effort in hooks are reported by area and time/area status in **Appendix Table 3**.

Appendix Table 1. Number of Active U.S. Pelagic Longline Vessels. "Vessels" indicates the number of vessels that submitted at least one positive fishing report during that year, "Vessels that caught SWO" corresponds to the number of vessels that reported catching at least one swordfish during that year and "Vessels that caught SWO in 5month period" indicates the number of vessels that reported catching at least one swordfish per month in at least five months of that year. "Hooks Reported" includes all submitted logbooks single pelagic longline sets.

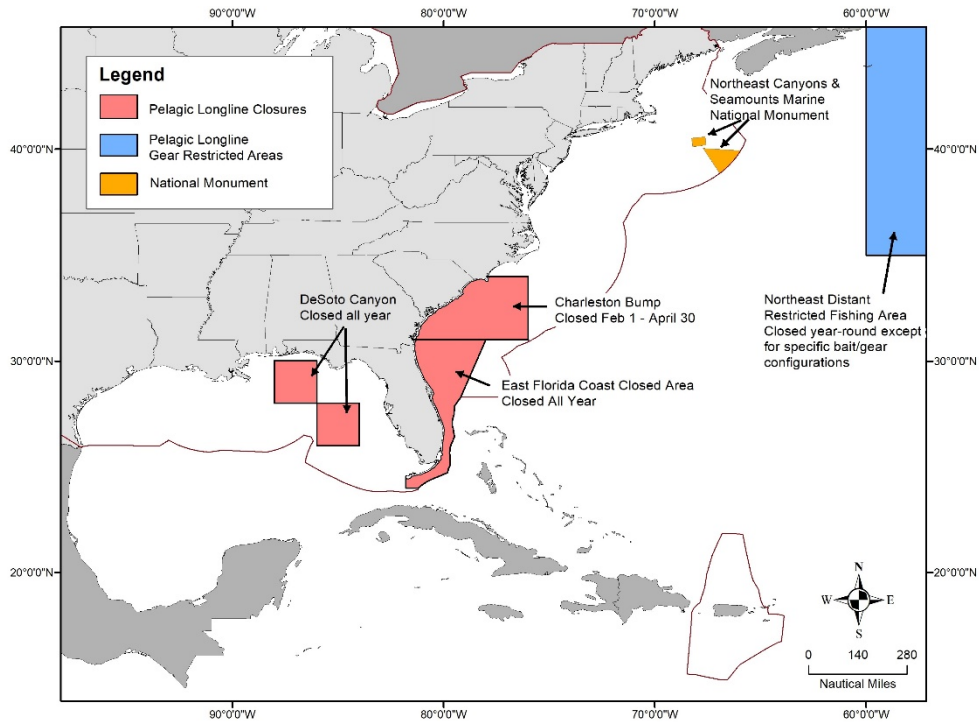
<i>Year</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Vessels that caught SWO</i>	<i>Vessels that caught SWO in 5-month period</i>	<i>Hooks reported</i>
1993	435	306	177	9,735,806
1994	501	306	176	10,351,805
1995	489	314	198	11,270,539
1996	367	275	194	10,944,660
1997	352	265	167	10,213,780
1998	288	233	139	8,120,273
1999	226	200	143	7,996,685
2000	206	185	135	8,158,390
2001	185	168	114	7,897,037
2002	149	140	107	7,107,958
2003	123	119	94	6,862,091
2004	117	114	96	7,345,048
2005	112	108	79	5,973,150
2006	103	102	77	5,522,236
2007	119	117	90	6,312,406
2008	122	122	89	6,273,257
2009	116	114	88	6,772,732
2010	116	115	63	5,565,170
2011	117	116	81	5,900,451
2012	122	122	101	7,756,277
2013	115	114	96	7,241,340
2014	110	109	83	6,748,965
2015	103	102	76	5,423,566
2016	84	82	61	4,905,240
2017	88	84	63	5,159,788
2019	75	74	54	3,769,453
2019	67	67	50	3,480,145
2020	69	68	47	2,948,170
2021	63	63	50	2,902,538
2022	65	65	47	3,096,366

Appendix Table 2. Numbers (reported) and metric tons (estimated) of swordfish discarded dead, and reported number of hooks in years 2019-2021 by pelagic longline vessels expressed as percentage of the mean values from years 1997-1999 by area Caribbean (CAR), Florida East coast (FEC), Gulf of Mexico (GOM), Mid Atlantic Bight (MAB), Northeast Central (NEC), Northeast Distant (NED), and South Atlantic Bight (SAB).

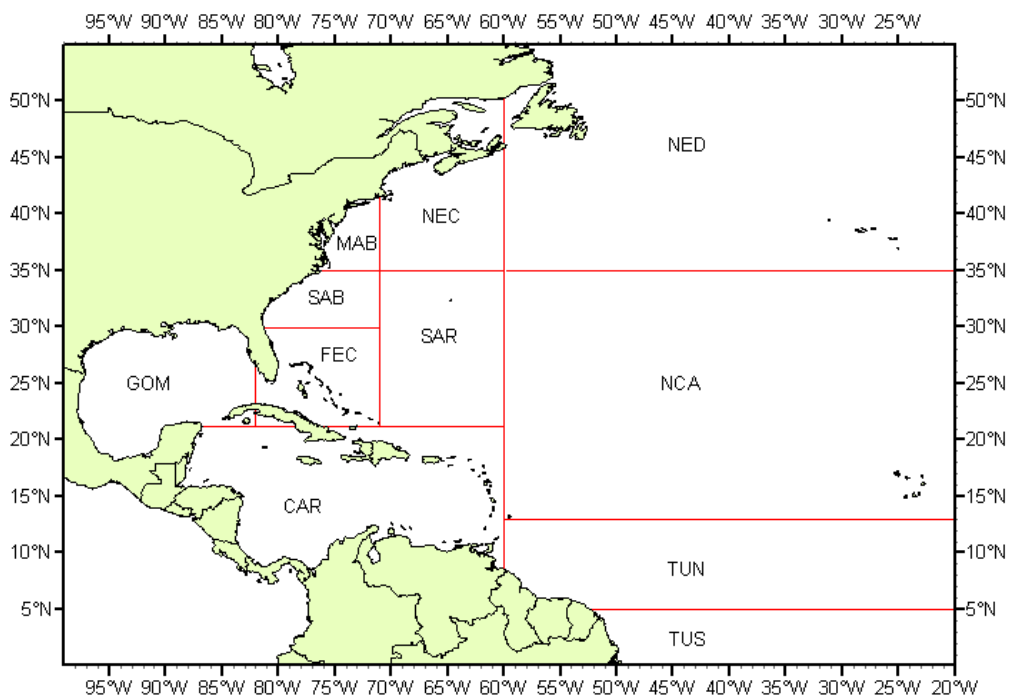
	<i>Number of SWO</i>				<i>Number of Hooks</i>				<i>Metric tons</i>			
	<i>Mean</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
CAR	433	4%	3%	7%	233,291	28%	27%	23%	7	3%	2%	6%
FEC	2,488	1%	3%	1%	579,777	32%	40%	27%	40	2%	4%	2%
GOM	1,806	33%	35%	51%	1,465,689	23%	20%	31%	21	41%	42%	62%
MAB	1,195	55%	52%	61%	730,291	91%	86%	110%	19	55%	53%	61%
NEC	767	19%	27%	33%	622,812	34%	37%	42%	12	20%	27%	34%
NED	972	0%	0%	1%	494,842	0.4%	0%	5%	15	0%	0%	1%
SAB	2,391	42%	39%	53%	556,779	106%	70%	61%	41	38%	35%	48%

Appendix Table 3. Numbers (reported) and metric tons (estimated) of swordfish discarded dead, and number of hooks reported by pelagic longline vessels in years 2019-2021 and the average for years 1997-1999 by area Caribbean (CAR), Florida East coast (FEC), Gulf of Mexico (GOM), Mid Atlantic Bight (MAB), Northeast Central (NEC), Northeast Distant (NED), and South Atlantic Bight (SAB) and U.S. of time/area closure.

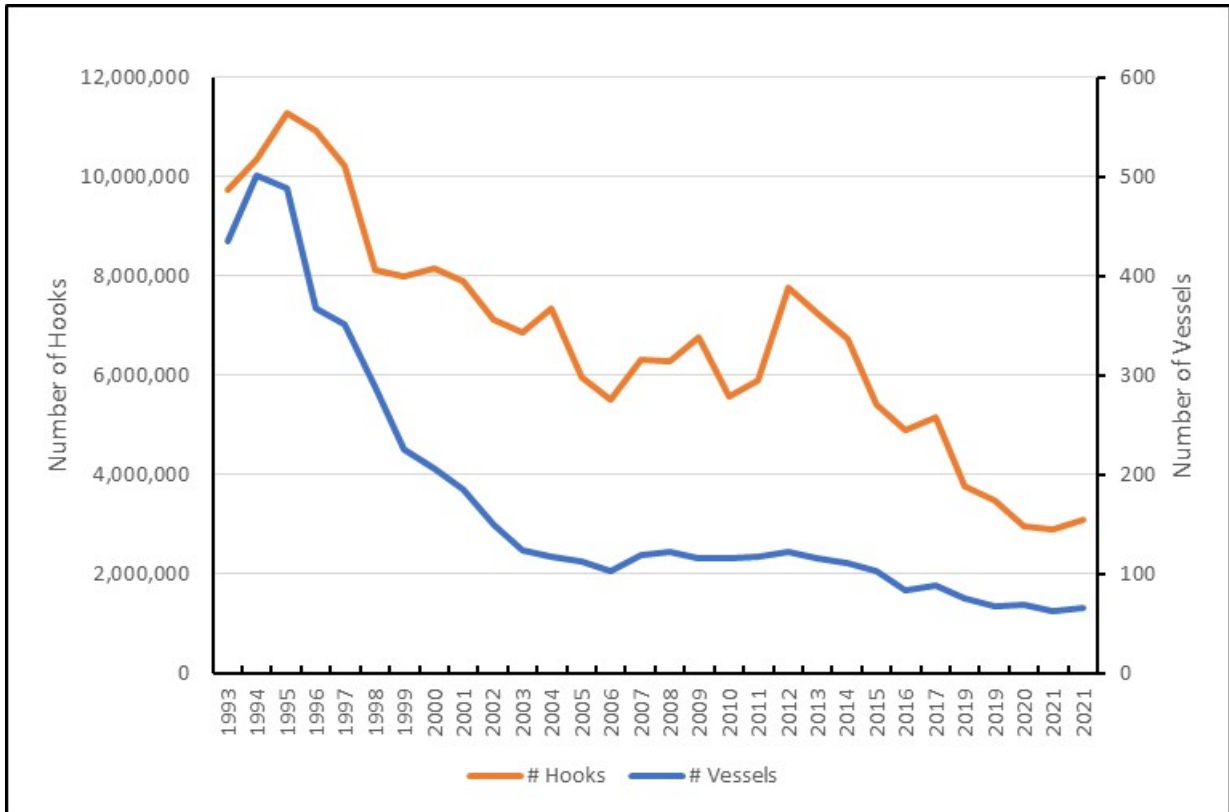
		<i>Number of SWO</i>				<i>Number of Hooks</i>				<i>Metric tons</i>				<i>Change in MT.</i>		
		<i>Mean</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
CAR	Open	433	16	12	30	233,291	64,273	63,457	52,572	7	0.2	0.2	0.4	-7	-7	-7
FEC	Closed	2,158	0	20	0	364,950	13,978	18,440	8,026	35	0.0	0.4	0.0	-35	-34	-35
FEC	Open	330	33	55	35	214,828	172,777	214,469	147,780	5	0.6	1.1	0.74	-5	-3	-5
GO M	Closed	426	0	0	0	103,274	0	800	0	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	-5	-5	-5
GO M	Open	1,380	599	625	923	1,362,414	343,403	291,429	454,690	16	8.6	8.9	13.2	-8	-3	-3
MAB	Closed	2	0	2	0	5,750	100	8,170	3,540	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.0	0	0	0
MAB	Open	1,194	653	618	726	726,458	665,218	620,923	797,755	18	10.2	9.6	11.3	-8	9	-7
NEC	Closed	11	0	0	2	0	560	4,560	12,062	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
NEC	Open	760	147	205	251	598,478	212,025	225,572	252,602	12	2.3	3.2	3.9	-9	-9	-8
NED	Open	972	2	0	7	494,842	1,741	780	27,004	15	0.0	0.0	0.1	-15	-13	-15
SAB	Closed	660	0	0	0	175,767	0	700	0	11	0.0	0.0	0.0	-11	-11	-11
SAB	Open	1,734	1,003	933	1256	381,013	589,618	391,801	341,082	30	15.4	14.4	19.3	-14	-16	-10



Appendix Figure 1. Time/area closures for the U.S. longline fishery in 2021.



Appendix Figure 2. U.S. domestic fishing areas: Caribbean (CAR), Florida East coast (FEC), Gulf of Mexico (GOM), Mid Atlantic Bight (MAB), Northeast Central (NEC), Northeast Distant (NED), South Atlantic Bight (SAB), Sargasso Sea (SAR), North Central Atlantic (NCA), Tuna North (TUN), and Tuna South (TUS).



Appendix Figure 3. Number of active U.S. pelagic longline vessels and number of hooks fished for the period 1993-2022.

Appendix 2

**NOAA enforcement actions taken on ICCAT species
September 10, 2022 - September 9, 2023**

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:

<i>Enforcement actions</i>	<i>#</i>
Cases opened this reporting period	161
Compliance assistance given	11
NOVA/NOPS issued	0
Written warnings issued	0
Summary settlements issued	13
Referred to office of general counsel	1
Ongoing	62
Closed –routine inspections finding no violations	74

VIOLATION CITE

*NUMBER OF
VIOLATION TYPE*

General Prohibitions under ATCA:

(1) Falsify information required on an application for a permit	1
(2) Fish for, catch, possess, retain, land, or sell Atlantic HMS without the appropriate valid vessel permit	28
(3) Purchase Atlantic HMS landed by non-permitted vessel	1
(5) Fail to possess and make available for inspection a vessel permit on board the permitted vessel	3
(6) Falsify, fail to record or maintain a required record	3
(8) Fail to make available for inspection an Atlantic HMS	2
(21) Fail to maintain an Atlantic HMS in the proper form	30
(22) Fish for, catch, retain, or possess an Atlantic HMS that is less than its minimum size limit	5
(23) Fail to comply with the restrictions on use of pelagic longline, bottom longline, gillnet, buoy gear, speargun gear, or green-stick gear	1
(26) Violate the terms and conditions or any provision of a permit	1
(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	1
(28) Violate any provision of this part, the Magnuson-Stevens Act, ATCA	2
(49) Sell any HMS that was offloaded from an individual vessel in excess of the retention limits	1

Specific Prohibitions for Atlantic Tunas:

(5) Fail to report a large medium or giant bluefin tuna that is or is not sold	5
(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
(11) Exceed the recreational catch limit for yellowfin tuna	1
(12) Exceed Catch Limit for BFT	1
(19) Fish for, retain, possess, or land a BFT when the fishery is closed	1
(23) Fish for, catch, possess, or retain a bluefin tuna, except as specified	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	1
(45) Fail to comply with landing report requirements	2

Specific Prohibitions for Billfish:

(5) Retain onboard a vessel a billfish that is less than the minimum size limit	2
(7) Deploy a J-hook or an offset circle hook in combination with natural bait or a natural bait/artificial lure combination when participating in a tournament for, or including, Atlantic billfish	1

Specific Prohibitions for Shark:

(4) Sell or purchase a shark of a species or management group when the fishery for that species, management group, region, and/or sub-region is closed	6
(6) Fail to maintain a shark in its proper form	1

Specific Prohibitions for Swordfish:

(15) Fail to report a North Atlantic Swordfish	1
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This completes the NOAA Fisheries, Office of Law Enforcement Report of ICCAT-Related Actions.

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 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 **Appendix 3 Figure 1**). Currently, these closures are as follows: (1) Florida East Coast: 50,720 nm² year-round; (2) Charleston Bump: 49,090 nm² from February through April each year; and (3) DeSoto Canyon: 32,860 nm² year-round. The Northeast Distant Statistical Sampling Area (NED) (2,631,000 nm²), which had been closed year-round (per regulations at 50 CFR part 223 and 635) from 2001 through mid-2004, has been reclassified as a gear restricted area.

To reduce sea turtle mortality, pelagic longline vessels may only fish for HMS in the NED if they observe strict circle hook and bait restrictions and use approved sea turtle release gear in accordance with release and handling protocols. Outside of the NED, in order to reduce sea turtle mortality, the U.S. HMS pelagic longline fishery is required to use circle hooks with certain bait combinations, depending on the region, as well as the required, approved sea turtle release gear and release and handling protocols. If selected, pelagic longline vessels must carry observers.

Effective June 2009, in order to conduct research to minimize marine mammal interactions, there is also a Cape Hatteras Special Research Area that is located in the Mid-Atlantic Bight, which requires vessels fishing with pelagic longline gear to carry observers, when fishing in that area. Additionally, since June 2009, U.S. pelagic longline vessels must limit the length of the longline mainline to 20 nm in length to reduce serious injuries and mortalities of both pilot whales and Risso's dolphins in the Mid-Atlantic Bight. Observers may conduct additional scientific investigations while on board pelagic longline vessels fishing in the area.

Regulatory efforts to minimize dead discards

As directed fishing for bluefin tuna is prohibited in the Gulf of Mexico, the United States has taken steps to minimize dead discards. Effective May 2011, pelagic longline vessels fishing in the Gulf of Mexico must use "weak hooks" to reduce bycatch of spawning bluefin tuna. A weak hook is a circle hook that meets current U.S. hook size and offset restrictions for the Gulf of Mexico pelagic longline fishery but is constructed of round wire stock that is thinner-gauge than what is more commonly used in constructing circle hooks and is no larger than 3.65 mm in diameter. Weak hooks can allow incidentally hooked bluefin tuna to escape capture because the hooks are more likely to straighten when a large fish is hooked. The purpose of the requirement is to reduce pelagic longline catch of bluefin tuna in the Gulf of Mexico. This action in 2011 was consistent with advice provided by SCRS at that time that ICCAT may wish to protect the strong 2003 year class until it reaches maturity and can contribute to spawning. NOAA Fisheries published a rule in 2020 that modified the weak hook requirement in the Gulf of Mexico so that weak hooks are required on pelagic longline gear annually from January through June (when bluefin tuna are most prevalent in the Gulf of Mexico) instead of year-round. The purpose of the modified requirement is to mitigate the higher bycatch of white marlin and roundscale spearfish that research showed was occurring with weak hooks during the months of July through December.

NOAA Fisheries published a final rule in 2014 to implement Amendment 7 to the 2006 Consolidated HMS FMP, which focused primarily on the Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery. Amendment 7 contained provisions to reduce and account for bluefin tuna dead discards through gear restricted areas and individual transferable quotas, optimize fishing opportunities in all categories within the U.S. quota, and enhance monitoring and reporting, among other things. It also included measures to: (a) reallocate quota among fishing categories; (b) implement gear restricted areas and access based on performance criteria; (c) implement individual bluefin quotas in the pelagic longline fishery; (d) close the pelagic longline fishery when the bluefin tuna quota is attained; (e) require daily catch reporting of bluefin via vessel monitoring systems for purse seine and pelagic longline vessels; (f) require electronic monitoring for pelagic longline vessels; and (g) implement other regulatory changes in the bluefin tuna fisheries.

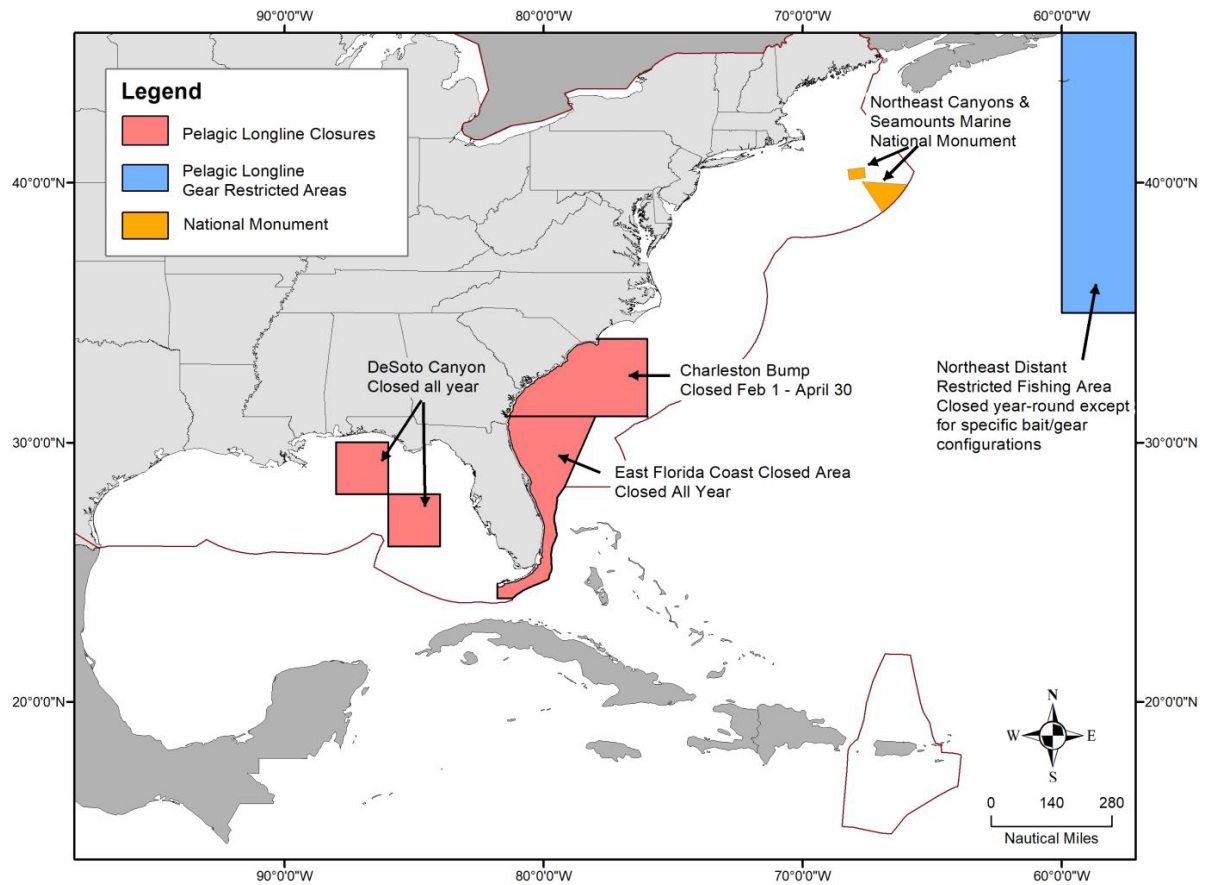
NOAA Fisheries published a rule in 2018 to change the minimum size regulations to address retention, possession, and landing of bigeye and yellowfin tuna damaged through predation by sharks and other marine species. Bigeye or yellowfin tuna that is damaged through predation by sharks and other marine species may be retained, possessed, or landed only if the length of the remainder of the fish is equal to or greater than 27 inches (69 cm). These regulatory changes allow retention, possession, and landing of yellowfin and bigeye tuna for which a measurement to the fork of the tail may not be possible, provided that the remainder of the fish meets the current minimum size (e.g., 27 inches for yellowfin and bigeye tuna), thus minimizing discards.

As a result of the success of the individual fishing quotas mentioned above at reducing the incidental catch of bluefin tuna, NOAA Fisheries published a rule in 2020 to adjust regulatory measures put in place to manage bluefin tuna bycatch in the pelagic longline fishery for Atlantic HMS. Specifically, the Cape Hatteras Gear Restricted Area was eliminated and the Northeastern United States Pelagic Longline Closed Area and the Spring Gulf of Mexico Gear Restricted Area were converted into monitoring areas that allow fishing with pelagic longline gear provided specific threshold amounts of bluefin catch are not exceeded. Recently, the monitoring period for these two areas has concluded and the areas remain open to fishing.

Effective January 1, 2023, NOAA Fisheries implemented Amendment 13 to the 2006 Consolidated HMS FMP, which further adjusted bluefin tuna management measures implemented under the HMS FMP and Amendment 7, described above. With respect to minimizing dead discards, this action, among other things, made adjustments to the regulations regarding the Individual Bluefin Tuna Quota Program and the Electronic Monitoring Program (applicable to the pelagic longline fishery). This action also discontinued the U.S. purse seine fishery for Atlantic tunas.

Species identification guides can be found online at:

<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/atlantic-highly-migratory-species/atlantic-highly-migratory-species-fishery-compliance-guides>.



Appendix 3 Figure 1. Selected U.S. time/area closures in HMS pelagic longline fisheries (2022). Note: the Northeast Distant (NED) was closed to all vessels as of 2001. It became the NED Restricted Fishing Area on 30 June 2004, when it was opened to those participating in the NED experiment.

ANNUAL REPORT OF URUGUAY¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE L'URUGUAY
INFORME ANUAL DE URUGUAY

SUMMARY

Durante el año 2022, la flota atunera uruguaya no mantuvo actividad Debido a diversos factores. Por otra parte, aún no ha sido posible volver a la normalidad luego de la retracción causada por la Pandemia (COVID-19) en la actividad pesquera y en la investigación a nivel nacional, por la cual muchas actividades fueron suspendidas, algunas de las cuales se vieron reflejadas 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 intersesiones del grupo de tiburones, las reuniones de preparación de datos y de evaluación de stock de pez espada del Atlántico y de listado, las reuniones de evaluación del marrajo sardinero del Atlántico nordestes, y la reunión del subcomité de ecosistemas y captura incidental. 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 2022 han sido internalizadas en Uruguay, y actualmente rigen bajo decreto.

RÉSUMÉ

Durante el año 2022, la flota atunera uruguaya no mantuvo actividad Debido a diversos factores. Por otra parte, aún no ha sido posible volver a la normalidad luego de la retracción causada por la Pandemia (COVID-19) en la actividad pesquera y en la investigación a nivel nacional, por la cual muchas actividades fueron suspendidas, algunas de las cuales se vieron reflejadas 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 intersesiones del grupo de tiburones, las reuniones de preparación de datos y de evaluación de stock de pez espada del Atlántico y de listado, las reuniones de evaluación del marrajo sardinero del Atlántico nordestes, y la reunión del subcomité de ecosistemas y captura incidental. 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 2022 han sido internalizadas en Uruguay, y actualmente rigen bajo decreto.

RESUMEN

Durante el año 2022, la flota atunera uruguaya no mantuvo actividad Debido a diversos factores. Por otra parte, aún no ha sido posible volver a la normalidad luego de la retracción causada por la Pandemia (COVID-19) en la actividad pesquera y en la investigación a nivel nacional, por la cual muchas actividades fueron suspendidas, algunas de las cuales se vieron reflejadas 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 intersesiones del grupo de tiburones, las reuniones de preparación de datos y de evaluación de stock de pez espada del Atlántico y de listado, las reuniones de evaluación del marrajo sardinero del Atlántico nordestes, y la reunión del subcomité de ecosistemas y captura incidental. 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 2022 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 2022, la flota atunera uruguaya no mantuvo actividad por diversos factores.

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 2022 las actividades vinculadas al control de la flota se vieron reducidas.

2.1 Investigación

Durante el 2022 los científicos de Uruguay participaron en diversas reuniones del comité científico y presentaron los siguientes trabajos de investigación en los diferentes grupos de la CICAA.

- Rosa D., Garibaldi F., Snodgrass D., Orbesen E., Santos C., Macias D., Ortiz de Urbina J., Forselledo R., Miller P., Domingo A., Brown C., and Coelho R. Update On The Satellite Tagging Of Atlantic And Mediterranean Swordfish. SCRS/2022/052. Reunión ICCAT de 2022 de Preparación de Datos de Pez Espada del Atlántico (En línea, 21 de marzo a 1 de abril de 2022)
- Miller P., Santos C.C., Carlson J., Natanson L., Cortes E., Mas F., Hazin F., Travassos P., Macias D., Ortiz de Urbina J., Coelho R., and Domingo A. SRDCP Shortfin Mako Post-Release Mortality: Update. SCRS/P/2022/028. Reunión Intersesiones de ICCAT de 2022 del grupo de Especies de Tiburones (En línea, 16-18 de mayo de 2022).
- Ortiz M., Taylor N.G., Kimoto A., and Forselledo R. Preliminary Stock Assessment of Northeastern Atlantic Porbeagle (*Lamna nasus*) Using the Bayesian State-Space Surplus Production Model JABBA. SCRS/2022/042. Reunión Intersesiones de ICCAT de 2022 del grupo de Especies de Tiburones (En línea, 16-18 de mayo de 2022).
- Ortiz M., Taylor N.G., Kimoto A., Forselledo R., Coelho R., and Arrizabalaga H. Additional Analyses on the Stock Assessment of Northeastern Atlantic Porbeagle (*Lamna nasus*) Using the SPICT Surplus Production Model. SCRS/2022/053. Reunión Intersesiones de ICCAT de 2022 del grupo de Especies de Tiburones (En línea, 16-18 de mayo de 2022).
- Semba Y., Takeshima H., Nanba R., Ooka S., Ando D., Hayakawa A., Kokubun S., Noda S., Takano Y., Yanada R., Coelho R., Santos M.N., Cortés E., Domingo A., Ortiz de Urbina J., Sakuma K., Nohara K., Tahara D. Preliminary results of the genetic population structure of the Atlantic shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) using mitogenomics and nucleargenome-wide single-nucleotide polymorphism genotyping based on additional samples comprehensively collected from in and around the Atlantic Ocean. SCRS/2022/085. Reunión Intersesiones de ICCAT de 2022 del grupo de Especies de Tiburones (En línea, 16-18 de mayo de 2022).
- Santos C.C., Domingo A., Carlson J., Natanson L., Travassos P., Macías D., Cortés E., Miller P., Hazin F., Mas F., Ortiz de Urbina J., Parker D., Romanov E., Sabarros P., Bach P., Bowlby H., Biaís G., Coelho R. SRDCP Tagging Activities: Update. SCRS/P/2022/024. Reunión Intersesiones de ICCAT de 2022 del grupo de Especies de Tiburones (En línea, 16-18 de mayo de 2022).
- Santos C.C., Cardoso L.G., Semba Y., Domingo A., Jagger C., Rosa D., Mas F., Mathers A., Natanson L.J., Carlson J., Coelho R. SCRS/P/2022/025. Reunión Intersesiones de ICCAT de 2022 del grupo de Especies de Tiburones (En línea, 16-18 de mayo de 2022).
- Carlson J., Cortés E., Kroetz A., Talwar B., Cardenosa D., Heithaus M., Santos C., Coelho R., Domingo A., Grubbs R. D., Chapman D., Anderson B.N., and Sulikowski J. Update on NW Atlantic Pelagic Shark Tagging. SCRS/P/2022/027. Reunión Intersesiones de ICCAT de 2022 del grupo de Especies de Tiburones (En línea, 16-18 de mayo de 2022).
- Mas F., Cortés E., Coelho R., Defeo O., Forselledo R., Jiménez S., Miller P., and Domingo A. Shedding rates and retention performance of conventional dart tags in large pelagic sharks: Insights from a double-tagging experiment on blue shark (*Prionace glauca*). SCRS/P/2022/053. Reunión de los grupos de especies (En línea, 20-21 de setiembre de 2022).

- Anonymus. Advances on the collaborative work to assess sea turtle bycatch in pelagic longline and purse seine fleets (Atlantic and Indian Oceans and Mediterranean Sea). SCRS/P/2022/033. Reunión Intersesiones de ICCAT de 2022 del Subcomité de Ecosistemas y Captura Fortuita (En línea, 31 de mayo - 3 de junio de 2022).
- Juan-Jorda M., Murua H., Diaz G., Obregon P., Kell L., Alvarez-Berastegui D., Eider A., Coelho R., Sachiko T., Ochi D., Domingo A., Die D., Yates O., Tai I., Bell J., Tugores P., and Hanke A. Report of the 1st Meeting of the Subgroup on the Ecosystem Report Card. SCRS/2022/104. Reunión Intersesiones de ICCAT de 2022 del Subcomité de Ecosistemas y Captura Fortuita (En línea, 31 de mayo - 3 de junio de 2022).

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

N° Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:GEN01	Informes anuales (científico)	Sí		2023-13-9	
S:GEN02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	Sí		2023-07-28	
S:GEN03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	Sí		2023-07-28	
S:GEN04	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CE)	Sí		2023-07-28	
S:GEN05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	Sí		2023-07-28	
S:GEN06	Estimaciones de captura por talla (T2CS)	Sí		2023-07-28	
S:GEN07	Prospecciones de marcado científico (inventarios)	No		No hubo marcado.	
S:GEN08	Declaración de marcado convencional (marcado/recuperación)	No		No hubo marcado.	
S:GEN09	Declaración de marcado electrónico (marcado/recuperación)	No		No hubo marcado.	
S:GEN10	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos	No		Sin actividad de la flota en 2022.	
S:GEN11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14.	No		Sin actividad de la flota en 2022.	
S:GEN12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	No		Sin actividad de la flota en 2022. Uruguay no ha desarrollado actividades que tengan impacto sobre Sargassum pelágico.	
S:GEN13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	
S:BFT02	Procedimientos y resultados de las cámaras estereoscópicas O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías ni granjas de atún rojo.	
S:BFT03	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas resultantes de S:BFT02	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías ni granjas de atún rojo.	
S:BFT04	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas internos de observadores (BFT)	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	

N° Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BFT05	Detalles de los programas de investigación sobre W_BFT	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
S:BFT06	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
S:BFT07	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
S:BFT09	Informe de actividades científicas de los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
S:TRO02	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto ecológico).	No		Sin actividad en 2022. Uruguay tampoco opera con DCP.	
S:TRO03	Tarea 3 - Información sobre DCP (tropicales)(mes, cuadrículas estadísticas de 1°x1°, tipo de DCP, etc)	No		Sin actividad en 2022. Uruguay tampoco opera con DCP.	
S:TRO04	Tarea 3 - Datos de buques de apoyo en las pesquerías tropicales (PS/BB)	No		Sin actividad en 2022.	
S:TRO05	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos (tropicales)	No		Sin actividad de la flota en 2022.	
S:TRO10	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		Sin actividad en 2022.	
S:TRO06	Tarea 3 - Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto (tropicales)	No		Sin actividad de la flota en 2022.	
S:TRO07	Datos históricos de lances sobre DCP tal y como requiere el SCRS (captura y esfuerzo de Tarea 2)	No		Uruguay nunca operó con DCP.	
S:ALB01	Edad de madurez	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB02	Hábitat	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB03	Impacto de las pesquerías de palangre en términos de composición de la captura	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB04	Series de CPUE	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB05	Estimación mensual de la proporción de reproductores y reclutas en las capturas	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	
S:BIL03	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto	No		Sin actividad en 2022.	

N° Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BIL04	Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala	No		Sin actividad en 2022. Además, Uruguay no tiene pesquerías artesanales que capturen istiofóridos.	
S:BIL05	Resultados de los ensayos del seguimiento electrónico para BIL	No		Sin actividad en 2022. Además, Uruguay no tiene pesquerías que capturen istiofóridos.	
S:SHK01	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	No		Sin actividad en 2022.	
S:SHK02	Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso	No		Sin actividad en 2022.	
S:SHK03	Información sobre tintorera	No		Sin actividad en 2022.	
S:SHK04	Cantidad de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes de peces muertos y las liberaciones de peces vivos y metodología estadística utilizada para calcular dichos descartes/liberaciones.	No		Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico norte.	
S:SHK05	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes de ejemplares muertos y las liberaciones de ejemplares vivos.	No		No fishing activities catching South Atlantic shortfin mako (SMA-S).	
S:SHK06	Información sobre programas de recopilación de datos de pesquerías artesanales/de pequeña escala	No		No fishing activities catching South Atlantic shortfin mako (SMA-S).	
S:BYC01	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	No		Se proveen a los diferentes actores.	
S:BYC02	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	No		Sin actividad en 2022.	
S:BYC03	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	No		Sin actividad en 2022.	
S:BYC04	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías artesanales que capturen túnidos y especies afines.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BYC05	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente	No		Sin actividad en 2022.	

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	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Informes anuales	Sí		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	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Sí		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	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	Sí		2023-08-14	
	M:GEN04	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No		En 2022 no hubo fletamento.	
	M:GEN05	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No		En 2022 no hubo fletamento.	
	M:GEN06a	Informes de transbordo en el mar	No		Uruguay no autoriza transbordos en el mar.	
	M:GEN06b	Informes de transbordo en puerto	No		Uruguay no tiene buques autorizados a transbordar en puerto.	
	M:GEN07	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No		Uruguay no realiza transbordos en el mar.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN08	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	No		Uruguay no tiene buques autorizados a realizar transbordos.	
	M:GEN09	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente)	No		Uruguay no tiene buques autorizados a realizar transbordos.	
	M:GEN10a	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	Sí		No hubo cambios en los puntos de contacto designados.	
	M:GEN10b	Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria	Sí		No hubo cambios en los puntos de contacto designados.	
	M:GEN11	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	Sí		No hubo cambios en la lista de puertos designados. Únicamente pueden solicitar entrada en el Puerto de Montevideo, Montevideo, Uruguay.	
	M:GEN12	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	Sí		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	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	Sí		No hubo casos de denegación de entrada al Puerto.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN14	Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable)	Sí		No hubo hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales.	
	M:GEN15	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	Sí		Ver GEN 14.	
	M:GEN16	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	Sí		Ver GEN 14.	
	M:GEN17	Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación.	No		Esta CPC no participa en dichos acuerdos bilaterales.	
	M:GEN18	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No		Esta CPC no participa en ningún acuerdo de acceso con otras Partes o empresas privadas.	
	M:GEN19	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No		Esta CPC no participa en ningún acuerdo de acceso con otras Partes o empresas privadas.	
	M:GEN20	Lista de buques con una LOA de 20 m o superior	No		Esta CPC no tiene buques pesqueros de 20 m o más autorizados a pescar, retener a bordo, transbordar o desembarcar túnidos y especies afines.	
	M:GEN21	Informe de revisión de acciones internas	No		Esta CPC no tiene buques pesqueros de 20 m o más autorizados a pescar, retener a bordo, transbordar o desembarcar túnidos y especies afines.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN23	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías deportivas o de recreo que capturen túnidos o especies afines.	
	M:GEN24	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU	No		Esta CPC no tiene información que comunicar sobre supuestas actividades IUU.	
	M:GEN25	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	No		Esta CPC no ha recibido información sobre ninguna supuesta actividad IUU de sus buques pesqueros ni tiene ninguna información adicional que comunicar.	
	M:GEN26	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No		Esta CPC no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.	
	M:GEN27	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No		No hubo incumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT.	
	M:GEN28	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No		No hubo alegaciones de incumplimiento.	
	M:GEN29	Avistamientos de buques	No		No hubo avistamientos de buques.	
	M:GEN30	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No		Esta CPC no ha recibido ningún informe de que sus buques hayan sido avistados participando en actividades que contravienen las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT	
	M:GEN31	Autoridad nacional responsable de la inspección en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo, según proceda, y/o Autoridad nacional responsable de la almadraba y las actividades de cría de atún rojo	No		Esta CPC no está actualmente interesada en participar en el programa piloto para el intercambio voluntario de personal de inspección para realizar actividades de visita e inspección.	
	M:GEN32	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	No		Esta CPC no está actualmente interesada en participar en el programa piloto para el intercambio voluntario de personal de inspección para realizar actividades de visita e inspección.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN33	Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	No		Esta CPC no está actualmente interesada en participar en el programa piloto para el intercambio voluntario de personal de inspección para realizar actividades de visita e inspección.	
	M:GEN34	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	No		Uruguay no tiene buques en las listas IUU de ICCAT.	
	M:GEN35	Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para rescate de observadores	No		Uruguay no participa de Programas Regionales de Observadores.	
	M:GEN36	Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada	No		Este CPC no embarca observadores regionales de ICCAT.	
	M:GEN37	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados	No		Sin actividad en la flota durante el 2022.	
	M:GEN38	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados	No		Sin actividad en 2022.	
	M:GEN39	Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional)	Sí		No se han designado	
	M:GEN40	Declaración de suministro	No		Uruguay no tiene buques de transporte que presten servicios de suministro a otros buques.	
	M:GEN41	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas contra nacionales implicados en actividades IUU	Sí		No hubo nacionales implicados	
ATÚN ROJO	M:BFT01	Granjas de atún rojo	No		Uruguay no tiene granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT02	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No		Uruguay no cría atún rojo.	
	M:BFT03	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No		Uruguay no cría atún rojo.	
	M:BFT04	Informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No		Uruguay no cría atún rojo.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT05	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No		Uruguay no opera con almadrabas.	
	M:BFT07	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad	No		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT08	Plan de capacidad de cría	No		Uruguay no cría atún rojo.	
	M:BFT09	Modificaciones al plan de pesca	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT10	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 21-08	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT11	Capturas de atún rojo de 2022	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT12	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT13	Otros buques de atún rojo	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT14	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT15	Mensajes VMS	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT16	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT17	Lista de buques de inspección	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT18	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT20	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT21	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT22	Informes quincenales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT23	Informes de capturas mensuales de atún rojo	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT24	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT25	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el mercado y la liberación de todos los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT27	Informe anual BCD	No		Esta CPC no participa en la captura o comercialización de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT28	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT29	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT30	Legislación para el BCD	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT31	Resumen de mercado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT32	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo, pero que se sabe o que se supone que han capturado atún rojo del este	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT33	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT34	Controles aleatorios	No		Uruguay no cría atún rojo.	
	M:BFT35	Autoridad nacional y puntos de contacto responsables del buque de transformación que participa en el proyecto piloto de REM	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
ESPECIES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	No		Sin actividad en 2022.	
	M:TRO02	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	No		Sin actividad en 2022.	
	M:TRO03	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No		Esta CPC no ha recibido información sobre ninguna actividad IUU relacionada con sus buques ni tiene ninguna información adicional que comunicar.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:TRO06	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No		Uruguay no importa patudo congelado.	
	M:TRO07	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No		No ha habido cambios desde la última presentación por parte de esta CPC.	
	M:TRO09	Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	No		Sin actividad en 2022.	
	M:TRO10	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S25).	No		Uruguay no opera con DCP.	
	M:TRO11	Declaración/plan de pesca/capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	No		Sin actividad en 2022.	
	M:TRO13	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		Sin actividad en 2022.	
	M:TRO14	Capturas semanales de patudo	No		Sin actividad en 2022.	
	M:TRO15	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad del límite de captura de patudo	No		Sin actividad en 2022.	
	M:TRO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales	No		Sin actividad en 2022.	
	M:TRO18	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la M:TRO17	No		Sin actividad en 2022	
PEZ ESPADA	M:SWO01	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No		Uruguay no importó pez espada congelado.	
	M:SWO02	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Sí		Se mantienen los existentes.	
	M:SWO03	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO04	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:SWO05	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO06	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO07	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	No		Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico Norte.	
	M:SWO10	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO11	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO12	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO13	Lista de buques de inspección	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO14	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO15	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20m o + para pez espada del norte	No		Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico Norte.	
	M:SWO16	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	No		Sin actividad en 2022.	
	M:SWO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	No		Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico Norte.	
	M:SWO18	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	No		No se han registrado capturas fortuitas de esta especie en otras pesquerías.	
	M:SWO19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO20	Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
ATÚN BLANCO	M:ALB03	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:ALB04	Autorización específica para buque con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	No		Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico Norte.	
	M:ALB05	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	No		Sin actividad en 2022.	
	M:ALB06	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	No		Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico Norte.	
	M:ALB07	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	No		No se han registrado capturas fortuitas de esta especie en otras pesquerías.	
	M:ALB08	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		Uruguay no tiene actividad en el Mediterráneo.	
	MARLINES	M:BIL01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 19-05 y 16-11.	Sí		2023-9-13
M:BIL04		Exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías artesanales, de subsistencia o de pequeña escala que capturen Istiofóridos.	
M:BIL05		Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL	No		Sin actividad en 2022.	
TIBURONES	M:SHK05	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	Sí		2023-9-13	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:SHK08	Desembarques mensuales de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte y sur	No		Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico Norte.	
OTRAS ESPECIES / CAPTURA FORTUITA	M:BYC01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7, tal y como fue enmendada por la Rec. 13-11 / Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 22-12, párrs. 1, 2, 4, 5 y 8, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	Sí		Sin actividad en 2022. De todas formas, Uruguay promueve en su flota pesquera el uso de equipos que permitan liberar, desenredar y manipular de forma segura las tortugas marinas capturadas. Para esto, en algunas oportunidades, observadores a bordo han llevado los equipos necesarios a bordo para entrenar a los pescadores en el uso de los mismos.	
	M:BYC02	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No		Sin actividad en 2022. De todas formas, la implementación de medidas de mitigación se encuentra en la actualización del PAN – Aves Marinas Uruguay 2015. El mismo aplica a todos los buques de bandera uruguaya, y a buques de tercera bandera pescando en aguas de Uruguay. El Plan de Acción hace referencia a la obligatoriedad del uso de al menos dos medidas de mitigación, siendo el calado nocturno obligatorio, y complementado con el uso de líneas espantapájaros o pesos de 60g a un metro de distancia del anzuelo.	
	M:BYC03	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No		Sin actividad en 2022, 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	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
					efecto de estas medidas de mitigación también está siendo evaluado sobre la captura de especies objetivo, así como otras capturadas incidentalmente (peces óseos, tiburones y mamíferos marinos). Además, en los últimos años se han realizado estudios sobre la captura incidental de diversas especies, así como análisis de los descartes y los motivos de los mismos. Estos trabajos han sido presentados en diferentes reuniones de ICCAT.	
MISCELÁ-NEA	M:SDP01	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	No		Uruguay no ha implementado un sistema piloto electrónico de documento estadístico.	
	M:MIX01	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	No		Esta CPC no ha presentado ninguna objeción a ninguna de las Recomendaciones del año previo.	

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

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 2022 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 2022 por 89 unidades industriales: 84 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 4.412,582 t. El 78,42 % de los desembarques lo representan los atunes, entre los cuales el más importante fue la aleta amarilla (*Thunnus albacares*) con 71,78 %, mientras que el bonito listado (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), el ojo gordo (*T. Obesus*), el atún albacora (*T. alalunga*), la carachana (*Auxis thazard*) y e atun aleta negra (*T. atlanticus*), alcanzaron 4,82 %, 0,88 %, 0,72 %, 0,12 % y 0,078 %, respectivamente. La captura incidental de especies afines estuvo conformada por peces pico, entre los que se destacó el pez vela (*Istiophorus albicans*) con 8,40 % y tiburones oceánicos cuyos desembarques representan el 0,24 %, siendo el tiburón azul (*Prionace glauca*) el que presenta la mayor cantidad dentro de este grupo con 0,20 %. El 75,86 % de los desembarques provinieron de la pesquería de palangre, 20,13 % de cerco y 4,01 % de caña. En 2022 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 2022 por 89 unidades industriales: 84 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 4.412,582 t. El 78,42 % de los desembarques lo representan los atunes, entre los cuales el más importante fue la aleta amarilla (*Thunnus albacares*) con 71,78 %, mientras que el bonito listado (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), el ojo gordo (*T. Obesus*), el atún albacora (*T. alalunga*), la carachana (*Auxis thazard*) y e atun aleta negra (*T. atlanticus*), alcanzaron 4,82 %, 0,88 %, 0,72 %, 0,12 % y 0,078 %, respectivamente. La captura incidental de especies afines estuvo conformada por peces pico, entre los que se destacó el pez vela (*Istiophorus albicans*) con 8,40 % y tiburones oceánicos cuyos desembarques representan el 0,24 %, siendo el tiburón azul (*Prionace glauca*) el que presenta la mayor cantidad dentro de este grupo con 0,20 %. El 75,86 % de los desembarques provinieron de la pesquería de palangre, 20,13 % de cerco y 4,01 % de caña. En 2022 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 2022 por 89 unidades industriales: 84 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 4.412,582 t. El 78,42 % de los desembarques lo representan los atunes, entre los cuales el más importante fue la aleta amarilla (*Thunnus albacares*) con 71,78 %, mientras que el bonito listado (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), el ojo gordo (*T. Obesus*), el atún albacora (*T. alalunga*), la carachana (*Auxis thazard*) y e atun aleta negra (*T. atlanticus*), alcanzaron 4,82 %, 0,88 %, 0,72 %, 0,12 % y 0,078 %, respectivamente. La captura incidental de especies afines estuvo conformada por peces pico, entre los que se destacó el pez vela (*Istiophorus albicans*) con 8,40 % y tiburones oceánicos cuyos desembarques representan el 0,24 %, siendo el tiburón azul (*Prionace glauca*) el que presenta la mayor cantidad dentro de este grupo con 0,20 %. El 75,86 % de los desembarques provinieron de la pesquería de palangre, 20,13 % de cerco y 4,01 % de caña. En 2022 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)

En la República Bolivariana de Venezuela, el Ministerio del Poder Popular de Pesca y Acuicultura (Minpesca), es el órgano rector encargado de generar las políticas nacionales en materia de pesca y acuicultura. Asimismo, es el delegado de hacer el seguimiento, evaluación y control de las políticas nacionales, planes nacionales y las normas técnicas de ordenamiento pesquero. En este sentido, los proyectos de investigación sobre túnidos y peces de pico que se llevan a cabo, cuenta con la cooperación de diversas instituciones nacionales e internacionales, tales como el Instituto Oceanográfico de Venezuela (IOV) de la Universidad de Oriente del estado Sucre, con sede en la ciudad de Cumaná, la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún del Atlántico (ICCAT), y The Billfish Foundation, Quines Dan Playa, Universidad de Miami y NOAA-Fisheries.

Las estadísticas de captura y esfuerzo de las pesquerías industriales venezolanas de caña, cerco y palangre son monitoreadas por la Dirección General de Pesca Industrial del Ministerio del Poder Popular de Pesca y Acuicultura, mediante un programa de seguimiento y verificación de bitácoras en los puertos de desembarques, inspección de las descargas en puerto y de muestreos biológicos multiespecíficos, en donde participa de manera conjunta el Instituto Socialista de Pesca y Acuicultura (INSOPESCA) y el Centro Nacional de Investigaciones Pesquera y Acuícola (CENIPA) entes adscritos al Ministerio del Poder Popular de Pesca y Acuicultura. Con base a lo antes expuesto, la administración pesquera venezolana está actualizando el Plan de Acción Nacional para las especies de Tiburones, y desarrollando el de Atún Albacora y Peces Pico.

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 11° - 12° N y 63° - 67° W.

Los desembarques realizados por la flota cerquera fueron de 888,126 t lo cual representa un descenso del 68,12 % respecto al 2021. El atún aleta amarilla, *Thunnus albacares* representó el 75,23 % de los desembarques de la flota y el bonito, *Katsuwonus pelamis* el 21,06 %. Otras especies capturadas por la flota fueron el atún ojo gordo, *Thunnus obesus*, el atún aleta negra, *T. atlanticus* y la carachana negra, *Auxis thazard*; las cuales representaron el restante 3,65 % de los desembarques. El esfuerzo ejercido por estas embarcaciones en el 2022 fue de 134 días de pesca, 26,86 % inferior al ejercido en el 2021 (**Tabla 2**).

1.2 Pesquerías de caña

La flota cañera venezolana está conformada por 7 unidades de pesca, de las cuales 2 faenaron en 2022. Los desembarques de esta flota alcanzaron 176,905 t, aumentando en un 70 % en relación al año 2021. La especie más importante en la captura fue el atún aleta amarilla, *T. albacares*, con 84,16 % seguido del listado, *Katsuwonus pelamis*, con 13,10 % y el ojo gordo *Thunnus obesus* con 2,73 %. El esfuerzo aplicado fue de 69 días de pesca lo cual representó un descenso de 55,07 % en relación al 2021 (**Tabla 3**). Las áreas de pesca para este año estuvieron entre 11° - 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 2022 fue de 84 unidades. El área de pesca de estas embarcaciones se extiende entre 11°-16° N y 61 °-69° W en el Mar Caribe y en la parte occidental del Océano Atlántico 4°-17° N y 35° - 60° W.

Los desembarques controlados en la flota de palangre pelágico efectuadas en el puerto de Cumaná estado Sucre y en el puerto de Guanta estado Anzoátegui en el 2022, fue de un total de 3.347,551, aumentando 35,87 % con respecto al 2021. El esfuerzo aplicado también aumentó en un 14,72 % con un total de 6.840.10 anzuelos (**Tabla 4**).

El atún aleta amarilla, *T. albacares*, fue la especie más importante de los desembarques, representando el 70,19 % de los mismos, mientras que los otros túnidos como el atún albacora, *T. alalunga*, el atún ojo gordo, *T. obesus* y el bonito, *Katsuwonus pelamis*, representaron el 1,35 % de los desembarques. Los peces pico representaron el 25,26 % de los desembarques de la flota, de los cuales el mayor porcentaje correspondió al pez vela con un 18,52 %. Los tiburones representan el 3,2 % del total de los desembarques de la flota, donde el principal desembarque por especie fue el tiburón azul, *Prionace glauca* con un 0,44 %.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

La República Bolivariana de Venezuela, a través del Ministerio del Poder Popular de Pesca y Acuicultura, realizó el monitoreo de la pesquerías de cerco y caña en el oriente del país, específicamente en el estado Sucre mediante la recolección y procesamiento de los datos de captura y esfuerzo de estas pesquerías, por lo que se muestrearon 201 ejemplares de la flota industrial caña atunera y 1.170 en la flota industrial cerco atunera. Asimismo, el monitoreo de la flota industrial palangre atunera en los estados Sucre y Anzoátegui, se vio afectado por la Pandemia del COVID-19, lo cual no permitió realizar los muestreos biológicos necesarios para el procesamiento de datos.

En cuanto, al seguimiento de las capturas y esfuerzo pesquero de los buques industriales atuneros (cerco, caña y palangre) que realizan actividad de pesca en el Océano Atlántico Occidental, la cobertura global del monitoreo fue del cien por ciento (100 %), destacando lo siguiente: la flota industrial de palangre realizó quinientos cuarenta y siete (547) viajes, la de caña cuatro (4) viajes y la de cerco nueve (9) viajes, para un total de 560 viajes durante el año 2022.

La República Bolivariana de Venezuela, en cumplimiento con la Recomendación 16 – 14, a los compromisos de mejorar las acciones para dar un mejor seguimiento de la flota industrial atunera, se han venido realizando las siguientes acciones:

1. En cuanto al Programa de observadores a bordo, la administración pesquera venezolana contará próximamente con la reactivación del programa mediante una alianza estratégica entre la Fundación para la Pesca Sostenida y Responsable de Túnidos (FUNDATUN) y el Ministerio del Poder Popular para Pesca y Acuicultura, reflejando así la experiencia de coordinación en el Océano Pacífico Oriental.
2. Se implantará un Plan de capacitaciones para la captación de observadores a bordo para el área del Océano Atlántico Centro Occidental, que cumplan con lo establecido en la Recomendación 16-14 de la CICAA.
3. Está programado iniciar la primera fase del Programa de Observadores a Bordo a finales del año 2024.
4. Aplicar un Plan de Monitoreo de Marlines, iniciando su primera fase piloto de captación de datos en el estado La Guaira enfocado en la flota de pesca artesanal a pequeña y gran escala.
5. Ejecutar un Plan de Monitoreo de la Pesca Deportiva y Recreativa de Marlines, iniciando la primera fase el estado La Guaira, en próximos eventos deportivos.

La República Bolivariana de Venezuela, ha contribuido activamente con esfuerzos de investigación y revisión de estadísticas durante las reuniones de preparación de datos y evaluación de stock de atunes y especies a fines, así como en otras reuniones intercesiones de la comisión, entre los cuales se pueden destacar:

- Análisis de las tendencias anuales recientes (2019-2022) en la CPUE nominal de *Thunnus alalunga* para la flota industrial de palangre superficial venezolana, en el Mar Caribe y Atlántico centro-occidental. SCRS/P/2023/024.
- Una actualización de la información sobre *Prionace glauca* por medio de registros estadísticos correspondientes a las flotas de palangre industrial (2013-2018) y de red de enmalle a la deriva artesanal (2013-2022). SCRS/2023/056.
- Estimaron del índice de abundancia relativa estandarizado para *Isthiophorus albicans*, a partir de datos de la pesquería artesanal de enmalle a la deriva en el hotspot de peces picudos de Playa Verde (La Guaira, Venezuela) durante el periodo 1991-2022. SCRS/2023/063.
- Estimación del índice de abundancia relativa estandarizado para *Isthiophorus albicans* a partir de datos de programas de observadores científicos en la flota de palangre industrial durante el periodo 1987-2018. SCRS/2023/064.

Asimismo, la República Bolivariana de Venezuela colabora en diferentes trabajos de investigación en varios Grupos de especies entre los cuales destacan el de Pez Espada, el Subgrupo sobre medidas de sistemas monitoreo electrónico en pesquerías de cerco, así como contribuciones en los Talleres, *Lectura de Edad para pez espada, istiofóridos y pequeños túnidos*, y el de *Recopilación y comunicación de datos de istiofóridos para corresponsales estadísticos de África occidental* de la CICAA, destacando las contribuciones en:

- Anonymous. Report of the Workshop on Swordfish, Billfishes, and Small Tuna age reading. SCRS/2023/062.

- Gioacchini G., Gillespie K., Rosa D., Busawon D., Bezerra, Natália A., Travassos P., Hilário T.C., Hazin F.H.V. (in memoriam), Macías D., Galluci A.M., Poisson F., Garibaldi F., Cardoso Gustavo L., Pappalardo L., Su N., Parker, D., Tserpes G., Arocha F., Shikongo T., Di Natale A., Addis P., Mariani A., Santos M.N., Coelho R., Hanke A. and Carnevali O. Genetic structure and diversity, fitness, evolutionary potential and distribution of Atlantic and Mediterranean swordfish stocks: new insight from ddRAD and WGS analyses. SCRS/P/2023/071.
- Rosa D., Busawon D., Quelle P., Krusic-Golub K.H., Andrews A., Garibaldi F., Mariani A., DiNatale A., Schirripa M., Alves Bezerra N., Su N., Gustavo Cardoso L., Arocha F., Lombardo S., Campello T., Santos M., Travassos P., Brown C., Hanke A., Gillespie K. and Coelho R. Update on the age and growth component of the Swordfish Year Program. SCRS/P/2023/060.
- Rosa D., Schirripa M., Gillespie K., Macias D., Forselledo R., Mourato B., Mikihiko K., Arocha F., Su N., Kerwath S., Bahou L., Pappalardo L., Diaz G., Lino P., Salmeron F., Ortiz de Urbina J., Cardoso L., Sant'Ana R., Travassos P., Santos M., Domingo A., Báez J., Hanke A., Brown C. and Coelho R. Swordfish size and sex-ratios distribution in the Atlantic. SCRS/P/2023/061.
- Anonymous. Report of the Subgroup on electronic monitoring systems: Proposal of ICCAT minimum standards for EMS in purse seine fisheries targeting tropical tunas. SCRS/2023/151.

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

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Informes anuales	Sí			
	M:GEN02	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Sí	2023-07-31	Tareas I y II	
	M:GEN03	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	Sí	2023-08-14		
	M:GEN04	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	Sí		Venezuela no participa en actividades con fletamiento de buques.	
	M:GEN05	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	Sí		Venezuela no participa en actividades con fletamiento de buques.	
	M:GEN06a	Informes de transbordo en el mar	Sí		Venezuela no participa en actividades de transbordos.	
	M:GEN06b	Informes de transbordo en puerto	Sí		Venezuela no participa en actividades de transbordos.	
	M:GEN07	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	Sí		Venezuela no participa en actividades de transbordos.	
	M:GEN08	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	Sí		Venezuela no participa en actividades de transbordos.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN09	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente)	Sí		Venezuela no participa en actividades de transbordos.	
	M:GEN10a	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	Sí		No aplicable. Venezuela no participa en acuerdos de acceso.	
	M:GEN10b	Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria	Sí		No aplicable. Venezuela no participa en acuerdos de acceso.	
	M:GEN11	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	Sí		No aplicable. Venezuela no participa en acuerdos de acceso.	
	M:GEN12	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	Sí		No aplicable. Venezuela no participa en acuerdos de acceso.	
	M:GEN13	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	Sí		No aplicable. Venezuela no participa en acuerdos de acceso.	
	M:GEN14	Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable)	Sí		No aplicable. Venezuela no participa en acuerdos de acceso.	
	M:GEN15	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	Sí		No aplicable. Venezuela no participa en acuerdos de acceso.	
	M:GEN16	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	Sí		No aplicable. Venezuela no participa en acuerdos de acceso.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN17	Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación.	Sí		No aplicable. Venezuela no participa en acuerdos de acceso.	
	M:GEN18	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	Sí		No aplicable. Venezuela no participa en acuerdos de acceso.	
	M:GEN19	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	Sí		No aplicable. Venezuela no participa en acuerdos de acceso.	
	M:GEN20	Lista de buques con una LOA de 20 m o superior	Sí	2023-02-11		2023-09-13
	M:GEN21	Informe de revisión de acciones internas	Sí		No se presentaron cambios con respecto al año anterior.	
	M:GEN23	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	Sí		Dificultades para su realización.	
	M:GEN24	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU	Sí		Venezuela no tiene buques implicados en actividades IUU.	
	M:GEN25	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	Sí		Venezuela no tiene buques implicados en actividades IUU.	
	M:GEN26	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no participa en actividades de importación y desembarque.	
	M:GEN27	Datos sobre incumplimiento	Sí		Venezuela debe responder al oficio s23-07909 sobre cuestiones de cumplimiento. La respuesta sera enviada antes del 01 de octubre del presente año.	
	M:GEN28	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	Sí		Venezuela no presenta datos sobre supuestos incumplimientos.	
	M:GEN29	Avistamientos de buques	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no realizo avistamiento.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN30	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no ha realizado avistamiento de buques.	
	M:GEN31	Autoridad nacional responsable de la inspección en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo, según proceda, y/o Autoridad nacional responsable de la almadraza y las actividades de cría de atún rojo	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no pesca atún rojo.	
	M:GEN32	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no participa en este programa.	
	M:GEN33	Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no participa en este programa.	
	M:GEN34	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no participò en actividad IUU.	
	M:GEN35	Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para rescate de observadores	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no participo en EAP.	
	M:GEN36	Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no participo en EAP.	
	M:GEN37	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no participo en este tipo de actividades.	
	M:GEN38	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no participo en este tipo de actividades.	
	M:GEN39	Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional)	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no participo en avistamientos de buques.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN40	Declaración de suministro	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no participo en este tipo de actividades.	
	M:GEN41	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas contra nacionales implicados en actividades IUU	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no participo en este tipo de actividades.	
ATÚN ROJO	M:BFT01	Granjas de atún rojo	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no pesca ni tiene granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT02	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no pesca ni tiene granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT03	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no pesca ni tiene granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT04	Informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no pesca ni tiene granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT05	Almadrabas de atún rojo	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no pesca ni tiene granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT07	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no pesca ni tiene granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT08	Plan de capacidad de cría	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no pesca ni tiene granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT09	Modificaciones al plan de pesca	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no pesca ni tiene granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT10	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 21-08	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no pesca ni tiene granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT11	Capturas de atún rojo de 2022	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no pesca ni tiene granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT12	Buques de captura de atún rojo	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no pesca ni tiene granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT13	Otros buques de atún rojo	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no pesca ni tiene granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT14	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no pesca ni tiene granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT15	Mensajes VMS	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no pesca ni tiene granjas de atún rojo.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT16	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no pesca ni tiene granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT17	Lista de buques de inspección	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no pesca ni tiene granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT18	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no pesca ni tiene granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no pesca ni tiene granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT20	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no pesca ni tiene granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT21	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no pesca ni tiene granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT22	Informes quincenales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no pesca ni tiene granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT23	Informes de capturas mensuales de atún rojo	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no pesca ni tiene granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT24	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no pesca ni tiene granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT25	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el mercado y la liberación de todos los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no pesca ni tiene granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT27	Informe anual BCD	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no pesca ni tiene granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT28	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no pesca ni tiene granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT29	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no pesca ni tiene granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT30	Legislación para el BCD	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no pesca ni tiene granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT31	Resumen de mercado y marca de muestra para el BCD	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no pesca ni tiene granjas de atún rojo.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT32	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo, pero que se sabe o que se supone que han capturado atún rojo del este	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no pesca ni tiene granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT33	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no pesca ni tiene granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT34	Controles aleatorios	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no pesca ni tiene granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT35	Autoridad nacional y puntos de contacto responsables del buque de transformación que participa en el proyecto piloto de REM	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no pesca ni tiene granjas de atún rojo.	
ESPECIES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	Sí	2023-09-13	6 buques para ser incluidos.	
	M:TRO02	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	Sí	2023-07-31	Tarea 1.	
	M:TRO03	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela o participò en actividades IUU.	
	M:TRO06	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no emite documento estadístico.	
	M:TRO07	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no emite documento estadístico.	
	M:TRO09	Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	Sí		Venezuela presenta algunas dudas con respecto a este formato. esperamos aclarar para su posterior presentación a la iccat.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:TRO10	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S25).	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no pesca con DCP.	
	M:TRO11	Declaración/plan de pesca/capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	Sí	2023-02-17		
	M:TRO13	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Sí		Venezuela presenta algunas dudas con respecto a este formato. Esperamos aclarar para su posterior presentación a la ICCAT.	
	M:TRO14	Capturas semanales de patudo	Sí		Venezuela no presenta grandes capturas de BET.	
	M:TRO15	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad del límite de captura de patudo	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no presenta altos valores de capturas de BET.	
	M:TRO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales	Sí		Venezuela no posee buques no autorizados a pescar túnidos tropicales.	
	M:TRO18	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la M:TRO17	Sí		Venezuela no posee buques no autorizados a pescar túnidos tropicales.	
PEZ ESPADA	M:SWO01	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	Sí		NO aplica. Venezuela no participa en este programa.	
	M:SWO02	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Sí		NO aplica. Venezuela no participa en este programa.	
	M:SWO03	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no pesca en el mediterraneo.	
	M:SWO04	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no pesca en el Mediterraneo.	
	M:SWO05	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no pesca en el Mediterraneo.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:SWO06	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no pesca en el Mediterraneo.	
	M:SWO07	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	Sí		En dearrollo.	
	M:SWO10	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no pesca en el Mediterraneo.	
	M:SWO11	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no pesca en el Mediterraneo.	
	M:SWO12	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	Sí		No aplica. Venezula no participó en programas de marcado.	
	M:SWO13	Lista de buques de inspección	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no dirige las capturas a SWO.	
	M:SWO14	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no pesca en el Mediterraneo.	
	M:SWO15	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20m o + para pez espada del norte	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no dirige las capturas a SWO.	
	M:SWO16	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no pesca pez espada del sur.	
	M:SWO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	Sí		Venezuela tiene una cuota asignada de 85 t. No tiene exceso de captura de SWO.	
	M:SWO18	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no pesca pez espada del sur.	
	M:SWO19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no realizó inspección de JIS.	
	M:SWO20	Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no pesca pez espada del Mediterraneo.	
ATÚN BLANCO	M:ALB03	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no pesca atun blanco del mediterráneo.	
	M:ALB04	Autorización específica para buque con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no dirige las capturas al atun blanco del norte.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:ALB05	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no pesca atun blanco del sur.	
	M:ALB06	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	Sí		En proceso de aprobación y publicación una resolución para regular la capturas de ALB.	
	M:ALB07	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no pesca atun blanco del sur.	
	M:ALB08	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no pesca atun blanco del Mediterráneo.	
MARLINES	M:BIL01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 19-05 y 16-11.	Sí		Dificultades para la elaboración de hoja de comprobación de istioforidos.	
	M:BIL04	Exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías	Sí		Exentos. Datos presentados en Tarea 1 y 2.	
	M:BIL05	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no realizó ensayos de seguimiento electrónico.	
TIBURONES	M:SHK05	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	Sí		Dificultades para la realización de hoja de comprobación de tiburones. En desarrollo.	
	M:SHK08	Desembarques mensuales de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte y sur	Sí		Venezuela no presenta elevadas capturas de marrajo dientuso.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
OTRAS ESPECIES / CAPTURA FORTUITA	M:BYC01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7, tal y como fue enmendada por la Rec. 13-11 / Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 22-12, párrs. 1, 2, 4, 5 y 8, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	Sí		El programa de observadores de Venezuela en el año 2022 estuvo inactivo.	
	M:BYC02	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	Sí		No aplica. Existen muy poca o ninguna interacción con aves marinas.	
	M:BYC03	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	Sí		Dificultades para su realización.	
MISCELÁNEA	M:SDP01	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	Sí		No aplica. Venezuela no emite documentos estadísticos.	
	M:MIX01	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	Sí		Venezuela no ha presentado ningún informe relacionado con objeciones de las Recs. ICCAT.	

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

La República Bolivariana de Venezuela, a través del Ministerio de Pesca y Acuicultura ha contribuido como medidas de conservación y ordenación efectuando lo siguiente:

1. Reactivación del Plan Acción Nacional de Tiburones (PAN) en el 2022 con actividades como:
 - Curso “Biología, Pesquerías y Conservación de Tiburones” (julio 2022) dictado a profesionales y técnicos del MINPESCA y sus entes adscritos, así como a pescadores de comunidades del estado La Guaira asociados a la captura incidental y dirigida de estas especies con la participación de 33 personas, realizado a través del Centro Nacional de Investigaciones Pesqueras y Acuícolas (CENIPA) conjuntamente con el Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Científicas (IVIC)
 - Se efectuó una evaluación de los datos estadísticos histórico del 2013 al 2022, correspondiente a la captura de los tiburones y peces picos con el objeto de obtener un panorama global para la posterior evaluación y ejecución de políticas públicas en este tema. Esta evaluación nos permitió identificar las deficiencias en el sistema de recolección de datos.

- Adecuación de la Resolución DM/N° 062-2012 “RESOLUCIÓN MEDIANTE LA CUAL SE DICTAN LAS NORMAS TÉCNICAS DE ORDENAMIENTO PARA REGULAR LA CAPTURA, INTERCAMBIO, DISTRIBUCIÓN, COMERCIO Y TRANSPORTE DE TIBURONES” del 25 de mayo de 2012 publicada en Gaceta Oficial N° 39.947 del 19/06/2012, considerando la necesidad de incorporar elementos relacionados con la protección de estos recursos enmarcados en las recientes recomendaciones mundiales del CITES (COP19 Panamá 2022). Asimismo, la propuesta de Resolución contempla los siguientes puntos más resaltantes:
 - a) Se prohíbe la captura, intercambio, distribución, comercio y transporte del tiburón zorro ojón (*Alopias superciliosus*), tiburón oceánico (*Carcharhinus longimanus*), tiburón bobo (*Carcharhinus falciformis*), tiburón trompa larga, (*Carcharhinus signatus*), tiburón pedrero (*Carcharhinus perezii*), Cazón poroso (*Carcharhinus porosus*), tiburón carite (*Isurus oxyrinchus*), mantarayas (*Mobula tarapacana*, *Mobula birostris*, *Mobula hypostomas*), tiburón ballena (*Rhincodon typus*), así como de las especies pertenecientes a la familia Sphyrnidae (tiburones martillo o cornudas).
 - b) Se mantiene la prohibición de aleteo de tiburón.
 - c) Se prohíbe la comercialización y distribución de aletas de tiburón (Elasmobranchii) a nivel nacional y con fines de exportación hacia territorio extranjero, en cualquiera de sus presentaciones.
 - d) Se prohíbe la comercialización de las especies de tiburones (Elasmobranchii), con fines de exportación hacia territorio extranjero en cualquiera de sus presentaciones.
 - e) Se establece una cuota máxima de captura incidental, por buque, por desembarque, de un (01) ejemplar, de las especies mencionadas en el punto a, y deberán ser reportados y descartados en puerto, el cual no podrá ser comercializado debiendo ser donado y destinado para el consumo local, de las comunidades más vulnerables. Queda exceptuado el tiburón ballena (*Rhincodon typus*), el cual deberá ser devuelto vivo al mar de manera inmediata.
 - f) El Ministerio del Poder Popular de Pesca y Acuicultura a través del Instituto Socialista de Pesca y Acuicultura (INSOPESCA), inspeccionará en los puertos, las descargas de los buques con la especie de tiburón (Elasmobranchii) y una vez verificada que ha cumplido con lo establecido en la Resolución expedirá la certificación de las descargas.
 - El Ministerio del Poder Popular de Pesca y Acuicultura a través del Centro Nacional de Investigaciones Pesquera y Acuícolas (CENIPA), realizará en el puerto de desembarque el seguimiento Actualización del PAN en acciones concretas para el 2024 (formación, mejora de procesos de toma de estadísticas, trazabilidad de la pesca incidental, propuestas de líneas de investigación, entre otros).
2. El Ministerio del Poder Popular de Pesca y Acuicultura actualmente está trabajando en la adecuación de la actual norma técnica de ordenamiento para la pesquería de peces pico, para su posterior publicación en Gaceta Oficial de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela, sobre la cual se pueden resaltar las siguientes consideraciones y recomendaciones a la norma:
- a. El objeto será regular la pesca, intercambio, distribución, comercio y transporte en los espacios bajo soberanía y jurisdicción de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela y en aguas del Mar Caribe y Océano Atlántico, de las especies pertenecientes a la familia Istiophoridae: Pez Vela (*Istiophorus albicans*), Aguja Azul (*Makaira nigricans*), Aguja Blanca (*Tetrapturus albidus*), Aguja Picuda (*Tetrapturus pfluegeri*), Pez Lanza (*Tetrapturus georgii*), y a la familia Xiphiidae: Pez Espada (*Xiphias gladius*)
 - b. Se ratifica la prohibición a toda persona natural o jurídica que ejerzan actividades de pesca en aguas de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela, así como en aguas jurisdiccionales de otros países la captura, comercialización y distribución de las siguientes especies Aguja Picuda (*Tetrapturus pfluegeri*) y Pez Lanza (*Tetrapturus georgii*), pertenecientes a la familia Istiophoridae.
 - c. Se establecen topes de Capturas totales admisibles (TAC) anuales para todas las flotas pesqueras de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela.
 - d. El Ministerio del Poder Popular de Pesca y Acuicultura a través del Comité de Seguimiento podrá modificar la captura total admisible (TAC) una vez que la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (CICAA) dicte la recomendación respectiva.
 - e. Se ratifica la zona de protección, las excepciones en torno al desarrollo de la captura por pesca artesanal a la comunidad de Playa Verde (Estado La Guaira), las tallas de captura, así como otras consideraciones propias para esa comunidad.
 - f. Se incorpora y especifican orientaciones para la pesca deportiva.
 - g. Se incorpora el monitoreo y desarrollo de información de contribución científica a través del CENIPA.

- h. Se desarrollan los aspectos relacionados con las condiciones sobre el intercambio, distribución, comercio y transporte de los recursos pesqueros provenientes de esta pesquería.
 - i. Se incorpora información sobre el proceder con la pesca incidental y con el descarte.
3. El Ministerio del Poder Popular para Pesca y Acuicultura, como parte del trabajo de actualización de la norma, y contribuyendo a fortalecer nuestro principio de precaución con la disposición de la mejor información científica disponible, desarrolla un Plan de Acción para la ordenación de peces pico, efectuando reuniones con las comunidades pesqueras en el estado La Guaira para la implementación un programa de reporte de captura por cada una de las embarcaciones involucradas en la pesca de peces pico, así como para el fortalecimiento de las capacidades técnicas de nuestro cuerpo de inspectores de pesca y voceros de los Consejos de Pescadores Pescadoras y Acuicultores (CONPPA) a través de un plan de formación orientado a la correcta identificación de especies, toma de datos que contribuyan por ejemplo a los estudios de ecología, crecimiento y reproducción, y reportes de producción por desembarque, entre otros objetivos finales.
4. Adicionalmente, el Ministerio del Poder Popular para Pesca y Acuicultura para el Atún Blanco o Albacora, emplea las siguientes acciones de ordenamiento pesquero, las cuales están previstas en el proyecto de Resolución para regula la captura de la especie atún blanco o albacora (*Thunnus alalunga*) por la flota industrial atunera venezolana:
- a. Establecer las normas técnicas que regula la captura de la especie atún blanco o albacora (*Thunnus alalunga*) por la flota industrial atunera venezolana.
 - b. Se permite un tope de Captura Total Admisible (TAC) de 300 toneladas anuales para la flota industrial atunera venezolana.
 - c. Una vez alcanzada la Captura Total Admisible (TAC) establecida en el artículo 4 de la presente Resolución, no se permitirá realizar captura de atún blanco o albacora (*Thunnus alalunga*), por parte de la flota industrial atunera venezolana.
 - d. Los buques pertenecientes a la flota industrial atunera venezolana que capturen atún blanco o albacora (*Thunnus alalunga*) de manera incidental, una vez superado el tope de Captura Total Admisible (TAC) anual, deberán ser descartados en puerto.
 - e. Se prohíbe la comercialización de los ejemplares de atún blanco o albacora (*Thunnus alalunga*) producto del descarte, los cuales deben ser donados y destinados para el consumo local, de las comunidades más vulnerables.
 - f. El Ministerio del Poder Popular de Pesca y Acuicultura a través del Instituto Socialista de Pesca y Acuicultura (INSOPESCA), inspeccionará en los puertos, las descargas de los buques pertenecientes a la flota industrial atunera.
 - g. El Ministerio del Poder Popular de Pesca y Acuicultura a través del Centro Nacional de Investigaciones Pesquera y Acuícolas (CENIPA), realizará en el puerto de desembarque el seguimiento de los muestreos de talla, peso y madurez sexual de la especie atún blanco o albacora (*Thunnus alalunga*).
 - h. El Ministerio del Poder Popular de Pesca y Acuicultura a través de la Dirección General de Pesca Industrial, será la responsable de revisar, analizar y procesar la bitácora de pesca y descarte, así como el seguimiento del Programa de Observadores a Bordo, para los informes de cumplimientos ante la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (CICAA).
5. En el marco de la creación de la Fiscalía de Pesca y Acuicultura, como resultado del acuerdo suscrito entre el Ministerio Público y el Ministerio del Poder Popular de la Pesca y Acuicultura. El Ministerio Público amplía la competencia de la Fiscalía N° 90 Nacional de Defensa Ambiental y Fauna Domestica para que también conozca la competencia en “Pesca y Acuicultura”, adscrita a la Dirección General de los Derechos Humanos y la Dirección de Ambiente, mediante la Resolución 1492 del 08/09/22 Publicada en GO N° 42.419 del 15/07/2022. Esta acción conlleva dos actividades complementarias sobre las cuales se está trabajando: elaborar un Manual de Procedimientos conjunto y Protocolo de actuación para los ilícitos asociados a nuestro sector, para que seguidamente a su elaboración y aprobación se inicie un plan de formación nacional regional para las partes involucradas en los procedimientos penales y administrativos.

Es importante resaltar, que aun cuando las propuestas de modificación de nuestras normas técnicas de ordenamiento pesquero esta en fase de proyecto para su discusión y publicación según la hoja de ruta de los procedimientos internos de nuestro país que finalizaran en la publicación de dichas resoluciones en nuestra Gaceta Oficial de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela, lo que se traduce en su adopción inmediata como de obligatorio cumplimiento, las políticas de ordenamiento pesquero emanadas desde el Ministerio del Poder de la Pesca y Acuicultura, así como la ejecución y desarrollo de los planes operativos de nuestros entes adscritos de manera continua, están orientados en el contexto de las futuras normas, como un proceso de transición con el objetivo de hacer cumplir todas las medidas tomadas mientras se culminan los procesos administrativos de orden jurídico.

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

La República Bolivariana de Venezuela, como país parte de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (CICAA) desea dejar de manifiesto su más clara e impostergable voluntad de cumplir con el conjunto de edictos de la Comisión con el fin de garantizar toda y cada una de las medidas de conservación y ordenación establecido en el seno de la misma. Lo anterior se refleja en el andamiaje normativo nacional en materia de pesca y conservación de recursos hidrobiológicos, y en el trabajo que realiza a diario el personal técnico a través del Ministerio del Poder Popular de Pesca y Acuicultura.

Para la República Bolivariana de Venezuela, es imperativo dar a conocer las agravantes circunstancias que de forma extraordinaria hemos venido sobrellevando como nación. Desde el año 2015 y con la imposición de más de 906 Medidas Coercitivas Unilaterales, nuestro país se le ha pretendido la imposición de un cerco absoluto para su relacionamiento internacional, además de perjudicar nuestro sector pesquero y acuícola nacional, con impacto en los procesos productivos, así como de investigación.

La República Bolivariana de Venezuela ratifica su disposición en la participación activa a través de la asistencia a reuniones de manera presencial y virtual, así como, facilitar la data solicitada sobre los aspectos técnicos de medición que realiza la Comisión bajo sus orientaciones metodológicas, y todas aquellas acciones que garanticen nuestro cumplimiento País, con miras a optimizar nuestros procesos de intercambio de información y comunicación plena con la Comisión.

Nuestro país, hace el mejor de los esfuerzos para cumplir con las recomendaciones y cumplimientos ante la CICAA, demostrado que el trabajo mancomunado entre el Estado, técnicos y pescadores del país, es el principal recurso con que cuenta nuestra Nación para cumplir con todas las medidas, estrategias y recomendaciones que emanan de la Comisión para el sostenimiento de nuestros recursos hidrobiológicos, para así reorientar nuestras políticas públicas en el marco de una económica sostenida, autosustentable y en perfecta armonía con la madre naturaleza.

Tabla 1. Composición de la flota industrial venezolana en el Océano Atlántico centro occidental, según la capacidad de almacén, año 2022.

<i>Capacidad Almacen (t)</i>	<i>BB</i>	<i>LL</i>	<i>PS</i>	<i>Total</i>
00- 49		49		49
50 - 99	1	33		34
100 - 149				0
150 - 199		1		1
200 - 299		1		1
300 - 399	1			1
400 - 499				0
500 - 599				0
600 - 699			1	1
700 - 799				0
800 - 899				0
900 - 999			2	2
<i>Total</i>	2	84	3	89

Tabla 2. Captura (t) y esfuerzo (días de pesca) de la flota cerquera venezolana en el Océano Atlántico centro occidental durante el año 2022.

<i>Especie</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>
YFT	232,01	121,56	110,42	192,39	656,39	73,91
SKJ	28,38	56,17	29,42	81,58	195,54	22,02
BET	2,46	11,62	1,87	15,19	31,14	3,51
BLF		0,38			0,38	0,04
FRI	1,32	0,98	1,49	0,89	4,67	0,53
ALB					0,00	0,00
	264,17	190,70	143,20	290,05	888,13	100,00
<i>EFE (días)</i>	23	29	45	37	134	

Tabla 3. Captura (t) y esfuerzo (días de pesca) de la flota cañera venezolana en el Océano Atlántico centro occidental durante el año 2022.

<i>Especie</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>
YFT	13,46	8,56	49,90	76,96	148,88	84,16
SKJ		11,77	8,31	3,11	23,19	13,11
BET		0,36	0,57	3,90	4,84	2,73
BLF					0,00	0,00
	13,46	20,69			176,91	100,00
<i>EFE (días)</i>	88	19	0	0	107	

Tabla 4. Captura (t) y esfuerzo (anzuelos) de la flota palangrera venezolana en el Océano Atlántico centro occidental durante el año 2022.

<i>Especie/Trimestre</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>
YFT	333,20	611,20	648,62	756,85	2349,86	70,20
BET	1,80	2,84	1,29	1,99	7,93	0,24
ALB	75,00	76,68	69,32	96,35	317,34	9,48
SWO	3,15	2,98	5,92	4,76	16,81	0,50
SAT	60,64	93,39	97,71	119,35	371,10	11,09
BUM	14,41	20,27	15,13	21,94	71,76	2,14
WHM	12,03	13,39	9,05	8,74	43,22	1,29
SPF	1,25	2,85	0,68	0,45	5,24	0,16
RPS	0,05	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,05	0,00
WAH	7,59	14,13	16,65	17,90	56,29	1,68
DOL	9,06	18,09	16,75	13,97	57,86	1,73
LEC	2,74	3,54	4,28	6,97	17,54	0,52
GBA	0,04	0,15	1,12	0,63	1,95	0,06
SKJ	0,79	0,35	0,82	0,63	2,58	0,08
BLF	0,45	0,27	1,04	1,31	3,07	0,09
BSH	1,49	3,62	2,69	1,14	8,94	0,27
SMA	0,14	0,28	0,15	0,00	0,57	0,02
LMA	0,14	0,27	0,03	0,00	0,43	0,01
TIG	0,03	0,15	0,08	0,26	0,52	0,02
PLS	1,16	2,67	1,62	1,26	6,72	0,20
STT	1,88	0,61	2,13	1,03	5,65	0,17
RMB	0,20	0,29	0,66	0,98	2,13	0,06
	527,24	868,01	895,77	1056,52	3347,55	100,00
<i>ESFUERZO</i>	1254970	1583515	2000185	2001500	6840170	

**ANNUAL REPORT OF BOLIVIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA BOLIVIE
INFORME ANUAL DE BOLIVIA**

SUMMARY

El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia ostenta la condición geográfica y jurídica de Estado sin litoral bajo el Derecho Internacional. Como Parte Contratante de la Convención de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Derecho del Mar, adoptada en Montego Bay, Jamaica el 14 de diciembre de 1982, instrumento suscrito el 27 de noviembre de 1984 y ratificado el 28 de abril de 1995, Bolivia ve reconocidos sus intereses y necesidades especiales como país en desarrollo, sin importar si es ribereño o sin litoral. Entre esos intereses figura la pesca marítima, especialmente, las pesquerías establecidas sobre tópidos tropicales. Su interés ha sido prolongado y significativo en la Zona del Convenio, desde que Bolivia tuvo una flota de palangre operando en ella hasta principios del siglo XXI y luego ratificado al obtener la calidad de Parte No Contratante Colaboradora de la Comisión, en noviembre de 2012, hasta el día de hoy de manera ininterrumpida. Bolivia no cuenta actualmente con una flota de pesca de las especies confiadas a la Comisión que enarbole su pabellón, como tampoco dispone de buques de apoyo a las operaciones de pesca. No obstante, sus capacidades institucionales y normativas permiten esperar, razonablemente, que Bolivia estará en capacidad de controlar y gestionar correctamente, como Estado del pabellón, una flota de pesca y apoyo en el futuro inmediato. Bolivia tiene plena voluntad de seguir participando en los trabajos de la CICAA, incluso con mayor intensidad, a cuyo efecto se está avanzando en las consultas al interior del gobierno nacional para que Bolivia pueda llegar a ser, durante la gestión de 2024, Parte Contratante de la Comisión. Bolivia no siempre fue un Estado sin litoral, sino que tuvo una costa marítima importante durante toda su vida precolombina, la conquista, el período colonial y el de su vida republicana, hasta perderla a finales del siglo XIX. No obstante, Bolivia es de los pocos Estados sin litoral que participan en asuntos marítimos, con un registro internacional de buques, y es el único que participa en dos organizaciones regionales de ordenación pesquera y en un programa internacional. A la luz de haber tenido una costa marítima y una flota de pesca en el Atlántico, su vocación marítima y pesquera sigue vigente

RÉSUMÉ

El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia ostenta la condición geográfica y jurídica de Estado sin litoral bajo el Derecho Internacional. Como Parte Contratante de la Convención de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Derecho del Mar, adoptada en Montego Bay, Jamaica el 14 de diciembre de 1982, instrumento suscrito el 27 de noviembre de 1984 y ratificado el 28 de abril de 1995, Bolivia ve reconocidos sus intereses y necesidades especiales como país en desarrollo, sin importar si es ribereño o sin litoral. Entre esos intereses figura la pesca marítima, especialmente, las pesquerías establecidas sobre tópidos tropicales. Su interés ha sido prolongado y significativo en la Zona del Convenio, desde que Bolivia tuvo una flota de palangre operando en ella hasta principios del siglo XXI y luego ratificado al obtener la calidad de Parte No Contratante Colaboradora de la Comisión, en noviembre de 2012, hasta el día de hoy de manera ininterrumpida. Bolivia no cuenta actualmente con una flota de pesca de las especies confiadas a la Comisión que enarbole su pabellón, como tampoco dispone de buques de apoyo a las operaciones de pesca. No obstante, sus capacidades institucionales y normativas permiten esperar, razonablemente, que Bolivia estará en capacidad de controlar y gestionar correctamente, como Estado del pabellón, una flota de pesca y apoyo en el futuro inmediato. Bolivia tiene plena voluntad de seguir participando en los trabajos de la CICAA, incluso con mayor intensidad, a cuyo efecto se está avanzando en las consultas al interior del gobierno nacional para que Bolivia pueda llegar a ser, durante la gestión de 2024, Parte Contratante de la Comisión. Bolivia no siempre fue un Estado sin litoral, sino que tuvo una costa marítima importante durante toda su vida precolombina, la conquista, el período colonial y el de su vida republicana, hasta perderla a finales del siglo XIX. No obstante, Bolivia es de los pocos Estados sin litoral que participan en asuntos marítimos, con un registro internacional de buques, y es el único que participa en dos organizaciones regionales de ordenación pesquera y en un programa internacional. A la luz de haber tenido una costa marítima y una flota de pesca en el Atlántico, su vocación marítima y pesquera sigue vigente

RESUMEN

El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia ostenta la condición geográfica y jurídica de Estado sin litoral bajo el Derecho Internacional. Como Parte Contratante de la Convención de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Derecho del Mar, adoptada en Montego Bay, Jamaica el 14 de diciembre de 1982, instrumento suscrito el 27 de noviembre de 1984 y ratificado el 28 de abril de 1995, Bolivia ve reconocidos sus intereses y necesidades especiales como país en desarrollo, sin importar si es ribereño o sin litoral. Entre esos intereses figura la pesca marítima, especialmente, las pesquerías establecidas sobre tónidos tropicales. Su interés ha sido prolongado y significativo en la Zona del Convenio, desde que Bolivia tuvo una flota de palangre operando en ella hasta principios del siglo XXI y luego ratificado al obtener la calidad de Parte No Contratante Colaboradora de la Comisión, en noviembre de 2012, hasta el día de hoy de manera ininterrumpida. Bolivia no cuenta actualmente con una flota de pesca de las especies confiadas a la Comisión que enarbole su pabellón, como tampoco dispone de buques de apoyo a las operaciones de pesca. No obstante, sus capacidades institucionales y normativas permiten esperar, razonablemente, que Bolivia estará en capacidad de controlar y gestionar correctamente, como Estado del pabellón, una flota de pesca y apoyo en el futuro inmediato. Bolivia tiene plena voluntad de seguir participando en los trabajos de la CICAA, incluso con mayor intensidad, a cuyo efecto se está avanzando en las consultas al interior del gobierno nacional para que Bolivia pueda llegar a ser, durante la gestión de 2024, Parte Contratante de la Comisión. Bolivia no siempre fue un Estado sin litoral, sino que tuvo una costa marítima importante durante toda su vida precolombina, la conquista, el período colonial y el de su vida republicana, hasta perderla a finales del siglo XIX. No obstante, Bolivia es de los pocos Estados sin litoral que participan en asuntos marítimos, con un registro internacional de buques, y es el único que participa en dos organizaciones regionales de ordenación pesquera y en un programa internacional. A la luz de haber tenido una costa marítima y una flota de pesca en el Atlántico, su vocación marítima y pesquera sigue vigente

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

El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con una flota de pesca ni de apoyo a operaciones de pesca que enarbolara su pabellón durante 2022 en la zona del Convenio. Como Estado sin litoral, no dispone de costa marítima en la zona del Convenio ni de puertos desde los que se hayan registrado desembarques, exportaciones ni importaciones de las especies abarcadas por el Convenio y que están bajo la autoridad de la Comisión.

A pesar de esa situación de ausencia de flota y de puertos, Bolivia sigue albergando interés en los trabajos de la Comisión y alberga la esperanza de volver a participar, en la medida que sea pertinente, en la pesca de tónidos tropicales.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia presentó los datos requeridos de estadísticas e investigación durante 2022 empleando la plataforma IOMS, así como enviando por correo electrónico las tablas y hojas de comprobación pertinentes.

Al igual que en años anteriores, Bolivia reportó cero (0) capturas, toda vez que no dispone de una flota de pesca que enarbole su pabellón en la zona del Convenio. Durante 2022, Bolivia tampoco tomó parte en ninguna actividad de investigación de las especies confiadas a la Comisión.

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

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:GEN01	Informes anuales (científico)	Sí		2023-09-15	
S:GEN02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	Sí		2023-09-15	
S:GEN03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	Sí		2023-09-15	
S:GEN04	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CE)	Sí		2023-09-15	
S:GEN05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	Sí		2023-09-15	
S:GEN06	Estimaciones de captura por talla (T2CS)	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no hizo estimaciones de la T2CS sobre las 6 especies principales de la CICAA, toda vez que no registró capturas dirigidas ni incidentales de las mismas durante el período del presente informe.	
S:GEN07	Prospecciones de mercado científico (inventarios)	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no llevó a cabo prospecciones de mercado científico (convencional / electrónico) sobre especies de la CICAA durante el período del presente informe.	
S:GEN08	Declaración de mercado convencional (mercado/recuperación)	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no llevó a cabo proyectos de mercado científico convencional ni de mercado oportunista durante el período del presente informe.	
S:GEN09	Declaración de mercado electrónico (mercado/recuperación)	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no llevó a cabo proyectos de mercado científico electrónico ni de mercado oportunista durante el período del presente informe. Una vez que Bolivia disponga de una flota que enarbole el pabellón nacional, se establecerá un programa nacional de observadores.	
S:GEN10	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no tiene un programa nacional de observadores, por lo que no tuvo datos que reportar. No Domestic Observer Program data to report (programs under implementation).	

N° Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:GEN11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14.	No		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	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no recopiló información ni datos sobre Sargassum pelágico, durante el período del presente informe.	
S:GEN13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No		No fishing activities on ICCAT species on the Mediterranean.	
S:BFT02	Procedimientos y resultados de las cámaras estereoscópicas O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no realizó muestreos de talla de las cámaras estereoscópicas ni metodologías alternativas para estimar la talla del atún rojo, ya que no contó con granjas de atún rojo ni participó en actividades de su cría durante el período del presente informe.	
S:BFT03	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas resultantes de S:BFT02	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no realizó muestreos de talla de las cámaras estereoscópicas, ya que no contó con granjas de atún rojo ni participó en actividades de su cría durante el período del presente informe.	
S:BFT04	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas internos de observadores (BFT)	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no participó en actividades de cría de atún rojo durante el período del presente informe, por lo que no tiene un programa interno de observadores.	

N° Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BFT05	Detalles de los programas de investigación sobre W_BFT	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no contempló emprender programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del oeste durante el período del presente informe.	
S:BFT06	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no obtuvo ninguna actualización de índices de abundancia ni otros indicadores de la pesquería que reportar, toda vez que no registró capturas ni descartes de atún rojo del oeste durante el período del presente informe.	
S:BFT07	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No		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	Informe de actividades científicas de los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no tuvo actividad científica que informar, toda vez que no dispuso de buques que operaran en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica durante el período del presente informe.	
S:TRO02	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto ecológico).	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no desarrolló planes de ordenación para el uso de DCP, toda vez que no operó pesquerías con DCP en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
S:TRO03	Tarea 3 - Información sobre DCP (tropicales)(mes, cuadrículas estadísticas de 1°x1°, tipo de DCP, etc)	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no operó pesquerías con DCP durante el período del presente informe.	
S:TRO04	Tarea 3 - Datos de buques de apoyo en las pesquerías tropicales (PS/BB)	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no operó pesquerías con DCP durante el período del presente informe.	

N° Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:TRO05	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos (tropicales)	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con pesquerías de cerco ni de palangre que se dirigieran a especies de túnidos tropicales durante el período del presente informe.	
S:TRO10	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no obtuvo información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS), toda vez que no contó con buques que pesquen especies de túnidos tropicales durante el período del presente informe.	
S:TRO06	Tarea 3 - Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto (tropicales)	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no recogió datos de programa de muestreo en puerto, toda vez que no dispone de puertos donde tenga lugar el desembarque o transbordo de BET/YFT/SKJ.	
S:TRO07	Datos históricos de lances sobre DCP tal y como requiere el SCRS (captura y esfuerzo de Tarea 2)	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no obtuvo datos históricos de lances en DCP, toda vez que no operó pesquerías con DCP en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
S:ALB01	Edad de madurez	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no capturó atún blanco del Mediterráneo en el período del presente informe.	
S:ALB02	Hábitat	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no capturó atún blanco del Mediterráneo en el período del presente informe.	
S:ALB03	Impacto de las pesquerías de palangre en términos de composición de la captura	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no capturó atún blanco del Mediterráneo en el período del presente informe.	
S:ALB04	Series de CPUE	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no capturó atún blanco del Mediterráneo en el período del presente informe.	
S:ALB05	Estimación mensual de la proporción de reproductores y reclutas en las capturas	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no capturó atún blanco del Mediterráneo en el período del presente informe.	

N° Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BIL03	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no tuvo una metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto, toda vez que no capturó ejemplares de esos peces en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
S:BIL04	Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no implantó un programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales ni de pequeña escala, toda vez que no operó tales pesquerías en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
S:BIL05	Resultados de los ensayos del seguimiento electrónico para BIL	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no estuvo ensayando sistemas de seguimiento electrónico con interacciones con BIL durante el período del presente informe.	
S:SHK01	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no tiene implementado un plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies, toda vez que no contó con buques pesqueros autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio ni tuvo actividad de pesca relacionada con tiburones durante el período del informe.	
S:SHK02	Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no llevó a cabo investigaciones ni muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso, por lo que no puede ofrecer resultados a la Comisión durante el período del presente informe.	
S:SHK03	Información sobre tintorera	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no emprendió trabajos de investigación sobre tintorera, por lo que no puede ofrecer información a la Comisión durante el período del presente informe.	

N° Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:SHK04	Cantidad de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes de peces muertos y las liberaciones de peces vivos y metodología estadística utilizada para calcular dichos descartes/liberaciones.	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no autorizó a sus buques a capturar y retener a bordo, transbordar o desembarcar marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte durante el período del presente informe.	
S:SHK05	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes de ejemplares muertos y las liberaciones de ejemplares vivos.	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no autorizó a sus buques a capturar y retener a bordo, transbordar o desembarcar marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte durante el período del presente informe.	
S:SHK06	Información sobre programas de recopilación de datos de pesquerías artesanales/de pequeña escala	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no autorizó a sus buques a capturar y retener a bordo, transbordar o desembarcar marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte durante el período del presente informe.	
S:BYC01	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no ha desarrollado guías de identificación para las especies de la CICAA, toda vez que no contó con buques pesqueros autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio que interactuaran con tales especies durante el período del presente informe.	
S:BYC02	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no obtuvo información sobre interacciones con tortugas marinas en la zona del Convenio, por cuanto no tuvo actividad pesquera durante el período del presente informe.	
S:BYC03	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no tuvo capturas incidentales de aves marinas reportadas por observadores científicos en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	

N° Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BYC04	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no operó pesquerías artesanales en la zona del Convenio ni llevó a cabo actividades de pesca, por lo que no se hizo necesario adoptar medidas para recopilar datos de descartes ni captura fortuita durante el período del presente informe.	
S:BYC05	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no operó pesquerías dirigidas a especies bajo el mandato de la CICA, 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 (INFORME CIENTÍFICO)

Grupo	N° Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Informes anuales	Sí		2023-09-15	
	M:GEN02	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Sí		2023-09-15	
	M:GEN03	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	Sí		Esta CPC no capturó ninguna especie actualmente con cuota/límite de captura de ICCAT.	
	M:GEN04	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no celebró contratos de fletamentos de buques con pabellón de otras CPC durante el período del presente informe.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN05	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no celebró contratos de fletamentos de buques con pabellón de otras CPC durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN06a	Informes de transbordo en el mar	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con buques que hayan realizado transbordos en el mar durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN06b	Informes de transbordo en puerto	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con buques que hayan realizado transbordos en puerto durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN07	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con buques de transporte que hayan realizado transbordos en el mar durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN08	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos ni especies afines en la zona del Convenio, en el mar ni en puerto, durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN09	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente)	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar en el mar a buques de transporte en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN10a	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no designó puertos a los cuales se haya concedido acceso a buques pesqueros extranjeros durante el período del presente informe al ser un Estado sin litoral.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN10b	Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no designó puertos a los cuales se haya concedido acceso a buques pesqueros extranjeros durante el período del presente informe al ser un Estado sin litoral.	
	M:GEN11	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no dispuso de puertos designados a los cuales conceder entrada de buques pesqueros extranjeros en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe, al ser un Estado sin litoral.	
	M:GEN12	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No		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	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no denegó el acceso a sus puertos ni su utilización a buques pesqueros extranjeros durante el período del presente informe, toda vez que no tiene puertos designados en la zona del Convenio.	
	M:GEN14	Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable)	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no designó puertos a los cuales conceder acceso para la entrada de buques pesqueros extranjeros en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN15	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no emprendió ninguna acción después de la inspección en puerto ni se descubrió ninguna presunta infracción después de la inspección en puerto, toda vez que no tiene puertos designados en la zona del Convenio, al ser un Estado sin litoral.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN16	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no tuvo resultados de investigaciones que notificar puesto que no realizó ninguna inspección en puerto toda vez que no tiene puertos designados en la zona del Convenio, al ser un Estado sin litoral.	
	M:GEN17	Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación.	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no participa en dichos acuerdos bilaterales ni multilaterales durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN18	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no estableció ningún acuerdo de acceso durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN19	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No		No. Bolivia no estableció ningún acuerdo de acceso durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN20	Lista de buques con una LOA de 20 m o superior	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN21	Informe de revisión de acciones internas	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN23	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con pesquerías deportivas o de recreo en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN24	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU	No		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 bajo su pabellón autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN25	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	No		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 dispuso de buques bajo su pabellón autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN26	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con buques autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio ni llevó a cabo actividades de pesca, por lo que no se hizo necesario adoptar medidas comerciales ni presentar datos de importación ni de desembarque durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN27	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No		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.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN28	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con buques autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio, por lo que no registró datos sobre supuestos incumplimientos durante el período del presente informe ni tuvo información pertinente que comunicar al respecto.	
	M:GEN29	Avistamientos de buques	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con buques autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio, por lo que no registró información sobre avistamientos de buques durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN30	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No		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.	
	M:GEN31	Autoridad nacional responsable de la inspección en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo, según proceda, y/o Autoridad nacional responsable de la almadraba y las actividades de cría de atún rojo	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no participó en el intercambio voluntario de personal de inspección durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN32	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no participó en el intercambio voluntario de personal de inspección durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN33	Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no participó en el intercambio voluntario de personal de inspección durante el período del presente informe.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN34	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con buques que hayan sido incluidos en la lista final IUU durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN35	Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para rescate de observadores	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con buques a los que pudieran asignarse observadores regionales de la CICAA, por lo que no se hizo necesario implementar el EAP para el rescate de observadores durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN36	Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada	No		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	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con buques que recuperaran artes de pesca perdidos distintos de LL en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN38	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con buques que perdieran artes de pesca distintos de LL y que no los pudieran recuperarlos en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN39	Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional)	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con buques de pesca autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe. Una vez Bolivia disponga de una flota que enarbole el pabellón nacional, se proporcionarán los puntos de contacto para el intercambio de información sobre avistamiento de buques.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN40	Declaración de suministro	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con buques de transporte que entregaran suministros en el mar sin un observador regional en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN41	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas contra nacionales implicados en actividades IUU	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no recibió ninguna alegación y/o informe relativo a la participación de una persona física o jurídica sujeta a su jurisdicción que haya participado o esté participando en actividades IUU en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
ATÚN ROJO	M:BFT01	Granjas de atún rojo	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no participó en actividades de cría de atún rojo en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT02	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no participó en actividades de cría de atún rojo en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT03	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no participó en actividades de cría de atún que permanece en las jaulas en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT04	Informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No		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	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con almadrabas de atún rojo en el Atlántico este y en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT07	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con buques autorizados con licencia para pescar atún rojo del este durante el período del presente informe.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT08	Plan de capacidad de cría	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no participó en actividades de cría de atún rojo en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT09	Modificaciones al plan de pesca	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no pescó atún rojo en el Atlántico este ni en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT10	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 21-08	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no pescó atún rojo en el Atlántico este ni en el Mediterráneo, como tampoco participó en actividades de cría de esa especie durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT11	Capturas de atún rojo de 2022	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con buques que pescaran atún rojo del este durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT12	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no pescó atún rojo en el Atlántico este ni en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT13	Otros buques de atún rojo	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no pescó, no crió ni trasportó atún rojo en el Atlántico este ni en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT14	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no participó en operaciones de pesca conjunta en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT15	Mensajes VMS	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con buques bajo su pabellón 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.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT16	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no participó en el programa conjunto de la CICAA de inspección internacional durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT17	Lista de buques de inspección	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no participó en el programa conjunto de la CICAA de inspección internacional durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT18	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no participó en el programa conjunto de la CICAA de inspección internacional durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no participó en el programa conjunto de la CICAA de inspección internacional durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT20	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no pescó atún rojo en el Atlántico este ni en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT21	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no pescó atún rojo en el Atlántico este ni en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT22	Informes quincenales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no pescó atún rojo en el Atlántico este ni en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT23	Informes de capturas mensuales de atún rojo	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no pescó atún rojo en el Atlántico oeste durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT24	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo	No		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)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT25	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de todos los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no pescó atún rojo en el Atlántico oeste durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT27	Informe anual BCD	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no importó ni exportó atún rojo durante el periodo del 1 de enero al 31 de diciembre de 2022.	
	M:BFT28	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no exportó ni reexportó atún rojo para la cual se haya expedido un BCD en papel durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT29	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no exportó ni reexportó atún rojo durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT30	Legislación para el BCD	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no exportó ni reexportó atún rojo durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT31	Resumen de mercado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con un programa de marcado con marcas de cola durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT32	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo, pero que se sabe o que se supone que han capturado atún rojo del este	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no obtuvo información que indicara que buques no incluidos en el Registro de la CICAA de buques de captura de atún rojo hayan capturado atún rojo del este durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT33	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no participó en la captura, cría ni comercio de atún rojo durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT34	Controles aleatorios	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no participó en actividades de cría de atún rojo en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT35	Autoridad nacional y puntos de contacto responsables del buque de transformación que participa en el proyecto piloto de REM	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no es Parte Contratante de la CICAA ni participa en el proyecto piloto de REM.	
ESPECIES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	No		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 utilizado para cualquier tipo de apoyo a esta actividad pesquera durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:TRO02	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con buques bajo su pabellón que hayan pescado patudo/rabil/listado en 2022 o que hayan apoyado esta actividad pesquera en la zona del Convenio.	
	M:TRO03	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con buques bajo su pabellón que hayan realizado presuntamente actividades IUU durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:TRO06	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no importó patudo congelado durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:TRO07	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no exportó patudo congelado ni ningún tipo de pez espada durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:TRO09	Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no capturó túnidos tropicales en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:TRO10	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S25).	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no plantó DCP para capturar túnidos tropicales en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:TRO11	Declaración/plan de pesca/capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no registró capturas medias recientes de más de 1.000 t para los túnidos tropicales, como tampoco registró capturas de menos de 1.000 t ni previó incrementar la capacidad durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:TRO13	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no operó pesquerías de túnidos tropicales con palangre ni cerco en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:TRO14	Capturas semanales de patudo	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con pesquerías PS/LL que hayan alcanzado el 80% de su cuota en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:TRO15	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad del límite de captura de patudo	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con cuota o límite de captura para patudo en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:TRO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no permitió la captura fortuita de túnidos tropicales a buques no autorizados a pescar túnidos tropicales en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:TRO18	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la M:TRO17	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no permitió la captura fortuita de túnidos tropicales a buques bajo su pabellón no autorizados a pescar túnidos tropicales en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
PEZ ESPADA	M:SWO01	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no importó ningún tipo de pez espada durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:SWO02	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no exportó patudo congelado ni ningún tipo de pez espada durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:SWO03	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no pescó pez espada del Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe, toda vez que no ha autorizado a ningún buque para pescar dicha especie.	
	M:SWO04	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no operó pesquerías deportivas/de recreo en el Mediterráneo que pudieran capturar pez espada durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:SWO05	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no pescó stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo con arpón o palangre durante 2019.	
	M:SWO06	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no pescó SWO en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:SWO07	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no pescó pez espada en la zona del Convenio ni tuvo planes para desarrollarla durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:SWO10	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no autorizó el desembarque de pez espada del Mediterráneo en sus puertos durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:SWO11	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no pescó SWO en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:SWO12	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no marcó pez espada del Mediterráneo desembarcado capturado en pesquerías de recreo y deportivas durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:SWO13	Lista de buques de inspección	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no participó en el programa conjunto de la CICAA de inspección internacional durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:SWO14	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no participó en el programa conjunto de la CICAA de inspección internacional durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:SWO15	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20m o + para pez espada del norte	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no autorizó a ninguno de sus buques a pescar pez espada del Atlántico norte durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:SWO16	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no autorizó a ninguno de sus buques a pescar pez espada del Atlántico sur durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:SWO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con buques que pudieran capturar pez espada del Atlántico norte de forma fortuita en otras pesquerías durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:SWO18	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	No		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	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no participó en el programa conjunto de la CICAA de inspección internacional durante el período del presente informe.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización	
	M:SWO20	Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no pescó pez espada del Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.		
ATÚN BLANCO	M:ALB03	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no autorizó a ningún buque a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.		
	M:ALB04	Autorización específica para buque con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no autorizó a ningún buque con una eslora total de 20 m o superior a pescar atún blanco del Atlántico norte durante el período del presente informe.		
	M:ALB05	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no autorizó a ningún buque con una eslora total de 20 m o superior a pescar atún blanco del Atlántico sur durante el período del presente informe.		
	M:ALB06	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con buques que pudieran capturar atún blanco del Atlántico norte de forma fortuita en otras pesquerías durante el período del presente informe.		
	M:ALB07	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no contó con buques que pudieran capturar atún blanco del Atlántico sur de forma fortuita en otras pesquerías durante el período del presente informe.		
	M:ALB08	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no autorizó capturas deportivas / recreativas de atún blanco del Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.		
	MARLINES	M:BIL01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 19-05 y 16-11.	Sí		2023-09-15	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BIL04	Exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías	No		No aplicable. Bolivia es una CPC que no es costera ni desarrollada y que tampoco registra capturas de agujas/SPF para consumo local por parte de la pesca costera artesanal, de subsistencia y de pequeña escala, por lo que no solicita la exención de liberar ejemplares vivos de BUM/WHM/SPF.	
	M:BIL05	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no ensayó sistemas de seguimiento electrónico con interacciones BIL en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
TIBURONES	M:SHK05	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	Sí		2023-09-15	
	M:SHK08	Desembarques mensuales de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte y sur	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no retuvo ni desembarcó marrajo dientuso en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
OTRAS ESPECIES / CAPTURA FORTUITA	M:BYC01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7, tal y como fue enmendada por la Rec. 13-11 / Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 22-12, párrs. 1, 2, 4, 5 y 8, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	Sí		Bolivia no dispuso de buques de pesca en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe que tuvieran interacción con tortugas marinas, por lo que no hubo datos que informar a la CICAA. Tampoco hubo, por consiguiente, una implementación operativa. No obstante, el artículo 67, párrafo II del Reglamento Boliviano de Pesca Marítima declara aplicables ipso iure, 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:BYC02	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No		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 artículo 67, párrafo II del Reglamento Boliviano de Pesca Marítima declara aplicables ipso iure, con carácter supletorio, todas las medidas de ordenación de las OROP donde participa el Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia, bien como Parte Contratante o bien como No Parte Contratante Colaboradora.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BYC03	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No		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 artículo 67, párrafo II del Reglamento Boliviano de Pesca Marítima declara aplicables ipso iure, 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.	
MISCELÁ-NEA	M:SDP01	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	No		No aplicable. Bolivia no ha implementado un sistema piloto de documento estadístico electrónico (que no sea el eBCD de ICCAT) durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:MIX01	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	No		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

La autoridad marítima del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia la ejerce la Dirección General de Intereses Marítimos, Fluviales, Lacustres y de Marina Mercante del Ministerio de Defensa, rectora y promotora de la navegación, transporte y la pesca en el mar, con jurisdicción y competencia sobre las actividades de pesca marítima. Asimismo, tiene como objetivo de gestión específico regular y promover la actividad de pesca marítima de acuerdo con la normativa nacional y de conformidad con los acuerdos, convenios y tratados internacionales. La competencia sobre la pesca marítima la ejerce la Dirección General por órgano de la Unidad Boliviana de Pesca Marítima.

Para la implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación, la autoridad marítima de Bolivia se vale de la disposición que figura en el Reglamento Boliviano de Pesca Marítima, en su artículo 67 (vigencia de normas), inciso II, que declara aplicables, *ipso iure*, todas las disposiciones de las organizaciones regionales de ordenación pesquera donde participe el Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia, bien como Parte Contratante, o bien como No Parte Contratante Colaboradora. Con arreglo a esta norma, con carácter supletorio, todas las medidas de conservación y ordenación de la Comisión está vigentes automáticamente para cualquier buque de pabellón boliviano que pesque o preste apoyo a operaciones pesqueras en la zona del Convenio, una vez entren en vigor conforme a los procedimientos de la CICAA. No es necesario un acto de recepción formal del derecho de origen extraterritorial para que el Estado boliviano, sus nacionales y los buques bajo su pabellón estén obligados a cumplirlas y hacerlas cumplir a cabalidad.

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

A lo largo del tiempo transcurrido luego de haber obtenido y conservado la calidad de No Parte Contratante Colaboradora de la CICAA, el Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no ha encontrado dificultades sustantivas en la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación: Por una parte, la ausencia de flotas, desembarques, exportaciones e importaciones de las especies a cargo de la Comisión, y por la otra la apertura de normativa del Reglamento Boliviano de Pesca Marítima, que declara aplicables automáticamente todas las medidas de conservación y ordenación de la CICAA una vez entradas en vigor.

Lo que se ha observado es cierto retraso en remitir algunas informaciones muy específicas a la Comisión dentro del plazo concedido al efecto; se las ha enviado al final, pero con pequeñas demoras, de unas pocas semanas, a lo sumo. Las demoras no se han debido a negligencia, sino a cuestiones de interpretación: Un ejemplo es el de la hoja de comprobación de tiburones, que Bolivia entendió que no debía cumplimentar al no tener una pesquería sobre tales especies y por no disponer de una confirmación por parte del grupo de especies de tiburones; no obstante, el personal de la CICAA apoyó a Bolivia aclarando que, en efecto, sí debía cumplimentarse esa hoja. Bolivia está consciente de que el retraso en el envío de la información científica y de cumplimiento puede comprometer el resultado de los trabajos de la Comisión. En el caso particular de Bolivia, con capturas cero (0), no hay un gran impacto más allá de una inobservancia formal, pero aun así no es la situación más deseable. Lamentablemente, la metodología de disponer de un Compromiso de Cooperación y Asistencia Técnica no se pudo continuar, por razones internas; por ello, se estudian mecanismos institucionales alternativos apropiados, que permitan contar con una asesoría permanente, que haga posible que, en 2024, Bolivia pueda enviar toda la información a tiempo, sin excepción alguna.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CHINESE TAIPEI ¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU TAIPEI CHINOIS
INFORME ANUAL DE TAIPEI CHINO

SUMMARY

In 2022, the number of our authorized fishing vessels in ICCAT waters was 84 with 54 targeting bigeye tuna and 30 targeting albacore, and the total catch of tuna and tuna-like species was about 22,599 t. Albacore was the most dominant species, which accounted for 52% of the total catch in weight, followed by bigeye tuna with catch accounting for 36% of the total catch. In general, Chinese Taipei fully implemented ICCAT conservation and management measures in 2022. 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/roundscale spearfish, northern and southern Atlantic albacore and swordfish, and south Atlantic shortfin mako. The catches of those species were well below catch limits allocated by the ICCAT for 2022. Regarding the requirements of ICCAT shark recommendations, Chinese Taipei has taken several measures, including enhancing data collection and the prohibition of retaining, transshipping, landing, storing, or selling bigeye thresher shark, hammerhead sharks, oceanic whitetip shark, silky shark, and north Atlantic shortfin mako shark. We have carried out a scientific observer program in the ICCAT waters since 2002. In 2022, 14 observers were deployed on fishing vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean, and the observer coverage rate was 4.03% and 12.28% for albacore and bigeye tuna fleets, respectively. The research programs conducted by scientists in 2023 included the researches on bigeye tuna, albacore, yellowfin tuna, swordfish, and blue shark. 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 2022, the number of our authorized fishing vessels in ICCAT waters was 84 with 54 targeting bigeye tuna and 30 targeting albacore, and the total catch of tuna and tuna-like species was about 22,599 t. Albacore was the most dominant species, which accounted for 52% of the total catch in weight, followed by bigeye tuna with catch accounting for 36% of the total catch. In general, Chinese Taipei fully implemented ICCAT conservation and management measures in 2022. 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/roundscale spearfish, northern and southern Atlantic albacore and swordfish, and south Atlantic shortfin mako. The catches of those species were well below catch limits allocated by the ICCAT for 2022. Regarding the requirements of ICCAT shark recommendations, Chinese Taipei has taken several measures, including enhancing data collection and the prohibition of retaining, transshipping, landing, storing, or selling bigeye thresher shark, hammerhead sharks, oceanic whitetip shark, silky shark, and north Atlantic shortfin mako shark. We have carried out a scientific observer program in the ICCAT waters since 2002. In 2022, 14 observers were deployed on fishing vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean, and the observer coverage rate was 4.03% and 12.28% for albacore and bigeye tuna fleets, respectively. The research programs conducted by scientists in 2023 included the researches on bigeye tuna, albacore, yellowfin tuna, swordfish, and blue shark. 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 2022, the number of our authorized fishing vessels in ICCAT waters was 84 with 54 targeting bigeye tuna and 30 targeting albacore, and the total catch of tuna and tuna-like species was about 22,599 t. Albacore was the most dominant species, which accounted for 52% of the total catch in weight, followed by bigeye tuna with catch accounting for 36% of the total catch. In general, Chinese Taipei fully implemented ICCAT conservation and management measures in 2022. 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/roundscale spearfish, northern and southern Atlantic albacore and swordfish, and south Atlantic shortfin mako. The catches of those species were well below catch limits allocated by the ICCAT for 2022. Regarding the requirements of ICCAT shark recommendations, Chinese Taipei has taken several measures, including enhancing data collection and the prohibition of retaining, transshipping, landing, storing, or selling bigeye thresher shark, hammerhead sharks, oceanic whitetip shark, silky shark, and north Atlantic shortfin mako shark. We have carried out a scientific observer program in the ICCAT waters since 2002. In 2022, 14 observers were deployed on fishing vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean, and the observer coverage rate was 4.03% and 12.28% for albacore and bigeye tuna fleets, respectively. The research programs conducted by scientists in 2023 included the researches on bigeye tuna, albacore, yellowfin tuna, swordfish, and blue shark. 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 2022, the number of our authorized fishing vessels in ICCAT waters was 84 with 54 targeting bigeye tuna and 30 targeting albacore.

Figure 1 shows annual geographic distributions of fishing efforts (number of 1,000 hooks) and catch from 2020 to 2022. 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. 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 91% of the total catch (Table 1). In 2022, the total catch of our longline fishery was 22,599 t with 11,700 t of albacore; 8,181 t of bigeye tuna; 669 t of yellowfin tuna; 570 t of swordfish; 796 t of blue shark, 13 t of South Atlantic stock of shortfin mako; and 670 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 our bigeye tuna-targeting vessels fishing in the Atlantic Ocean since 2006. Starting from 2017, all catches by albacore-targeting vessels have also been reported via the e-logbook. As a result, Task II catch/effort and size data are compiled from logbooks and e-logbooks collected from individual fishing vessels since then. The statistical information and fishery data required by the Commission have been reported to the ICCAT Secretariat within the required timeframe.

The data fields of our observer report include the fishing activities, catch number and weight, species identification, bycatch species and status. In addition, length frequency of major species and the interactions of ecological species interested are recorded, and biological samplings are also collected for biological research.

The observer program for our fleet operating in the Atlantic Ocean launched in 2002. In 2020, 2021 and 2022, there were 14, 3, and 14 observers deployed on the fishing vessels in the Atlantic Ocean, respectively. In 2022, the coverage rates of observers on albacore and bigeye tuna vessels were 4.03% and 12.28%, 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 2023, the following research results were presented at the inter-sessional working group meetings and regular meetings of SCRS:

- Regionally informed abundance indices of albacore tuna in the North Atlantic Ocean for the Chinese Taipei longline fishery (SCRS/2023/035). It showed the catch and effort data of albacore tuna (*Thunnus alalunga*) were standardized for the Chinese Taipei tuna longline fishery in the North Atlantic Ocean using a generalized linear model (GLM). The recent period from 1999 to 2021 was considered in the CPUE (catch per unit of effort) standardization for albacore, which potentially takes the issue of historical change in targeting for this fishery into account. Regionally based abundance indices of albacore were developed using data in recent years, which showed different trends to those from the other region. The standardized CPUE of albacore in the south of the North Atlantic Ocean started to increase slightly from the late 1999 until 2014 and then decreased to a relatively stable level during 2015-2021. However, the trends for the northern North Atlantic Ocean remains relatively consistent over the past decade, with a slightly increasing trend during 1999-2014.
- Updated standardized CPUE, size and spatial distribution of the blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) caught by the Chinese Taipei longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean (SCRS/2023/059). It showed the updated standardized CPUE, size and spatial distribution of the blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) caught by the Chinese Taipei longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean. The blue shark catch and effort data from observers' records of Chinese Taipei large longline fishing vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean from 2007-2022 were analyzed. To cope with the large percentage of zero shark catch, the catch per unit effort (CPUE) of blue sharks, as the number of fish caught per 1,000 hooks, was standardized using a two-step delta-lognormal approach that treats the proportion of positive sets and the CPUE of positive catches separately. Standardized indices with 95% bootstrapping confidence intervals are reported. The standardized CPUE of blue sharks in the North Atlantic had a lowest value in 2015, peaked in 2016, and decreased thereafter. The standardized CPUE of blue sharks in the South Atlantic was relatively stable from 2007-2019 but peaked in 2020 and decreased thereafter. The mean sizes of females were significantly smaller than those of males in the North and South Atlantic Ocean. The mean sizes of both sexes in the tropical waters were larger than those in the temperal waters.

- CPUE standardization for sailfish (*Istiophorus platypterus*) caught in the Chinese Taipei tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean for 2009-2021 (SCRS/2023/105). It showed the catch and effort data of sailfish (*Istiophorus platypterus*) were collected and analyzed for the Chinese Taipei distant-water tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean. Nominal CPUE (catch per unit of effort) was standardized using generalized linear models (GLMs). Two separate eastern and western stocks of sailfish were considered in the standardization, with information on operation type (i.e. number of hooks between floats) included as a potential effect in the models. All of the main effects were statistically significant in the GLM analyses. Relative abundance indices of eastern Atlantic sailfish increased from 2009 to a higher level but then dropped in 2014-2015 and increased again in recent 2 years. Similar trend was observed for the western stock, for which the sailfish CPUE showed a decreasing trend during 2010 and 2014 with a slightly increase in 2015 and increased during recent 2 years 2020-2021.
- Spatial distribution of albacore tuna by size caught in the Chinese Taipei longline fishery in the North Atlantic Ocean (SCRS/2023/118). It showed the albacore tunas (*Thunnus alalunga*) are widely distributed in the Atlantic Ocean. This species is the main targeting for the Chinese Taipei longline fishery in the North Atlantic Ocean, with the fishing ground between 15°N to 40°N. The Chinese Taipei longline vessels were selected to collect size samples from 2018 to 2022 for analysis. The size of albacore tuna caught in this fishery ranged from 80 to 120 cm fork length (FL), with median values around 100 cm in FL. However, albacore tuna smaller than 100 cm FL were distributed in the Atlantic Ocean north than 30°N, whereas individuals larger than 100 cm FL were caught mainly in the North Atlantic Ocean south than 30°N. Results could provide better understanding regarding to the size structure and spatial distribution of albacore tuna in the North Atlantic Ocean.
- Estimate of live release and dead discards of the shortfin mako shark caught by the Chinese Taipei longline fishery in the South Atlantic Ocean (SCRS/2023/131). It showed the estimation of live release and dead discards of shortfin mako shark caught by the Chinese Taipei fleets in the South Atlantic. The total shortfin mako shark catch in number of the Chinese Taipei longline fleets in the South Atlantic was estimated by a multiplication of standardized CPUE based on observer's records from 2007 to 2021 and total effort in the logbook of the Chinese Taipei longline fleets. The total live release and dead discards of shortfin mako caught by the Chinese Taipei longline fleets were estimated by the live release and dead discard ratio obtained from observer's records multiplying the estimated annual catch in number. The estimated shortfin mako live release in weight ranged from 7.13 to 15.59 tons and dead discards in weight ranged from 10.14 to 22.17 tons for the Chinese Taipei fleets in the South Atlantic in 2018-2022.

2.3 Bycatch and discard information

There were 15 shark species recorded by observers in the Atlantic Ocean during 2020-2022. It was observed that 64% of hooked sharks in number were released alive, 25% were retained onboard, and 11% were dead discarded. The retained shark species were mainly blue shark (98%) and shortfin mako shark (2%). The dead discarded sharks were mainly blue shark, crocodile shark, velvet dogfish, and bigeye thresher.

2.4 Incidental catch information

There were 3 species of 42 sea turtles, including olive ridley turtle, leatherback turtle, and loggerhead turtle, recorded by our observers of being caught incidentally in the Atlantic Ocean during 2020-2022. It was noted that higher incidental catch rates of sea turtles were observed in tropical areas.

In the same period, there were 33 seabirds recorded by observers in the Atlantic Ocean, one of which was observed near the equator and the rest ones were observed in the high latitude areas of the South Atlantic Ocean. The regions with higher bycatch rate of seabirds were observed in the areas of 25°S-40°S/55°W-15°W. The major bycatch species identified were black-browed albatross, spectacled petrel, wandering albatross, and great shearwater.

There were two marine mammals recorded by observers in the Atlantic Ocean during 2020-2022. The species identified were pantropical spotted dolphin and bottlenose dolphin.

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

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes		2023-09-15	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2023-03-03	2023-03-03、2023-03-20、2023-05-15、2023-07-28	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes		2023-07-28	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2023-03-03	2023-03-03、2023-03-20、2023-05-15、2023-07-28	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes		2023-07-28	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes		2023-07-28	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes		Chinese Taipei retrieved conventional taggings in the Atlantic from January 2022 to August 2023.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2023-02-07	2023-02-07	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		Not applicable. Chinese Taipei didn't retrieve electronic taggings in the Atlantic from January 2022 to August 2023.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	Yes	2023-04-21	2023-04-21、2023-07-28	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes	2023-04-21	2023-04-21、2023-07-28	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		Not applicable. Chinese Taipei's vessels didn't fish in the area of Sargassum.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	No		Not applicable. Chinese Taipei prohibited fishing vessels operating in the Mediterranean.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		Not applicable. No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei since 2007.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		Not applicable. No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei since 2007.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		Not applicable. No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei since 2007.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on W-BFT	No		Not applicable. No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei since 2007.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		Not applicable. No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei since 2007.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		Not applicable. No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei since 2007.	
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	No		Not applicable. No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei since 2007.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		Not applicable. Chinese Taipei's longline vessels didn't use fish aggregation devices.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	No		Not applicable. Chinese Taipei's longline vessels didn't use fish aggregation devices.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		Not applicable. Chinese Taipei had neither purse seine nor baitboat fisheries in the Atlantic Ocean.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes	2023-04-21	2023-04-21、 2023-07-28	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes		Chinese Taipei is developing the trials on electronic monitoring in the Atlantic Ocean.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes	2023-04-21	2023-04-21、 2023-07-28	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		Not applicable. Chinese Taipei's longline vessels didn't use fish aggregation devices.	
S:ALB01	Age at maturity	Yes		SCRS/P/2023/075、 SCRS/2023/101 and SCRS/2023/118	
S:ALB02	Habitat	Yes		SCRS/P/2023/075 and SCRS/2023/101	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	Yes		SCRS/2023/035	
S:ALB04	CPUE series	Yes		SCRS/2023/035	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	Yes		SCRS/P/2023/075 and SCRS/2023/101	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes	2023-07-28	2023-07-28	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No		Not applicable. Chinese Taipei didn't have artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries operating in the Atlantic Ocean.	
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes		Chinese Taipei is developing the electronic monitoring system that would fit its fleet operating in the Atlantic Ocean. However, due to COVID-19, trials were unable to be commenced.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes		Chinese Taipei implemented the observer programs and logbook programs to collect sharks data and submitted related information to the ICCAT Secretariat.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes	2023-07-28	2023-07-28 and SCRS/2023/131	
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	Yes	2023-03-20	2023-03-20, 2023-04-21, 2023-07-28 and SCRS/2023/059.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	Yes	2023-07-28	2023-07-28	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	Yes	2023-07-28	2023-07-28 and SCRS/2023/131.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No		Not applicable. Chinese Taipei didn't have artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries operating in the Atlantic Ocean.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		Chinese Taipei published identification guides for sharks, seabirds, turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes	2023-04-21	2023-04-21, 2023-07-28	
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Yes	2023-04-21	2023-04-21, 2023-07-28	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		Not applicable. Chinese Taipei didn't have artisanal fisheries operating in the Atlantic Ocean.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes		2023-09-15, the information is included in Chinese Taipei's Annual Report.	

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT – SECTION 3 – REPORTING SUMMARY

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes		2023-09-15	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes		2023-09-15	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes		2023-08-11	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		Not applicable. Chinese Taipei has not chartered vessels from other CPCs.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes		2023-2-24; 2023-6-8; 2023-6-28; 2023-7-5; 2023-7-13; 2023-7-20; 2023-8-4; 2023-8-30; 2023-9-13	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Yes		2023-08-29	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	Yes		2023-08-29	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	Yes		169 transshipment declarations were sent by captains of carrier vessels within 24 hours of the completions of at-sea transshipment from 01/01/2022 to 31/12/2022.	
M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes		2022-12-16; 2023-3-14		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes		2022-12-16; 2023-3-14	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes	2017-10-02		2022-02-14
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes	2017-10-02		2023-01-04
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes	2017-10-02		2022-02-14
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes	2017-10-02		2022-02-14
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes		No foreign fishing vessel carrying ICCAT managed species from the ICCAT Convention Area was denied entry or use of port.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		No findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes		No findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		Chinese Taipei did not receive any port inspection reports containing apparent infringements from 2022 to August 2023.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		No bilateral or multilateral agreement/arrangements were entered into.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		No access agreement was entered into.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		No access agreement was entered into.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes		2022-12-13; 2022-12-27; 2023-1-11; 2023-1-18; 2023-3-3; 2023-3-14; 2023-8-25; 2023-9-4	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		No change from previous year.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No		No sport and recreational fisheries in the Atlantic Ocean.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Yes		No information on presumed IUU activities was submitted to the Secretariat.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		We will submit update report on F/V HALELUYA and SAGE by the deadline.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes		2023-9-15	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		We did not submit documented information on suspected non-compliance to the Secretariat.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		We will submit a report in response to allegations from Greenpeace before 2023-10-14.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		No enforcement and surveillance activities operated in the Atlantic Ocean.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		No report of vessel sightings was received from the Secretariat.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	No		Chinese Taipei does not participate in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No		Chinese Taipei does not participate in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No		Chinese Taipei does not participate in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		Does not request for the removal.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No		Our carrier vessels operating in the Atlantic do not transship tuna and tuna-like species managed by ICCAT.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		Our carrier vessels operating in the Atlantic do not transship tuna and tuna-like species managed by ICCAT.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		We have only longline vessels operating in the ICCAT Convention Area.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		We have only longline vessels operating in the ICCAT Convention Area.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes		Not yet provided.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		We do not have carrier vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean that transship tuna and tuna-like species managed by ICCAT.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	Yes		We will submit update report on F/V HALELUYA and SAGE by the deadline.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		No BFT farm was authorized.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		No BFT farm was authorized.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		No BFT farm was authorized.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		No BFT farm was authorized.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		No BFT farm was authorized.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Yes		2023-01-13	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		No BFT farm was authorized.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	No		Did not revise the fishing plan submitted on 2023-01-13.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	Yes	2020-09-15	The regulations remain the same after 2020-09-15.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2022	No		Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No		Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No		Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	No		Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No		Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	No		Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No		Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No		Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No		Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes		2023-09-15	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes	2018-05-08		2023-07-31
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes		No change from previous year.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes		No change from previous year.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	No		Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes		Update the registration through the eBCD system directly	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		No BFT farm was authorized.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes		84 vessels	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes		2023-07-28	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		No IUU fishing activity was informed.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		2023-03-22; 2023-09-12	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2018-05-08		2023-07-31
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes		2023-07-14; 2023-04-14; 2023-01-11; 2022-10-13	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	No		No fishing activity with FADs.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	Yes		2023-01-13	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes		2023-08-11; 2023-07-14; 2023-05-11; 2023-04-14; 2023-03-09; 2023-02-08; 2023-01-11; 2022-12-16; 2022-11-12; 2022-10-13	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		One weekly report was submitted on 2022-12-29.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		The entire quota of bigeye tuna has not been totally utilized.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	No		All of our longliners are authorized to fish tropical tunas.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	No		All of our longliners are authorized to fish tropical tunas.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		2023-03-22; 2023-09-12	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2018-05-08		2023-07-31
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	No		We do not authorise any of our vessels to catch SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No		We do not authorise any of our vessels to catch SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		We do not authorise any of our vessels to catch SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		We do not authorise any of our vessels to catch SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes		2023-08-29	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No		We do not authorise any of our vessels to catch SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	No		We do not authorise any of our vessels to catch SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		We do not authorise any of our vessels to catch SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		We do not authorise any of our vessels to catch SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		We do not authorise any of our vessels to catch SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Yes		60 vessels	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Yes		76 vessels.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Yes		Part of our longliners are authorized to fish N. SWO. For BET group, the individual vessel quota for N. SWO is 4.5 tons. For N. ALB group, the individual vessel quota for N. SWO is 5 tons. S. ALB group shall not retain onboard N. SWO, and no bycatch limit is granted.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Yes		Part of our longliners are authorized to fish S. SWO. For BET group, the individual vessel quota for S. SWO is 6.4 tons. For S. ALB group, the individual vessel quota for S. SWO is 1.9 tons. N. ALB group shall not retain onboard S. SWO, and no bycatch limit is granted.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		We do not authorise any of our vessels to catch SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		We do not authorise any of our vessels to catch SWO-MED.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		We do not authorise any of our vessels to catch ALB-MED.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes		60 vessels	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		76 vessels	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Yes		Part of our longliners are authorized to fish N. ALB. For BET group, the individual vessel quota for N. ALB is 10 tons. For N. ALB group, the individual vessel quota for N. ALB is 450 tons. S. ALB group shall not retain onboard N. ALB, and no bycatch limit is granted.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Yes		Part of our longliners are authorized to fish S. ALB. For BET group, the individual vessel quota for S. ALB is 10 tons. For S. ALB group, the individual vessel quota for S. ALB is 360 tons. N. ALB group shall not retain onboard S. ALB, and no bycatch limit is granted.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	No		We do not authorise any of our vessels to catch ALB-MED.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes		2022-09-13	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		We do not claim the exemption.	
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes		Currently no trials on EMS for our longliners operating in the Atlantic	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes		2023-08-29	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		On S. SMA, 2023-08-11; 2023-07-14; 2023-06-15; 2023-05-11; 2023-04-14; 2023-03-09; 2023-02-08	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, as amended by Rec. 13-11/ Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes		See Section 4.3 of our Annual Report	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes		2023-08-29	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes		See Section 4.3 of our Annual Report.	
MISCELLA NEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		No pilot electronic statistical document system has been implemented.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	No		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 6 fishing vessels targeting northern albacore to operate in the Atlantic Ocean in 2023 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/roundscale spearfish. Measures to prohibit catch of undersized swordfish are also adopted.

As stipulated in Chinese Taipei's domestic regulations, the quota granted to individual vessel shall be promulgated by the competent authority in accordance with ICCAT's conservation and management measures. Measures to ensure compliance with the catch limit include implementing electronic logbook system and vessel monitoring system (VMS), requiring the concerned vessel to stop retaining species with catch limit within a deadline should the concerned catch amount of that vessel reach 90% of its individual vessel quota, dispatching observers onboard, conducting random port inspections, etc.

In line with *ICCAT Rec. 00-14 (Recommendation by ICCAT Regarding Compliance with Management Measures Which Define Quotas and/or Catch Limits)*, Chinese Taipei has properly adjusted underage/overage to manage its tuna fishery in the Atlantic Ocean. The compliance table indicating catch estimates together with the status of overages/underages in 2022 was provided to ICCAT Secretariat.

4.3 Measures to reduce incidental catch of sea turtle, seabird and sharks (ICCAT Rec. 95-02, 03-10, 04-10, 07-06, 07-07, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 10-09, 11-08, 11-09, 11-10, 11-15, 18-06, 13-10, 13-11, 14-06,15-09, 19-07, 17-08/19-06, 19-08)

Education:

- a) To disseminate and promote the awareness of conserving incidental catch of sea turtle, seabird and sharks, we prepare and distribute educational pamphlets and leaflets to our fishermen, fisheries industry and domestic non- governmental organizations from time to time.

- b) To improve the fishing industry's understanding of ICCAT recommendations, including those aiming to reduce incidental catch of sea turtle, seabird, and sharks, the Fisheries Agency holds meetings with fishermen, during which details of newly-adopted conservation and management measures are introduced and explained.
- c) Safe handling and live release procedures for certain species are translated into Chinese and transmitted to fishermen associations.

Mandatory measures stipulated in the *Regulations for Tuna Longline Fishing Vessels Proceeding to the Atlantic Ocean for Fishing Operation*:

- a) Fishing vessels are required to carry tools, including line cutter, de-hooker, and scoop/dip net to release incidentally caught seabirds and sea turtles, for maximizing the probability of their survival.
- b) Fishing vessel fishing with hooks at a depth shallower than 100 meters shall be use either large circle hooks or fishes except for Cephalopods species as baits, so as to reduce the bycatch of sea turtles as well as the mortality thereof.
- c) In case that any tuna fishing vessel finds any sea turtle during fishing operation, such vessel shall, where practicable, bring aboard any comatose or inactive sea turtle as soon as possible, and foster its recovery and return it to the sea at once after recovery.
- d) Fishing vessels operating in the area south of 20°S are required to use tori lines during operation (Length of long streamers should be at least 150 meters. Long streamers must be bright colors, made of durable materials, and of intervals of no more than 5 meters.), and maintain at least one spare set on board. Since 2013, all longline vessels operating in the area south of 25°S have been required to use tori lines and line weighting as seabird mitigation measures.
- e) Ban on specific shark species: Fishermen have been prohibited from retaining bigeye thresher shark (since 2010), hammerhead sharks (since 2011), oceanic whitetip shark (since 2011), silky shark (since 2012), and north Atlantic shortfin mako shark (since 2018). Any by-catch of these prohibited shark species is required to be released/discarded and recorded on the logbook, whether paper or electronic one.
- f) In addition to requiring the full utilization of sharks, except the head, guts and skins, we also adopted a policy of fins naturally attached to or tied to carcasses.
- g) Any seabird, sea turtle, or prohibited species incidentally caught by any tuna fishing vessel shall be released when caught alive or discarded dead, and the number(s) be duly recorded on the logbooks and the E-logbook system.

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. 21-14, the Report of Implementation of the ICCAT Management Standard for Large-Scale Tuna Longline Vessels (LSTLVs) is herewith attached as **Table 2**.

4.6 Vessel Monitoring System (ICCAT Rec. 18-10)

To fulfill relevant requirements regarding the VMS adopted by ICCAT, we have required all of our tuna longline fishing vessels authorized to fish for tuna and tuna-like species in the ICCAT Convention Area to install satellite-based VMS, and report their positions every four hours. The transmission frequency has been raised to every hour since 30 January 2018.

To ensure uninterrupted reporting of vessel positions, all fishing vessels and carrier vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean have been required to possess a spare set of VMS onboard since 2005, which allows an immediate replacement in case of malfunction. Staffs at the land-based monitoring center are instructed to closely monitor the activities of vessels through VMS data.

4.7 Observer Program (ICCAT Rec.16-14)

In 2022, Chinese Taipei dispatched 14 observers on board the LSTLVs operating in the ICCAT Convention area. The observer coverage rate for vessels targeting albacore and bigeye tuna was 4.03% and 12.28% respectively, impacted by the pandemic to some extent. 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. Specific information on the structure and design of Chinese Taipei's scientific observer program was reported in Form ST-11 (National Observer Program Info) in July 2018.

4.8 Transshipment (ICCAT Rec. 16-15)

Since ICCAT established the Program for Transshipment in May 2007 in accordance with the Rec. 06-11, our vessels have been required to conduct at-sea transshipments in compliance with relevant requirements. Regulations implemented by the concerned port States have also been complied with for in-port transshipments. In 2022, the Fisheries Agency authorized 51 vessels to transship at-sea. The detailed report on Chinese Taipei's implementation of ICCAT Regional Observer Program in 2022 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 2022, the Fisheries Agency issued 326 Statistical Documents for trading bigeye tuna and swordfish caught in the Atlantic Ocean. Among which, 66% was issued for bigeye tuna, 34% 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 2022. 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 2020-2022.

YEAR	ALB	N.ALB	S.ALB	BET	YFT	BFT	SBF	SWO	N.SWO		S.SWO		WHM		BUM		BIL ²	SKJ	OTH	BSH	SMA	FAL	POR	OTHER SHARKS	TOTAL
									landing	discard	landing	discard	landing	discard	landing	discard									
2020	13,400	3,549	9,851	9,226	870	0	3	510.8	144	13.8	296	57.0	2	3.4	70	21.4	128	23	546	1,217	52	0	0	0	26,072.6
2021	13,415	2,896	10,519	4,093	468	0	2	600	66	2.0	406	126.0	4	1.2	76	20.1	71	23	370	971	35	0	0	0	20,149.3
2022 ¹	11,700	2,806	8,894	8,181	669	0	3	570	144.5	5.5	334.8	85.2	0.7	1.3	40	18.0	33	11	563	796	13	0	0	0	22,599.0

¹ Preliminary data.

² The catch estimate of BIL includes sailfish, longbill spearfish, shortbill spearfish, black marlin and other billfishes.

Table 2. Report of Implementation of the ICCAT Management Standard for Large-scale Tuna Longline Vessels in 2022.**a. Management in the fishing grounds.**

	Scientific Observer	Satellite-based vessel monitoring system	Daily or required periodic catch report	Prior authorization
Yes, No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Note	Achieved 5% coverage in general for fishing vessels operating in the ICCAT Convention area.	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. Swordfish Statistical Document program has been implemented since 1 January 2003. 2. Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document program has been implemented since 1 July 2002. 3. Domestic regulations for the purpose of implementing ICCAT bluefin tuna catch documentation was established in 2008.

c. Management at landing ports.

	Prior authorization	Landing declaration	Port inspection.
Yes, No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Note	Each landing shall be authorized by the Fisheries Agency in advance.	Declaration is required for each landing.	The fishing vessels shall accept inspector(s) dispatched by the Fisheries Agency to inspect the amount landed, if necessary.

Table 3. Chinese Taipei’s contributions to ICCAT, 2008-2023.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Contribution to ICCAT</i>	<i>Note</i>
2023	111,000 Euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 Euros for Commission 2) 3,000 Euros to the “Integrated Online Monitoring System” 3) 3,000 Euros to the “Fund of Bluefin Research Program” 4) 3,000 Euros to the “Shark Research and Data Collection Program” 5) 2,000 Euros to the “Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes”
2022	111,000 Euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 Euros for Commission 2) 5,000 Euros to the “Integrated Online Monitoring System” 3) 4,000 Euros to the “Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes” 4) 2,000 Euros to the “Fund of Bluefin Research Program”
2021	111,000 Euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 Euros for Commission 2) 3,000 Euros to the “Integrated Online Monitoring System” 3) 2,000 Euros to the “Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes” 4) 2,000 Euros to the “Fund of Bluefin Research Program” 5) 4,000 Euros to the “Atlantic Ocean Tropical Tagging Program”
2020	111,000 Euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 Euros for Commission 2) 3,000 Euros to the “Integrated Online Monitoring System” 3) 2,000 Euros to the “Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes” 4) 2,000 Euros to the “Fund of Bluefin Research Program” 5) 4,000 Euros to the “Atlantic Ocean Tropical Tagging Program”
2019	111,000 Euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 Euros for Commission 2) 3,000 Euros to the “Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes” 3) 3,000 Euros to the “Fund of Bluefin Research Program” 4) 5,000 Euros to the “Atlantic Ocean Tropical Tagging Program”
2018	111,000 Euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 Euros for Commission 2) 3,000 Euros to the “Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes” 3) 3,000 Euros to the “Fund of Bluefin Research Program” 4) 5,000 Euros to the “Atlantic Ocean Tropical Tagging Program”
2017	111,000 Euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 Euros for Commission 2) 3,000 Euros to the “Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes” 3) 3,000 Euros to the “Fund of Bluefin Research Program” 4) 5,000 Euros to the “Atlantic Ocean Tropical Tagging Program”
2016	111,000 Euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 Euros for Commission 2) 3,000 Euros to the “Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes” 3) 3,000 Euros to the “Fund of Bluefin Research Program” 4) 5,000 Euros to the “Atlantic Ocean Tropical Tagging Program”

2015	111,000 Euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 Euros for Commission 2) 3,000 Euros to the “Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes” 3) 3,000 Euros to the “Fund of Bluefin Research Program” 4) 5,000 Euros to the “Atlantic Ocean Tropical Tagging Program”
2014	111,000 Euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 Euros for Commission 2) 8,000 Euros to the “Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes” 3) 3,000 Euros to the “Fund of Bluefin Research Program”
2013	111,000 Euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 Euros for Commission 2) 8,000 Euros to the “Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes” 3) 3,000 Euros to the “Fund of Bluefin Research Program”
2012	111,000 Euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 Euros for Commission 2) 8,000 Euros to the “Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes” 3) 3,000 Euros to the “Fund of Bluefin Research Program”
2011	131,000 Euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 Euros for Commission 2) 8,000 Euros to the “Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes” 3) 3,000 Euros to the “Fund of Bluefin Research Program” 4) 20,000 Euros for enhancing research on Albacore in the future.* ¹
2010	100,000 Euros	100,000 Euros for Commission
2009	108,000 Euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 Euros for Commission 2) 5,000 Euros to the “ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfish Fund” 3) 3,000 Euros to the “Bluefin Tuna Research Program Fund”
2008	100,000 Euros	100,000 Euros for Commission

*¹The 20,000 Euros for Albacore Research Programme had been transferred to AOTTP in June 09, 2015. (referred the letter No.15/13 of Chinese Taipei and the letter No. S15-0350-AF of Secretary.)

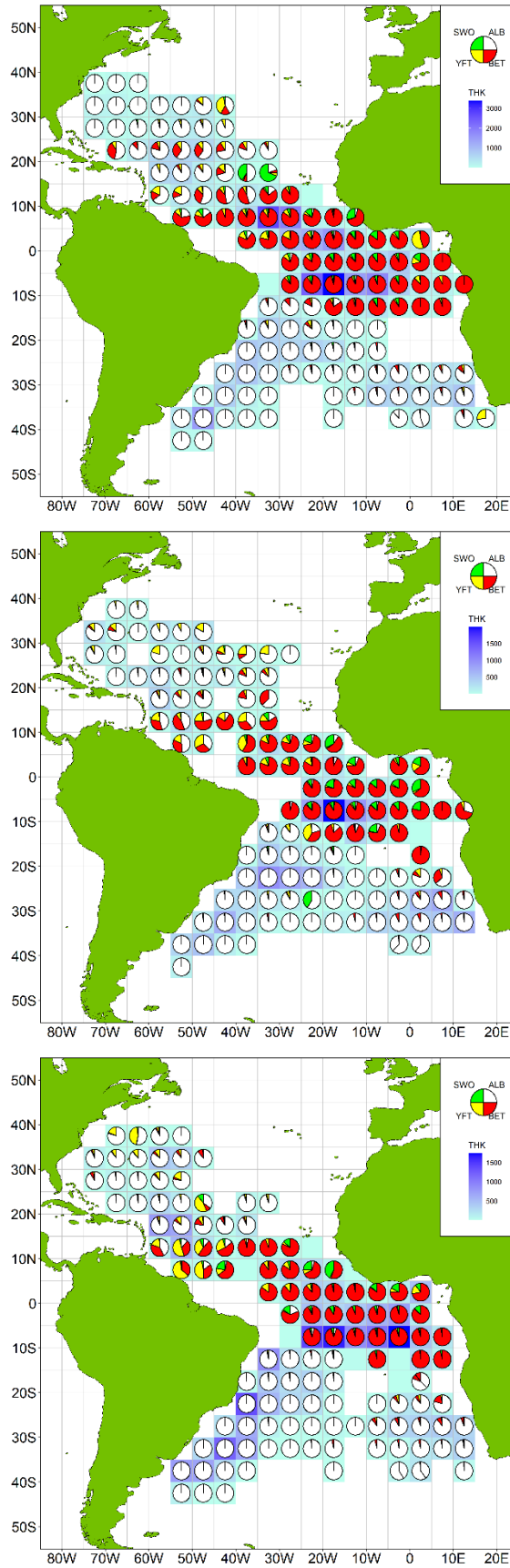


Figure 1 The fishing efforts (number of 1,000 hooks) and catch distributions of major tuna species and swordfish of Chinese Taipei’s tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean of 2020 (top), 2021 (middle) and 2022 (low, preliminary data).

**ANNUAL REPORT OF COSTA RICA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU COSTA RICA
INFORME ANUAL DE COSTA RICA¹**

SUMMARY

En Costa Rica el Instituto Costarricense de Pesca y Acuicultura es la autoridad competente en la ejecución de políticas de desarrollo pesquero y la gestión técnica de pesquerías nacionales. Costa Rica posee una limitada Zona Económica Exclusiva en el Mar Caribe de tan solo 24.000 kilómetros cuadrados, cuya batimetría y extensión ha permitido el desarrollo muy conservador de la pesca artesanal. Existe un continuo trabajo de investigación y análisis derivado sustancialmente de los programas de captura y análisis de datos, así como del control, seguimiento y vigilancia de cumplimiento de las medidas de ordenación. Para el año 2022, en Costa Rica se registraba en el Mar Caribe una Flota Artesanal de 216 embarcaciones, de estas, 14 embarcaciones dirigen sus capturas a especies dentro de la Comisión, cuya actividad la llevan a cabo con el arte de pesca de palangre superficial. Las demás embarcaciones son dirigidas a una pesca más costera. Costa Rica dio inicio con un Plan de Enmienda en 2021 con el objetivo de mejorar la recopilación de datos estadísticos en la pesquería del Mar Caribe, el cual fue entregado como adjunto al informe anual de 2020. Con este se aspira a mejorar la gestión de las pesquerías nacionales para poder cumplir a cabalidad con las recomendaciones de ICCAT. Se cuenta con un robusto sistema de Inspecciones en desembarque y en 2022 dio inicio la implementación del sistema de seguimiento satelital de las embarcaciones (VMS) para toda la flota comercial de mediana escala. Además, se modificó los formularios para toma de datos durante las faenas de pesca, con el fin de mejorar la información pesquera. Además, a partir de 2022 se inició con muestreos biológicos en desembarques para obtener más información y en la actualidad se está implementando un plan piloto de observadores a bordo (humano y electrónico), el cual sería la base para el diseño del programa de observadores a bordo.

RÉSUMÉ

En Costa Rica el Instituto Costarricense de Pesca y Acuicultura es la autoridad competente en la ejecución de políticas de desarrollo pesquero y la gestión técnica de pesquerías nacionales. Costa Rica posee una limitada Zona Económica Exclusiva en el Mar Caribe de tan solo 24.000 kilómetros cuadrados, cuya batimetría y extensión ha permitido el desarrollo muy conservador de la pesca artesanal. Existe un continuo trabajo de investigación y análisis derivado sustancialmente de los programas de captura y análisis de datos, así como del control, seguimiento y vigilancia de cumplimiento de las medidas de ordenación. Para el año 2022, en Costa Rica se registraba en el Mar Caribe una Flota Artesanal de 216 embarcaciones, de estas, 14 embarcaciones dirigen sus capturas a especies dentro de la Comisión, cuya actividad la llevan a cabo con el arte de pesca de palangre superficial. Las demás embarcaciones son dirigidas a una pesca más costera. Costa Rica dio inicio con un Plan de Enmienda en 2021 con el objetivo de mejorar la recopilación de datos estadísticos en la pesquería del Mar Caribe, el cual fue entregado como adjunto al informe anual de 2020. Con este se aspira a mejorar la gestión de las pesquerías nacionales para poder cumplir a cabalidad con las recomendaciones de ICCAT. Se cuenta con un robusto sistema de Inspecciones en desembarque y en 2022 dio inicio la implementación del sistema de seguimiento satelital de las embarcaciones (VMS) para toda la flota comercial de mediana escala. Además, se modificó los formularios para toma de datos durante las faenas de pesca, con el fin de mejorar la información pesquera. Además, a partir de 2022 se inició con muestreos biológicos en desembarques para obtener más información y en la actualidad se está implementando un plan piloto de observadores a bordo (humano y electrónico), el cual sería la base para el diseño del programa de observadores a bordo.

¹ Instituto Costarricense de Pesca y Acuicultura.

RESUMEN

En Costa Rica el Instituto Costarricense de Pesca y Acuicultura es la autoridad competente en la ejecución de políticas de desarrollo pesquero y la gestión técnica de pesquerías nacionales. Costa Rica posee una limitada Zona Económica Exclusiva en el Mar Caribe de tan solo 24.000 kilómetros cuadrados, cuya batimetría y extensión ha permitido el desarrollo muy conservador de la pesca artesanal. Existe un continuo trabajo de investigación y análisis derivado sustancialmente de los programas de captura y análisis de datos, así como del control, seguimiento y vigilancia de cumplimiento de las medidas de ordenación. Para el año 2022, en Costa Rica se registraba en el Mar Caribe una Flota Artesanal de 216 embarcaciones, de estas, 14 embarcaciones dirigen sus capturas a especies dentro de la Comisión, cuya actividad la llevan a cabo con el arte de pesca de palangre superficial. Las demás embarcaciones son dirigidas a una pesca más costera. Costa Rica dio inicio con un Plan de Enmienda en 2021 con el objetivo de mejorar la recopilación de datos estadísticos en la pesquería del Mar Caribe, el cual fue entregado como adjunto al informe anual de 2020. Con este se aspira a mejorar la gestión de las pesquerías nacionales para poder cumplir a cabalidad con las recomendaciones de ICCAT. Se cuenta con un robusto sistema de Inspecciones en desembarque y en 2022 dio inicio la implementación del sistema de seguimiento satelital de las embarcaciones (VMS) para toda la flota comercial de mediana escala. Además, se modificó los formularios para toma de datos durante las faenas de pesca, con el fin de mejorar la información pesquera. Además, a partir de 2022 se inició con muestreos biológicos en desembarques para obtener más información y en la actualidad se está implementando un plan piloto de observadores a bordo (humano y electrónico), el cual sería la base para el diseño del programa de observadores a bordo.

Parte I (información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)

El Instituto Costarricense de Pesca y Acuicultura (INCOPECA), en el marco de su ley de creación, la Ley de Pesca y Acuicultura y su reglamento, es la autoridad competente para la ejecución de la política de desarrollo pesquero y la gestión técnica de pesquerías nacionales, regionales e internacionales.

El INCOPECA, como autoridad ejecutora de la Ley de Pesca y Acuicultura, en conjunto con las autoridades del Servicio Nacional de Salud Animal, del Servicio Nacional de Guardacostas, y demás entes con competencias concurrentes, permiten que El Estado, en la ejecución de sus mandatos posea la capacidad de integración del conocimiento derivado de las acciones cooperativas de manejo que se desarrollan en la CICAA, asegurando su correcta utilización en la gestión nacional, al igual que el cumplimiento de las medidas de ordenación allí definidas, como fuente primigenia para el desarrollo de esta gestión. De esta manera, por la naturaleza de estas especies altamente migratorias, la República de Costa Rica asume la condición de productor de información y participe en la investigación desarrollada en el marco de CICAA, procurando asegurar la oportuna y completa información estadística en manos de CICAA.

Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías

Costa Rica posee una limitada Zona Económica Exclusiva en el Mar Caribe de tan solo 24.000 kilómetros cuadrados (**Figura 1**), cuya batimetría y extensión ha permitido el desarrollo muy conservador de la pesca artesanal. Existe un continuo trabajo de investigación y análisis derivado sustancialmente de los programas de captura y análisis de datos, así como del control, seguimiento y vigilancia de cumplimiento de las medidas de ordenación.

En cuanto a las especies de interés para CICAA, Costa Rica mantiene un interés sostenido y relevante en participar y desarrollar las pesquerías de túnidos y otras especies de peces pelágicos, para lo cual se encuentra en la Asamblea Legislativa en trámite un Convenio con el cual se aspira, mediante su aprobación, a llegar a ser Parte Contratante. Para el año 2022, en Costa Rica se registraba en el Mar Caribe una Flota Artesanal de 216 embarcaciones, de estas, 14 embarcaciones dirigen sus capturas a especies dentro de la Comisión, cuya actividad la llevan a cabo con el arte de pesca de palangre superficial. Las demás embarcaciones son dirigidas a una pesca más costera. El interés de Costa Rica por incorporarse a la CICAA radica en las posibilidades de ampliar en el futuro su flota pesquera en la Zona de la Comisión y ejercitar sus derechos de pesca en las especies de interés comercial.

Costa Rica dio inicio con un Plan de Enmienda en 2021 con el objetivo de mejorar la recopilación de datos estadísticos en la pesquería del Mar Caribe, el cual fue entregado como adjunto al informe anual de 2020. Con este se aspira a mejorar la gestión de las pesquerías nacionales para poder cumplir a cabalidad con las recomendaciones de ICCAT.

Es importante resaltar que en el año 2022 en Costa Rica se dio una disminución considerable en los desembarques de aguja azul y pez espada del Atlántico norte, donde estos representaron aproximadamente la mitad del peso registrado para 2021.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

Tal y como se informa en los formularios de CICAA, la información nacional anual detallada relativa a Investigación y estadística de las pesquerías de interés del CICAA es limitada. No obstante, se cuenta con un robusto sistema de Inspecciones en desembarque y en 2022 dio inicio la implementación del sistema de seguimiento satelital de las embarcaciones (VMS) para toda la flota comercial de mediana escala. Además, se modificó los formularios para toma de datos durante las faenas de pesca, con el fin de mejorar la información pesquera. Además, a partir del 2022 empezó a realizar muestreos biológicos en desembarques para obtener más información; y se está implementando un plan piloto de observadores a bordo (humano y electrónico), el cual sería la base para el diseño del programa de observadores a bordo.

Costa Rica ha presentado dos documentos científicos con registros históricos de desembarques de su flota comercial de mediana escala, en el periodo 1999-2020, la cual faena en la Zona Económica Exclusiva nacional en el Atlántico. El primero fue el SCRS/2022/047 en el cual se recopiló datos de desembarques de pez espada del Atlántico norte y el segundo fue el SCRS/2022/161, el cual contiene datos de las especies que son sujeto de captura y que están amparadas bajo la Comisión.

El 9 de mayo de 2023 se realizó entrega de nota en respuesta al requerimiento comunicar sobre medidas técnicas y otras medidas de ordenación aplicadas para reducir la mortalidad por pesca total del marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte en cumplimiento de la Recomendación 21-09. El 28 de julio de 2023 se envió a la Comisión formularios con información de la pesquería de Costa Rica en el Atlántico durante el año 2022, entre estos: ST01-T1FC, ST02-T1NC, ST03-T2CE, ST04-T2SZ, ST05-T2CS, ST09-DomObPrg, ST10-PortSamp, TG01-CnvEleSurv, TG02-CnvTReRc, TG03-EleTReRc. Además, el 31 de julio de 2023 se envió nota en respuesta al requerimiento del formulario ST12-InterSTurt. Posteriormente, el 11 de agosto de 2023 se hizo entrega del formulario CP13-COC_Sec. Junto al presente informe se entrega también los formularios CP41-NSWOPlan, BillChSheet, ShkCkSheet y CP44-BirdMit-TRI.

S:GEN11 Informes sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14

No aplica. Costa Rica no realiza capturas sobre el pez espada del Atlántico sur.

S:BYC04 Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos

En 2023 Costa Rica inició la implementación de hojas de registro de lances para recopilar información de descartes y captura fortuita en la flota que opera en el Atlántico.

S:BYC05 Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente en este

En Costa Rica es obligatorio el uso de anzuelo circular en la pesca de grandes pelágicos y se prohíbe la pesca de altura con red de enmalle (Reglamento a la Ley de Pesca y Acuicultura No 89436 No 36782-MINAET-MAG-MOPT-TUR-SP-S-MTSS, Capítulo XV, Artículo 56). Costa Rica no cuenta con flota de buques de cerco ni de arrastre en el Atlántico. La flota costarricense en el Atlántico es artesanal de menos de 20 metros de eslora. Al mismo tiempo mencionar la importancia del poco tiempo del palangre en el agua y de los materiales de monofilamento de los cuales está constituido, esto disminuye la interacción con las tortugas. Se ha dado capacitación a tripulaciones para concientizar sobre buenas prácticas de manipulación y liberación, siendo esta medida la mejor opción para disminuir la mortalidad de tortugas marinas.

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

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:GEN01	Informes anuales (científico)	Sí	2023-09-14	2023-09-14	
S:GEN02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	Sí	2023-07-28	2023-07-28	
S:GEN03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	Sí	2023-07-28	2023-07-28	
S:GEN04	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CE)	Sí	2023-07-28	2023-07-28	
S:GEN05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	Sí	2023-07-28	2023-07-28	
S:GEN06	Estimaciones de captura por talla (T2CS)	Sí	2023-07-28	2023-07-28	
S:GEN07	Prospecciones de mercado científico (inventarios)	Sí	2023-07-28	2023-07-28	
S:GEN08	Declaración de mercado convencional (mercado/recuperación)	Sí	2023-07-28	2023-07-28	
S:GEN09	Declaración de mercado electrónico (mercado/recuperación)	Sí	2023-07-28	2023-07-28	
S:GEN10	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos	Sí	2023-07-28	2023-07-28	
S:GEN11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14.	No		No aplica. Costa Rica no realiza capturas sobre el pez espada del Atlántico sur.	
S:GEN12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	No		No aplica. No se cuenta con esta información.	
S:GEN13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No		No aplica. Costa Rica no realiza pesca en el Mediterráneo.	
S:BFT02	Procedimientos y resultados de las cámaras estereoscópicas O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo	No		No aplica. Costa Rica no realiza pesca de atún rojo.	
S:BFT03	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas resultantes de S:BFT02	No		No aplica. Costa Rica con cuenta con granjas de BFT.	
S:BFT04	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas internos de observadores (BFT)	No		No aplica. Costa Rica no realiza esa pesquería.	
S:BFT05	Detalles de los programas de investigación sobre W_BFT	No		No aplica. Costa Rica no realiza esa pesquería.	
S:BFT06	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No		No aplica. Costa Rica no realiza esa pesquería.	
S:BFT07	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No		No aplica. Costa Rica no realiza esa pesquería.	

N° Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BFT09	Informe de actividades científicas de los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	No		No aplica. Costa Rica no realiza esa pesquería.	
S:TRO02	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto ecológico).	Sí		Costa Rica no opera pesquerías con dispositivos de concentración de peces en el Atlántico.	
S:TRO03	Tarea 3 - Información sobre DCP (tropicales)(mes, cuadrículas estadísticas de 1°x1°, tipo de DCP, etc)	Sí		Costa Rica no opera pesquerías con dispositivos de concentración de peces en el Atlántico.	
S:TRO04	Tarea 3 - Datos de buques de apoyo en las pesquerías tropicales (PS/BB)	Sí		Costa Rica no opera pesquerías con dispositivos de concentración de peces en el Atlántico.	
S:TRO05	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos (tropicales)	No	2023-07-28	2023-07-28	
S:TRO10	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	Sí		Costa Rica no cuenta con sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS).	
S:TRO06	Tarea 3 - Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto (tropicales)	No		No aplica. Costa Rica no cuenta con buques de más de 20 m de eslora en el Caribe.	
S:TRO07	Datos históricos de lances sobre DCP tal y como requiere el SCRS (captura y esfuerzo de Tarea 2)	Sí		Costa Rica no opera pesquerías con dispositivos de concentración de peces en el Atlántico.	
S:ALB01	Edad de madurez	No		No aplica. Costa Rica no captura atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB02	Hábitat	No		No aplica. Costa Rica no captura atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB03	Impacto de las pesquerías de palangre en términos de composición de la captura	No		No aplica. Costa Rica no captura atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB04	Series de CPUE	No		No aplica. Costa Rica no captura atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB05	Estimación mensual de la proporción de reproductores y reclutas en las capturas	No		No aplica. Costa Rica no captura atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	

N° Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BIL03	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto	Sí		En 2023 Costa Rica inició la implementación de hojas de registro de lances para recopilar información de descartes y captura fortuita en la flota que opera en el Atlántico. Se agradece al SCRS y a la Secretaría su colaboración para recibir talleres de creación de capacidad para ayudar a Costa Rica a cumplir los requisitos de comunicar los descartes vivos y muertos totales.	
S:BIL04	Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala	Sí		En 2023 Costa Rica inició la implementación de hojas de registro de lances para recopilar información de descartes y captura fortuita en la flota que opera en el Atlántico. Se agradece al SCRS y a la Secretaría su colaboración para recibir talleres de creación de capacidad para ayudar a Costa Rica a cumplir los requisitos de comunicar los descartes vivos y muertos totales.	
S:BIL05	Resultados de los ensayos del seguimiento electrónico para BIL	Sí		Costa Rica no ensayó sistemas de seguimiento electrónico con interacciones con BIL en 2022.	
S:SHK01	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	Sí	2023-07-28	2023-07-28	
S:SHK02	Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso	Sí		Costa Rica no lleva a cabo investigaciones sobre marrajo dientuso.	
S:SHK03	Información sobre tintorera	Sí		Costa Rica no emprende trabajos de investigación sobre tintorera.	
S:SHK04	Cantidad de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes de peces muertos y las liberaciones de peces vivos y metodología estadística utilizada para calcular dichos descartes/liberaciones.	Sí	2023-07-28	2023-07-28	
S:SHK05	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes de ejemplares muertos y las liberaciones de ejemplares vivos.	No		No aplica. La flota de Costa Rica no captura marrajo dientuso (SMA) del stock del Atlántico sur.	

N° Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:SHK06	Información sobre programas de recopilación de datos de pesquerías artesanales/de pequeña escala	No		No aplica. La flota de Costa Rica no captura marrajo dientuso (SMA) del stock del Atlántico sur.	
S:BYC01	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	Sí		Costa Rica no ha desarrollado guías de identificación para las especies de ICCAT.	
S:BYC02	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	Sí	2023-07-28	2023-07-28	
S:BYC03	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	Sí	2023-07-28	2023-07-28	
S:BYC04	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	Sí		En 2023 Costa Rica inició la implementación de hojas de registro de lances para recopilar información de descartes y captura fortuita en la flota que opera en el Atlántico.	
S:BYC05	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente	Sí		En Costa Rica es obligatorio el uso de anzuelo circular en la pesca de grandes pelágicos (Reglamento a la Ley de Pesca y Acuicultura No 89436 No 36782-MINAET-MAG-MOPT-TUR-SP-S-MTSS, Capítulo XV, Artículo 56). Costa Rica no cuenta con flota de buques de cerco ni de arrastre en el Atlántico. La flota costarricense en el Atlántico es artesanal de menos de 20 metros de eslora. Se ha dado capacitación a tripulaciones para concientizar sobre buenas prácticas de manipulación y liberación.	

Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación)

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

Recomendación 10-06, párrafo 1.

Es oportuno decir que además de los datos históricos recopilados en los dos documentos científicos mencionados en la Sección 2 del presente informe que fueron enviados a la Comisión (SCRS/2022/047 y SCRS/2022/141), en Costa Rica los tiburones deben ser desembarcados con sus aletas adheridas al vástago por disposición de la Ley de Pesca y Acuicultura N° 9436, Capítulo VI, Artículo 40.

Recomendación 11-15, párrafo 1.

Costa Rica es consciente de la importancia del envío de datos estadísticos en los plazos establecidos, por lo que, a partir del año 2021 se ha procurado cumplir con las fechas de entrega de los formularios establecidos para el envío información. Además, se ha implementado recientemente hojas de registro de lances para recopilar información de descartes y captura fortuita en la flota que opera en el Atlántico; y se está implementando un plan piloto de observadores a bordo (humano y electrónico), el cual sería la base para el diseño del programa de observadores a bordo. Se está elaborando una App para toma de datos.

Recomendación 22-10, párrafo 10.

Costa Rica no realiza captura del atún rojo del Atlántico oeste y no se cuenta con programas de marcaje en el Atlántico.

Recomendación 22-12, párrafo 8.

En Costa Rica para la pesca de palangre solo se permite el uso del anzuelo circular, esto según Reglamento a la Ley de Pesca y Acuicultura No 89436 No 36782-MINAET-MAG-MOPT-TUR-SP-S-MTSS, Capítulo XV, Artículo 56. No se cuenta con buques de cerco en el Atlántico y no se pesca sobre DCP.

Recomendación 22-16, párrafo 5 k.

Costa Rica no captura el atún rojo en el Atlántico y no aplica el sistema eBCD.

M:GEN02 Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones.

Enviado el 14 de septiembre de 2023.

M:GEN17 Información de acuerdos bilaterales para la inspección en puerto.

Costa Rica suscribió un MOU (memorándum de entendimiento) con Ecuador y otro MOU con Panamá, pero no se ha establecido un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación en este ámbito.

M:GEN19 Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas.

No aplica. No se ha suscrito acuerdos de acceso y no existen acuerdos de acceso en vigor.

M:GEN23 Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo.

No hay registros de interacción con especies ICCAT. En caso de haber alguna captura y eventual retención, las capturas obtenidas de la pesca deportiva, según la cantidad autorizada de ejemplares, se destinarán a la taxidermia o al consumo de quienes las realicen, bajo los términos y las condiciones que determine el INCOPECA (Instituto Costarricense de Pesca y Acuicultura) (Ley de Pesca y Acuicultura No 8436, capítulo VII, artículo 74).

M:BFT25 Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el mercado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm.

No aplica. Costa Rica no ejerce actividades sobre atún rojo.

M:TRO17 Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales.

No aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte.

M:TRO18 Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la M:TRO17

No aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte.

M:SWO17 Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo.

No aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte. La Flota Pesquera de CR es menor a 20 metros de eslora.

M:SWO18 Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo.

No aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte. La Flota Pesquera de CR es menor a 20 metros de eslora.

M:ALB06 Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo.

No aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte. La Flota Pesquera de CR es menor a 20 metros de eslora.

M:ALB07 Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo.

Esta CPC no permite la captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur en otras pesquerías.

M:BYC01 Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párr. 1, 2 y 7, tal y como fue enmendada por la Rec. 13-11, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO.

En Costa Rica es obligatorio el uso de anzuelo circular en la pesca de grandes pelágicos (Reglamento a la Ley de Pesca y Acuicultura No 89436 No 36782-MINAET-MAG-MOPT-TUR-SP-S-MTSS, Capítulo XV, Artículo 56). Costa Rica no cuenta con flota de buques de cerco ni de arrastre en el Atlántico. La flota costarricense en el Atlántico es artesanal de menos de 20 metros de eslora. Se ha dado capacitación a tripulaciones para concientizar sobre buenas prácticas de manipulación y liberación.

M:BYC03 Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo.

En Costa Rica es obligatorio el uso de anzuelo circular en la pesca de grandes pelágicos (Reglamento a la Ley de Pesca y Acuicultura No 89436 No 36782-MINAET-MAG-MOPT-TUR-SP-S-MTSS, Capítulo XV, Artículo 56). Costa Rica no cuenta con flota de buques de cerco ni de arrastre en el Atlántico. La flota costarricense en el Atlántico es artesanal de menos de 20 metros de eslora. Se ha dado capacitación a tripulaciones para concientizar sobre buenas prácticas de manipulación y liberación.

M:SDP01 Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico.

Esta CPC no ha implementado un sistema piloto de documento estadístico electrónico.

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

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Informes anuales	Sí	2023-09-14	2023-09-14	
	M:GEN02	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Sí	2023-09-14	2023-09-14	
	M:GEN03	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	Sí	2023-08-11	2023-08-11	
	M:GEN04	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No		No aplica. Costa Rica no ha operado mediante fletamento.	
	M:GEN05	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No		No aplica. Costa Rica no ha operado mediante fletamento.	
	M:GEN06a	Informes de transbordo en el mar	No		No aplica. Costa Rica no ha efectuado transbordos.	
	M:GEN06b	Informes de transbordo en puerto	No		No aplica. Costa Rica no ha efectuado transbordos.	
	M:GEN07	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No		No aplica. Costa Rica no ha efectuado transbordos.	
	M:GEN08	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	No		No aplica. Costa Rica no ha autorizado ni se ha ejecutado transbordos.	
	M:GEN09	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente)	No		No aplica. Costa Rica no ha autorizado ni se ha ejecutado transbordos.	
	M:GEN10a	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	Sí	2021-09-20	2021-09-20. 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:GEN10b	Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria	Sí	2021-09-20	2021-09-20. Costa Rica notificó a ICCAT Punto de Contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN11	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	Sí	2021-09-20	2021-09-20. Costa Rica notificó a ICCAT que Puerto Moin administrado por APM Terminal es el puerto autorizado para que buques pesqueros extranjeros soliciten entrada.	
	M:GEN12	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No		No aplica. Al 2021-09-14 Costa Rica no ha recibido ningún requerimiento de entrada a Puerto.	
	M:GEN13	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	No		No aplica. Al 2021-09-14 Costa Rica no ha emitido ninguna denegación de uso de Puerto.	
	M:GEN14	Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable)	No		No aplica. En Costa Rica no se ha ejecutado inspecciones en Puerto por no haber existido llamadas a puerto.	
	M:GEN15	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No		No aplica. En Costa Rica no se ha ejecutado inspecciones en Puerto por no haber existido llamadas a puerto.	
	M:GEN16	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No		No aplica. Costa Rica no se ha ejecutado inspecciones en Puerto por no haber existido llamadas a puerto.	
	M:GEN17	Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación.	Sí		Costa Rica suscribió un MOU (memorándum de entendimiento) con Ecuador y otro MOU con Panamá, pero no se ha establecido un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación en este ámbito.	
	M:GEN18	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No		No aplica. No se ha suscrito acuerdos de acceso y no existen acuerdos en vigor.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN19	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No		No aplica. No se ha suscrito acuerdos de acceso y no existen acuerdos de acceso en vigor.	
	M:GEN20	Lista de buques con una LOA de 20 m o superior	No		No aplica. En Costa Rica su flota pesquera artesanal es inferior a los 20 metros de eslora.	
	M:GEN21	Informe de revisión de acciones internas	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene buques pesqueros de 20 m o más autorizados a pescar, retener a bordo, transbordar o desembarcar tñidos y especies afines.	
	M:GEN23	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	Sí		No hay registros de interacción con especies ICCAT. En caso de haber alguna captura y eventual retención, las capturas obtenidas de la pesca deportiva, según la cantidad autorizada de ejemplares, se destinarán a la taxidermia o al consumo de quienes las realicen, bajo los términos y las condiciones que determine el INCOPESCA (Instituto Costarricense de Pesca y Acuicultura) (Ley de Pesca y Acuicultura No 8436, capítulo VII, artículo 74).	
	M:GEN24	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene información que comunicar sobre supuestas actividades IUU.	
	M:GEN25	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	Sí		Esta CPC no ha recibido información sobre ninguna supuesta actividad IUU de sus buques pesqueros ni tiene ninguna información adicional que comunicar.	
	M:GEN26	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.	
	M:GEN27	Datos sobre incumplimiento	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene información que comunicar sobre supuestos incumplimientos de las medidas de ICCAT.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN28	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No		Como resultado de las investigaciones Costa Rica ha realizado mejoras en el manejo de sus datos estadísticos y otras acciones que están siendo consideradas en un Plan de Enmienda.	
	M:GEN29	Avistamientos de buques	Sí		Esta CPC no ha realizado ningún avistamiento de buques pescando en contravención de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT.	
	M:GEN30	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	Sí		Esta CPC no ha recibido ningún informe de que sus buques hayan sido avistados participando en actividades que contravienen las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT.	
	M:GEN31	Autoridad nacional responsable de la inspección en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo, según proceda, y/o Autoridad nacional responsable de la almadraba y las actividades de cría de atún rojo	Sí		Esta CPC no está actualmente interesada en participar en el programa piloto para el intercambio voluntario de personal de inspección para realizar actividades de visita e inspección.	
	M:GEN32	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	Sí		No hay programas activos de este tipo.	
	M:GEN33	Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	No		NO APLICA. No hay programas activos de este tipo.	
	M:GEN34	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene buques en la lista final de buques IUU.	
	M:GEN35	Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para rescate de observadores	No		Este CPC no embarca observadores regionales de ICCAT.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN36	Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada	No		Este CPC no embarca observadores regionales de ICCAT.	
	M:GEN37	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados	Sí		No hay registros de artes de pesca perdidos.	
	M:GEN38	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados	Sí		Sin artes de pesca perdidos.	
	M:GEN39	Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional)	Sí		Departamento de Registro del INCOPESCA, Sally Rojas Vásquez (srojas@incopesca.go.cr) y Departamento de Fiscalización, Edwin Salazar Serrano (ESalazar@incopesca.go.cr).	
	M:GEN40	Declaración de suministro	Sí		Este CPC no tiene declaración de suministro.	
	M:GEN41	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas contra nacionales implicados en actividades IUU	No		En esta CPC no ha habido acciones emprendidas contra nacionales implicados en actividades IUU.	
ATÚN ROJO	M:BFT01	Granjas de atún rojo	No		Esta CPC no autoriza granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT02	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No		Esta CPC no autoriza granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT03	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No		Esta CPC no autoriza granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT04	Informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No		Esta CPC no autoriza granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT05	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No		Esta CPC no autoriza ninguna pesquería de almadrabas dirigida al atún rojo.	
	M:BFT07	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad	No		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT08	Plan de capacidad de cría	No		Esta CPC no autoriza granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT09	Modificaciones al plan de pesca	No		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT10	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 21-08	No		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT11	Capturas de atún rojo de 2022	No		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT12	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a capturar atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT13	Otros buques de atún rojo	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT14	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a otros buques pesqueros a dirigirse al atún rojo en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT.	
	M:BFT15	Mensajes VMS	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT16	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT17	Lista de buques de inspección	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT18	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT20	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No		Esta CPC no autoriza que en sus puertos se realicen transbordos de atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT21	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No		Esta CPC no autoriza que en sus puertos se realicen desembarques de atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT22	Informes quincenales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT23	Informes de capturas mensuales de atún rojo	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT24	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT25	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el mercado y la liberación de todos los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No		No aplica. Costa Rica no ejerce actividades sobre atún rojo.	
	M:BFT27	Informe anual BCD	No		No aplica. Costa Rica no ejerce actividades sobre atún rojo.	
	M:BFT28	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No		Esta CPC no participa en la captura o comercialización de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT29	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No		Esta CPC no participa en la captura o comercialización de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT30	Legislación para el BCD	No		Esta CPC no participa en la captura o comercialización de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT31	Resumen de mercado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No		Esta CPC no participa en la captura o comercialización de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT32	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo, pero que se sabe o que se supone que han capturado atún rojo del este	No		Esta CPC no tiene información que comunicar sobre dichos buques.	
	M:BFT33	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	No		Esta CPC no participa en la captura o comercialización de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT34	Controles aleatorios	No		Esta CPC no autoriza granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT35	Autoridad nacional y puntos de contacto responsables del buque de transformación que participa en el proyecto piloto de REM	No		Esta CPC no está involucrada en el proyecto piloto de REM.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
ESPECIES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	No		NO APLICA. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte.	
	M:TRO02	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	Sí	2023-07-29	2023-07-29	
	M:TRO03	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No		NO APLICA. No existen reportes de pesca IUU.	
	M:TRO06	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene registros de importaciones de patudo congelado.	
	M:TRO07	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene registros de exportaciones de patudo congelado.	
	M:TRO09	Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	Sí		Costa Rica realizará los esfuerzos necesarios para cumplir con este requerimiento.	
	M:TRO10	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S25).	No		Esta CPC no planta DCP para capturar túnidos tropicales.	
	M:TRO11	Declaración/plan de pesca/capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	Sí		2023-01-31	
	M:TRO13	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		No aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte.	
	M:TRO14	Capturas semanales de patudo	No		No aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte	
	M:TRO15	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad del límite de captura de patudo	Sí		Esta CPC no alcanzó su límite de captura.	
	M:TRO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales	No		No aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte.	
	M:TRO18	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la M:TRO17	No		No aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
PEZ ESPADA	M:SWO01	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No		Costa Rica no realiza importación de pez espada del Atlántico norte.	
	M:SWO02	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No		Esta CPC no tiene registros de exportaciones de pez espada del Atlántico norte o patudo del Atlántico.	
	M:SWO03	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO04	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a ninguno de sus buques deportivos/recreativos a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO05	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No		Esta CPC no concede permisos a buques de arpón o palangreros para capturar stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO06	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	No		Esta CPC no opera, ni tiene planes para operar, ninguna pesquería dirigida al pez espada del Mediterráneo y, por tanto, no tiene un periodo de veda específico.	
	M:SWO07	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	Sí	2023-09-14	2023-09-14	
	M:SWO10	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	No		Esta CPC no autoriza que en sus puertos se realicen desembarques o transbordos de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO11	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Esta CPC no tiene capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo que comunicar.	
	M:SWO12	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	No		Esta CPC no marca pez espada del Mediterráneo ni ha desembarcado ningún ejemplar marcado.	
	M:SWO13	Lista de buques de inspección	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el pez espada del Mediterráneo.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:SWO14	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el pez espada del Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO15	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20m o + para pez espada del norte	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque de 20 m o más a capturar pez espada del norte.	
	M:SWO16	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque de 20 m o más a capturar pez espada del sur.	
	M:SWO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	No		No aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte. La Flota Pesquera de CR es menor a 20 metros de eslora.	
	M:SWO18	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	No		No aplica. Costa Rica no ejerce pesca en el Atlántico sur.	
	M:SWO19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el pez espada del Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO20	Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Esta CPC no opera, ni tiene planes para operar, ninguna pesquería dirigida al pez espada del Mediterráneo.	
ATÚN BLANCO	M:ALB03	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque de 20 m o más a capturar atún blanco del norte.	
	M:ALB04	Autorización específica para buque con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque de 20 m o más a capturar atún blanco del norte.	
	M:ALB05	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque de 20 m o más a capturar atún blanco del sur.	
	M:ALB06	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	No		No aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte. La Flota Pesquera de CR es menor a 20 metros de eslora.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:ALB07	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	No		Esta CPC no permite la captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur en otras pesquerías.	
	M:ALB08	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a ninguno de sus buques deportivos/recreativos a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
MARLINES	M:BIL01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 19-05 y 16-11.	Sí		2023-09-14	
	M:BIL04	Exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías	Sí		Aplica exención establecida en párrafo 10, Recomendación 19-05.	
	M:BIL05	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL	Sí		Esta CPC no ha realizado ningún ensayo de seguimiento electrónico para BIL.	
TIBURONES	M:SHK05	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	Sí		2023-09-14	
	M:SHK08	Desembarques mensuales de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte y sur	No		Esta CPC no tiene capturas de marrajo dientuso Atlántico norte que comunicar.	
OTRAS ESPECIES / CAPTURA FORTUITA	M:BYC01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7, tal y como fue enmendada por la Rec. 13-11 / Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 22-12, párrs. 1, 2, 4, 5 y 8, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	Sí		En Costa Rica es obligatorio el uso de anzuelo circular en la pesca de grandes pelágicos (Reglamento a la Ley de Pesca y Acuicultura No 89436 No 36782-MINAET-MAG-MOPT-TUR-SP-S-MTSS, Capítulo XV, Artículo 56). Costa Rica no cuenta con flota de buques de cerco ni de arrastre en el Atlántico. La flota costarricense en el Atlántico es artesanal de menos de 20 metros de eslora. Se ha dado capacitación a tripulaciones para concientizar sobre buenas prácticas de manipulación y liberación.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BYC02	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	Sí		No aplica porque no existe en las actividades de pesca de la flota artesanal interacción con aves marinas.	
	M:BYC03	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	Sí		En Costa Rica es obligatorio el uso de anzuelo circular en la pesca de grandes pelágicos (Reglamento a la Ley de Pesca y Acuicultura No 89436 No 36782-MINAET-MAG-MOPT-TUR-SP-S-MTSS, Capítulo XV, Artículo 56). Costa Rica no cuenta con flota de buques de cerco ni de arrastre en el Atlántico. La flota costarricense en el Atlántico es artesanal de menos de 20 metros de eslora. Se ha dado capacitación a tripulaciones para concientizar sobre buenas prácticas de manipulación y liberación.	
MISCELÁNEA	M:SDP01	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	No		Esta CPC no ha implementado un sistema piloto de documento estadístico electrónico.	
	M:MIX01	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	No		Esta CPC no ha presentado ninguna objeción a ninguna de las Recomendaciones del año previo.	

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

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. Además, en febrero de 2023 se prohibió en Costa Rica la captura, retención a bordo, transbordo, descarga, almacenamiento, y comercialización de productos y subproductos de los tiburones martillo (Sphyrnidae), mediante Decreto Ejecutivo N° 43900-MAG-MINAE.

En la actualidad, el 100% de las embarcaciones de la flota comercial de mediana escala costarricense que faena en el Atlántico con palangre de superficie cuenta con sistema de seguimiento satelital, el cual es monitoreado por parte del Centro de Seguimiento, Control y Vigilancia del Departamento de Fiscalización del INCOPECA.

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

Al tener Costa Rica embarcaciones de menos de 20 m de eslora se le ha dificultado llegar a implementar un programa de observadores a bordo que podría brindar información más detallada de las faenas de pesca, pero el tamaño de las embarcaciones por limitado espacio para albergar más personas a bordo aparte de la tripulación, además de las condiciones de seguridad representan una limitación importante para su implementación. Se está implementando un plan piloto de observadores a bordo (humano y electrónico), el cual sería la base para el diseño del programa de observadores a bordo. Además, se ha estado mejorando la información pesquera mediante el uso de formularios para toma de datos durante las faenas de pesca (registro de lances, libro de registro de operaciones de pesca, registro de transbordo). Se está elaborando un App para toma de datos.

Se presentó en el informe anual de 2020 entregado en el año 2021 un Plan de Enmienda del 2022 al 2025 para las pesquerías de atunes y especies afines, en aguas jurisdiccionales del Mar Caribe costarricense.

La falta de personal para atender la pesquería del Atlántico de Costa Rica ha sido también una limitación importante. Para solventar este problema, el INCOPECA ha contratado en el 2022 a dos biólogos que han sido designados a la Regional Huetar Caribe, que es la oficina institucional que ve los temas de la pesca en el Atlántico y se ha realizado muestreos biológicos en desembarques para generar información.

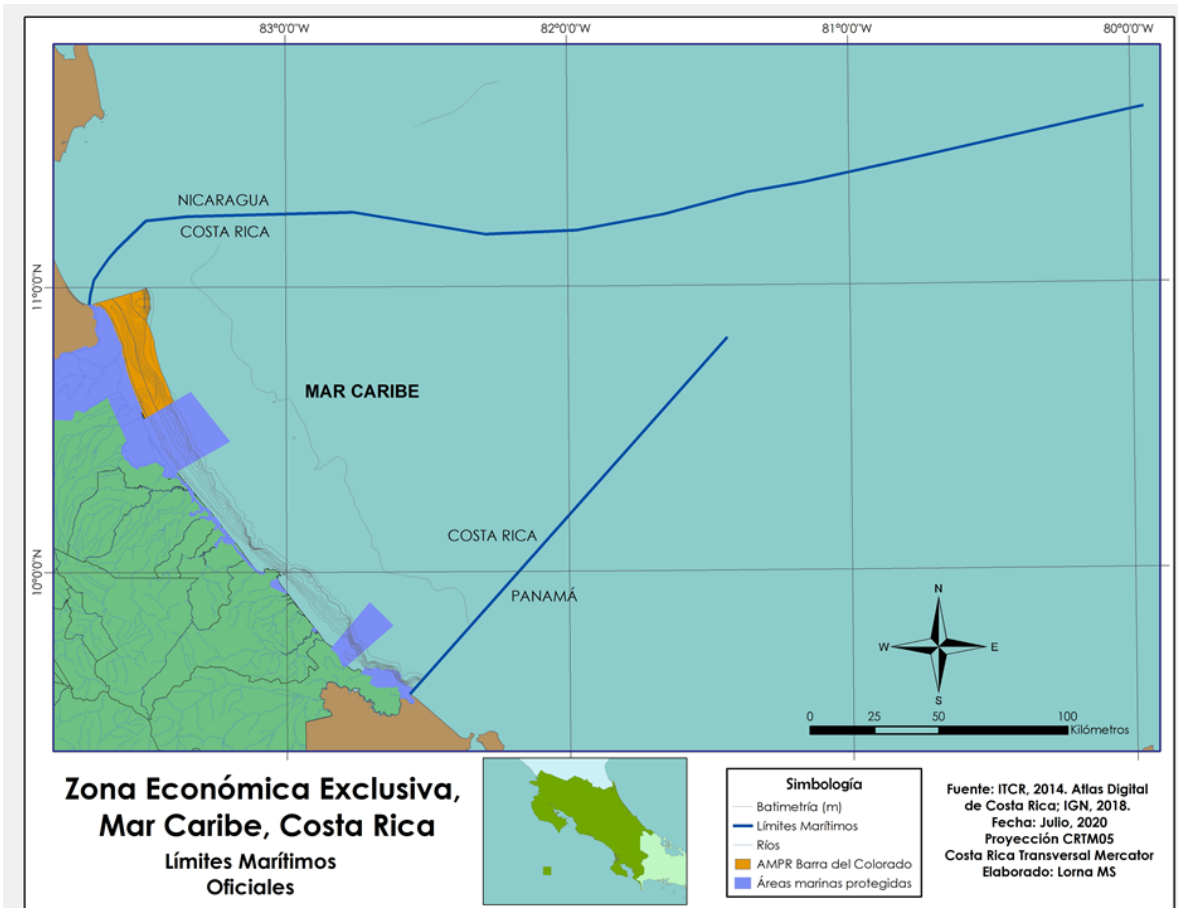


Figura 1. Zona Económica Exclusiva de Costa Rica en el Mar Caribe.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF GUYANA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU GUYANA
INFORME ANUAL DE GUYANA**

SUMMARY

Pritipaul Singh Investment Inc., the sole Tuna operator in Guyana, has ceased fishing since August 2021 and has not renewed its vessel licenses. As a result, there is no catch data available to report for 2022. The issue of dressed sharks landing at ports remains problematic, making identification and reporting difficult¹. The Fisheries Department (FD) is working to address this issue by providing training to fishermen and developing a National Plan of Action for Sharks (NPOAS). The FD has already offered some training and will continue to hold meetings with fishermen to educate them on the importance of landing sharks "whole."

RÉSUMÉ

Pritipaul Singh Investment Inc., the sole Tuna operator in Guyana, has ceased fishing since August 2021 and has not renewed its vessel licenses. As a result, there is no catch data available to report for 2022. The issue of dressed sharks landing at ports remains problematic, making identification and reporting difficult². The Fisheries Department (FD) is working to address this issue by providing training to fishermen and developing a National Plan of Action for Sharks (NPOAS). The FD has already offered some training and will continue to hold meetings with fishermen to educate them on the importance of landing sharks "whole."

RESUMEN

Pritipaul Singh Investment Inc., the sole Tuna operator in Guyana, has ceased fishing since August 2021 and has not renewed its vessel licenses. As a result, there is no catch data available to report for 2022. The issue of dressed sharks landing at ports remains problematic, making identification and reporting difficult³. The Fisheries Department (FD) is working to address this issue by providing training to fishermen and developing a National Plan of Action for Sharks (NPOAS). The FD has already offered some training and will continue to hold meetings with fishermen to educate them on the importance of landing sharks "whole."

Part 1 (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

The Fishery Department (FD) made continuous efforts to improve timely data collection and reporting. These include modified fields on the data collection forms to enhance the quality and quantity of data collected. The FD also continued the at-sea observer programme for industrial shrimp trawlers to collect data on catch by fishing haul, with a focus on discards and endangered, threatened, and protected (ETP) and vulnerable species. Presently, the programmes target is having observers on at least a single fishing trip, monthly. To rest the fishing ground and aid with stock recovery, fishing areas were closed for around eight weeks. During this time, the staff offered training sessions to fishermen to improve their ability to identify turtles, sharks, and rays.

While the NPOAS is not yet developed, we do hope to have this in the foreseeable future. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is among the institutions to support with the plan's technical aspects. The "Onboard guide for the identification of Marine ETP and other critical species of the Guianas" developed by the World-Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) in 2018 is one of the resources used as a point of reference for species identification (Appendix I).

¹Sharks are usually incidentally caught by the artisanal fishery. However, due to the data being aggregated, no species-specific data is available for 2022.

²Sharks are usually incidentally caught by the artisanal fishery. However, due to the data being aggregated, no species-specific data is available for 2022.

³Sharks are usually incidentally caught by the artisanal fishery. However, due to the data being aggregated, no species-specific data is available for 2022.

Section 2: Research and statistics

The marine fisheries of Guyana are divided into three categories: the industrial fishery for seabob (*Xiphopenaeus kroyeri*), the semi-industrial fishery for red snappers and the artisanal fishery for finfish. In 2022, total marine output was 34,647 mt, a 0.3% rise over the previous year's 34,539 mt. In 2022, the contribution of fisheries to Guyana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was 0.4%, 0.2% less than in 2021. The decline in GDP, despite the increase in marine output, was largely attributable to the fast expansion of petroleum and gas; and support services, which increased from 32.2% to 56.8% during the time in question.

In August 2021, the only operator of the tuna fishery decided to discontinue all fishing activities. Due to shark data being aggregated, no species-specific data is available for 2022.

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

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2023-09-15		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2023-07-28		
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2023-07-28		
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes		No previous submissions made.	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes		No data to report.	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	No		No data to report.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No		No tagging program.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		No tagging program or recovered tags reported.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		No tagging program or recovered tags reported	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	No		No active fishing conducted for tuna.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	No		No active fishing conducted for tuna.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		No data to report.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	No		No fishing done in the Mediterranean.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		BFT not harvested.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		BFT not harvested.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		BFT not harvested.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on W-BFT	No		BFT not harvested.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		BFT not harvested.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		BFT not harvested.	
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	No		BFT not harvested.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		No FADs fishery presently.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	No		No FADs fishery presently.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		No data to report.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No		No active fishing conducted for tuna.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		Not yet implemented/deployed the EMS on large scale fishing vessels targeting tropical tunas	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No		No vessels greater than 20m.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		No FADs fishery presently.	
S:ALB01	Age at maturity	No		Zero catch reported.	
S:ALB02	Habitat	No		No data to report.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	No		No data to report.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series	No		No data to report.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	No		No data to report.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	No		No established methodology. However, there is a ban on the harvest of marlins and no reported catch of roundscale spearfish in Guyana.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No		Artisanal fishery does not harvest BIL species.	
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No		No EM of BIL done.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No		No plan submitted. A National Plan of Action for sharks to be drafted and some training completed.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No		No shortfin mako landed.	
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	No		No blue shark landed.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	No		No shortfin mako landed.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	No		No fishing activities catching South Atlantic shortfin mako (SMA-S).	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No		No fishing activities catching South Atlantic shortfin mako (SMA-S).	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	No		Hard copies of identification guides mostly exist for sharks and turtles.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No		No interactions reported.	
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	No		No scientific observer program.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		Gears target multi-species. Estimates of discards collected via interviews with fishers.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No		Gears target multi-species. Fishers discard catches only in exceptional cases.	

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT – SECTION 3 – REPORTING SUMMARY

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2023-09-15		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2023-09-15		
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2023-08-14		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		Not involved in vessel chartering activities.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		Not involved in vessel chartering activities.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	No		Transshipment is prohibited by law (Fisheries Act 2002).	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	No		Transshipment is prohibited by law (Fisheries Act 2002).	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	No		Transshipment is prohibited by law (Fisheries Act 2002).	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		Transshipment is prohibited by law (Fisheries Act 2002).	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		Transshipment is prohibited by law (Fisheries Act 2002).	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No		No foreign vessel sought or was granted entry.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	No		No foreign vessel sought or was granted entry.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No		Foreign fishing vessels may request entry into Guyana via "Port Georgetown", however, no foreign fishing vessel had requested same during the 2022 reporting period.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No		No foreign vessel sought or was granted entry.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		No foreign vessel sought or was granted entry.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		No foreign vessel sought or was granted entry.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		No foreign vessel sought or was granted entry.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		No foreign vessel sought or was granted entry.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		No such agreements/arrangements were entered into.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		No such agreements were entered into.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		No such agreements were entered into.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	No		No vessel greater than 20m went fishing.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	No		No internal actions taken.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No		No sport or recreational fishing.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	No		No reports received. However, effective monitoring is constrained due to deficient resources.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		No reports received. However, effective monitoring is constrained due to deficient resources.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	No		No ICCAT species imported.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No		No data to report.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No		No allegations received.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		No sightings reported.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		No sightings reported.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	No		The Guyana Defense Force Coast Guard, Guyana Police Force (GPF) Marine Branch.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No		Points of contact are usually the head of these institutions or delegated officers as is appropriate.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No		No activities carried out under pilot program.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		No requests were sent.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No		No observer program or plan presently.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		No observer program.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		No reports of retrieved fishing gear received.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		No reports received.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	No		Reports usually made by fishers, coast guard or marine police.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		No declarations received.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	No		There were no reports of nationals involved in IUU activities.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		This CPC does not authorise any trap fishery for bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	No		This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	No		This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	No		This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2022	No		This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to catch BFT-E.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	No		This CPC does not authorize other fishing vessel to operate for BFT in the ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	No		This CPC has not authorised any of its ports to allow vessels to carry out transshipment of BFT-E.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No		This CPC has not authorised any of its ports to allow landing of BFT-E.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No		This CPC does not operate any BFT-W fishery or have any opportunity to take any BFT-W as by-catch.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No		This CPC does not operate any BFT-W fishery or have any opportunity to take any BFT-W as by-catch	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No		This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No		This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No		This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	No		This CPC has no information to report regarding such vessels.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No		This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		This CPC is not involved in the REM pilot project.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes		The tuna fleet did not operate in 2022.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	No		The tuna fleet did not operate in 2022.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No		This CPC has not received reports of IUU activity by its vessels nor has any additional information to report.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		This CPC does not import or re-export any BET.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		There has been no change since the last submission of this form by this CPC.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	No		Zero catch. The tuna fleet did not operate in 2022.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	No		This CPC does not deploy FADs to catch tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	No		The catch reductions in para 4 of Rec. 19-02 do not apply to this CPC.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		Zero catch. The tuna fleet did not operate in 2022.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		This CPC did not reach 80% of its catch limit.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		No data to report. However, this is unlikely given the low level of BET harvest by this CPC.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	No		No data to report.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	No		This CPC did not reach its catch limit.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		This CPC does not import or re-export any Swordfish.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		No data is available to report.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	No		This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels to catch SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No		This CPC does not authorise any of its sport/recreational vessels to catch SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		This CPC does not have any sport/recreational vessels to operate for SWO-MED in the ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		No vessel under the flag of this CPC has fished for these species in the last years.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No		There is currently no fishing or management plan for this species. Also, the tuna fishery is presently inactive.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No		This CPC has not authorised any of its ports to receive landings or allow transshipment of SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	No		This CPC does not have any catches of SWO-MED to report.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		This CPCs does not tag and has not landed any tagged SWO-MED fish	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	No		This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-N	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	No		This CPC does not catch this species.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	No		SWO-N is not caught by other fisheries.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	No		This CPC does not catch this species.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		This CPC does not operate or have plans to operate any fishery for SWO-MED.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to fish for ALB-MED.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No		No authorization required. All vessels catching ALB-N are below 20m.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	No		This species is not caught by this CPC.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	No		This species is not caught by other fisheries.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	No		This species is not caught by this CPC.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to catch MED-ALB for sport/recreational fishing.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes		2023-09-14	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		This CPC makes no claim for exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF.	
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No		This CPC has not carried out any trials of electronic monitoring for BIL.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes		2023-09-14	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	No		This CPC does not have any landing of North Atl. SMA to report.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, as amended by Rec. 13-11/ Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes		2023-09-14	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No		This CPC does not have an NPOA for seabirds presently.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	No		This CPC has no information to report. These measures will be included in a future management plan.	
MISCELL- ANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		No pilot electronic statistical document system has been implemented by this CPC.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	No		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

No tuna vessels were licensed to operate for 2022. Until more study has been conducted on the fishery, the FD do not plan on accepting any additional applications for the exploitation of the pelagic fishery for tuna and tuna-like species. In addition to maintaining logbooks on ETP and other species interactions, boats will be required to install Vessel Monitoring Systems, Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) cameras, and any other required observation facilities as part of their licensing requirements.

The FD performed continuous data collecting for catch and effort as well as biological data on other harvested species. Activities were also executed to guide captains on logbook completion. The Fisheries Advisory Committee (FAC) remained active and advised the Minister on the sector's administration. The artisanal fishery remains accessible to all participants. In addition, the FD remains steadfast to having a NPOAS developed and implemented.

Key principles of fisheries management are currently being incorporated into the local Fisheries Act through collaboration with FAO. These include the ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management, and combating IUU fishing through the Port State Measures.

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

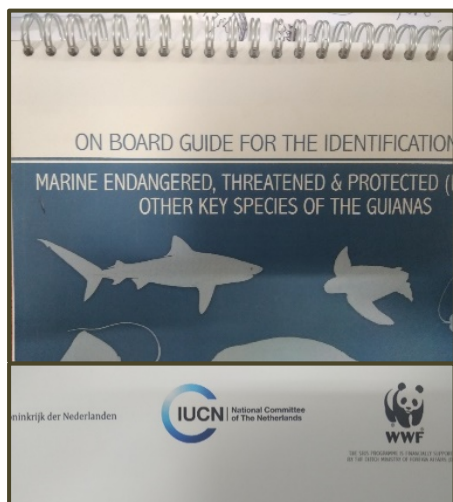
SHK 01: The majority of sharks are caught by the artisanal fishers and are consumed locally. These species are often landed headless and thus are difficult to identify to the species level. Notwithstanding, the CPC is committed to following ICCAT's recommendations for shark species management, and additional policies may be necessary to support these guidelines. The FD is working with the fishery to ensure compliance until the necessary legislation and NPOAS are implemented.

BYC 8002-8003: During the reporting period, there were very few reports of turtle sightings by shrimp trawl fishermen. There were negligible interactions with the fishing gears due to the use of Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) and area fished, as per, regulation.

Other: The FD remains dedicated to ensuring that all of ICCAT's conservation and management measures, including accurate and timely data reporting are implemented and adhered to. The FD also welcomes capacity building initiatives for the staff in ICCAT-related matters as they are relatively inexperienced.

Appendix 1

Pictures of the “On board guide for the identification of Marine endangered, threatened and Protected (ETP) and other keys species of the Guianas”



Shark & ray handling practices		p.10
Sea turtle handling practices		p.12
SHARKS		
• BLACKNOSE SHARK	<i>Carcharhinus acronotus</i>	p.16
• SPINNER SHARK	<i>Carcharhinus brevipinna</i>	p.18
• SILKY SHARK	<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>	p.20
• BULL SHARK	<i>Carcharhinus leucas</i>	p.22
• BLACKTIP SHARK	<i>Carcharhinus limbatus</i>	p.24
• DUSKY SHARK	<i>Carcharhinus obscurus</i>	p.26
• CARIBBEAN REEF SHARK	<i>Carcharhinus perezi</i>	p.28
• SMALLTAIL SHARK	<i>Carcharhinus porosus</i>	p.30
• TIGER SHARK	<i>Galeocerdo cuvier</i>	p.32
• NURSE SHARK	<i>Ginglymostoma cirratum</i>	p.34
• DAGGERNOSE SHARK	<i>Isogomphodon 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 SURINAME*
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU SURINAME
INFORME ANUAL DE SURINAM

SUMMARY

*During 2022 there were no Surinamese flagged tuna fishing vessels targeting tuna. It is worth mentioning that there are a number of finfish bottomtrawl vessel, 20 meter in length overall or greater, with a finfish bottomtrawl fishing license targeting demersal finfish in our waters that catches some King Mackerel (*Scomberomorus Cavalla*), Atlantic Spanish Mackerel (*Scomberomorus Maculatus*), and sharks (*Carcharhinidae spp.*) as by-catch. This issue was also report to ICCAT by a letter date May, 04, 2021 with ref. no. DVis-454 requesting clarification. Furthermore, in 2022 there were 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 2022 licenses have been issued to vessels operating under the Panamanian and Belizean flag. The reporting obligation to ICCAT rests primarily with the flag state. 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

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RESUMEN

*During 2022 there were no Surinamese flagged tuna fishing vessels targeting tuna. It is worth mentioning that there are a number of finfish bottomtrawl vessel, 20 meter in length overall or greater, with a finfish bottomtrawl fishing license targeting demersal finfish in our waters that catches some King Mackerel (*Scomberomorus Cavalla*), Atlantic Spanish Mackerel (*Scomberomorus Maculatus*), and sharks (*Carcharhinidae spp.*) as by-catch. This issue was also report to ICCAT by a letter date May, 04, 2021 with ref. no. DVis-454 requesting clarification. Furthermore, in 2022 there were 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 2022 licenses have been issued to vessels operating under the Panamanian and Belizean flag. The reporting obligation to ICCAT rests primarily with the flag state. 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.*

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Part I (information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

Suriname is part of the Atlantic Ocean community and highly migratory species pass through our Exclusive Economic zone annually. The fishing fleet of Suriname can be divided into two main groups, the industrial and the artisanal. We distinguish several main categories with different types of fishing based on fishing methods used, target species, fishing areas, scale, for example the category Large Pelagic Line Fishing targeting for tuna and tuna-like species, the category finfish bottomtrawl targeting demersal finfish. During 2022 there were no licensed issued to Surinamese flagged vessels for the category Large Pelagic Line Fishing targeting for tuna and tuna-like species.

The Directorate of Fisheries 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 2022. The Statistics and Research department at the Directorate of Fisheries 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 standard form provided by the Statistics and Research department of the Directorate of Fisheries. In 2022, 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 also required by their licenses to land their catches in Suriname.

With the support of FAO, a system developed by the FAO (called CALIPSEO) to modernize the fisheries data collection system is being implemented at the Directorate of Fisheries, 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, which 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 will be drawn up for the main species that occur in Surinamese fisheries.

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

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2023-07-24	2023-07-24	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2023-07-24	2023-07-24	2023-07-28
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2023-07-24	2023-07-24	2023-07-28
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2023-07-24	2023-07-24	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2023-07-24	2023-07-24	2023-07-28
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	No		Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching major tuna species in 2022.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No		Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna species in 2022.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna species in 2022.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna species in 2022.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	Yes	2023-07-24	We recently (in May 2023) started the observer program on fishing trawlers with bycatch KGM and BRS, so there is no data on ST09 available for the year 2022.	2023-07-28
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any scientific observer program.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in pelagic Sargassum.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	No		Not applicable. Suriname has no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in the Mediterranean.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on W-BFT	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2022.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	No		Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2022.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2022.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No		Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2022.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2022.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No		Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2022.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2022.	
S:ALB01	Age at maturity	No		Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2022.	
S:ALB02	Habitat	No		Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2022.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	No		Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2022.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series	No		Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2022.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	No		Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2022.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	No		Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2022.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No		Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching billfishes in 2022. However, Suriname is in a process implementing a new Fisheries Information System in Suriname, called Calipseo with the support of the FAO.	
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No		Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching billfishes in 2022.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No		Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting sharks in 2022. However, Suriname is in a process implementing a new Fisheries Information System in Suriname, called Calipseo with the support of the FAO.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No		Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting shortfin mako sharks in 2022.	
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	No		Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting blue sharks in 2022.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	No		Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting shortfin mako sharks in 2022.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	No		Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting sharks in 2022.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No		Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting sharks in 2022. However, Suriname is in a process implementing a new Fisheries Information System in Suriname, called Calipseo with the support of the FAO.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	No		Not applicable. Suriname had no tuna vessels in 2022.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No		Not applicable. Suriname had no tuna vessels in 2022.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	No		Not applicable. Suriname had no tuna vessels in 2022.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		Not applicable. Suriname had no tuna vessels in 2022.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No		Not applicable. Suriname had no tuna vessels in 2022.	

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)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2023-07-24	2023-07-24	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2023-07-24	2023-07-24	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2023-07-24	2023-07-24	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		Not applicable. Suriname was not involved in chartering vessels in 2022.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes		Not applicable. Suriname was not involved in chartering vessels in 2022.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Yes		Not applicable. Suriname was not involved in any transshipment in 2022.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	No		Not applicable. Suriname was not involved in any transshipment in 2022.	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	No		Not applicable. Suriname was not involved in any transshipment in 2022.	
M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		Not applicable. Suriname was not involved in any transshipment in 2022.		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		Not applicable. Suriname was not involved in any transshipment in 2022.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes		2020-04-16	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes		2018-07-28	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes		2023-07-24	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes		2023-07-24	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		Not applicable. Suriname did not deny any entry or use of port.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		See explanation in section 5 of the Annual report.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes		See explanation in section 5 of the Annual report.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		See explanation in section 5 of the Annual report.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		Not applicable. Suriname has not entered into any such bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes	2023-07-24	2 access agreements send to the secretariat 2023-07-24	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes	2023-07-24	2023-07-24	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	No		Not applicable. Suriname did not register any vessel in 2022 on the ICCAT vessel record list.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	No		Not applicable. Suriname has no authorized tuna fishing vessels of 20m or greater.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		Not applicable. There are no sport or recreational fisheries in tuna and tuna-like species.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	No		Not applicable. Suriname did not have any information to report on alleged IUU activities.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		Not applicable. Suriname has not received information regarding any presumed IUU activities of its fishing vessels nor has any additional information to report for 2022.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	No		Not applicable. Suriname has no relevant information to report for 2022.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No		Not applicable. Suriname has no information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report for 2022.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No		Not applicable. Suriname has not received any allegations of non-compliance of ICCAT measures.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		Not applicable. Suriname has not made any sightings of vessels fishing in contravention of ICCAT conservation and management measures.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		Not applicable. Suriname 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)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	No		Not applicable. Suriname is currently not participating in this programme.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No		Not applicable. Suriname is currently not participating in this programme.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No		Not applicable. Suriname is currently not participating in this programme.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		Not applicable. Suriname has no vessels on the final IUU vessel list.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No		Not applicable. Suriname had no tuna vessels in 2022.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		Not applicable. Suriname had no tuna vessels in 2022.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		Not applicable. Suriname had no tuna vessels in 2022 and has therefore nothing to report.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		Not applicable. Suriname had no tuna vessels in 2022 and has therefore nothing to report.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	No		Not available jet.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		Not applicable. Suriname had no tuna vessels in 2022 and has therefore nothing to report.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	No		Not applicable. Suriname did not have any information to report on IUU activities.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		Not applicable. Suriname does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		Not applicable. Suriname does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		Not applicable. Suriname does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		Not applicable. Suriname does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		Not applicable. Suriname does not authorise any trap fishery for bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	No		Not applicable. Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		Not applicable. Suriname does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	No		Not applicable. Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	No		Not applicable. Suriname does not authorise any vessels to catch BFT.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2022	No		Not applicable. Suriname does not authorise any vessels to catch BFT.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No		Not applicable. Suriname does not authorise any vessels to catch BFT.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No		Not applicable. Suriname does not authorise any vessels to catch BFT.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	No		Not applicable. Suriname does not authorise any vessels to catch BFT.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		Not applicable. Suriname does not authorise any vessel to catch BFT.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		Not applicable. Suriname does not authorise any vessels to catch BFT.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		Not applicable. Suriname does not authorise any vessels to catch BFT.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Not applicable. Suriname does not authorise any vessels to catch BFT.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Not applicable. Suriname does not authorise any vessels to catch BFT.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	No		Not applicable. Suriname has not authorised any of its ports to allow vessels to carry out transshipment of BFT.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No		Not applicable. Suriname has not authorised any of its ports to allow landing of BFT.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes		Not applicable. Suriname does not authorise any vessels to catch BFT.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		Not applicable. Suriname does not authorise any vessels to catch BFT.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		Not applicable. Suriname does not authorise any vessels to catch BFT.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No		Not applicable. Suriname does not operate any BFT-W fishery or have any opportunity to take any BFT-W as by-catch.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No		Not applicable. Suriname does not authorise any vessel to catch BFT.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		Not applicable. Suriname does not authorise any vessel to catch BFT.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Yes		Not applicable. Suriname has no information to report regarding such vessels.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes		Not applicable. Suriname does not authorise any vessel to catch BFT.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes		Not applicable. No such random controls were carried out by Suriname.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		Not applicable. Suriname does not authorise any vessel to catch BFT.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes		Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2022.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes		Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2022.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2022.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2022.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2022.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes		Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2022.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Yes		Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2022.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	Yes		Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2022.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes		Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2022.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2022.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2022.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2022.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	Yes		Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2022.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		Not applicable. Suriname had no flagged vessels involved in catching or trading SWO.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		Not applicable. Suriname had no flagged vessels involved in catching or trading SWO.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	Yes		Not applicable. Suriname had no flagged vessels involved in catching or trading SWO.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Yes		Not applicable. Suriname had no flagged vessels involved in catching or trading SWO.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes		Not applicable. Suriname had no flagged vessels involved in catching or trading SWO.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes		Not applicable. Suriname had no flagged vessels involved in catching or trading SWO.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes		Not applicable. Suriname had no flagged vessels involved in catching or trading SWO.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No		Not applicable. Suriname had no flagged vessels involved in catching or trading SWO.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	No		Not applicable. Suriname had no flagged vessels involved in catching or trading SWO.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		Not applicable. Suriname had no flagged vessels involved in catching or trading SWO.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		Not applicable. Suriname had no flagged vessels involved in catching or trading SWO.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Not applicable. Suriname had no flagged vessels involved in catching or trading SWO.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	No		Not applicable. Suriname had no flagged vessels involved in catching or trading SWO.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	No		Not applicable. Suriname had no flagged vessels involved in catching or trading SWO.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	No		Not applicable. Suriname had no flagged vessels involved in catching or trading SWO.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	No		Not applicable. Suriname had no flagged vessels involved in catching or trading SWO.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Not applicable. Suriname had no flagged vessels involved in catching or trading SWO.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		Not applicable. Suriname had no flagged vessels involved in catching or trading SWO.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname where authorized to fished for these species in 2022.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No		Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname where authorized to fished for these species in 2022.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	No		Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname where authorized to fished for these species in 2022.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	No		Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname had any by-catch of these species in 2022.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	No		Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname had any by-catch of these species in 2022.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	No		Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname where authorized to fished for these species in 2022.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes		2023-07-24	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2022.	
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No		Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2022.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes		2023-07-24	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	No		Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting sharks in 2022.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, as amended by Rec. 13-11/ Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes		Suriname does not have any tuna vessels in 2022 operating in ICCAT fisheries. However, for our shrimp bottom trawl fisheries (with no ICCAT Species) we require a Turtle Excluder Device (TED) which must comply at all times to the regulations set by the American National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No		Not applicable. Suriname does not have an NPOA for seabirds and has no longline fishery in the area to which the requirement pertains.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	No		Not applicable. Suriname does not have any tuna vessels operating in the ICCAT Convention area.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		Not applicable. No pilot electronic statistical document system has been implemented by Suriname.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	No		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 2020-2025. The main objective is to preserve the biological diversity of marine resources and their sustainable exploitation. According to the Plan, sustainable exploitation requires control of fishing fleet capacity, reduction of unwanted bycatch and bycatch of protected species, greater use of new fishing methods, improved control and monitoring, better quality control for exports of fish and fish products, better data, and greater resilience of stakeholders. The Plan includes a number of specific measures related to fisheries management such as registration, licensing and monitoring of fishing vessels, landing obligations and protected areas.

In Suriname there is an obligation to have a Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) for the industrial fleet since 2007. After each landing by a commercial vessel, data on the catch is sent to the Statistics and Research department of the Directorate of Fisheries.

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 port entry notification is also sent to the Directorate of Fisheries of the ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries.

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 Directorate of Fisheries of the ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries is responsible for the validation of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing catch certificate.

Suriname is in favor of joining the Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA) in the fight against Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has started in 2020 to support Suriname to make all preparations necessary to comply with the conditions set out in the agreement. This should result in ratification of the PSMA.

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

Because of several factors such as, limited financial and human capacity, an outdated fisheries legislation we are not in a position yet to ensure full compliance with all the conservation and management measures adopted by the ICCAT Commission.

Suriname also acts as a port state, however, it has been found that Surinamese inspectors are currently not well trained to inspect foreign tuna vessels. Therefore, in 2012 Suriname requested 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. The development of a new fisheries law is currently at a very advanced stage.

To ensure full compliance with Recommendation 13-13 by ICCAT, Suriname is in need for some clarification on this recommendation. After sending a letter date May, 04, 2021 with ref. no. DVis-454 to the PWG on the 7th May 2021 requesting some clarification on this matter, it is still not entirely clear for the government of Suriname whether it is an obligation to register a non-tuna vessel longer than 20 meters, targeting demersal finfish in our waters (Exclusive Economic zone) under our national law as the main catch and catches some King Mackerel (*Scomberomorus cavalla*), Atlantic Spanish Mackerel (*Scomberomorus maculatus*), and sharks (*Carcharhinidae* spp.) as by-catch. We do report the data of these catches on the ST02 Task 1, ST03 Task 2 and ST04 Task 2 forms to ICCAT.