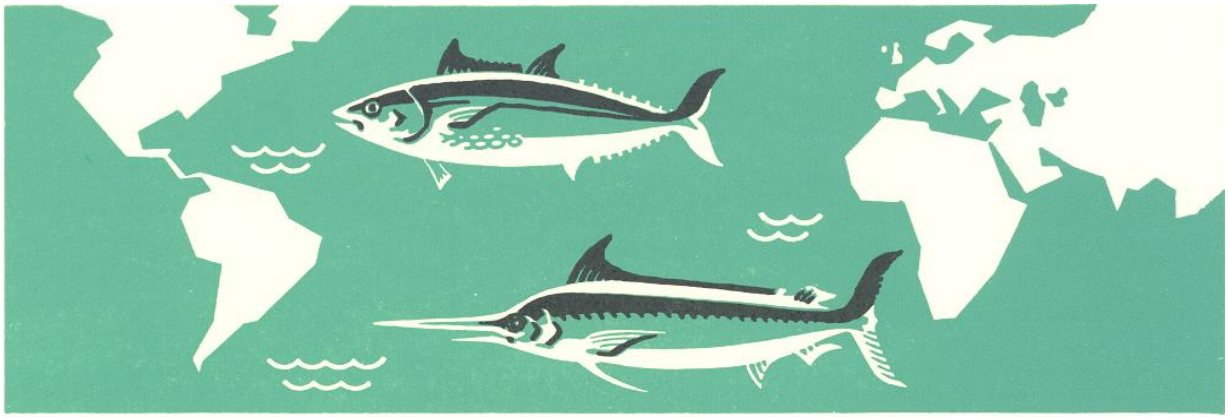
INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION
for the
CONSERVATION of ATLANTIC TUNAS

COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE
pour la CONSERVATION
des THONIDÉS de L'ATLANTIQUE

COMISIÓN INTERNACIONAL
para la
CONSERVACIÓN del ATÚN ATLÁNTICO



R E P O R T
for biennial period, 2024-25
PART I (2024) - Vol. 3
Annual Reports

RAPPORT
de la période biennale, 2024-25
Ie PARTIE (2024) – Vol. 3
Rapports annuels

INFORME
del período bienal, 2024-25
1ª PARTE (2024) – Vol. 3
Informes anuales

MADRID, SPAIN / ESPAGNE / ESPAÑA 2025

FOREWORD

The Chairman of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas presents his compliments to the Contracting Parties of the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (signed in Rio de Janeiro, May 14, 1966), as well as to the Delegates and Advisers that represent said Contracting Parties, and has the honour to transmit to them the ***"Report for the Biennial Period, 2024-2025, Part I (2024)"***, which describes the activities of the Commission during the first half of said biennial period.

This issue of the Biennial Report contains the Report of the 24th Special Meeting of the Commission (Hybrid/Limassol, Cyprus, 11-18 November 2024) and the reports of all the meetings of the Panels, Standing Committees and Sub-Committees, as well as some of the Working Groups. It also includes a summary of the activities of the Secretariat and the Annual Reports of the Contracting Parties of the Commission and Observers, relative to their activities in tuna and tuna-like fisheries in the Convention area.

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

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

PRÉSENTATION

Le Président de la Commission internationale pour la conservation des thonidés de l'Atlantique présente ses compliments aux Parties contractantes à la Convention internationale pour la conservation des thonidés de l'Atlantique (signée à Rio de Janeiro le 14 mai 1966), ainsi qu'aux délégués et conseillers qui représentent ces Parties contractantes, et a l'honneur de leur faire parvenir le « ***Rapport de la période biennale 2024-2025, I^e Partie (2024)*** **»**, dans lequel sont décrites les activités de la Commission au cours de la première moitié de cette période biennale.

Ce rapport contient le Compte rendu de la 24^e réunion extraordinaire de la Commission (hybride/Limassol, Chypre, 11-18 novembre 2024) et les rapports de toutes les réunions des Sous-commissions, des Comités permanents et des Sous-comités, ainsi que de divers Groupes de travail. Il comprend également un résumé des activités du Secrétariat et les rapports annuels remis par les Parties contractantes à l'ICCAT et les observateurs concernant leurs activités de pêche de thonidés et d'espèces voisines dans la zone de la Convention.

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

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

PRÉSENTACIÓN

El Presidente de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico presenta sus respetos a las Partes contratantes del Convenio Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (firmado en Río de Janeiro, 14 de mayo de 1966), así como a los delegados y consejeros que representan a las mencionadas Partes contratantes, y tiene el honor de transmitirles el ***"Informe del Período Bienal, 2024-2025, 1ª Parte (2024)"***, en el que se describen las actividades de la Comisión durante la segunda mitad de dicho periodo bienal.

El Informe Bienal contiene el informe de la 24ª reunión extraordinaria de la Comisión (formato híbrido/Limassol, Chipre, 11 a 18 de noviembre de 2024) y los informes de todas las reuniones de las Subcomisiones, Comités Permanentes y Subcomités, así como de algunos Grupos de Trabajo. Incluye, además, un resumen de las actividades de la Secretaría y los Informes anuales de las Partes contratantes de la Comisión y de observadores sobre sus actividades en las pesquerías de túnidos y especies afines en la zona del Convenio.

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

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

ERNESTO PENAS LADO
Commission Chairman / Président de la Commission / Presidente de la Comisión

TABLE OF CONTENTS[1] / TABLE DES MATIÈRES[2] / ÍNDICE[3]

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

Albania / Albanie / Albania 1
Algeria / Algérie / Argelia 17
Angola / Angola / Angola 40
Barbados / Barbade / Barbados 60
Belize / Belize / Belice 83
Brazil / Brésil / Brasil 107
Cabo Verde / Cabo Verde / Cabo Verde 128
Canada / Canada / Canadá 146
China / Chine / China 176
Costa Rica / Costa Rica / Costa Rica 201
Côte d'Ivoire / Côte d'Ivoire / Côte d'Ivoire 225
Curaçao / Curaçao / Curazao 233
Egypt / Égypte / Egipto 254
El Salvador / Le Salvador / El Salvador 277
European Union / Union européenne / Unión Europea 297
France (St Pierre & Miquelon)/France (Saint-Pierre et Miquelon)/Francia (San Pedro y Miquelon) 389
Gabon / Gabon / Gabón 411
The Gambia / Gambie / Gambia 428
Ghana / Ghana / Ghana 441
Guatemala / Guatemala / Guatemala 461
Guinea (Rep.)/ Guinée (Rép.) / Guinea (Rep.) 481
Honduras / Honduras / Honduras 504
Iceland / Islande / Islandia 527
Japan / Japon / Japón 542
Korea / Corée / Corea 574
Liberia / Libérie / Liberia 598
Libya / Libye / Libia 622
Mauritania / Mauritanie / Mauritania 639
Mexico / Mexique / México 660
Morocco / Maroc / Marruecos 691
Namibia / Namibie / Namibia 722
Nicaragua / Nicaragua / Nicaragua 739
Nigeria/ Nigeria / Nigeria 759
Norway / Norvège / Noruega 779
Panama / Panama / Panamá 800
Philippines / Philippines / Filipinas 827
Russia / Russie / Rusia 846
São Tomé e Príncipe / São Tomé e Príncipe / São Tomé e Príncipe 868
Senegal / Sénégal / Senegal 883
Sierra Leone / Sierra Leone / Sierra Leona 907
South Africa / Afrique du Sud / Sudáfrica 924
St Vincent & the Grenadines / St Vincent et les Grenadines / San Vicente y las Granadinas 952
Syria / Syrie / Siria 969
Trinidad & Tobago / Trinidad et Tobago / Trinidad y Tobago 972
Tunisia / Tunisie / Túnez 1009
Türkiye / Türkiye / Türkiye 1033

[1] Reports received and distributed for the 2024 ICCAT annual meetings. In addition, Compliance Reporting Tables have been extracted from the Annual Reports and the information contained therein has been assimilated into the Compliance Tables (ANNEX 9 of the 2024 Commission Report).

[2] Rapports reçus et diffusés pour les réunions annuelles de l'ICCAT de 2024. En outre, les tableaux de déclaration d'application ont été extraits de ces Rapports annuels et l'information contenue dans ces tableaux de déclaration a été incorporée aux tableaux d'application (ANNEXE 9 du Rapport de la Commission de 2024).

[3] Informes recibidos y distribuidos para las reuniones anuales de ICCAT de 2024. Además, las tablas de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento se han extraído de los informes anuales y la información de dichas tablas se ha incluido en las tablas de cumplimiento (ANEXO 9 del Informe de la Comisión de 2024).

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland / Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord / Reino Unido de Gran Bretaña e Irlanda del Norte 1076
United States / Etats-Unis / Estados Unidos 1113
Uruguay / Uruguay / Uruguay 1165
Venezuela / Venezuela / Venezuela 1184

REPORTS OF OBSERVERS FROM COOPERATING NON-CONTRACTING PARTIES, ENTITIES, OR FISHING ENTITIES
RAPPORTS DES OBSERVATEURS DES PARTIES, ENTITÉS OU ENTITÉS DE PÊCHE NON-CONTRACTANTES COOPÉRANTES
INFORMES DE OBSERVADORES DE PARTES, ENTIDADES O ENTIDADES PESQUERAS NO CONTRATANTES COLABORADORAS

Bolivia / Bolivie / Bolivia 1208
Chinese Taipei / Taïpei Chinois / Taipei Chino 1237
Guyana / Guyana / Guyana 1262
Suriname / Suriname / Surinam 1276

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

SUMMARY

The total catch of marine fisheries of Albania during the year 2023 was 4,259 metric tons and the amount of total bluefin tuna catch was 263.87 metric tons, or 6.2% of total catch. The entire bluefin tuna quota was caught by two purse seiners and fishing operation was conducted in the western Mediterranean Sea (HSEA). Catching of bluefin tuna started on 26 May 2023 and finished on 3 June 2023. Conservation and management measures regarding bluefin tuna fisheries are regulated by national legislation through bylaws, regulations and Ministerial Orders, implementing ICCAT's related regulations.

RÉSUMÉ

La capture totale des pêcheries marines de l'Albanie en 2023 était de 4.259 t et le volume des captures totales de thon rouge s'est élevé à 263,87 t, soit 6,2% de la capture totale. L'intégralité du quota de thon rouge a été capturée par deux senneurs et les opérations de pêche ont été menées en Méditerranée occidentale (HSEA). La capture de thon rouge a débuté le 26 mai 2023 et s'est terminée le 3 juin 2023. Les mesures de conservation et de gestion concernant les pêcheries de thon rouge sont régies par la législation nationale à travers des lois, des règlements et des ordonnances ministérielles qui mettent en œuvre les réglementations pertinentes de l'ICCAT.

RESUMEN

El total de capturas realizadas por las pesquerías marinas de Albania en el año 2023 fue de 4.259 t, y la cantidad total de capturas de atún rojo fue de 263,87 t o el 6,2 % % del total de capturas. Dos cerqueros capturaron la cuota total de atún rojo y las operaciones de pesca se llevaron a cabo en el Mediterráneo occidental (HSEA). La captura de atún rojo comenzó el 26 de mayo de 2023 y finalizó el 3 de junio de 2023. Las medidas de conservación y ordenación en lo que concierne al atún rojo están reguladas por la legislación nacional mediante estatutos, reglamentos y órdenes ministeriales, que implementan los reglamentos relacionados de ICCAT.

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

The total of Bluefin tuna catch by Albania during the 2023 was 263.87 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 2023, 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 2023 started at 26 May and finished on June 3, 2023 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.

1.2 Research and statistics

There is no in place a National Observer Programme and no scientific research program was undertaken during 2023 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 2023 was exported live in tuna farming facilities in Albania.

As above, Albania reported in 2023 to SRSC also Task 2 – Farms related sampling ST06-T2FM form.

The usage of all modified driftnets 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.

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.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

With reference to relevant ICCAT conservation and management measures, Albania has 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 Minister Order No. 524 dated 8/09/2023, "For the implementation of the 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)". https://qbz.gov.al/eli/urdher/2023/09/08/524/b663d749-1fcb-4bb0-bbce-6a8d5a8c6a6e

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

Albania has implemented all ICCAT management and conservation measures. Based on Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Bluefin tuna fishing, farming, inspection and capacity management plans, Recommendation Rec. 22-08 is part of the Albanian legislation approved by ministerial order 524/2023. The institutions responsible for its implementation have been determined, as well as the persons who are in charge of the tasks defined in this recommendation. Albania has authorized two fishing vessels for tuna fishing with purse seiners. The Ministry has followed the entire fishing process, pre-notification, authorizations for all operations, validating them step by step. In cooperation with ROP, caging process was followed, recorded with our stereoscopic camera as well as all the harvesting activity during the month of December and continuing until now.

2.2 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

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.

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2024-09-11		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2024-09-10		
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2024-09-10		
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes		No vessels chartering in Albania.	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes		No vessels chartering in Albania.	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes		Albania do not provide size estimation data on catch.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes		No scientific tagging (conventional/electronic) surveys in place in Albania.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		No opportunistic conventional tagging made by Albania.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		No electronic tagging made by Albania.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes		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		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	Yes		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	Yes		Albania does not authorize any fishing vessel to carry out pelagic long line fisheries and harpoons.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Yes	2023-07-30	2024-07-03	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting from S:BFT02	Yes	2024-06-12		
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes		Albania does not have the national BFT observer programmes in its two purse seiners for catching BFT.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	Yes		Albania does not have a cooperative research program on W-BFT.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes		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	Yes		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	Yes		Albania does not conduct a sport catch - and - release fishery, and does not provide any report on the scientific activities.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	Yes		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	Yes		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	Yes		Albania does not authorize any vessels to fish for ALB-MD.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	Yes		Albania does not authorize any vessels to fish for ALB-MD.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	Yes		Albania does not authorize any vessels to fish for ALB-MD.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	Yes		Albania does not authorize any vessels to fish for ALB-MD.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	Yes		Albania does not authorize any vessels to fish for ALB-MD.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes		Albania does not carry out billfish fisheries.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes		Albania does not carry out billfish fisheries.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes		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	Yes		There is no fishing activities related on shortfin mako in Albania.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	Yes		There is no fishing activities related on blue sharks in Albania.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	Yes		There is no fishing activities related on blue sharks in Albania.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	Yes		There is no fishing activities related on shortfin mako in Albania.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	Yes		There are no fishing activities related on sharks in Albania.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	Yes		There are no fishing activities related on sharks in Albania.	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	Yes		There is no fishing activities related on blue sharks in Albania.	

Req Nº (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		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 bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes		Albania started since 2019 and continue the implementation of the by-catch monitoring program through the observers on board of fishing vessels (trawlers and purse seiners in Adriatic Sea) and aims to obtain representative data on the discard component of total by-catch, as well as information on the incidental catch of vulnerable species.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes		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 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2024-09-11	Revised Annual report 2024-09-13.	
	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 Minister Order, No.524 date 2023-09-08 implementing Rec 22-08 is published in Official Journal at the following link: https://qbz.gov.al/eli/urdher/2023/09/08/524/b663d749-1fcb-4bb0-bbce-6a8d5a8c6a6e	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2024-09-09		
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes		CPC Albania is not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes		CPC Albania is not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.	
	M:GEN06a	Transhipment reports - at sea	Yes		CPC Albania is not involved in any transshipment at sea.	
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	Yes		CPC Albania is not involved in any transshipment at sea.	
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	Yes		CPC Albania is not involved in any transshipment at sea.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes		Albania has no carrier vessels authorized to receive transshipments either at-sea or in-port.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes		Albania has not authorized any pelagic long line vessel to 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.	

Group	Req Nº (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	2021-03-09	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	Yes		No request for Port Entry or Use of Port received from other CPCs flagged fishing vessels.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		No inspection reports containing or not apparent infringement.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes		No inspection reports containing or not apparent infringements.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		No inspection reports containing apparent infringements, so, no notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes		Albania has not entered into any such bilateral arrangements /agreements.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	Yes	2024-09-10		
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes		Albania has not entered into any access agreements with other Parties or private companies.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes		Albania has not entered into any access agreements with other Parties or private companies.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes	2024-05-07	Albania reported CP01_VessLst_ALBCatchingVess in Secretariat on 07/05/2024.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		There has been no change since the last submission of this form by Albania.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		There are no sport or recreational fisheries carried out by Albania in the ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report (s) on alleged IUU activities	Yes		Albania has not received information regarding any presumed IUU activities of its fishing vessels nor has any additional information to report.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		Albania has no information to report on alleged IUU activities.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes		Albania has no relevant information to report.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		Albania has no information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		Albania has not received any allegations of non-compliance of ICCAT measures.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		Albania has not made any sightings of vessels fishing in contravention of ICCAT conservation and management measures.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		Albania has not received any reports of its vessels having been sighted engaging in activities which contravene ICCAT conservation and management measures.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	Yes		National authority responsible for at-sea inspection in territorial waters and farming activities are: Directorate of Fisheries, Fisheries Inspectorate, Border Police, Coast Guard.	

Group	Req Nº (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		Albania is not participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes		Albania is not participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		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	Yes		Albania do not have any observer incident report.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		Albania do not have any report of lost fishing gear retrieved.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		Albania do not have any report of lost fishing gear not retrieved.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes		Albania do not have any cooperation on vessel sighting.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		Albania do not authorize any carrier vessel to provide at sea supplies	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	Yes		There are no nationals involved in IUU activities.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	Yes		Albania do not implement Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS).	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	Yes		Albania do not implement Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS).	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	Yes		Albania do not implement Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS).	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes	2022-05-24	No changes since that time and no new farm.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes	2024-06-08		
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes	2024-06-08		
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	Yes	2024-07-03		
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes		Albania does not authorize any trap fishery for bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Yes	2024-02-13		
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	Yes	2024-02-13		
	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	2024-02-13	Minister Order No. 524 dated 8/09/2023, "For the implementation of the Recommendation [Rec. ICCAT 22-08] "On the amendment of Recommendation 21-08, establishing a multi-annual management plan for bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean" https://qbz.gov.al/eli/urdher/2023/09/08/524/b663d749-1fcb-4bb0-bbce-6a8d5a8c6a6e	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2022	Yes	2024-09-10		
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes	2024-05-07		
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes	2024-05-07		
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	Yes	2024-05-21		
	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 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.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		There were no Albanian or foreign vessels landing BFT in Albanian ports during 2023.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	Yes	2024-02-13		
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes	2024-02-13		
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes	2024-06-12		
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes	2024-06-13		
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes	2024-06-05		
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes		Albania does not conduct a sport catch - and - release fishery.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes	2024-09-10		
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes	2024-01-25		
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes	2024-01-25		
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes		There have been no changes since the last submission by Albania.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes		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	Yes		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	Yes		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	Yes		Albania does not participate in REM pilot project.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes		Albania does not authorize fishing for BET/YFT/SKJ species.	

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

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Yes		Albania does not authorize any sport/recreational vessels to catch SWO-MD.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes		Albania does not grant any permits for harpoons or longlines to catch highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes		Albania does not operate or have plans to operate any fishery for SWO-MD, and hence has no specific closed period.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes		Albania does not operate, nor has plans to operate, a SWO-N fishery.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Yes		Albania does not operate, nor has plans to operate, a SWO-N fishery.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Yes		Albania does not have any catches of SWO-MD to report.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes		Albania does not tag and has not landed any tagged SWO-MD fish.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	Yes		There are two patrol vessels: DSHPA 1 (call sign: ZAD L3) and DSHPA 2 (call sign ZAD L4).	
	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	Yes		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	Yes		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	Yes		Albania does not permit by-catch of N.SWO in other fisheries.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Yes		Albania does not permit by-catch of S.SWO in other fisheries.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Albania does not participate in JIS for SWO-MD.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes		Albania does not operate or have plan to operate any fishery for SWO-MD.	

Group	Req Nº (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	Yes		Albania does not authorize any vessels to fish for ALB-MD.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes		Albania does not authorize any of its vessels of 20m+ to catch ALB-N.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		Albania does not authorize any of its vessels of 20m+ to catch ALB-S.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Yes		Albania does not permit by-catch of ALB-N onboard of their vessels.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Yes		Albania does not permit by-catch of ALB-S onboard of their vessels.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	Yes		Albania does not authorize sport/recreational vessels to catch ALB-MD.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes		Albania does not authorize sport/recreational vessels to catch ALB-MD.	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes		Albania does not authorize sport/recreational vessels to catch ALB-MD.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes	2023-08-14	No changes since that time.	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Yes		Albania does not carry out BUM/WHM/SPF fisheries.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2024-09-12		
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		Albania does not have any catches of North Atlantic shortfin mako to report.	
OTHER SPECIES / BYCATCH	M:BYC01	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	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					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.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes		Albania does not have an NPOA for seabirds and has not longline fishery in the area to which the requirement pertains.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes		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.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes		By article 37 paragraph "f" of Law 64/2012 "on Fisheries", amended: The deliberate catching, retention on board of boats or vessels, transboarding, intentional landing and marketing or consumption, at any time, area and using any type of gear, is prohibited for the following aquatic organisms: f) marine mammals – (whales, dolphins, seals).	
MISCELLAN-EOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		No pilot electronic statistical document system has been implemented by Albania.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes		Albania have not lodged an objection to any of ICCAT Recommendations.	

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

SUMMARY

*The national catches of tuna and tuna-like species recorded in 2023 are around 471.75 t for swordfish from a quota of 472.33 t; 1,999.93 t for bluefin tuna from a quota of 2,023 t, and 4,194 t for small tunas. Shark catch data have been collected in the context of monitoring shark species. In this respect, two shark species were taken as bycatch and incidentally: around 2.4 t of blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) and 2.2 t of thresher shark (*Alopias vulpinus*). 32 Algerian-flagged tuna purse seiners, with a length of between 22 m and 40 m, have participated in the live bluefin tuna fishing campaign (2023). This campaign was divided into six (6) joint fishing operations. As a result of this fishing campaign, 1,999.93 t of bluefin tuna have been caught from the quota of 2,023 t that was allocated to Algeria, including an amount of 5 t recorded as bycatch. The national sampling at landing programme continues in national ports, which enables biological information on swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) to be collected. It has been possible to carry out sampling for size and weight. 78 individual specimens were sampled. The size interval ranges from 100 cm to 149 cm.*

RÉSUMÉ

Les captures nationales des thonidés et des espèces voisines enregistrées en 2023 sont de l'ordre de : 471,75 tonnes (t) sur un quota de 472,33 tonnes pour l'espadon ; De 1999,93 tonnes (t) sur un quota de 2023 tonnes pour le thon rouge ; Et de 4194 tonnes (t) 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 2,4 tonnes (t) pour le requin à peau bleue « Prionace glauca *», et de 2,2 tonnes (t) pour le requin renard «* Alopias vulpinus *». La campagne de pêche au thon rouge vivant (2023) a été accomplie par l'intervention de 32 navires thoniers senneurs battant pavillon Algérien, d'une longueur comprise entre 22 mètres et 40 mètres. Cette campagne a été organisée en six (06) groupes de pêche conjointe. A l'issue de cette campagne de pêche, 1999,93 tonnes (t) de thon rouge ont été capturés sur un quota de 2023 tonnes octroyé à l'Algérie, dont une quantité de 5 tonnes (t) enregistrée comme 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 78 spécimens. L'intervalle de taille oscille entre 100 cm et 149 cm.*

RESUMEN

Las capturas nacionales de túnidos y especies afines registradas en 2023 se situaron en torno a 471,75 t de una cuota de 472,33 t para el pez espada, 1.999,93 t de una cuota de 2.023 t para el atún rojo y 4.194 t para los pequeños túnidos. Los datos sobre capturas de tiburones se han recogido como parte del seguimiento de las especies de tiburones. Se capturaron incidental y accidentalmente dos especies de tiburón, 2,4 t de tiburón azul (Prionace glauca) *y 2,2 t de tiburón zorro (*Alopias vulpinus*). En la temporada de pesca de atún rojo vivo de 2023 participaron 32 atuneros cerqueros de pabellón argelino de entre 22 y 40 m de eslora. Esta campaña se organizó en seis (06) operaciones de pesca conjuntas. Al final de esta campaña de pesca, se capturaron 1.999,93 t de atún rojo de una cuota de 2.023 t asignada a Argelia, incluidas 5 t registradas como capturas fortuitas. Prosigue el programa nacional de muestreo de desembarques en los puertos nacionales, lo que permite recoger información biológica sobre el pez espada* (Xiphias gladius)*. Se pudieron tomar muestras de talla y peso. El número de ejemplares muestreados fue de 78. El intervalo de talla oscila entre 100 cm y 149 cm.*

Chapitre 1 : Informations sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques

1.1 Informations annuelles sur les pêcheries

En 2023, les captures algériennes totales de thonidés et des espèces voisines sont réparties comme suit **:**
En 2023, les captures algériennes totales de thonidés et des espèces voisines sont réparties comme suit **:**

Thon rouge	1994,93 Tonnes campagne de pêche, + 5 tonnes de prises accessoires.
Espadon	471,75 Tonnes
Thonidés mineurs	4194 Tonnes
Requins peau bleue	2,4 Tonnes
Requins renard	2,2 Tonnes

La campagne de pêche au thon rouge vivant au titre de 2023 s'est soldée par la capture de **1994,93 tonnes**, grâce à l'intervention d'une flotte nationale composée de 32 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 2023, est de 472,33 tonnes, la quantité pêchée s'élève à 471,75 tonnes (t).

La pêche à l'espadon demeurant à caractère artisanal, la flottille palangrière intervient dans la zone côtière à l'intérieure des eaux sous-juridiction nationale, 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 1er 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 est très réduit, car en plus de la fermetures biologiques de cette pêcherie, cette activité est aussi impactée par les périodes de 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 de préserver ainsi les emplois 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 espadonnière, d'autant qu'elle ne permet pas l'embarquement d'observateurs à bord, vue l'exigüité 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 représentés par cinq (5) espèces à savoir *Sarda sarda*, *Euthynnus alletteratus*, *Auxis rocheï* , *Orcynopsis unicolor et (coryphaena hippurus capturée accessoirement)*, les captures ont été effectuées 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 2023 sont à hauteur de **4194** tonnes. Ces données ont été 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 18 individus échantillonnés durant les opérations de pêche effectuées au titre de la campagne de pêche de 2023 ont un poids total de 1824,5 kg.

Vu le nombre d'individus échantillonnés qu'est seulement de 18 pièces, cette distribution de fréquence de taille est peu représentative.

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 2023, l'échantillon représenté est composé de 78 spécimens effectués durant les mois d'avril, mai, juin, juillet, aout et novembre. Dans la région centre. La distribution des fréquences de taille de l'espadon obtenue est représentée dans le tableau I.

1.1.1 Echantillonnage biologique de l'espadon année 2023

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 novembre 2023.
Au total,78 individus ont été échantillonnée dont la taille varie de 100 et 149 cm (**tableau 1**).

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

1.2 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 pour 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 de 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 la cadre de la préservation des oiseaux et des tortues de mer, dans les pêcheries palangrières, le secteur de la pêche a renforcé la règlementation 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

Chapitre 2 : Informations sur les mesures de conservation et de gestion

2.1 Mise en œuvre des 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 ont été abrogées 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 22_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 cops des inspecteur de l'Administration des pêches est embarqué à bord de chaque navire senneur autorisé à la pêche au thon rouge.

Le contrôleur-observateur veille à l'application de la règlementation 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.

Il est à signaler aussi, que durant l'année 2024, l'Algérie a participé pour la première fois au programme d'inspection international (ICCAT) en mer durant la campagne de pêche au thon rouge en méditerranée et cela à travers le navire « GRINE BEKACEM » , le résultat de se dépoilement en mer est transmis au secrétariat de l'ICCAT.

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 la fermeture de la pêche à l'Espadon instaurée depuis 2010, a été réajustée en 2018 (arrêté du 25 février 2018 fixant la fermeture de la pêche à l'Espadon dans les eaux sous-juridiction nationale du 1er janvier au 31 mars de chaque année) et cela conformément aux recommandations de l'ICCAT sur l'espadon de la Méditerranée,

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 d'activité très important en termes de nombre de navires mais aussi en termes de nombre de pêcheurs activant dans cette filière dont des familles entières en dépendent économiquement.

Il y a lieu de noter que 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 halieutique, quel que soit le type et la longueur du navire de pêche.

2.1.1 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 2023, qu'elle remplit les conditions requises pour bénéficier de l'exemption spécifiée aux paragraphe 1B et 6, « Les palangriers battants le pavillon Algérien opèrent uniquement dans les eaux sous-juridiction nationale ».

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, en plus du cadre réglementaire en vigueur l'Algérie a mis en œuvre en 2023 une instruction ministérielle pour renforcer les mesures existantes visant la préservation et la conservation des tortues marines, à cet effet, 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 contenue 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 :

- reconnaitre 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.

2.2 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 que l'embarquement des observateurs scientifiques à bord des navires palangriers ciblant l'Espadon représente une difficulté, vue l'étroitesse des embarcations qui sont de type artisanal et non pontées.

Chapitre 3 : Déclaration en ligne

1ÈRE PARTIE : DÉCLARATION SUR LA RECHERCHE ET LES STATISTIQUES

Nº 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	2024-09-15		
S:GEN02	Caractéristiques des flottilles (T1FC)	Oui	2024-07-15		
S:GEN03	Estimation de la prise nominale de la tâche 1 (T1NC)	Oui	2024-07-15		
S:GEN04	Prise et effort de la tâche 2 (T2CE)	Oui	2024-07-15		
S:GEN05	Échantillons de taille de la tâche 2 ; T2SZ	Oui	2024-07-15		
S:GEN06	Estimations de la prise par taille de la la tâche 2 (T2CS)	Oui	2024-07-15		
S:GEN07	Prospections scientifiques de marquage (inventaires)	Non		Aucun 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 des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (y compris EMS)	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. La ferme d'engraissement enregistrée n'était pas encore en service durant l'exercice précédent.	

Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:BFT03	Tâche 2 : Echantillons de taille des caméras stéréoscopiques résultant de S : BFT02	Non		Non applicable. La ferme d'engraissement enregistrée n'était pas encore en service durant l'exercice précédent.	
S:BFT04	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux (BFT)	Non		Aucun changement n'est opéré duis 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.	
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 pêcherie sous DCP.	
S:TRO03	Tâche 3 : Informations sur les DCP (tropicaux) (mois, carrés 1x1, type de DCP, etc.)	Non		Non applicable, aucune pêcherie sous DCP informations.	
S:TRO04	Tâche 3 : Données sur les navires de support dans les pêcheries tropicales (BB/PS)	Non		Non applicable, aucune pêcherie sous DCP.	
S:TRO05	Tâche 3 : Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (tropicaux)	Non		Non applicable, aucune pêcherie des tropicaux en Algérie.	
S:TRO10	Informations sur les systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Non		Non applicable, aucune pêcherie des tropicaux en Algérie.	
S:TRO06	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'échantillonnage portuaire (tropicaux)	Non		Non applicable, aucune pêcherie 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 pêcherie sous DCP.	
S:ALB01	Taille et âge à maturité (ALB-MD)	Non		Non applicable, pas d'échantillonnage effectué.	

Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	Non		Pas d'échantillonnage effectué.	
S:ALB03	Impact des pêcheries palangrières en termes de composition de la capture (ALB-MD)	Non		Pas d'échantillonnage effectué.	
S:ALB04	Série de CPUE (ALB-MD)	Non		Non applicable, aucune pêcherie sous DCP.	
S:ALB05	Estimation mensuelle de la proportion de reproducteurs et de recrues dans les captures (ALB-MD)	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.	
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: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-taupe bleu	Non		Données de captures par type de métier ont été portées sur les formulaires de Task 2.	
S:SHK03	Information sur le requin peau bleue de l'Atlantique Nord	Non		Données de captures par type de métier ont été portées sur les formulaires de Task 2.	
S:SHK07	Information sur le requin peau bleue de l'Atlantique Sud	Non		Non applicable groupe d'espèces non répertorié en Algérie.	
S:SHK04	La quantité de requin-taupe 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 remises 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:SHK08	Interactions avec les requins baleines pendant les opérations à la senne	Non		Non applicable groupe d'espèces non répertorié en Algérie.	

Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
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 éventuels échouages de ces espèces fait toujours l'objet de suivi par les scientifiques nationaux et le centre de recherche relavant 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 déclarée.	
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.	
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.	

2ÈME PARTIE : DÉCLARATION SUR LA GESTION

Groupe	Nº 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	2024-09-15		
	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	2024-09-15		
	M:GEN03	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	Oui	2024-09-09		
	M:GEN04	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'affrète aucun navire.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN05	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a affrété 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 autorisé ni réalisé de transbordement au port.	
	M:GEN07	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas autorisé ni 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.	
	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'a pas accordé aucun accès aux ports algériens pour les navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger, aucune demande n'a été enregistrée (sauf 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	2024-02-14	Le point de contact pour recevoir les copies des rapports d'inspection a été communiqué dans les 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'a pas autorisé l'entrée aux ports pour des navires de pêche étrangers. Aucune demande n'a été enregistrée durant l'exercice précèdent.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	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'a pas autorisé l'entrée aux ports pour des navires de pêche étrangers. Aucune demande n'a été enregistrée durant l'exercice précèdent.	
	M:GEN13	Rapport de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas autorisé l'entrée aux ports pour des navires de pêche étranger. Aucune demande n'a été enregistrée durant l'exercice précèdent.	
	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'a pas autorisé l'entrée aux ports pour des navires de pêche étrangers. Aucune demande n'a été enregistrée durant l'exercice précèdent.	
	M:GEN15	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas autorisé l'entrée aux ports pour des navires de pêche étrangers. Aucune demande n'a été enregistrée durant l'exercice précèdent.	
	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'a pas autorisé l'entrée aux ports pour des navires de pêche étrangers. Aucune demande n'a été enregistrée durant l'exercice précèdent.	
	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.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN42	Déclaration annuelle sur les activités d'inspection au port	Non		Non applicable, aucune activité d'inspection au port pour des navires étrangers n'a été effectuée.	
	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	2024-05-10		
	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 pêcherie sportive ou récréative dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT.	
	M:GEN24	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU / le(s) rapport(s) de la CPC (et non CPC) de pavillon sur les activités IUU alléguées	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.	

Groupe	Nº 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	Non		L'Algérie n'a reçu aucune allégation concernant la non-application des mesures de l'ICCAT.	
	M:GEN29	Observations de navires	Oui	2024-09-15		
	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. L'autorité d'inspection a été déclarée dans le plan de pêche, d'inspection, d'élevage et de la gestion de la capacité de pêche.	
	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.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	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.	
	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 auprès 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.	
	M:GEN43	Description des programmes nationaux de systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Non		Non applicable, l'Algérie n'a aucun programme EMS dans ses pêcheries à la palangre et/ou à la senne.	
	M:GEN44	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des programmes nationaux de systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Non		Non applicable, l'Algérie n'a aucun programme EMS dans ses pêcheries à la palangre et/ou à la senne.	
	M:GEN45	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rés. 23-20, y compris les plans d'action d'urgence (EPA)	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas émis des mises à jour sur le programme EAP.	
THON ROUGE	M:BFT01	Fermes de thon rouge	Oui	2024-02-14		
	M:BFT02	Rapports sur l'élevage du thon rouge	Non		Non applicable. Actuellement, aucune opération d'élevage n'a été effectuée.	
	M:BFT03	Déclaration de report du poisson resté en cages	Non		Non applicable. Actuellement, aucune opération d'élevage n'a été effectuée.	
	M:BFT04	Rapport de mise en cages du thon rouge	Non		Non applicable. Actuellement, aucune opération d'élevage n'a été effectuée.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	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	2024-02-14		
	M:BFT08	Plan de la capacité d'élevage	Oui	2024-02-14	Une (01) ferme d'engraissement du thon rouge est autorisée à exercer son activité en 2024, nom de la ferme SOUFI TUNA, N° ICCAT : AT001DZA00001, avec une capacité d'entrée sauvage de 950 tonnes.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications des plans de pêche	Oui	2024-05-24	Le plan de pêche a été ajusté et amendé, pour intégrer le déploiement du navire d'inspection internationale.	
	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	2024-07-15		
	M:BFT12	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Oui	2024-05-10		
	M:BFT13	Autres navires de thon rouge	Oui	2024-05-25		
	M:BFT14	Opérations de pêche conjointes	Oui	2024-05-20		
	M:BFT15	Messages VMS	Oui		Les informations transmises régulièrement durant la période citée par la Recommandation ICCAT.	
	M:BFT16	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Oui		24-05-2024, lors de l'ajustement des plans de pêche, d'inspection, d'élevage et de la capacité de pêche transmis le 14-02-2024.	
	M:BFT17	Liste des navires d'inspection	Oui	2024-05-25		
	M:BFT18	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Oui	2024-04-20		
	M:BFT19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Oui		24-05-2024	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	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	2024-02-14		
	M:BFT22	Rapports bi-mensuels de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Oui	2024-06-10		2024-06-23
	M:BFT23	Rapports de capture mensuels sur le thon rouge	Oui	2024-07-01		
	M:BFT24	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon rouge a été utilisée	Oui	2024-07-02		
	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 en cours.	
	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.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	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. La ferme d'engraissement du thon rouge enregistrée, n'était pas en service durant l'exercice précèdent.	
	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	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas capturé du thon obèse et/ou albacore.	
	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	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas exporté du thon obèse congelé.	
	M:TRO07	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas exporté du thon obèse congelé.	
	M:TRO09	Prises trimestrielles de thonidés tropicaux	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne capture pas de thonidés tropicaux.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:TRO10	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (inclure dans le plan de gestion des DCP - cf. aussi exigence S:TRO02)	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.	
	M:SWO03	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui	2024-01-15		
	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.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:SWO05	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Non		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	2024-09-15		
	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	2024-02-29		
	M:SWO11	Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO.	Oui	2024-01-28	30-04-2024 ET 31-07-2024.	
	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.	
	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.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	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	2024-03-13		
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	Nº 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'autorisé aucun navire de pêche sportive / récréative à capturé le germon.	
	M:ALB09	Prises mensuelles de germon de la Méditerranée	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne participe pas à la capture du germon.	
	M:ALB10	Capturas trimestrales de atún blanco del Mediterráneo	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne participe pas à la capture du germon.	
ISTIOPHORIDÉS	M:BIL01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 19-05 et 16-11	Oui	2024-09-15	L'Algérie n'est pas concerné par cette exigence du fait qu'elle ne répertorie pas ce groupe d'espèces.	
	M:BIL04	Demande de dérogation à la remise à l'eau de spécimens vivants de BUM/WHM/SPF et mesures prises pour limiter l'application de cette dérogation à ces pêcheries	Non		L'Algérie n'a pas émis de demande de dérogation à la mise à l'eau de spécimens vivants de BUM/WHM/SPF, et n'est pas concerné par cette pêcherie.	
REQUINS	M:SHK05	Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins	Oui	2024-09-15		
	M:SHK08	Débarquements mensuels de requin-taupe bleu de l'Atlantique Sud et de l'Atlantique Nord	Non		L'Algérie n'a pas débarqué de requin-taupe bleu de l'Atlantique du Nord.	
AUTRES ESPS / PRISE ACCESSOIRE	M:BYC01	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	2024-09-15		

Groupe	Nº 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 ont été introduites dans une instruction ministérielle.	
	M:BYC04	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rés. 23-15.	Non		Non applicable	
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.	

Tableau 1. Distribution de fréquence de taille *Xiphias gladius* 2023.

Taille (cm)	Total
100-109	16
110-119	13
120-129	11
130-139	10
140-149	8
150-159	6
160-169	2
170-179	2
180-189	4
190-199	3
200-210	3

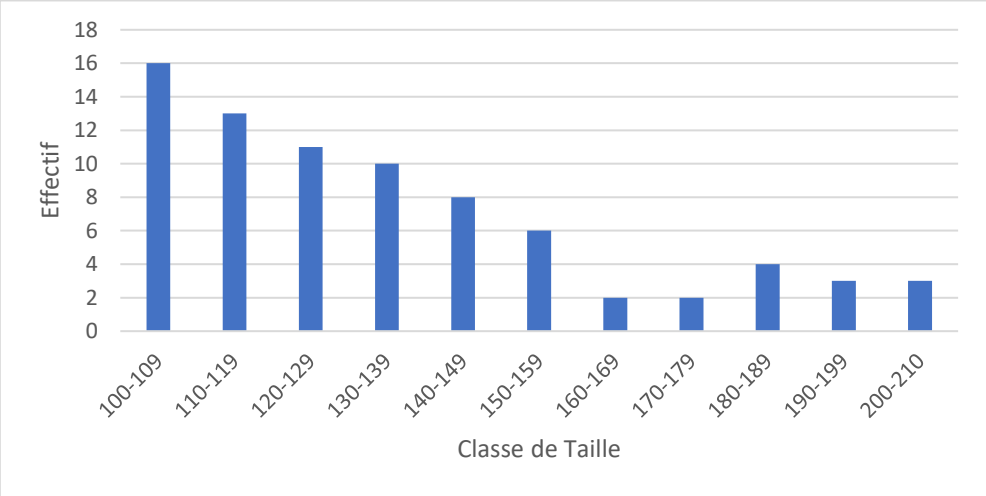


Figure 1. Histogramme de distribution de fréquence de taille de *Xiphias gladius.*

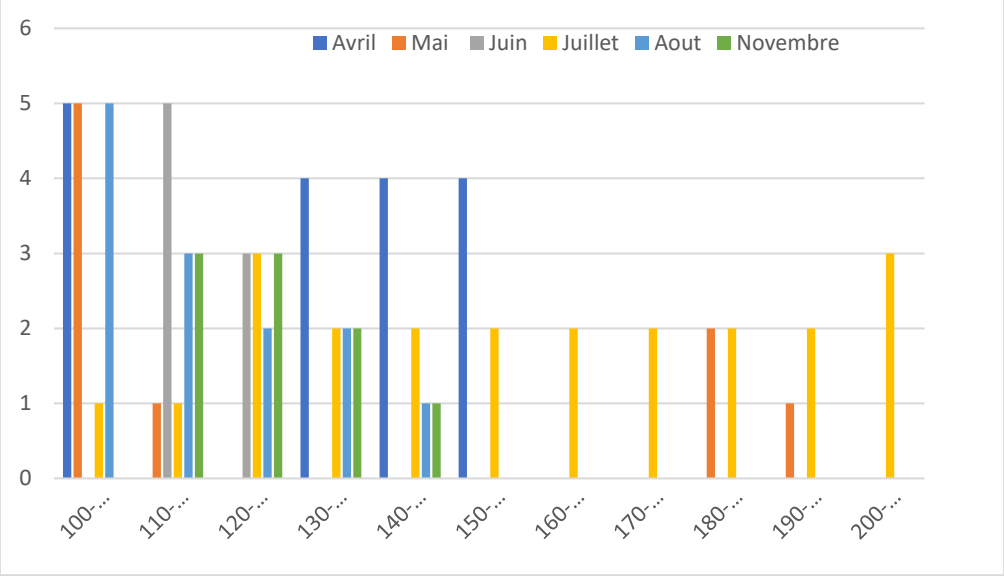


Figure 2. Histogramme de distribution de fréquence de taille de *Xiphias gladius* par mois.

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RAPPORT ANNUEL DE L'ANGOLA
INFORME ANUAL DE ANGOLA

SUMMARY

Angola is located on the Atlantic coast of Southern Africa, with a coastline of about 1,650 km. The coastal strip is tempered by the cold Benguela Current. This current is fed by the southwest trade winds of the subtropical Atlantic high. The cold Benguela Current is known to bring cold, nutrient-rich waters from the ocean depths to the surface, promoting a highly productive marine ecosystem. For this reason, the Angolan sea is rich in a great diversity of marine species. Some of these species are tuna and tuna-like species, which can be caught in the exclusive economic zone, on the high seas, and in coastal areas. The fisheries sector in Angola plays an important role in the socio-economic development of the country. It is estimated that more than 20% of animal protein derives from fisheries products for the consumption of the population. The sector creates about 80 thousand direct and indirect jobs and generates foreign exchange for the country's economy. Fishing activities in Angola are subdivided into industrial, semi-industrial, and artisanal categories. The Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources is the body responsible for regulating the fishing activity in the country, and outlines management policies, so that fishing activity is carried out in a sustainable way. The industrial and semi-industrial vessels of the various fishing segments are under the management of the National Directorate of Fisheries, and the artisanal vessels are under the management of the National Institute of Artisanal Fishing. The fisheries sector regulates the fishing activity of 325 industrial and semi-industrial vessels of different fishing segments and about 6,500 vessels in the field of artisanal fishing.

RÉSUMÉ

L'Angola est situé sur la côte atlantique de l'Afrique australe, avec un littoral d'environ 1.650 km. La bande côtière est tempérée par le courant froid du Benguela. Ce courant est alimenté par les alizés du Sud-Ouest de l'anticyclone subtropical de l'Atlantique. Le courant froid du Benguela est connu pour amener les eaux froides et riches en nutriments des profondeurs de l'océan vers la surface, favorisant ainsi un écosystème marin très productif. C'est pourquoi la mer angolaise est riche d'une grande diversité d'espèces marines. Certaines de ces espèces sont des thonidés et des espèces apparentées, qui peuvent être capturées dans la zone économique exclusive, en haute mer et dans les zones côtières. Le secteur de la pêche en Angola joue un rôle important dans le développement socio-économique du pays. On estime que plus de 20% des protéines animales destinées à la consommation de la population proviennent des produits de la pêche. Le secteur crée environ 80.000 emplois directs et indirects et génère des devises pour l'économie du pays. Les activités de pêche en Angola sont subdivisées en catégories industrielles, semi-industrielles et artisanales. Le ministère de la pêche et des ressources marines est l'organisme responsable de la réglementation de l'activité de pêche dans le pays et définit les politiques de gestion, afin que l'activité de pêche soit menée de manière durable. Les navires industriels et semi-industriels des différents segments de pêche sont gérés par la direction nationale des pêches, et les navires artisanaux par l'institut national de la pêche artisanale. Le secteur de la pêche réglemente l'activité de pêche de 325 navires industriels et semi-industriels de différents segments de pêche et d'environ 6.500 navires dans le domaine de la pêche artisanale.

RESUMEN

Angola está situada en la costa atlántica del sur de África, con un litoral de unos 1.650 km. La franja costera está atemperada por la corriente fría de Benguela. Esta corriente es alimentada por los vientos alisios del suroeste de la alta atlántica subtropical. Se sabe que la corriente fría de Benguela trae a la superficie aguas frías y ricas en nutrientes de las profundidades oceánicas, fomentando un ecosistema marino altamente productivo. Por ello, el mar angoleño es rico en una gran diversidad de especies marinas. Algunas de estas especies son túnidos y especies afines, que pueden capturarse en la zona económica exclusiva, en alta mar y en zonas

costeras. El sector pesquero de Angola desempeña un papel importante en el desarrollo socioeconómico del país. Se calcula que más del 20 % de la proteína animal procede de productos pesqueros para el consumo de la población. El sector crea unos 80 mil empleos directos e indirectos y genera divisas para la economía del país. Las actividades pesqueras en Angola se subdividen en industriales, semi-industriales y artesanales. El Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Marinos es el organismo responsable de regular la actividad pesquera en el país, y traza las políticas de gestión, para que la actividad pesquera se lleve a cabo de forma sostenible. Los buques industriales y semiindustriales de los distintos segmentos de pesca están bajo la gestión de la Dirección Nacional de Pesca, y los buques artesanales están bajo la gestión del Instituto Nacional de Pesca Artesanal. El sector pesquero regula la actividad pesquera de 325 buques industriales y semiindustriales de diferentes segmentos de pesca y de unos 6.500 buques en el ámbito de la pesca artesanal.

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

During the year 2023, the tuna fishing activity was carried out by a single industrial vessel with longline fishing gear licenced for catching tuna and tuna like species under ICCAT regulations. In addition, tuna and tuna like species were also caught by the artisanal fishers using hand lines and to some extent caught as bycatch by three mid-water trawlers (small tunas). The total catch was estimated at **182,172 tons**, including catches from the artisanal fisheries and the bycatch.

The species caught by the industrial vessels were: SWO (*Xiphias gladius*) Sword fish, BET (*Thunnus obesus*) Bigeye tuna, YFT (*Thunnus albacares*) Yellowfin, KGM (*Scomberomorus cavalla*) Mackerel, SAI (*Istiophorus albicans*) Vela, BON (*Sarda sarda*) Bonito, a (SSP)species familiar to Marlin, and accompanying species such as sharks, such as BSH (*Prionace glauca*) Blue shark and SMA (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) Marrajo shark, according to **Table 1** and **Figure 1** indicated below.

As for the artisanal fishing vessels, the species caught were the KGM (*Scomberomorus cavalla*) Mackerel, FRI (*Auxis thazard*) Melva, LTA (*Euthynnus alletteratus*) Bacoreta, BON (*Sarda sarda*) Bonito, MAW (*Scomberomorus tritor*) Mackerel, and the SSM (*Scomberomorus maculatus*) Mackerel, according to the **Table 2** and **Figure 2** indicated below.

1.1.1 Tuna targeting vessels and major constraints -Demersal 9 fishing vessel

As already mentioned in the paragraph above, Angola has a fishing vessel called DEMERSAL 9 licenced and registered under ICCAT to catch tuna and tuna like species within the ICCAT convention area, a few artisanal vessel using hand lines and three mid-water trawlers catching little quantities of botino and other some other small coastal tunas as bycatch.

In the year 2023, the company that manages the fishing vessel DEMERSAL 9 had some export constraints with the Portuguese Port and Fisheries Authorities, due to fact that the vessel had been delisted from ICCAT list on February 2023. That resulted in retention of the product in Porto f Leixões, Portugal.

The Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources of Angola immediately took actions through ICCAT and the Portuguese authorities. The issue of the vessel registry was successfully sorted during the plenary meeting in November 2023, but the product remains detained in Lisbon. Following this situation, the Fisheries Authorities of Angola have been taking the necessary actions as far as compliance is concerned in terms of reporting all relevant information to ICCAT.

1.2 Research and statistics

1.2.1 Statistical information

In accordance with Article 31 of Presidential Decree No. 139/13 of 24 October, concerning Monitoring Control and Surveillance, the body responsible for enforcement is the National Fisheries Inspectorate Office under the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, that under ensures fishing activities is conducted compliance with the rules and regulations.

Fisheries statistics are collected by fisheries observers, inspectors and technicians during sampling onboard the vessels (industrial and semi-industrials) and the landing sites and sent directly to the National Directorate of Marine Resources through logbooks.

The large extension of the Angolan coastline and the complexity of the social system of the fisheries represents a great challenge for the fishing sector with regard to the monitoring, control and surveillance of fishing activity. For example, artisanal fishing has nearly seven thousand vessels operating along the entire coast, insufficient means and technicians for the inspection service are among the major constraints which affect data collection.

With regard to industrial and semi-industrial fishing vessels, the data collection process is quite effective, considering that they operate with onboard observers, submit log books to the authorities and the landings are done in fishing ports in the presence of inspectors.

1.2.2 Information on tuna fisheries statistics

Regarding the collection of statistical data on directed fishing for high tuna, the fishing logbooks have been updated based on the information required in the ICCAT table, so that the tables can now be filled in with all requested statistical information. The DEMERSAL 9 vessel registered under ICCAT, has already an observer on board allocated by the National Fisheries Inspectorate in order to collect data on the vessel's fishing activity. Arrangements are being made so that scientific observers can also monitor fishing activity of the DEMERSAL 9 vessel and sport fishing to collect scientific data, as per ICCAT recommendations.

1.2.3 Restructuring of the National Inspection Service

The Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources of Angola has several projects in its portfolio, which have to do with the restructuring of the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Service in order to improve the provision of inspection services, with regard to the improvement of surveillance services, to improve the catches and landings declaration or provision of information on statistical data on artisanal fishing, Industrial and semi-industrial fisheries, with high-tech surveillance equipment, with these improvements to be made Angola will provide static data with better quality.

1.2.4 Research Information

The fishing activity under the jurisdiction of the Republic of Angola is administered by the Law on Aquatic Biological Resources (Fisheries Legislation), and the Annual Management Measures approved and published through Presidential Decrees (Official Gazette). The basis to set up the management measures are the annual scientific surveys conducted by the National Fisheries Research Institute, commercial fishing data, and discussions held through the Fisheries Advisory Body that includes the fishing industry and fishing communities.

In addition, the National Institute for Fisheries Research is responsible for making scientific assessments on the state of the biomass of marine species and the ecosystem health.

Due to insufficient resources, the institute collaborates with the Kingdom of Norway and FAO under the NANSEN Program in the preparation of scientific cruises to evaluate the biomass of pelagic species, demersal and crustacean. Unfortunately, there are not yet research collaborations aimed at evaluating tuna resources. Around 2016 and 2017, the group of scientists from Angola submitted a request on the need for financial support to ICCAT for the implementation of a coastal tuna sampling program in the province of Benguela, in the locality of CHAMUME. At the time, a guarantee was given on an amount to be made available by ICCAT to carry out the activity, however, the project was not implemented. The locality of CHAMUME is known to be rich in small coastal tunas. Until 2017, coastal communities used to Harvest significant quantities of small tuna species using fixed (frames) fishing gears.

Other difficulties have to do with activities related to the assessment of the impact of the various segments of fishing activity on seabirds, cruises to assess the biomass of tuna species and accompanying species such as sharks, rays and seabirds and also the need to have Angolan scientists on foreign vessels that are allowed to catch in Angolan waters. in order to carry out biological analyses of species caught in waters under the jurisdiction of the Republic of Angola.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

With regard to management measures for the mitigation and conservation of tuna species and accompanying species such as sharks, rays and seabirds, this year some measures that are part of ICCAT's recommendations will be discussed in order to be added to the document on management measures which is published annually for fisheries management in angola.

Some of the measures to be discussed for implementation are as follows

- Recommendation 22-1 on the implementation of the ban for tuna fishing in the tropical region from January to March, for the protection of juvenile species of bigeye and yellowfin and companion species such as sharks and rays.

- Incorporate into management measures shark species allowed to be caught and species prohibited.

- Mandatory inclusion of scientific observers from tuna vessels, such as commercial and sport fishing vessels for the collection of scientific data.

- Propose collaboration with ICCAT for cruises for scientific analysis on existing tuna, shark and ray species and biomass assessment.

- Limitation of fishing effort by granting licences to a certain number of vessels.

- Limited access to fisheries based on available resources/TAC.

- Limitation of the number/size of gears. For example, number of hooks used in longline fishing.

- Establish limits for by-catches.

- Improve the implementation and enforcement of other relevant international (ICCAT) and regional measures.

- Prohibit foreign vessels fishing in the EZZ in the Exclusive Economic Zone from catching any species of sharks, rays (it will have to be part of the clauses of the next contracts)

Angola intends to have a direct collaboration with the Shark League for the Atlantic and Mediterranean Organization, in order to have significant progress in the recommendations indicated by the organization, for a brighter perspective, in terms of protection and conservation of exceptionally vulnerable Atlantic shark and ray species.

Another management and conservation measure that we intend to exercise more effectively has to do with monitoring the impact of fishing activities on seabirds, for this reason, we contacted the ACAP Organization. AQ (The Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels), in order to obtain more input on effective methods of management, collection of statistical data and monitoring of the impact of fishing activities on seabirds.

Finally, the elaboration of workshops on conservation projects, education and awareness with artisanal fishing communities, on the importance of conservation and protection of species of sharks, rays and the marine ecosystem.

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

Angola's greatest difficulty, in relation to ICCAT's recommendations, has to do with scientific activities, since they require effective means and funding for their implementation. One of these difficulties has to do with the following:

- Lack of trained fiscal and scientific observers based on the tasks required in the ICCAT recommendations to better perform their duties.

- Lack of funding for sampling programmes for coastal tuna species.

- Lack of collaboration or partnerships with developed countries to carry out scientific cruises, in order to make assessments of the biomass of tuna species and accompanying species such as sharks and rays.

- Lack of funding to develop awareness programs among artisanal fishing communities about the importance of protecting and conserving sharks and rays.

2.2.1 Conclusion

Angola has a great interest in catching tuna in a sustainable way and also ensuring the preservation and conservation of accompanying species such as shark and ray species. In order for us to be successful in carrying out this activity, Angola needs ICCAT's support in technical terms. So that Angola can now provide statistical data and reliable biological sampling plans, and thus be able to contribute more actively to the assumptions of the ICCAT organization, to ensure sustainable fishing of tuna and accompanying species at a global level.

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes		The Annual Report will be sent in due time.	2024-07-18
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes		The information was sent on June 6, 2024.	2024-07-18
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes		The information was sent on June 6, 2024.	2024-07-18
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes		The information was sent on June 6, 2024.	2024-07-18
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes		We do not have data regarding this information; however, arrangements are being made so that next year we will have this data.	2024-07-18
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes		We do not have data regarding this information; however, arrangements are being made so that next year we will have this data.	2024-07-18
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes		We do not have data regarding this information.	2024-07-18
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		We do not have data regarding this information.	2024-07-18
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		We do not carry out this type of activity.	2024-07-18

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes		We do not have data regarding this information; however, arrangements are being made so that next year we will have this data.	2024-07-18
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes		We do not have data regarding this information; however, arrangements are being made so that next year we will have this data.	2024-07-18
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		We do not carry out this type of activity.	2024-07-18
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		This information is not applicable to Angola since geographically Angola is located in the south-west of the Atlantic Ocean.	2024-07-18
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Yes		Angola does not carry out this type of activity.	2024-07-18
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting from S:BFT02	Yes		Angola does not carry out this type of activity.	2024-07-18
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes		Angola does not carry out this type of activity.	2024-07-18
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	Yes		Angola does not carry out this type of activity.	2024-07-18
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes		Angola does not carry out this type of activity.	2024-07-18
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes		Angola does not carry out this type of activity.	2024-07-18
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		This information is not applicable to Angola since geographically Angola is located in the south-west of the Atlantic Ocean.	2024-07-18
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes		Angola does not carry out this type of activity.	2024-07-18
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	Yes		Angola does not carry out this type of activity.	2024-07-18
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes		Angola does not carry out this type of activity.	2024-07-18

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes		We do not have information about observers on board, but arrangements are being made so that future reports can include this information.	2024-07-18
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes		Angola does not carry out this type of activity.	2024-07-18
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes		Angola does not carry out this type of activity.	2024-07-18
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	Yes		Angola does not carry out this type of activity.	2024-07-18
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	Yes		This information does not apply to Angolan fishing.	2024-07-19
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	Yes		This information does not apply to Angolan fishing.	2024-07-19
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	Yes		This information does not apply to Angolan fishing.	2024-07-19
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	Yes		This information does not apply to Angolan fishing.	2024-07-19
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	Yes		This information does not apply to Angolan fishing.	2024-07-19
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes		The Angolan vessel never caught these species of tuna.	2024-07-19
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes		Angolan artisanal fisheries have no records of catching these species.	2024-07-19
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes		We do not have any statistical data regarding the capture of the silky shark.	2024-07-22
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes		All measures that were implemented to better manage the short mako species will be included in the Annual Report.	2024-07-22
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	Yes		This recommendation is not applicable to Angolan fisheries.	2024-07-22
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	Yes		Currently we only have statistical catch data that were presented in statistical tables 1 and 2. As for scientific data, arrangements have been made for scientific	2024-07-29

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				observers to monitor the vessel's fishing activity and in the next reports we can provide this information.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	Yes		This recommendation is not applicable to Angolan fisheries.	2024-07-22
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	Yes		Article 74 of LAWNº .6-A/04 OF October 8, on Bycatch, establishes that the limits of bycatch permitted for fishing are expressed as a percentage of the total weight of the catch. Allowable bycatch is calculated based on the weight of all aquatic biological resources embarked or landed, considering the quantities that have been transferred to other vessels, and may be calculated based on one or several representative samples.	2024-07-29
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	Yes		Angolan artisanal fisheries have no record of catching the short mako species. However, data collection on artisanal fishing is carried out by technical staff under the National institute of artisanal fishery, that goes to the fishing communities to collect the data of fishing activities. After that, the data is processed and sent to the National Directorate of Fisheries.	2024-07-29
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	Yes		This recommendation does not apply to Angola as we do not have a purse seine boat for tuna fishing.	2024-07-29

Req Nº (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		We do not have this kind of information; however, arrangements have been made for an observer to be placed on board the vessel and monitor the vessel's fishing activity and collect the data that will be available for the next reports.	2024-08-01
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes		We do not have this kind of information; however, arrangements have been made for an observer to be placed on board the vessel and monitor the vessel's fishing activity and collect the data that will be available for the next reports.	2024-08-01
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		We do not have this kind of information; however, arrangements have been made for an observer to be placed on board the vessel and monitor the vessel's fishing activity and collect the data that will be available for the next reports.	2024-08-01
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes		This information will be included in the Annual Report.	2024-08-01
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes		This information will be included in the Annual Report.	2024-08-01

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes		Annual report to be submitted in due time.	2024-04-26
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes		Annual report to be submitted in due time.	2024-04-26
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes		To be sent to the Secretariat.	2024-04-26
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes		Information to be submitted in due time.	2024-04-26
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes		Information to be submitted in due time.	2024-04-26
	M:GEN06a	Transhipment reports - at sea	Yes		Angola does not do transhipment at sea.	2024-04-26
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	Yes		Information to be submitted in due time.	2024-04-26
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	Yes		Angola does not do transhipment at sea.	2024-04-26
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes		Angola does not authorise vessels to receive transhipments of ICCAT species in the Convention area.	2024-04-26
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes		Angola does not authorise vessels to receive transhipments of ICCAT species in the Convention area.	2024-04-26
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes		Angola does not have designated ports into which they grant access to foreign fishing vessels.	2024-04-26
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes		Angola does not have vessels that enter foreign ports and may be subject to inspection.	2024-04-26
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes		Angola does not have designated ports into which they grant access to foreign fishing vessels.	2024-04-26

Group	Req Nº (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	Yes		Angola does not have designated ports into which they grant access to foreign fishing vessels.	2024-04-26
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes		Angola does not have this type of activity.	2024-04-26
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		Angola does not have this type of activity.	2024-04-26
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes		Angola does not have this type of activity.	2024-04-26
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		Angola does not have this type of activity.	2024-04-26
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes		Angola does not have this type of activity.	2024-04-26
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	Yes		No information to report regarding IUU fishing.	2024-04-26
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes		Information to be submitted in due time.	2024-04-26
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes		Statistical information of foregin vessels fishing in Angolan waters is reported by their respective countries to avoid data duplication	2024-04-26
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes		Information to be submitted in due time.	2024-04-26

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		No additional information to report so far.	2024-04-26
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		To be included in Annual Report.	2024-04-26
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report(s) on alleged IUU activities	Yes		Angola has not registered any presumed IUU activities of fishing vessels of 12 meters or greater LOA.	2024-04-26
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		No additional information regarding IUU fishing.	2024-04-26
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes		No additional information to report.	2024-04-26
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		No additional information to report.	2024-04-26
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		No additional information to report.	2024-04-26
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		No additional information to report.	2024-04-26
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		No information to report.	2024-04-26
	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 additional information to report.	2024-04-26
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes		No information in this regard.	2024-04-26

Group	Req Nº (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	Yes		No information in this regard.	2024-04-26
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		No additional information regarding IUU fishing.	2024-04-26
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes		No information in this regard.	2024-04-26
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		No information in this regard.	2024-04-26
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		No information to report.	2024-04-26
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		No information to report.	2024-04-26
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes		No information to report.	2024-04-26
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		No information to report.	2024-04-26
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	Yes		No information to report regarding IUU fishing.	2024-04-26
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	Yes		No information to report.	2024-04-26
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	Yes		No information to report.	2024-04-26
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	Yes		No information to report.	2024-04-26
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes		Angola does not have farming facilities.	2024-04-01

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes		Angola does not have Bluefin farming facilities.	2024-04-01
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes		Angola does not have Bluefin tuna cage operations.	2024-04-01
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	Yes		Angola does not have Bluefin tuna cage operations.	2024-04-01
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes		Angola does not have Bluefin tuna traps.	2024-04-01
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Yes		Angola does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	2024-04-01
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	Yes		Angola does not have farming facilities.	2024-04-01
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	Yes		Angola does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	2024-04-01
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	Yes		Angola does not have Bluefin tuna fishing operations.	2024-04-01
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2022	Yes		Angola does not have Bluefin tuna fishing operations.	2024-04-01
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes		Angola does not have Bluefin tuna vessels.	2024-04-01
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes		Angola does not have Bluefin tuna vessels.	2024-04-01
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	Yes		Angola does not have Bluefin tuna vessels.	2024-04-01
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		Angola does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	2024-04-01
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes		Angola does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	2024-04-01
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes		Angola does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	2024-04-01
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		Angola does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	2024-04-01
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Angola does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	2024-04-01
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	Yes		Angola does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	2024-04-01
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes		Angola does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	2024-04-01
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes		Angola does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	2024-04-01
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes		Angola does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	2024-04-01

Group	Req Nº (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		Angola does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	2024-04-01
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes		Angola does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	2024-04-01
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes		Angola does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	2024-04-01
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes		Angola does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	2024-04-01
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes		Angola does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	2024-04-01
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes		Angola does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	2024-04-01
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes		Angola does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	2024-04-01
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Yes		Angola have not recorded any vessel presumed to have fished Bluefin tuna.	2024-04-01
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes		Angola does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	2024-04-01
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes		Angola does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	2024-04-01
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes		Angola does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	2024-04-01
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes		Angola has one vessel registered.	2024-04-01
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes		Angola has only one vessel registered.	2024-04-01
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		Angola have not recorded any vessel involved on IUU fishing.	2024-04-01
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		Angola does not import frozen Bigeye tunas.	2024-04-01

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		Angola complies to Rec. 01-21.	2024-04-01
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes		Angola has quarterly catches.	2024-04-01
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	Yes		Angola does not make use of FADs.	2024-04-01
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	Yes		Angola does not have this capacity.	2024-04-01
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes		Angola receives data on a monthly basis.	2024-04-01
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		Angola does not receive data on a weekly basis.	2024-04-01
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		Angola never used quota to the limit.	2024-04-01
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		A very minimum quantity.	2024-04-01
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	Yes		Work is being done to enforce compliance.	2024-04-01
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		Angola does not import swordfish or swordfish-like species.	2024-04-25
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		Physical data to be sent to the ICCAT Secretariat.	2024-04-25
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Yes		Angola does not import swordfish or swordfish-like species.	2024-04-25
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Yes		Angola does not operate sport/recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean which may catch swordfish.	2024-04-25
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes		Angola does not operate fisheries for highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean with harpoons or longliners.	2024-04-25
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes		Angola does not operate fisheries in the Mediterranean.	2024-04-25

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/ management plan for North swordfish	Yes		Angola does not operate fisheries for North swordfish.	2024-04-25
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Yes		Angola does not operate fisheries in the Mediterranean.	2024-04-25
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Yes		Angola does not operate fisheries in the Mediterranean.	2024-04-25
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes		Angola does not operate fisheries in the Mediterranean, nor does it have a tagging programme.	2024-04-25
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	Yes		Angola does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	2024-04-25
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		Angola does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	2024-04-25
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Yes		Angola does not operate fisheries for North swordfish.	2024-04-25
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Yes		Angola does not operate fisheries for North swordfish	2024-04-25
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Yes		Angola does not operate fisheries for North swordfish	2024-04-25
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Yes		Information to be included in the Annual Report and subsequent submission to ICCAT Secretariat.	2024-04-25
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Angola does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes		Angola does not operate fisheries in the Mediterranean.	2024-04-25
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes		Angola does not operate fisheries for Mediterranean albacore.	2024-04-25
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes		Angola does not operate fisheries in the North Atlantic for albacore.	2024-05-25

Group	Req Nº (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		Information to be submitted to the Secretariat in due time.	2024-05-25
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Yes		Angola does not operate fisheries in the North Atlantic for albacore.	2024-05-25
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Yes		Angola does not operate fisheries in the North Atlantic for albacore.	2024-04-25
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	Yes		Angola does not operate sport /recreational fisheries for Mediterranean albacore.	2024-05-25
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes			
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes			
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes		Information to be submitted once data processing is finalized.	2024-05-25
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Yes		Information to be submitted once data processing is finalized.	2024-05-25
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes		Statistical information to be submitted in due time.	2024-04-25
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		Statistical information to be submitted in due time.	2024-04-25
OTHER SPECIES / BYCATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes		Information to be included and submitted with the Annual Report.	2024-04-25
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes		Information to be submitted in due time.	2024-04-25

Group	Req Nº (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		Information to be included and submitted in the Annual Report.	2024-04-25
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes		Information to be provided in the Annual Report.	2024-04-25
MISCELLAN-EOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		Angola has not implemented a pilot electronic statistical document system (other than ICCAT eBCD).	2024-04-25
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes		Angola does not have any objection to an adopted Recommendation in accordance with Convention procedures	2024-04-25

Table 1. Species caught by industrial vessels.

BET	*BON*	*BSH*	*KGM*	*SAI*	*SMA*	*SSP*	*SWO*	*YFT*
3,831	99,526	21,533	10,152	176	13,788	865	8,689	5,076

Table 2. Species caught by artisanal vessels.

KGM	*FRI*	*LTA*	*BON*	*MAW*	*SSM*
5,359	1,025	357	3,931	3,239	1,580

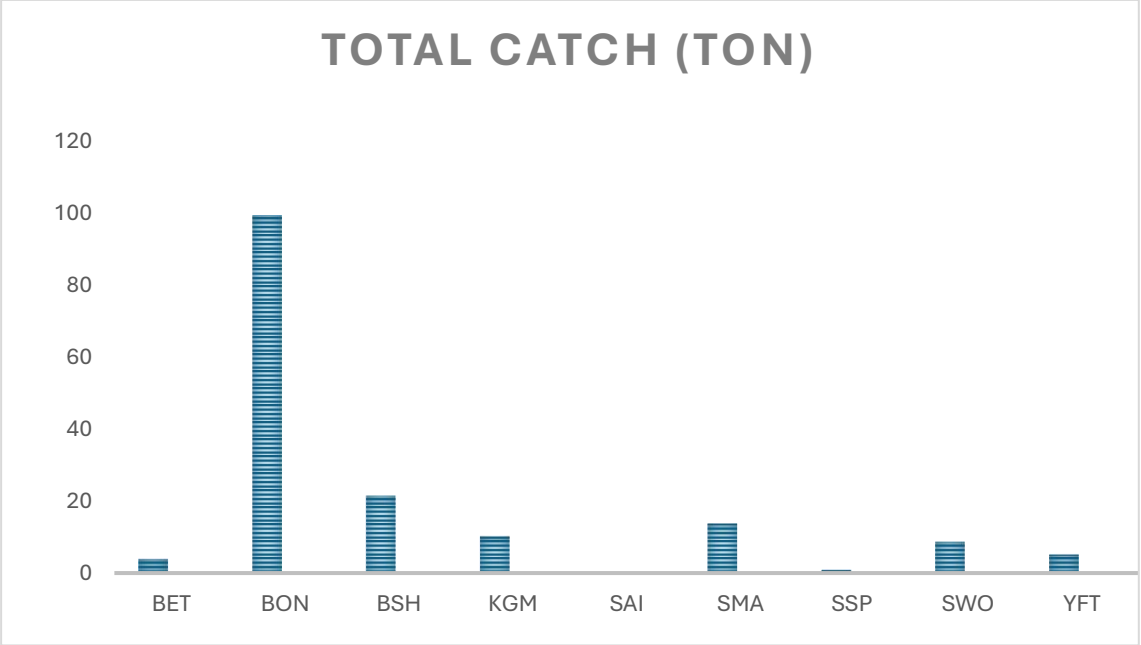

Figure 1. Total catch in tons by industrial vessels.

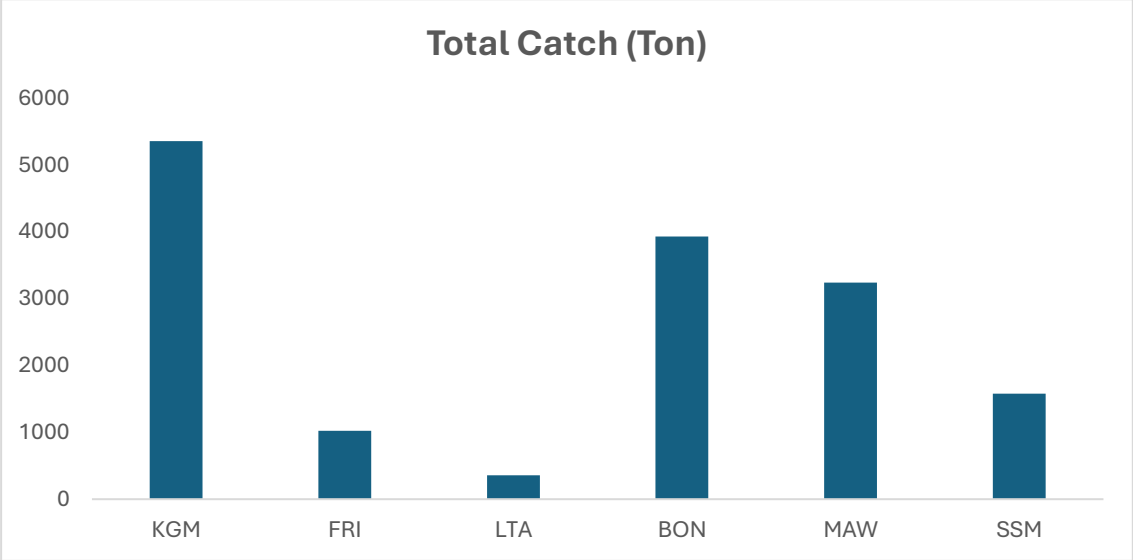

Figure 2. Total catch in tons by artisanal vessels.

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

SUMMARY

*In 2023 a total of 458.5 t of large pelagic species (including landings of common dolphinfish (*Coryphaena hippurus*) under the purview of ICCAT was landed in Barbados by the island's fishing fleet. The fleet of 32 Barbadian longline vessels that fished during the year ranged in size from 11.3m to 17.1 LOA (mean 13.2 m). Local fishing areas continued to be impacted by mass influxes of sargassum through 2023, with resultant significant diminished catches of the island's traditional keystone species; flying fish and dolphinfish. Again the shortfall in the fish supply to the industry was partially mitigated by respectable landings of the aggregate group of highly migratory large pelagic species, notably mainly tunas (86%) during the reporting period. It is anticipated that a new comprehensive legislative framework that is fit-for-purpose to manage the contemporary fisheries sector will be in place by the end of 2024. This includes the Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Act, which along with subsidiary regulations will effect regulation of the harvest sector, and a Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development (Seafood Markets and Businesses) Act that will effect regulation of the post-harvest sector. In addition, drafting of new Fisheries Management Plans is at an advance stage as well as restructuring and expanding the human and technical capacity of the Fisheries Division to effectuate the necessary MCS needs of the new regulatory framework. The fisheries data collection program will be further improved by inter alia: increasing the number of data collectors; increasing throughput of the dockside fish measurement programme; installation of Vessel Monitoring Devices and training of boat owners, captains, crew and fisheries management officials on the use of the platform; digitization of catch and effort data. A pilot program introducing electronic monitoring systems for longline vessels has commenced.*

RÉSUMÉ

En 2023, un total de 458,5 t de grands pélagiques (y compris des débarquements de coryphène commune (Coryphaena hippurus)) *relevant de la compétence de l'ICCAT a été débarqué à la Barbade par la flottille de pêche de l'île. La flottille de 32 palangriers barbadiens qui ont pêché au cours de l'année avait une longueur hors-tout comprise entre 11,3 et 17,1 m (moyenne de 13,2 m). Les zones de pêche locales ont continué d'être touchées par des afflux massifs de sargasses jusqu'en 2023, ce qui a entraîné une diminution significative des captures des espèces clés traditionnelles de l'île : le poisson volant et la coryphène. Une fois de plus, le déficit de l'approvisionnement de l'industrie en poisson a été partiellement atténué par des débarquements respectables du groupe agrégé de grands pélagiques grands migrateurs, principalement des thonidés (86%) au cours de la période de déclaration. Un nouveau cadre législatif global adapté à la gestion du secteur de la pêche contemporain devrait être mis en place d'ici la fin de l'année 2024. Il s'agit notamment de la loi sur la gestion et le développement durables de la pêche, qui, avec des règlements subsidiaires, réglementera le secteur de la pêche, et d'une loi sur la gestion et le développement durables de la pêche (marchés et entreprises de produits de la mer), qui réglementera le secteur post-capture. En outre, la rédaction de nouveaux plans de gestion de la pêche est à un stade avancé, de même que la restructuration et l'extension des capacités humaines et techniques de la division de la pêche afin de répondre aux besoins en matière de contrôle et de surveillance du nouveau cadre réglementaire. Le programme de collecte de données sur la pêche sera encore amélioré, notamment en augmentant le nombre de collecteurs de données, en augmentant le rendement du programme de mesure du poisson à quai, en installant des dispositifs de surveillance des navires et en formant les propriétaires de bateaux, les capitaines, les équipages et les responsables de la gestion de la pêche à l'utilisation de la plateforme, ainsi qu'en numérisant les données de capture et d'effort. Un programme pilote introduisant des systèmes de surveillance électronique pour les palangriers a été lancé.*

RESUMEN

*En 2022, la flota pesquera de la isla desembarcó en Barbados un total de 458,5 t de grandes pelágicos (incluidos los desembarques de lampuga (*Coryphaena hippurus*) que son competencia de ICCAT). La flota de 32 palangreros de Barbados que pescó durante el año oscilaba entre 11,3m y 14,3 m de LOA (media de 13,2m). Las zonas de pesca locales siguieron viéndose afectadas por la afluencia masiva de sargazo hasta 2023, con la consiguiente disminución significativa de las capturas de las especies clave tradicionales de la isla: el pez volador y la lampuga. Una vez más, el déficit en el suministro de pescado a la industria se vio parcialmente mitigado por los respetables desembarques del grupo agregado de grandes especies pelágicas altamente migratorias, principalmente túnidos (86 %) durante el periodo de referencia. Se prevé que a finales de 2024 se disponga de un nuevo marco legislativo global adecuado para gestionar el sector pesquero contemporáneo. Se trata de la Ley de Gestión y Desarrollo Sostenibles de la Pesca, que, junto con sus reglamentos subsidiarios, regulará el sector de la captura, y la Ley de Gestión y Desarrollo Sostenibles de la Pesca (Mercados y Empresas de Productos del Mar), que regulará el sector posterior a la captura. Además, la redacción de nuevos planes de gestión de la pesca se encuentra en una fase avanzada, así como la reestructuración y ampliación de la capacidad humana y técnica de la División de Pesca para hacer efectivas las necesidades de SCV del nuevo marco normativo. El programa de recopilación de datos pesqueros se mejorará aún más mediante, entre otras cosas: el aumento del número de recopiladores de datos; el aumento del rendimiento del programa de medición de peces a pie de muelle; la instalación de dispositivos de seguimiento de embarcaciones y la formación de propietarios de embarcaciones, capitanes, tripulación y funcionarios de gestión pesquera sobre el uso de la plataforma; la digitalización de los datos de capturas y esfuerzo. Se ha puesto en marcha un programa piloto de introducción de sistemas electrónicos de control para los palangreros.*

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

A total of 458.5t 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 in 2023. The fleet of 32 Barbadian longline vessels that fished during the year ranged in size from 11.3m to 17.1 LOA (mean 13.2m). As has become the norm in recent years, local fishing areas continued to be impacted by mass influxes of sargassum through 2023, with resultant significant diminished catches of the island's traditional keystone species; flying fish and dolphinfish. Longliners continued to the main contributors (98%) to the islands catch of the highly migratory group of species (tunas, billfishes and swordfish) as well as the shark catch (79%). The majority of dolphinfish and wahoo (84% and 88%, respectively), were landed by other local vessels using single hook lines mainly during flyingfish (*Hirundicthys affinis*) fishing trips.

The fleet of 32 Barbadian longline vessels that fished during the year ranged in size from 11.3 m to 17.1m LOA (mean 13.2m). No vessels greater than 24m LOA are in the Barbados fishing fleet and the lone vessel greater than 20m LOA that had remained only nominally registered in the fleet but not fishing for over 20 years, was stripped and sunk to form an artificial reef on July 20th 2023 (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.

Episodic mass influxes of *Sargassum* sp., continued throughout the reporting period with resulting negative impacts on catches of flyingfish (mainly *Hirundicthys affinis*) and common dolphinfish (*Coryphaena hippurus*), which in turn resulted in an overall reduction in local supplies of fresh fish. The total landing of the aggregated group of highly migratory large pelagic species (tunas, billfishes and swordfish) recorded for 2023 (259t) was above the average (254t) for this aggregate group over the 27-year period (1997 to 2023, inclusive). As usual in 2023, tunas comprised the major proportion (86%) of the total catch for this group.For 2023, catches of this 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.

1.2 Research and statistics

During 2023, over 1,700 tunas, were measured in the renewed dockside sampling programme. An additional 300 fish of various other species were also measured during the course of the year. 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.

Since November 1st, 2023, the island's data collection program has been significantly expanded to enhance fisheries management and sustainability. This includes increasing the data collector team by five and assigning them to previously unmonitored secondary and tertiary landing sites as well as visiting other significant landing sites to gather more comprehensive and validating data on fish catches, fishing trip details, and economic information through a comprehensive form developed in KoboToolbox.

To track vessel movements and fishing effort, 38 Pelagic Data Systems (PDS) cellular tracking devices were installed on small-scale vessels across 13 landing sites to illustrate how fishing effort changes through space and time. This pilot project demonstrates the potential of vessel tracking technology to inform evidence-based fisheries management decisions.

Additionally, a total of 28 satellite Vessel Monitoring Devices have been installed on active longline vessels through the DigiFish Programme. A consultant from Remora Technology led several training sessions throughout the week of July 29th to August 22nd to demonstrate the vessel monitoring platform to fisheries stakeholders and regulatory agencies. Scoping visits were also conducted to identify the areas for the installation of Smart Scales to promote traceability of the tuna fishery and enhance data collection capabilities at the Bridgetown Fishing Complex. The data intelligence and visualization platform of the Smart Scales will compile the data collected to identify species, conduct digital biological sampling, determine catch location, calculate fishing effort, analyze landings and begin the traceability certification process.

The use of electronic monitoring systems for longline vessels with Shellcatch is currently first being explored as part of the regional REBYC-III CLME+ project aimed at managing bycatch and reducing discards. However, the EMS will also be applied to report on fishing activity in the contexts of collecting accurate trip information as well as fulfilling observer requirements. In the context of this latter point, when the process of introducing this system to the local fleet is at a more advanced stage, it will be duly presented to ICCAT for assessment in the context of validating its suitability as an alternative to the emplacement of human observers on Barbados's small vessels as per ICCAT recommendation (16-14).

A bespoke Fisheries Information Platform with Intergen Technology Inc is being developed to address data scarcity. This platform will include a robust database, APIs for integration, and a user-friendly dashboard to serve the needs of fisheries management officials, policymakers, researchers, fisherfolk, and the general public. The pilot platform is scheduled for testing by the end of September 2024.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

In the previous 2022 annual report to ICCAT it was noted that the 2023 Fisheries Management Regulations through which a number of specific recommendations of ICCAT would have been put into effect through force of law, was slated to have been put into effect by the end of the year under the existing parent Fisheries

Act (1993). It was also reported that given the clear inadequacies of the 1993 Fisheries Act to effectively manage and allow for the development of sustainable fisheries in the modern era including codifying into local law and thus complying with various international fisheries-related legislation that have come into being over the last 30 years, two new bills that represent comprehensive fit-for-purpose parent legislation for the fisheries sector, namely the Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Bill, which would directly replace the Fisheries Act (1993) and along with pertinent suites of regulations provide the legislative framework for the harvest sector, and the Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development (Seafood Markets and Businesses) Bill, which along with its supporting regulations provides the legislative framework for the post-harvest sector, had been drafted and were also being reviewed at the Cabinet level. In this context on 18th March 2023, Cabinet approved the drafting instructions for the two new Bills, however subsequently after further legal study and discussion, it was determined that it was best to move with alacrity at putting the two new Acts in place synchronously with key required regulations, including the aforementioned 2023 Fisheries Management Regulations. As a result, the new regulations have not been put into effect up to the time of writing. The new bills are slated to be forwarded to Parliament for debate, the normal process of enacting primary legislation, within the next month. As such it is hoped that the new legislative framework for managing and developing the Fisheries of Barbados will be in place either by the end of 2024 or early 2025.

Despite the new legislation not yet being in effect, plans and some specific actions that are required to implement it are already underway. This includes inter alia drafting of Fisheries Management Plans, restructuring and expanding the human and technical capacity of the Fisheries Division necessary for effecting the Monitoring, Control and Surveillance requirements that will accompany this expanded regulatory framework. In addition, several improvements in the pivotal data collection scheme are in train as detailed in section 2 of this report.

In the context of ratifying international agreements, 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. On 14th February 2024, Barbados signed on to the WTO Agreement of Fisheries Subsidies.

The Fisheries Division continue to seek 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).

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

Effective implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures has for a number of years been hampered by inadequate legislation. The suite of legislation that included 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 effect a more holistic and fit-for-purpose regulatory framework. This in conjunction with the articulation of prudent Fisheries Management Plans and improvements in the data collection and MSC frameworks, will redound to greatly enhanced comprehensive mangement of all Barbados fisheries including those uner the purview of ICCAT.

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes		2024-09-14	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes		2024-07-15	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2024-07-15		
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2024-07-15		
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2024-07-15		
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 (including EMS)	No		Barbados has not yet implemented an observer program. Nevertheless, new Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Act and accompanying Regulations mandates that the masters of fishing vessels participate in observer programs including electronic monitoring as stipulated by the Chief Fisheries Officer. As referenced in the National Report, Barbados is at the preliminary stages of introducing an EMS programme via Shellcatch and details will be provided in a timely manner to ICCAT in the context of validation.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	No		Barbados has not yet implemented an observer program. Nevertheless, new Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Act and accompanying Regulations mandates that the masters of fishing vessels participate in observer programs including electronic monitoring as stipulated by the Chief Fisheries Officer. As referenced in the National Report, Barbados is at the preliminary stages of introducing an EMS programme via Shellcatch and details will be provided in a timely manner to ICCAT in the context of validation.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		2024-09-14	
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 stereoscopical 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 stereoscopical 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 BFT-W	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.	

Req Nº (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		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 or bait boat fishing.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No		Barbados does not have any vessel greater than 20M LOA in its fleet . Barbados has not yet implemented an observer program. Nevertheless, new Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Act and accompanying Regulations mandates that the masters of fishing vessels participate in observer programs including electronic monitoring as stipulated by the Chief Fisheries Officer. As referenced in the National Report, Barbados is at the preliminary stages of introducing an EMS programme via Shellcatch and details will be provided in a timely manner to ICCAT in the context of validation.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		As referenced in the National Report, Barbados is at the preliminary stages of introducing an EMS programme via Shellcatch and details will be provided in a timely manner to ICCAT in the context of validation.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No		No information received to report.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
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	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		Barbados does not fish Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	No		Barbados does not fish Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No		Barbados does not fish Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No		Barbados does not fish Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	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, new Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Legislation mandate that records be kept on all fish caught including live and dead discards.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No		This information will be submitted shortly.	
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 new Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Legislation referred to in this years national report, will be duly reported to ICCAT at a later date. Nevertheless as reported in the National report significant strides in improving the data collection for sharks and all fisheries are already in progress.	

Req Nº (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 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 North Atlantic blue shark	Yes		2024-07-15	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	No		Barbados does not fish South Atlantic 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		This information was not collected during the reporting period. However under the new Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Act and accompanying 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)	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		Barbados does not engage in purse-seining or bait boat fishing.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	No		This information has been submitted in a number of previous national reports.	
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 new Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Act and accompanying 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 in the process of introducing an EMS programme to	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				comply with Rec. 16-14. Note that the new Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Act and accompanying Regulations mandate participation in approved observer programmes including electronic monitoring systems.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch 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 new Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Act and accompanying Regulations includes an expanded list of species that are prohibited to be taken and mandates the reporting of any incidental catches of these species in both commercial and recreational fisheries.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No		The new Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Act and accompanying 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 vessel must carry the suitable gear for this purpose and the master and crew of the vessel must be trained to undertake this task.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2024-09-14		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2024-09-14		
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2024-08-15		
	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	Transhipment reports - at sea	No		Barbados is not involved in any transhipment at sea.	
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	No		Barbados was not involved in any transhipment in port during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	No		There was no application for or permission given for any at-sea transhipments.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		Barbados has no carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments 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.	

Group	Req Nº (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		This information will be supplied to ICCAT following the enactment of imminent appurtenant legislation referred to in the national report.	
	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 (72 hours) 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.	
	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.	

Group	Req Nº (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 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:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	No		No reports have been submitted.	
	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.	
	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.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation repor t(s) on alleged IUU activities	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 new Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Act and accompanying Regulations referred to in the 2024 National Report mandates persons involved in importing, exporting or re-exporting of fish or fish products, must submit to the Chief Fisheries Officer, such information on the fish processing, marketing, distribution or trade operation as the he/she may specify.	
	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.	
	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.	

Group	Req Nº (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		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 retrieved.	
	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.	

Group	Req Nº (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 reports of nationals involved in IUU fishing were received.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	No		Barbados has only recently started the introduction of EMS to its fishing fleet. Details of the program will be duly reported to ICCAT when it is a more advanced stage.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	No		As referenced in the National Report, Barbados is at the preliminary stages of introducing an EMS programme via Shellcatch and details will be provided in a timely manner to ICCAT in the context of validation.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	No		The issues articulated in 23-20 core principles on labour standards in fisheries are addressed in the Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Legislation.	
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.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	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.	
	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.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	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	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	No		There are no vessels greater than 20m LOA in the Barbados fishing fleet.	

Group	Req Nº (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	2024-07-15	Revised version, including missing info as advised by the secretariat on 2024-07-22, was submitted on 2024-07-26 and subsequently assigned the ICCAT record number E24-09130.	
	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		No information to report.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		Updated information will be sent shortly.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes		2024-10-01	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	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.	
	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.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		No information to report.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		Updated information will be submitted shortly.	
	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 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 transhipment 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	No		This CPC does have any vessels of 20m or over authorised to fish in its fishing fleet.	

Group	Req Nº (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		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 validly registered vessels are not subject to a special by-catch limit.	
	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.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes		2024-09-15	
	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.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes		2024-09-15	
	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. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes		The forthcoming Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Act and Fisheries Management Regulations discussed in the National Report lists turtles as protected species and strictly prohibits their capture, it mandates that only large circle hooks are to be used on longlines, that any turtles incidentally taken that are alive at haul-back are to promptly released in a manner that maximizes their survival and in this context that all vessels must carry the appropriate equipment and that crews are trained to facilitate the release of captured animals to maximize survival at haul-back.	

Group	Req Nº (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		This CPC does not currently have an NPOA for seabirds.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	No		The forthcoming Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Act and Fisheries Management Regulations discussed in the National Report lists a number of species as protected species and strictly prohibits their capture, it mandates that only large circle hooks are to be used on longlines, that any protected species incidentally taken that are alive at haul-back are to promptly released in a manner that maximizes their survival and in this context that all vessels must carry the appropriate equipment and that crews are trained to facilitate the release of captured animals to maximize survival at haul-back.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	No		Barbados does not engage in purse seine fishing.	
MISCELLANEOUS	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.	

ANNUAL REPORT OF BELIZE[1, 2]
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU BÉLIZE
INFORME ANUAL DE BELICE

SUMMARY

As a member of two major RFMOs, ICCAT and IATTC, and a new Cooperating non-Contracting Party of SPRFMO, Belize continues to maintain a compliant fleet in all the areas where our vessels operate. Belize's fishing fleet which operated in the ICCAT area during 2023 comprised of longliners and purse seiners which were licensed to target tuna and tuna-like species and their support vessels. Our fleet in previous years consisted predominantly of longliners, which have fluctuated over the years, followed by purse seine vessels. The total number of tuna longline vessels over the past five years averages 14 vessels while our purse seine fleet averages nine 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 31,383 m/t in 2019, 31,157 m/t in 2020, 28,228 m/t in 2021, and 40,930.93 m/t in 2022 to 33,838.47 in 2023, inclusive of tunas, billfishes, and sharks. Skipjack has been the predominant catch for the past several years, amounting to 63.9% of our overall catches in the past five years. Blue shark, frigate tuna, wahoo, sailfish, and dolphinfish continue to be the most common incidentally caught species in our overall fishery, inter alia. The compiled data, including Task 1 and Task 2 for 2023, and the list of authorized vessels have been reported to the Secretariat.

RÉSUMÉ

En sa qualité de membre de ORGP majeures (ICCAT et IATTC) et de nouvelle Partie non-contractante coopérante de SPRFMO, le Belize ne cesse de maintenir une flottille en conformité dans toutes les zones où ses navires opèrent. La flottille de pêche du Belize qui a opéré dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT en 2023 était composée de palangriers et de senneurs titulaires d'une licence pour cibler les thonidés et les espèces apparentées, ainsi que leurs navires de support. Les années précédentes, notre flottille se composait principalement de palangriers, dont le nombre a varié au fil des ans, suivis des senneurs. Le nombre total de palangriers thoniers au cours de ces cinq dernières années était en moyenne de 14 navires tandis que notre flottille de senneurs comptait en moyenne neuf navires. En dépit de la taille et de la structure de la flottille, les prises de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées et de requins ont fluctué au cours des cinq dernières années, avec des captures passant de 31.383 t en 2019, à 31.157 t en 2020, 28.228 t en 2021, 40.930,93 t en 2022 et jusqu'à 33.838,47 t en 2023, comprenant des thonidés, des istiophoridés et des requins. Le listao est la prise prédominante depuis plusieurs années, représentant 63,9% de nos prises globales au cours des cinq dernières années. Le requin peau bleue, l'auxide, le thazard-bâtard, le voilier et la coryphène commune restent, entre autres, les espèces les plus fréquemment capturées accidentellement dans l'ensemble de notre pêcherie. Les données compilées incluant les données de la tâche 1 et de la tâche 2 au titre de 2023 et la liste des navires autorisés ont été déclarées au Secrétariat.

RESUMEN

En su calidad de miembro de dos de las principales OROP, ICCAT e IATTC, y de nueva Parte no contratante colaboradora de SPRFMO, Belice sigue manteniendo una flota que cumple las normas en todas las zonas en las que operan sus buques. La flota pesquera de Belice que faenó en la zona de ICCAT durante 2023 estaba compuesta por palangreros y cerqueros con licencia para pescar túnidos y especies afines y sus barcos de apoyo. En años anteriores, nuestra flota consistió principalmente en palangreros, cuyo número ha fluctuado a lo largo de los años, y en cerqueros. El número total de palangreros atuneros en los últimos cinco años es de 14 buques de media, mientras que nuestra flota de cerqueros es de nueve buques de media. A pesar del tamaño y la estructura de la flota, las capturas de túnidos y especies afines y tiburones han fluctuado en los últimos cinco años, con capturas que oscilan entre 31.383 t en 2019, 31.157 t en 2020, 28.228 t en 2021 y 40.930,93 t en 2022 y 33.838,47 t en 2023, incluidos túnidos, istiofóridos y tiburones. El listado ha sido la captura predominante en los últimos años, representando el 63,9 % de

[1] Delice Pinkard (Statistical Correspondent), Belize High Seas Fisheries Unit, email: delice.pinkard@bhsfu.gov.bz
[2] Charles Coc (Scientist), Belize High Seas Fisheries Unit, email: charles.coc@bhsfu.gov.bz

nuestras capturas totales en los últimos cinco años. El tiburón azul, la melva, el peto, el pez vela y la lampuga siguen siendo, entre otras, las especies más capturadas incidentalmente en nuestra pesquería global Se comunicaron a la Secretaría los datos recopilados, lo que incluye la Tarea 1 y Tarea 2 para 2023, así como la lista de buques autorizados.

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

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

Tables 1 and **2** below show the annual catch and effort data by gear and species for our fleet which operated in the area over the past five 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 2023 consisted of 32 fishing vessels of > 23 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 which fishes on the high seas is registered by the International Merchant Marine Registry of Belize (IMMARBE) and is licensed by the Belize High Seas Fisheries (BHSFU) Unit under the Ministry of Finance of the Government of Belize. Belize updated its fishing legislation in 2013 and implemented new subsidiary regulations, including a License Regulation, Sanction Regulation and our Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Regulation. There is also now a Fisheries Monitoring Center within the structure of the High Seas Fishing Unit. We have adopted our National Plan of Action for IUU, Sharks and Seabirds and have implemented the FAO Guidelines for Sea Turtles, the latter of which was updated in 2020. We have also implemented our Observer Program and have issued an Observer, an Inspection, and a Licensing Policy. A Quota Management Policy was issued in 2020.

1.2 Research and statistics

1.2.1 Summary of observer and port sampling programs

Belize's national observer program which is facilitated by Capricorn Fisheries located in South Africa was implemented in May 2014. In late 2015 we deployed the first observer to one of our long line vessels and in early 2016 we deployed an observer to one of our purse seine vessels in accordance with the ICCAT recommendation. We are currently reviewing our policy regarding observer deployment after it was brought to our attention that our observer deployments were not consistent with ICCAT requirements. Unfortunately, due to the Covid Pandemic we were not able to deploy observers to our vessels in 2021. We have also developed the necessary regulations for our Inspection Program, however, this program has yet to be implemented in the ICCAT convention area. We do not currently have a port sampling program.

1.2.2 Research activities

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

1.2.3 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.

1.2.4 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.

1.2.5 Measures to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards

In 2013 Belize issued a legally binding circular regarding measures to mitigate bycatch and discards. This circular was updated in 2017 and will continue to be updated in accordance with any new measures adopted or recommended by ICCAT. In 2023 we reviewed and revise all our fishing vessel circulars related and relevant to conservation and management measures adopted by ICCAT as part of our overall strategic objectives for good governance of high seas fisheries in the Convention area.

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

Regarding bycatch and discard, we do require that all data on bycatches and discards be reported in the bonded logbooks kept on board the vessels and as part of the vessel's monthly reporting requirements. In early 2024 we also implemented a new bycatch reporting format.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

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

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2024-09-05	This report was submitted on September 5, 2024.	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2024-05-22	Email sent with Task 1 Fleet Characteristics (T1FC) to STATS_info on 2024-05-22.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2024-05-22	Email sent with Task 1 Nominal Catch Estimations (T1NC) to STATS_info on 2024-05-22.	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2024-05-22	Email sent with Task 2 Catch and Effort (T2CE) to STATS_info on 2024-05-22.	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2024-04-05	Email sent with Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ) to STATS_info on 2024-04-05.	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes	2024-04-05	Email sent with Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS) to STATS_info on 2024-04-05.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No	2024-03-13	Belize has no tagging program.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No	2024-03-13	Belize does not have a tagging program.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No	2024-03-13	Belize does not have a tagging program.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes	2024-09-19	This Report has been delayed due to current review and collection of data from the observer program and operators. This report will be submitted shortly.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	No	2024-05-23	Belize does not carry out alternative scientific monitoring as we have no small-scale vessels in our fleet unable to carry an observer.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No	2024-03-13	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	2024-03-13	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 stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No	2024-03-13	Belize does not engage in the bluefin tuna fishery.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No	2024-03-13	Belize does not engage in the bluefin tuna fishery.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No	2024-03-13	Belize does not engage in the bluefin tuna fishery.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	No	2024-03-13	Belize does not engage in the bluefin tuna fishery.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No	2024-03-13	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	2024-03-13	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	2024-03-13	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	2024-01-10	This information was provided within the Tropical Tuna Annual Fishing Capacity Management Plan 2024.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	Yes	2024-07-11	Data sent via email on 2024-07-11.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes	2024-05-23	(Data was sent in our fleet composition report.)	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes	2024-09-19	This Report has been delayed due to current review and collection of data from the observer program and operators. This report will be submitted shortly.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No	2024-03-13	Belize did not have an electronic monitoring system in place during 2023. Therefore, there is no information to report on EMS trials.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No	2024-05-23	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	2024-05-22	This information was submitted in Task 2 Catch & Effort Report.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	Yes	2024-05-23	Belize does not engage in the Mediterranean Albacore fishery.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	Yes	2024-05-23	Belize does not engage in the Mediterranean Albacore fishery.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	Yes	2024-05-23	Belize does not engage in the Mediterranean Albacore fishery.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	Yes	2024-05-23	Belie does not engage in the Mediterranean Albacore fishery.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	Yes	2024-05-23	Belize does not engage in the Mediterranean Albacore fishery.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes	2024-03-04	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	Yes	2024-05-23	Belize does not operate an artisanal fishery for species managed by ICCAT.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes	2024-05-23	Belize submits species-specific shark data in our Task 1 and 2 reports. Data for 2023 will be submitted before the deadline dates.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No	2024-05-23	Belize has not carried out any research and biological sampling on shortfin mako sharks. Belize's fleet did not target any mako sharks in 2023.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	No	2024-05-23	Belize does not carry out research on blue shark.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	No	2024-05-23	Belize does not carry out research on South Atlantic blue sharks.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	Yes	2024-05-23	Belize currently has a ban on the targeting and retention of North Atlantic Shortfin Mako Sharks. There were no reported catches of this species in 2023.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	No	2024-05-23	Belize did not employ any statistical methodology to estimate dead discards and live releases.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No	2024-05-23	Although Belize has a data collection program for small-scale/artisanal shark fisheries it does not include shortfin mako sharks, as this species is not targeted by our small-scale artisanal fisheries.	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No	2024-05-23	There were no reports of whale sharks interactions during purse seiners operations.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		Belize is still 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 photos, together with other identifying information.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes		Sea turtle interaction data can be found on the updated ST03-T2CE report submitted on 2024-07-11.	
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		Seabird interaction data can be found on the updated ST03-T2CE report submitted on 2024-07-11.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes	2024-05-23	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 bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes	2024-05-23	This data is reported in our Annual Reports.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2024-09-12	This report was submitted on September 12, 2024.	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2024-09-12	This report was submitted on September 12, 2024.	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2024-08-09	This report was submitted on 9th August 2024.	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No	2024-03-13	Belize is not engaged in any chartering arrangements.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No	2024-03-14	Belize is not engaged in any chartering arrangements.	
	M:GEN06a	Transhipment reports - at sea	Yes	2024-03-18	The only Belize flagged carrier vessel was not authorized and did not conduct at-sea transshipment during 2023.	
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	Yes	2024-09-11	This Report was submitted on 11 September 2024.	
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	Yes	2024-03-18	The only Belize flagged carrier vessel was not authorized and did not conduct at-sea transshipments during 2023.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes	2024-03-18	This data is reported annually to the Secretariat and at the time of change.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes	2024-03-18	No Belize flagged vessel has been authorized to transship at sea in the Convention Area. Belize did not engage in the ROP in 2023 and as such, did not submit a vessel listing.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes	2024-03-18	Although Belize has several designated ports, they are not designated as fishing ports, nor are they equipped to receive foreign fishing vessels.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes	2024-03-25	The point of contact for receiving port inspection reports is Mrs. Valerie Lanza.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes	2024-03-18	Although Belize has several designated ports, they are not designated as 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	Yes	2024-03-18	Although Belize has several designated ports, they are not designated as 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	2024-03-18	Following the explanation given in GEN11 and GEN12, we have not granted entry or denied usage of our ports to foreign fishing vessels.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No	2024-03-18	Following the explanation given in GEN11 and GEN12, we have not granted entry or denied usage of our ports to foreign fishing vessels.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes	2024-03-18	Following the explanation given in GEN11 and GEN12, we have not granted entry or denied usage of our ports to foreign fishing vessels.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes	2024-03-18	Following the explanation given in GEN11 and GEN12, we have not granted entry or denied usage of our ports 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	2024-03-14	Belize has not entered into any such agreements or arrangements.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	No	2024-09-03	Belize is not engaged in carrying out port inspections of foreign-owned fishing vessels.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No	2024-03-14	Belize has not entered in any such agreements or arrangements.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No	2024-03-14	Belize has not entered into any such agreements or arrangements.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes	2024-03-14	Data on all vessels greater than 20 meters have been submitted to the Secretariat at the time of change and within the 45 day period of authorization as required.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes	2024-05-16	This report was submitted on 16 May 2024	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes	2024-05-06	Sport and recreational fishing are vital components of Belize's thriving tourism industry. These fisheries involve regulated species like tunas, blue marlin, and white marlin/round scale spearfish. The Coastal Zone Management Authority and Institute (CZMAI) oversees the management of sport and recreational fisheries in Belize. Specific regulations are in place, including catch and release requirements for certain billfish species, as outlined in our billfish check sheet. Presently, there is no formal data collection program dedicated to these fisheries. However, the Belize High Seas Fisheries Unit (BHSFU), responsible for overseeing Belize's fisheries beyond national jurisdictions and serving as the focal point for	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					ICCAT matters, signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the CZMAI on June 14, 2021. The purpose of this MOU is to establish a framework for monitoring fish caught through recreational and sport fishing activities in Belize and the consolidation and sharing of this data. This agreement, in conjunction with the ICCAT MOU with the BHSFU under the JCAP-2 project, allowed us to collect and exchange vital information from sport fishing activities that were reported to ICCAT under the project guidelines. Unfortunately, the project mentioned above has now concluded. CZMAI is currently undergoing a legislative review that aims to incorporate provisions for the collection of data on sport and recreational fisheries. As the focal point for ICCAT, the BHSFU will continue to collaborate with CZMAI for the collection of data where available.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report(s) on alleged IUU activities	Yes	2024-03-18	Belize has no data to report on any presumed IUU activities of vessels 12 meters or more.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No	2024-03-14	Belize has received no information on the presumed IUU fishing activities of vessels 12 meters or more.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	No	2024-03-14	Belize does not land or import tuna or tuna-like species at our ports.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No	2024-03-18	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	2024-03-18	Belize has nothing to report on suspected non-compliance with ICCAT measures.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No	2024-03-18	Belize has no information to report on vessel sightings.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No	2024-03-18	Belize has no information to report on vessels sightings and actions taken.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	No	2024-03-18	Belize is not engaged in the Bluefin tuna fishery and as such, does not participate in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel program for fisheries managed by ICCAT.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No	2024-03-18	Belize is not engaged in the Bluefin tuna fishery and as such, does not participate in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel program for fisheries managed by ICCAT.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No	2024-03-18	Belize is not engaged in the Bluefin tuna fishery and as such, does not participate in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel program for fisheries managed by ICCAT.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No	2024-03-18	Belize has no vessel appearing on the ICCAT IUU vessel list.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes	2024-04-15	Belize has no vessels on which an ICCAT observer can or have been placed.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes	2024-04-15	Belize has no vessels on which an ICCAT observer can or have been placed.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes	2024-04-15	Belize has received no reports from our vessels on the retrieval of lost fishing gear.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes	2024-04-15	Belize has received no reports from our vessels of lost and/or irretrievable fishing gear.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes	2024-04-17	The point of contact for the exchange of information pursuant to Rec. 19-09 is Valarie Lanza - Director of High Seas Fisheries| Belize High Seas Fisheries Unit. Email address is valerie.lanza@bhsfu.gov.bz.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes	2024-04-17	Belize has no carrier vessels providing at-sea supplies without a regional observer on board.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	Yes	2024-04-17	Belize has not investigated any allegations or reports concerning the engagement of any natural or legal persons subject to its jurisdiction who have engaged or engaging in the activities described in para. 1 of Rec. 21-13.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	Yes	2024-09-02	Belize did not have an EMS program implemented on its long line and purse seine fleet during 2023.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	Yes	2024-09-02	Belize did not have an EMS program implemented on its long line and purse seine fleet during 2023.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	Yes	2024-09-03	The Belize High Seas Fisheries Unit is currently involved in discussions with our Ship Registry to address this resolution.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No	2024-03-13	Belize is not engaged in the BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No	2024-03-13	Belize is not engaged in the BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No	2024-03-13	Belize is not engaged in the BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No	2024-03-13	Belize is not engaged in the BFT fishery.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No	2024-03-13	Belize is not engaged in the BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	No	2024-03-13	Belize is not engaged in the BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No	2024-03-13	Belize is not engaged in the BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	No	2024-03-13	Belize is not engaged in the BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	No	2024-03-13	Belize is not engaged in the BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2022	No	2024-03-13	Belize is not engaged in the BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No	2024-03-13	Belize is not engaged in the BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No	2024-03-13	Belize is not engaged in the BFT fisheryf	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	No	2024-03-13	Belize is not engaged in the BFT fisheryf	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No	2024-03-13	Belize is not engaged in the BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No	2024-03-13	Belize is not engaged in the BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No	2024-03-13	Belize is not engaged in the BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No	2024-03-13	Belize is not engaged in the BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No	2024-03-13	Belize is not engaged in the BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	No	2024-03-13	Belize is not engaged in the BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No	2024-03-13	Belize is not engaged in the BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes		Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No	2024-03-13	Belize is not engaged in the BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No	2024-03-13	Belize is not engaged in the BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No	2024-03-13	Belize is not engaged in the BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No	2024-03-13	Belize is not engaged in the BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No	2024-03-13	Belize is not engaged in the BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No	2024-03-13	Belize is not engaged in the BFT fishery.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No	2024-03-13	Belize is not engaged in the BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No	2024-03-13	Belize is not engaged in the BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	No	2024-03-13	Belize is not engaged in the BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No	2024-03-13	Belize is not engaged in the BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No	2024-03-13	Belize is not engaged in the BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No	2024-03-13	Belize is not engaged in the BFT fishery.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes	2024-04-30	All vessels in this category are reported to the Secretariat and 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	2024-05-22	This information was submitted in the ST01-T1FC template on 22/5/2024.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes	2024-04-30	None of our Belize flagged vessels have engaged in IUU activities nor have we been informed of any such activities by member states.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No	2024-03-14	2024-March-14 - Belize is not an importing country of frozen bigeye tuna.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2024-04-30	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	2024-04-30	Belize submits its quarterly catches of Tropical Tuna at the end of the following quarter in accordance with Rec. 22-01.	

Group	Req Nº (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 S:TRO02)	Yes	2024-01-10	January 10, 2024 - Email containing TRO management plan.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	Yes	2024-04-30	January 10, 2024 - Email was sent containing Tropical Tuna management plan.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes	2024-04-30	As indicated in our 2022 report, monthly data cannot be submitted by Belize at this time due to the nature of our data reporting requirements and 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	2024-04-30	Belize cannot guarantee the weekly submission of catches after 80% of our BET catch limit is 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 is carried out to safeguard the overharvest of our TAC.	2024-05-07
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes	2024-04-30	Belize did not utilize all of its BET quota allocation in 2023.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Yes	2024-04-30	Belize has established an onboard bycatch limit across the board for all species inclusive of tropical tunas. The	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					bycatch limit established for vessels not authorized to fish this specie exclusively is 10 m/t. This quantity is accounted for in the overall allocation for Belize.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	Yes	2024-04-30	Belize has adopted in 2021 a Quota Management policy to ensure that allocations of all quotas for tropical tunas are evenly and effectively distributed among our vessels and that bycatch limits are included as part of the quota allocation process. Catch reporting and monitoring policies have been instituted to ensure that vessels fish within their quota allocation and authorization.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2024-03-14	March 14, 2024 - Belize does not import swordfish.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2024-04-30	Updated information was submitted to the Secretariat in 2019. There have been no further changes since that time.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Yes	2024-04-30	Belize is not involved in the SWO-MD fishery.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Yes	2024-04-30	Belize is not involved in the SWO-MD fishery.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes	2024-04-30	Belize is not involved in the SWO-MD fishery.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes	2024-04-30	Belize is not involved in the SWO-MD fishery.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes	2024-04-30	Belize submitted its plan in 2020. Since then there have been no further changes.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Yes	2024-04-30	Belize is not involved in the SWO-MD fishery.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Yes	2024-04-30	Belize is not involved in the SWO-MD fishery.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes	2024-04-30	Belize is not involved in the SWO-MD fishery.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	Yes	2024-04-30	Belize does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes	2024-04-30	Belize does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Yes	2024-04-30	This data is submitted to the Secretariat and at the time of changes to authorization.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Yes	2024-04-30	This data is submitted to the Secretariat and at the time of changes to authorization.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Yes	2024-04-30	Belize has established an onboard bycatch limit across the board for all species inclusive of Northern Swordfish. The bycatch limit established for vessels not authorized to fish this specie exclusively is 10 m/t. This quantity is accounted for in the overall quota allocation for Belize. However, we have no vessel that has reported any S. Swordfish taken as bycatch.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Yes	2024-04-30	Belize has established an onboard bycatch limit across the board for all species inclusive of Northern Swordfish. The bycatch limit established for vessels not authorized to fish this specie exclusively is 10 m/t. This quantity is accounted for in the overall quota allocation for Belize. However, we have no vessel that has reported any S. Swordfish taken as bycatch.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes	2024-04-30	Belize does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes	2024-04-30	Belize is not involved in the SWO-MD fishery.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No	2024-04-03	Belize does not engage in the Mediterranean albacore fishery.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes	2024-04-03	This data is submitted to the Secretariat and at the time of changes to authorization.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes	2024-04-03	This data is submitted to the Secretariat and at the time of changes to authorization.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Yes	2024-05-06	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	2024-05-06	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 S. Albacore taken as bycatch.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	Yes	2024-05-06	Belize does not engage in the Mediterranean Albacore fishery.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes	2024-09-02	Belize does not engage in the Mediterranean Albacore Fishery.	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes	2024-09-02	Belize does not engage in the Mediterranean Albacore Fishery.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes	2024-04-24	In accordance with ICCAT Circular #03024/2024, 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.	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No	2024-04-03	Belize is a developing coastal State.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2024-06-21	The Shark Implementation Check Sheet was submitted in the requested format.	2024-07-18
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes	2024-04-03	In 2020, Belize issued a legally binding circular prohibiting the harvesting, retention, transshipping, landing whole or in part North Atlantic Shortfin Mako shark. In 2023, Belize also issued a legally binding circular prohibiting the harvesting, retention, transshipping, landing whole or in part South Atlantic Shortfin Mako sharks. No reports have been made on retention, transshipping, landing whole or in part of these species in 2023.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes	2024-04-02	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	2024-04-02	The seabird mitigation measures report was submitted on 2/4/2024 on the CP44 form.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes	2024-04-02	In 2013 Belize issued a legally binding circular regarding measures to mitigate bycatch and discards. This circular was updated in 2017 and has continued to be updated in accordance with any new measures adopted or recommended by ICCAT. This data is normally submitted in our Annual Scientific Report. Belize also took steps in revising its catch and bycatch/discards reporting templates in 2024 to gather more detailed information on by-catch and discards and interaction with vulnerable species such as rays, sea turtles and seabirds.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes	2024-09-02	Belize issued an updated legally binding fishing vessel circular on 7 December 2023 which explicitly informs Belize flagged fishing vessels operating in the high	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					seas shall prohibit retaining on board, transhipping, landing, storing, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of those species of the order Cetacea and commonly referred to as Cetaceans or marine mammals which includes whale, dolphins and porpoises, inter alia. This circular also provides guidance to operators in the proper handling and safe release of these species if caught in the net of their purse seine vessels.	
MISCELLAN-EOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes	2024-04-02	Belize has not implemented any pilot electronic statistical document systems.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes	2024-04-02	Belize has not lodged any objection to an adopted recommendation in accordance with convention procedures.	

Table 1. Annual catch and effort statistics for our long line vessels for major tuna species only.

Year	*Effort (Hooks)*	*N. ALB*	*S. ALB*	*YFT*	*BET*	*N. SWD*	*S. SWD*	*Total*
2019	4433130	216.09	158.14	960.04	321.30	116.80	55.33	**1,830.70**
2020	3702239	326.04	162.13	652.53	152.20	110.73	2.12	**1,405.75**
2021	2977153	200.65	30.84	625.87	127.47	94.00	29.08	**1,107.91**
2022	5201301	212.32	12.73	1081.87	238.02	69.74	0	**1,614.68**
2023	6723794	380.03	0	1486.36	387.16	76.75	0	**2,330.30**

Table 2. Annual catch and effort statistics for our purse seine vessels for major tuna species only.

Year	*YFT*	*BET*	*SKJ*	*FRI*	*Total*
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	764.00	29134.12	87.00	**39,021.13**
2023	8161.04	802.62	21879.00	194.00	**31,036.66**

Table 3. Authorized long line vessels.

Year	*Base Port*	*LOA*		*GT*	
		20-29	30<	50-299	300<
2019	SUR	9	2	9	2
	TTO	1		1	
	URY	1		1	
2020	SUR	9			
	URY		1		1
	Cabo Verde	1			
2021	SUR	8		8	
	Cape Verde	1		1	
	URY		1		1
2022	SUR	20		20	
	Cabo Verde	1		1	
2023	SUR	20		20	
	Cabo Verde	1		1	

Table 4. Authorized purse seine vessels.

Year	***Base Port***	***LOA***		***GT***	
		20-29	30<	50-299	300<
2019	CIV		6		6
	GHA		2		2
2020	GHA		2		2
	CIV		6		6
2021	GHA		2		2
	CIV		6		6
2022	CIV		7		7
	GHA		2		2
2023	GHA		2		2
	CIV		7		7
	TTO	1		1	

Table 5. Authorized support vessels.

Year	***Base Port***	***LOA***		***GT***	
		20-29	30<	50-299	300<
2020	CIV	1	2	2	1
2021	CIV	1	2	2	1
2022	CIV	1		1	
2023	CIV	1		1	

Table 6. Area of operation of vessels.

Year	***Quadrant***	***Latitude Positions***	***Longitude Positions***
2019	NE	Between 00N	Between 05E-10E
	NW	Between 00N-20N	Between 05W-60W
	SE	Between 00S	Between 10E-15E
	SW	Between 00S-10S	Between 05W-55W
2020	NW	Between 00-05N	Between 05W-55W
	SE	Between 00-10S	Between 10E-45E
	SW	Between 00S-20S	Between 10W-60W
2021	NW	Between 00-15N	Between 05-55W
	SE	Between 00-05S	Between 05-15E
	SW	Between 00-05S	Between 05-55W
2022	NW	Between 00-20N	Between 01-55W
	SW	Between 00-05S	Between 40-55W
2023	NW	Between 05-20N	Between 00-70W

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

Year	***BSH***	***SMA***	***SAI***	***BUM***	***WAH***	***OTH***
2019	533.58	9.058	103.50	0	27.041	23.800
2020	315.76	1.920	42.432	0	34.140	65.209
2021	370.90	3.763	0	0	22.953	154.27
2022	310.97	0	1.22	0	33.30	106.33
2023	366.21	0	0	0	59.32	130.35

ANNUAL REPORT OF BRAZIL [1]
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU BRÉSIL
INFORME ANUAL DE BRASIL

SUMMARY

In 2023, the Brazilian fleet fishing for tunas and tuna-like fish consisted of 301 fishing boats, including about 232 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 69,058 (live weight), higher than catches recorded in 2021, when 60,353 t were landed. Most of the catches were done by handline fishery (27,571 t; 40%) in associated schools, targeting tropical tunas, mainly YFT (14,183 t). The baitboat fishery accounted for the second largest catch in 2023, representing 29% (19,787 t) of the total tuna and tuna-like fish caught this year, with SKJ accounting for 94% of the fish landed in weight (16,686 t). Longline catches reached 13,789 t, representing 20% of the total, mainly comprising YFT (3,660 t), SKJ (2,627 t), BSH (1,934 t), SWO (1,780 t), and BET (1,761 t). About 77% 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, and DOL, plus a variety of small tuna species, with various fishing gears, including mainly handline, trolling, and other surface gears. In second semester of 2023, Brazil has improved its regulatory framework, getting stakeholders for effective actions, also rebuilding national research and monitoring programs on ports and onboard to strengthen compliance. In addition, 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 together with associated research projects, some scientific activities were continued in 2023 to provide management assistance.

RÉSUMÉ

En 2023, la flottille de pêche du Brésil ciblant les thonidés et les espèces apparentées se composait de 301 navires de pêche, dont environ 232 navires artisanaux et de petite dimension. La prise brésilienne de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées, incluant les makaires, les requins et d'autres espèces (par ex. thazard bâtard, coryphène commune, etc.) s'élevait à 69.058 t (poids vif), chiffre supérieur à celui des captures enregistrées en 2021 où 60.353 t avaient été débarquées. La plupart des captures ont été effectuées par la pêcherie opérant à la ligne à main (27.571 t, 40%), dans des bancs associés, ciblant les thonidés tropicaux, principalement l'albacore (14.183 t). La pêcherie de canneurs représentait la deuxième plus grande prise en 2023, soit 29% (19.787 t) du total des thonidés et des espèces apparentées capturés cette année, le listao représentant 94% des poissons débarqués, en poids (16.686 t). Les captures palangrières ont atteint 13.789 t, soit 20% du total, constituées principalement d'albacore (3.660 t), de listao (2.627 t), de requin peau bleue (1.934 t), d'espadon (1.780 t) et de thon obèse (1.761 t). Environ 77% de toutes les prises brésiliennes de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées provenaient de navires artisanaux et de petite dimension (10 à 20 m de longueur hors-tout), ayant pour la plupart leurs ports d'attache dans la région du Sud-Est et du Nord-Est et ciblant l'albacore, le thon obèse, le listao, la coryphène commune et diverses espèces de thonidés mineurs, avec divers engins de pêche, notamment la ligne à main, la ligne traînante et d'autres engins de surface. Depuis le second semestre 2023, le Brésil a amélioré son cadre réglementaire, en obtenant que les parties prenantes prennent des mesures efficaces, et en rétablissant également des programmes nationaux de recherche et de surveillance dans les ports et à bord des embarcations pour renforcer l'application. En outre, grâce au soutien apporté par le ministère de la pêche et de l'aquaculture (MPA) au sous-comité scientifique du comité permanent pour la gestion des pêcheries thonières au Brésil, ainsi qu'aux projets de recherche associés, certaines activités scientifiques ont été poursuivies en 2023 afin de fournir une assistance à la gestion.

[1] Luís Gustavo Cardoso, Alex Souza Lira, Rodrigo Sant'Ana, Bruno Mourato, Paulo Travassos.

RESUMEN

En 2023, la flota pesquera brasileña dirigida a los túnidos y especies afines estaba compuesta por aproximadamente 301 buques pesqueros, lo que incluye aproximadamente 232 barcos pesqueros artesanales y de pequeña escala. La captura brasileña de túnidos y especies afines, incluidos istiofóridos, tiburones y otras especies (por ejemplo, peto y dorado) ascendió a 69.058 t (peso en vivo), una cifra ligeramente superior a la de las capturas de 2021, año en el que desembarcaron aproximadamente 60.353 t. La mayoría de las capturas fueron realizadas por pesquerías de liña de mano (27.571 t; 40 %) en asociación con bancos, y se dirigieron a los túnidos tropicales, sobre todo rabil (14.183 t). La pesquería de cebo vivo respondió de la segunda captura más grande en 2023, representando el 29 % (19.787 t) del total de y túnidos y especies afines capturados este año, mientras que el listado constituye el 94 % de las especies desembarcadas en peso (16.686 t). Las capturas de palangre llegaron a 13.789 t, lo que representa el 20 % del total, y estuvieron compuestas sobre todo por YFT (3.660 t), SKJ (2.627 t), BSH (1.934 t), SWO (1.780 t) y BET (1.761 t). Aproximadamente el 77 % de las capturas brasileñas de túnidos y especies afines procedieron de 300 barcos de pesca artesanal de pequeña escala (10 a 20 m de eslora total), con base predominantemente en la región sureste y nordeste, y que se dirigían al rabil, patudo, listado y dorado, con diferentes artes de pesca que incluyen liña de mano, curricán y otros artes de superficie. En el segundo semestre de 2023, Brasil ha mejorado su marco normativo, consiguiendo que las partes interesadas adopten medidas eficaces, reconstruyendo también los programas nacionales de investigación y vigilancia en los puertos y a bordo para reforzar el cumplimiento. Además, con el apoyo prestado por el Ministerio de Pesca y Acuicultura (MPA) al Subcomité Científico del Comité Permanente para la Gestión de las Pesquerías de Atún en Brasil junto con los proyectos de investigación asociados, algunas actividades científicas continuaron en 2023 para proporcionar asistencia a la gestión.

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

1.1.1 Tuna fleet and ports

In 2023, the Brazilian tuna longline fleet consisted of 55 boats based in the southern and northern ports. The length (LOA) of these fishing boats ranged from 13 m to 28 m, with about 69% having more than 20 m. The baitboat fleet consisted of 19 vessels, confirming the decreasing trend observed in previous years, when 44 (2015), 35 (2016), 31 (2018 and 2019), 32 (2021) and 26 (2022) boats operated in this fishery. All these boats have more than 20 m LOA, with only one having less than that length. The purse seine fleet is composed by three boats like previous years, with SKJ being the target species along the southern coast. Another fishery, composed of about 41 boats using mostly a surface longline (and others fishing gears, as trolling and handline), operated in the central coast of Brazil targeting dolphin fish and small tunas. Besides these fleets, the fishery called “associated school” where the hull of the boat attracts tuna schools that are then caught using hand line as a fishing gear, it was comprised up to 183 boats of which 95% are artisanal and small-scale fishing (lower 20 m LOA).

1.1.1 Total catch and species composition

The total landings of tunas and tuna-like fish in Brazil in 2023, including billfish, sharks and other species (e.g. wahoo, dolphinfish, etc.) was 69,058 t (live weight) (**Table 1**), showing an increase of 14% from 2022, when 60,353 t were landed. The main species caught were SKJ (31,435 t; 46%) and YFT (18,894 t; 27%), followed by BET (6,364 t; 9%), BLF (5,345 t; 8%), BSH (2,122 t; 3%) and SWO (1,984 t; 3%). Together, these species accounted for 96% of the total catch in 2023. Most of the catches were carried out by handline fishery (27,571 t; 40%), in associated schools, targeting tropical tunas, mainly YFT (14,183 t; 51%) (**Table 1**). The baitboat fishery accounted for the second largest catch in 2023, representing 29% (19,787 t) of the total tuna and tuna like-fish caught this year, with SKJ responding for 94% of the fish landed, in weight (18,686 t) (**Table 1**). Regarding longline catches, the total amount landed was 13,789 t, representing 20% of the total, mainly composed of YFT (3,660 t), SKJ (2,627 t), BSH (1,934 t), SWO (1,780 t), BET (1,761 t) (**Table 1**). Five species had lengths recorded throughout 2023 (**Figure 1**), ALB (mean: 97cm), BET (mean: 118cm), BSH (mean: 181cm), SMA (mean: 181cm) and YFT (mean: 117cm).

1.2 Research and statistics

Through the support provided 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 2023, such as the collection of biological data, including size distribution of the fish caught and biological studies previously described in Section 1B. Furthermore, the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture, still during 2023 rebuilding national research and monitoring programs. Some of these actions started at the end of the year and will continue over the next few years, with the following tasks: (1) monitoring different fishing gear surveilled by onboard observers and port monitoring all over the country's coastline; (2) implementation of a national long-term monitoring programme and data collection (2024 – 2027 PMPA - Tuna and tuna-like fish monitoring program in Brazil), and (3) the digital onboard logbook, providing greater speed and agility in the flow and analysis of catch data.

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. ALB, SWO, SKJ, WAH, etc.). In this case, Brazil is coordinating two projects funded by ICCAT, one on the reproduction and tagging of southern albacore and the other on general aspects of the small tuna group. These advances have allowed Brazilian scientists to participate and contribute significantly to 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. In addition, Brazilian scientists are involved directly in the research and statistic activities for different species groups reinforcing Brazil's crucial role in the scientific context for the commission.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

Over the last few years, Brazil has improved its fisheries management structure, resulting in several measures to regulate and control the effort and exports, and prohibit catch some species. From the new management framework resulted in 2023 by the first time, the closing Bigeye tuna fisheries in Brazil to aim control the catch. ICCAT conservation and management measures implemented in Brazil in a legally binding manner are listed below:

1. **Interministerial Rule MPA/MMA Nº 12, 02 of August of 2024**, establishing for the year 2024 the quota, and monitoring/control procedures of the species big eye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) in the Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) by the different Brazilian fleets.
2. **Interministerial Rule MPA/MMA Nº 10, 26 of March of 2024**, establishing for the year 2024 the catch limit of the species Albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*), big eye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*), Swordfish (*xiphias gladius*) and Blue Shark (*Prionace glauca*) in the Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) for the Brazilian fishing vessels.
3. **Interministerial Rule MPA/MMA Nº 170, 14 of December of 2023**, establishing the closure of fishing for all fleets authorized to fishery big eye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) in the Brazilian Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) in 2023.
4. **Interministerial Rule MPA/MMA Nº 05, 22 of September of 2023**, establishing for the year 2023 the quota, and monitoring/control procedures of the species big eye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) in the Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) by the different Brazilian fleets, including the closure of the handline fishery.
5. **Interministerial Rule MPA/MMA Nº 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.

2.2 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. The greatest difficulty relates to monitoring and controlling small-scale fishing, which is developing rapidly in Brazil and today accounts for an important part of the country's tuna and tuna-like fish catches. With the implementation of the PMPA Programme mentioned above, Brazil has made progress in improving the monitoring of this fishing activity.

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2024-09-15	Brazil sent to the secretariat on 2024-09-15.	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2024-07-31	Brazil sent to the secretariat on 2024-07-31.	2024-08-09
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2024-07-31	Brazil sent to the secretariat on 2024-07-31.	2024-08-09
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2024-07-31	Brazil sent to the secretariat on 2024-07-31.	2024-08-09
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2024-07-31	Brazil sent to the secretariat on 2024-07-31.	2024-08-09
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes		No data.	
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 (including EMS)	Yes		Data unavailable at this time.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes		Data unavailable at this time.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		Not applicable. Brazil 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. Brazil is not located and has no fishing in the Mediterranean Sea.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		Not applicable. We do not fish, neither farm bluefin tunas.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical 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 BFT-W	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.	
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. Brazil does not use FADs.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not use FADs.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not use FADs.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes		Data unavailable at this time.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		No data. The Brazilian government will still implement the use electronic monitoring in tuna and tuna-like fisheries.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No		Brazil carried out port monitoring at the end of 2023, but the data were not available in time.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not use FADs.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		Not applicable. Brazil is not located and has no fishing in the Mediterranean Sea.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	No		Not applicable. Brazil is not located and has no fishing in the Mediterranean Sea.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No		Not applicable. Brazil is not located and has no fishing in the Mediterranean Sea.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No		Not applicable. Brazil is not located and has no fishing in the Mediterranean Sea.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	No		Not applicable. Brazil is not located and has no fishing in the Mediterranean Sea.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes		The methodology to estimate discards is based on logbooks 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	2024-07-31	These data was sent on 2024-07-31 as part of Task 1 nominal catch (T1NC).	2024-08-09
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No		Brazil have reported species-specific shark data	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes		No new data updates. The last update was presented to Sharks Species Group Meeting on May 2022.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	Yes		No new data updates. The last update was presented to Sharks Species Group Meeting on May 2022.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	Yes		Brazil submitted a CPUE update for the southern Atlantic blue shark to the SCRS for 2023, with data up to 2022 (SCRS/2023/057).	
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. Brazil do not catch North Atlantic shortfin mako.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	No		Brazil has no average catch (2018-2020) of southern Atlantic stock shortfin mako (SMA), with 1 tonne or more.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	Yes	2024-07-31	These data were sent on 2023-07-31 as part of Task 1 nominal catch (T1NC).	2024-08-09
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		Brazil has not reported any interaction between whale sharks and purse seiners operations.	
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 research projects.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes		No data.	
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		Brazil carried out monitoring with scientific observers at the end of 2023, but the data was not available in time.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes		Brazil has no information updates.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes		Brazil has no information updates.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2024-09-15	Sent to the Secretariat on 2024-09-15.	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2024-09-15	Sent to the Secretariat on 2024-09-15.	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2024-09-15	Sent to the Secretariat on 2024-09-15.	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		Not applicable. Currently Brazil does not have foreign vessels operating in the tuna fishery.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	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	Transhipment reports - at sea	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not use transhipment vessels.	
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not use transhipment vessels.	
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not use transhipment vessels.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not use transhipment 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 transhipment vessels.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No		Not applicable. Brazil currently does not allow foreign fishing vessels request for Port entries in the country.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	No		Not applicable. Brazil currently does not allow foreign fishing vessels request for Port entries in the country.	
	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. Currently Brazil does not have foreign vessels operating in the tuna fishery.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		Not applicable. Currently Brazil does not have foreign vessels operating in the tuna fishery.	

Group	Req Nº (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		Not applicable. Currently Brazil does not have foreign vessels operating in the tuna fishery.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		Not applicable. Currently Brazil does not have foreign vessels operating in the tuna fishery.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		Not applicable. Currently Brazil does not have foreign vessels operating in the tuna fishery.	
	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.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil currently does not allow foreign fishing vessels request for Port entries in the country.	
	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	2024-07-31	Brazil sent to the secretariat on 2024-07-31.	2024-08-09
	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	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					for each cruise. For 2023 by the first time, Brazil defined national quota by fleets and closing Bigeye tuna fisheries in Brazil to aim control the catch.	
	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 / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report(s) on alleged IUU activities	No		Nothing to declare. No record in the last years.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		Brazil has finalized the investigations and will respond about the IUU fishing allegation of the Rio Potengi vessel within the deadline set in REC 08-09 (until 30 days before Annual meeting).	
	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 Nº (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	No		Nothing to declare. No record in the last years.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		Nothing to declare. No record in the last years.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	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.	

Group	Req Nº (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		Brazil has finalized the investigations and will respond about the IUU fishing allegation of the Rio Potengi vessel within the deadline in REC 08-09 (until 30 days before Annual meeting).	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	No		No data. Brazilian government will still implement the use electronic monitoring in tuna and tuna-like fisheries.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	No		No data. Brazilian government will still implement the use electronic monitoring in tuna and tuna-like fisheries.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	No		Nothing to declare.	
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.	
	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.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	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 transhipment 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.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	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	2024-07-31	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. Currently, the Brazilian fleet fishing for tunas and tuna-like fish consisted of 301 fishing boats.	2024-08-09
	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.	

Group	Req Nº (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	Yes		Brazil has finalized the investigations and will respond about the IUU fishing allegation of the Rio Potengi vessel within the deadline in REC 08-09 (until 30 days before Annual meeting).	
	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	2023-04-30	Data were regularly submitted, in due time as following (2023-04-30; 2023-07-31;2023-10-30;2024-02-28)	2024-02-28
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not use FADs.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	Yes	2023-01-31	For 2023, Brazil sent CP48_TropPlans to the secretariat on 2023-01-31. The last update of was sent 2024-01-31, for the year 2024.	2024-01-31
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes	2023-04-30	For LL and PS LOA 20m or greater, Brazil reported the catches on a quarterly-basis due to our institutional capacity.	2024-02-28
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes	2023-04-30	For LL and PS LOA 20m or greater, Brazil reported the catches on 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 1,761 for the four quarters of the year.	2024-02-28
	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.	

Group	Req Nº (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		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 2023.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		Submitted when appropriate.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	No		Not applicable. Brazil is not in the Mediterranean Sea Brazil is located in the western Atlantic Ocean.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No		Not applicable. Brazil is not in the Mediterranean Sea Brazil is 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. Brazil is not in the Mediterranean Sea Brazil is located in the western Atlantic Ocean.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		Not applicable. Brazil is not in the Mediterranean Sea Brazil is located in the western Atlantic Ocean.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/ management plan for North swordfish	Yes		No change to report.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No		Not applicable. Brazil is not in the Mediterranean Sea Brazil is located in the western Atlantic Ocean.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	No		Not applicable. Brazil is not in the Mediterranean Sea Brazil is located in the western Atlantic Ocean.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		Not applicable. Brazil is not in the Mediterranean Sea Brazil is located in the western Atlantic Ocean.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	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:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	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:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	No		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	2024-07-31	List of fishing boats submitted when appropriate. Currently Thirty-eight (38) vessels are authorized.	2024-08-09
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO	No		Not applicable to Brazil. Brazil has quotas of both N.SWO and S.SWO and therefore no onboard bycatch limit.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. SWO	No		Not applicable to Brazil. Brazil has quotas of both N.SWO and S.SWO and therefore no onboard bycatch limit.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	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:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		Not applicable. Brazil is not in the Mediterranean Sea Brazil is located in the western Atlantic Ocean.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		Not applicable. Brazil is not in the Mediterranean Sea Brazil is located in the western Atlantic Ocean.	

Group	Req Nº (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	No		Not applicable. Brazil is not presently fishing for North Atlantic albacore.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		Currently sixty-nine (69) vessels are authorized.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB	No		Not applicable. Brazil is not presently fishing for North Atlantic albacore.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB	No		Not applicable to Brazil. Brazil has a quota for S.ALB and thus no onboard bycatch 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.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes	2024-09-15	Brazil sent Billfish Check Sheet to the secretariat on 2024-09-15.	
	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 issue does not apply to Brazil, since Interministerial Rule Nº 12, of July 15, 2005, obliges the release of white (*Tetrapturus albidus*) and blue (*Makaira nigricans*) marlins that are alive by gear retrieval and prohibits dead discards, as well as any sale of these species, whole or in any part.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2024-09-15	Brazil sent Shark Check Sheet to the Secretariat on 2024-09-15.	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	No		Not applicable. Brazil currently do not catch shortfin Mako in the North Atlantic.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	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.	
	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 bycatch & 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.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes		No data.	
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		Not applicable. Brazil does not have presently no objections to ICCAT Recs.	

Table 1. Total catch (t) (live weight) by species and fishing gear, for Brazilian tuna fisheries in 2023.

Species Cod ICCAT	Species names	BB	HL	LL	LL-surf	PS	Total Geral
ALB	*Thunnus alalunga*	120	124	224	31	66	565
BET	*Thunnus obesus*	24	4192	1761	387		6364
BFT	*Thunnus thynnus*			5			5
BLF	*Thunnus atlanticus*	302	2166	1235	1058	584	5345
BON	*Sarda sarda*			5			5
BRS	*Scomberomorus brasiliensis*		5				5
BSH	*Prionace glauca*		10	1934	178		2122
BUM	*Makaira nigricans*			5			5
DOL	*Coryphaena hippurus*	51	86	137	671	30	975
FRI	*Auxis thazard*	17	13	63	47	11	151
KGM	*Scomberomorus cavalla*		6	32			38
LEC	*Lepidocybium flavobrunneum*			5			5
LTA	*Euthynnus alletteratus*	43	8	64		283	398
MOX	*Mola mola*			5			5
MRW	*Masturus lanceolatus*			10			10
OIL	*Ruvettus pretiosus*			36	7		43
PSK	*Pseudocarcharias kamoharai*			6			6
RRU	*Elagatis bipinnulata*		6				6
RUB	*Caranx crysos*			5		229	234
SAI	*Istiophorus albicans*			9	6		15
SBF	*Thunnus maccoyii*			7			7
SKJ	*Katsuwonus pelamis*	18686	6737	2627	2221	1164	31435
SMA	*Isurus oxyrinchus*			106	15		121
SWO	*Xiphias gladius*		11	1780	193		1984
TUS	*Thunnus spp*	9	10	35			54
WAH	*Acanthocybium solandri*		10	26	39		75
WHM	*Kajikia albida*		4	7	6		17
YFT	*Thunnus albacares*	535	14183	3660	238	278	18894
YTC	*Seriola lalandi*					169	169
Total General		**19787**	**27571**	**13789**	**5097**	**2814**	**69058**

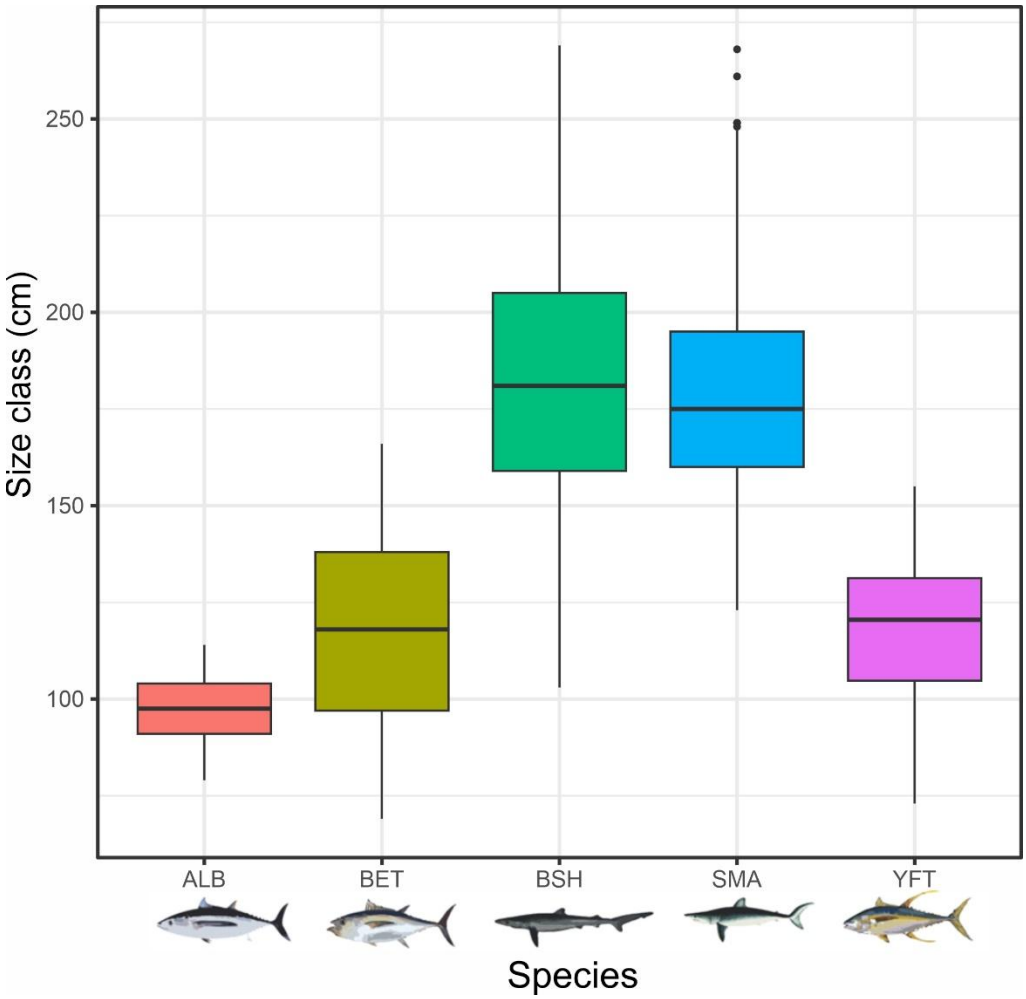

Figure 1. Size catch (cm) by species ALB: *Thunnus alalunga*, BET: *Thunnus obesus*, BSH: *Prionace glauca*, SMA: *Isurus oxyrinchus*, YFT: *Thunnus albacares*, for Brazilian tuna fisheries in 2023.

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

SUMMARY

Fishing is a pivotal sector in Cabo Verde's economy, providing vital animal protein and significant employment opportunities. The Cape Verdean fleet utilizes small purse seiners and hook-and-line gear to target a variety of tuna species, including wahoo, frigate tuna, bullet tuna, bigeye, yellowfin, and skipjack, with occasional catches of marlin and swordfish. In 2023, the Cabo Verde fleet landed 2,394 metric tons of tuna and tuna-like species, with small-scale purse seines proving to be the most effective gear for this catch. Additionally, foreign fleets landed and transhipped a total of 20,099 metric tons in Mindelo harbour, with Spain and Japan being the primary contributors to these operations. Cabo Verde made substantial efforts to enforce ICCAT conservation and management measures by applying these regulations to foreign vessels and integrating them into international agreements to ensure responsible fishing practices within its EEZ. However, the country faced significant challenges, including limited funding for data collection, difficulties in developing an observer program, and inefficiencies with ICCAT's Integrated Online Management System (IOMS). These issues highlight the need for increased technical assistance and capacity building to improve compliance and enhance conservation and management practices.

RÉSUMÉ

La pêche est un secteur essentiel de l'économie du Cabo Verde, car elle fournit des protéines animales vitales et d'importantes possibilités d'emploi. La flottille du Cabo Verde utilise de petits senneurs et des engins à hameçon-et à ligne pour cibler diverses espèces de thonidés, y compris le thazard-bâtard, l'auxide, le bonitou, le thon obèse, l'albacore et le listao, avec des prises occasionnelles de makaires et d'espadons. En 2023, la flottille du Cabo Verde a débarqué 2.394 t de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées, les sennes de petites dimensions s'avérant être l'engin le plus efficace pour cette capture. En outre, les flottilles étrangères ont débarqué et transbordé un total de 20.099 tans le port de Mindelo, l'Espagne et le Japon étant les principaux contributeurs à ces opérations. Le Cabo Verde a déployé des efforts considérables pour mettre en œuvre les mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT en appliquant ces réglementations aux navires étrangers et en les intégrant dans les accords internationaux afin de garantir des pratiques de pêche responsables dans sa ZEE. Cependant, le pays a dû faire face à des défis importants, notamment un financement limité pour la collecte des données, des difficultés pour développer un programme d'observateurs et des inefficacités avec le système intégré de gestion en ligne (IOMS) de l'ICCAT. Ces questions mettent en évidence la nécessité d'une assistance technique accrue et d'un renforcement des capacités pour améliorer l'application et renforcer les pratiques de conservation et de gestion.

RESUMEN

La pesca es un sector fundamental en la economía de Cabo Verde, que proporciona proteínas animales vitales e importantes oportunidades de empleo. La flota caboverdiana utiliza pequeños cerqueros y artes de anzuelo y línea para pescar diversas especies de túnidos, como peto, melva, melvera, patudo, rabil y listado, con capturas ocasionales de marlines y pez espada. En 2023, la flota de Cabo Verde desembarcó 2.394 t de túnidos y especies afines, siendo los cerqueros artesanales el arte más eficaz para esta captura. Además, flotas extranjeras desembarcaron y transbordaron un total de 20.099 t en el puerto de Mindelo, siendo España y Japón los principales contribuyentes a estas operaciones. Cabo Verde realizó importantes esfuerzos para hacer cumplir las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT, aplicando estas normas a los buques extranjeros e integrándolas en los acuerdos internacionales para garantizar prácticas pesqueras responsables dentro de su ZEE. Sin embargo, el país se enfrentaba a importantes retos, como la limitada financiación para la recopilación de datos, las dificultades para desarrollar un programa de observadores y la ineficacia con el Sistema Integrado de Gestión en Línea (IOMS) de ICCAT. Estos problemas ponen de manifiesto la necesidad de aumentar la asistencia técnica y el desarrollo de capacidades para mejorar el cumplimiento y potenciar las prácticas de conservación y ordenación.

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

Fishing is a vital source of animal protein for the population, making it one of Cabo Verde's most important economic sectors with a big social impact. The fishing industries of Cabo Verde are separated into semi-industrial and artisanal sectors, and both operate as near-shore fisheries within Cape Verdean waters.

The Cape Verdean fleet comprises 1,535 vessels, with 1,463 belonging to the artisanal sector and 73 to the semi-industrial fleet. The fishing industry employs 4,649 fishermen and is supported by a canning processing industry, which primarily handles catches from the semi-industrial fleet. Most vessels in the Cape Verdean fleet are less than 20 meters in length, with fishing primarily conducted nearshore or around seamounts within 200 miles of the country's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).

Using small purse seiners and hook-and-line gear, the fleets target a variety of species. Tuna and tuna-like species, such as Wahoo (*Acanthocybium solandri*), Frigate and Bullet tuna (*Auxis thazard* and *Auxis rochei*), Bigeye (*Thunnus obesus*), Yellowfin (*Thunnus albacares*), and Skipjack (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) are among the most significant groupings. Furthermore, occasionally, marlin and swordfish are included in the catches

1.2 Research and statistics

In 2023, 2394 metric tons of tuna and tuna-like species were caught; the most often caught species by the Cape Verdean fleet include frigate, skipjack, and yellowfin with other species appearing in smaller quantities (**Figure 1**). Small-scale purse seines (PSS) and handline (Hand) are the two main types of fishing gear that are usually used to catch tuna and tuna-like species. PSS is used to make up the majority of the catch because it is a more effective way to catch more fish in open waters (**Figure 2**).

Every landing and transshipment operation took place in the Mindelo harbor. In the year 2023, the foreign fleet of ICCAT species landed and transshipped a total of 20099 metric tons, of which 13139 metric tons were attributed to landings and 6960 metric tons to transshipments (**Table 1**). 33 transshipment operations and 97 landing actions were conducted by foreign fleets in Cabo Verde in 2023; Spain accounted for 73 of the landings, while Japan led in transshipments with 26 operations (**Table 2**).

Inspectors from the fisheries administration closely monitor and oversee each of these operations, which may involve landing or transshipment activities, to ensure compliance with regulations and sustainable fishing practices.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

In 2023, Cabo Verde undertook extensive efforts to put all ICCAT conservation and management measures into practice across various sectors of its fisheries. To ensure foreign vessels complied with ICCAT regulations, Cabo Verde made a strong effort to enforce these measures during the landing and transshipment operations of international fleets at its harbours. Additionally, Cabo Verde incorporated these conservation measures into its agreements with other nations, regulating fishing activities within its Exclusive Economic Zone to promote responsible resource management and uphold international conservation standards.

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

Despite Cabo Verde's extensive efforts to implement ICCAT conservation and management measures. The nation still confronted with many obstacles. These included a lack of funding for data collection and submission to ICCAT, problems in develop an observer program to better monitor catches, and difficulties making efficient use of the ICCAT's IOMS (Integrated Online Management System) platform. These restrictions made it more difficult to fully implement and comply with ICCAT requirements, highlighting the necessity for further technical assistance and capacity-building.

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2024-09-19		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2024-08-07		
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2024-08-07		
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2024-08-07		
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2024-08-07		
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	No		There is no catch-at-size estimate available.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No		No scientific tagging (conventional/electronic) surveys on ICCAT species are 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 (including EMS)	No		No Domestic Observer Program data to report (programs under implementation).	
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 stereoscopical 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 stereoscopical 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).	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	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		The Cabo Verde fleet does not use FADs.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	No		The Cabo Verde fleet does not use FADs in ICCAT tropical fisheries.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		The Cabo Verde fleet does not use support vessels in BB/PS tropical fisheries.	
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		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.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	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 was used to estimate dead and live discards of marlines (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:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No		There is not a dedicated shark fishing in Cabo Verde.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No		No research has been conducted on SMA (residual or no catches).	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	No		Cabo Verde does not have a fishery targeting blue shark.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	No		There is no information on South Atlantic BSH.	
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 not a dedicated shark fishing in Cabo Verde.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No		There is not a dedicated shark fishing in Cabo Verde.	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		No information was obtained on whale sharks' interactions with our fishing activity in the ICCAT area.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	No		There are no existing identification guides from this CPC for sharks, seabirds, sea turtles, and mammals.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No		Regarding sea turtle interactions with the activities of the Cabo Verde fishing fleet in the ICCAT area, no information has been gathered.	

Req Nº (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		There isn't a scientific observer program in place in Cabo Verde.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		Cabo Verde has not yet begun to gather bycatch statistics.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No		No additional steps, including research, have been taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards."	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes		2024-09-19	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes			
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes			
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		There are no chartering arrangements between Cabo Verde and other CPCs.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		There are no chartering arrangements between Cabo Verde and other CPCs.	
	M:GEN06a	Transhipment reports - at sea	No		Cabo Verde is not involved in any transhipment at sea.	
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	Yes		Transhipment in ports is subject to control by fishing inspectors for certification and sanitary inspection, as well as verification of all necessary documentation (license, fishing gear, and authorized species)	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	Yes		Cabo Verde is not involved in any transhipment at sea.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		Cabo Verde 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		Cabo Verde has no carrier vessels authorized to receive transshipments, either at sea or in port.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes		Direção Nacional de Pesca e Aquacultura (DNPA) - Tel./Fax Nº (238) 2613758-Mindelo São Vicente C.P. nº.34 - Cabo Verde.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes		Direção Nacional de Pesca e Aquacultura (DNPA) - Tel./Fax Nº (238) 2613758-Mindelo São Vicente C.P. nº.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		Seventy-two hours.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes		In 2023, no refusals of entry or port use were recorded in Cabo Verde. Fisheries inspectors are in charge of port operations.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		Cabo Verde did not disclose any findings of suspected or confirmed non-compliance in 2023.	

Group	Req Nº (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		Following notification of the offender by the inspection authority, a counter-order procedure is started.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		In 2023, Cabo Verde did not report 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 ensures, within the framework of fisheries agreements with third countries, that its inspectors have access to fishing operations.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	Yes			
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		Cabo Verde has not made any access agreements or changes.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		Cabo Verde has not made any access agreements or changes.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes		2024-08-07	
	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		Cabo Verde has legislation regulating all sport fishing activities. Measures include an active license requirement, limits on the number of specimens, and minimum size regulations. Fish must be released back into the water for marlins, and commercialization is prohibited.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation repor t(s) on alleged IUU activities	Yes		Cabo Verde did not record any vessels involved in IUU fishing in 2023.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		Nothing to report.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	No		Nothing to report.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No		This CPC has no information on suspected non-compliance with 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 with 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	Yes		This CPC has not received any reports of its vessels being sighted engaging in activities that 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 Nº (238) 2613758 -Mindelo São Vicente C.P. nº.34 - Cabo Verde.	
	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 Nº (238) 2613758 -Mindelo São Vicente C.P. nº.34 - Cabo Verde.	

Group	Req Nº (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		In 2023, Cabo Verde did not conduct any inspector exchanges.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		No vessels from this CPC are listed as final IUU vessels.	
	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		There is no lost fishing gear reported by this CPC.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes			
	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.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	No		Cabo Verde did not implement the EMS program for the National PSS fleet.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	No		Cabo Verde did not implement the EMS program for the National PSS fleet.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	Yes			

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		There is no BFT fishery in this CPC.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		There is no BFT fishery in this CPC.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		There is no BFT fishery in this CPC.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		There is 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		There is no BFT fishery in this CPC.	
	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 for BFT.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2022	No		This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations for BFT	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to catch BFT.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities about BFT.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	No		This CPC did not conduct Joint Fishing Operations for BFT in the ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No		This CPC does not authorize any vessels to engage in activities related to BFT.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities about BFT.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities about BFT.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities about BFT.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities about BFT.	
	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.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities about BFT.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities for BFT.	
	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 fishery, nor does it have any opportunity to take BFT as a bycatch.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No		This CPC is not involved in the catching or trading of 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 the catching or trading of BFT.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No		This CPC is not involved in the catching or trading of BFT.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		This CPC is not involved in the catching or trading of 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 the catching or trading of BFT.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No		This CPC is not involved in the catching or trading of BFT.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		This CPC is not involved in the catching or trading of BFT.	

Group	Req Nº (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 catching or trading of BFT.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes		6	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes		6	
	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 and has no additional information to report.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		Cabo Verde does not import frozen BET.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes			
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	No		Quarterly data is not available.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	No		The Cabo Verde fleet does not use FADs and 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 the unavailability of monthly data.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		Due to the 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		Cabo Verde has no information available at this time.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	No		Cabo Verde has no information available at this time.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		This CPC does not import.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		This CPC does not trade any swordfish.	
	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 have plans to operate any fishery for SWO-MED and hence has no specific closure period.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/managemen t 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 transhipment 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 CPC has conducted NO tagging programme.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		Cabo Verde did not participate in any ICCAT Joint International Inspection Scheme.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Cabo Verde did not participate in any ICCAT Joint International Inspection Scheme.	

Group	Req Nº (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		6.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	No		Cabo Verde does not authorize any of its vessels of 20 meters or more to catch SWO-S.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	No		Cabo Verde has no data available	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	No		Cabo Verde does not authorize any of its vessels of 20 meters or more to catch SWO-S.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Cabo Verde did not participate in any ICCAT Joint International Inspection Scheme.	
	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		Cabo Verde does not authorize any vessels to fish for ALB-MED.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No		Cabo Verde does not authorize any of its vessels of 20 meters or more to catch ALB-N.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	No		Cabo Verde does not authorize any of its vessels of 20 meters or more 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.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		No fishing activities for Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-MED).	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		No fishing activities for Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-MED).	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes			
	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 change since 2022.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes			
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	No		No change since 2022.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes			
	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 no longline fishery in the area to which the requirement applies.	
	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 is required to use circle hooks to mitigate bycatch.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes			
MISCELLAN-EOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		No pilot electronic statistical document system is being implemented by this CPC.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	No		No pilot electronic statistical document system is being implemented by this CPC.	

Table 1. shows the total number of foreign fleet landings and transshipments in Cabo Verde in 2023.

Species code	*Common name*	*Total Landing (metric tons)*	*Total Transshipments (metric tons)*	*Total (metric tons)*
BSH	Blue shark	4958	0	4958
SMA	Shortfin mako	81	0	81
LEC	Escolar	35	0	35
OIL	Oilfish	2	0	2
DOL	Common dolphinfish	13	0	13
WHM	Atlantic white marlin	2	2	5
BUM	Blue marlin	6	31	37
BLM	Black marlin	169	0	169
WAH	Wahoo	18	0	18
SPF	Longbill spearfish	56	0	56
SAI	Atlantic sailfish	48	1	48
SWO	Swordfish	2066	145	2211
SSP	Shortbill spearfish	15	0	15
MLS	Striped marlin	39	4	42
FRI	Frigate tuna	190	0	190
YFT	Yellowfin tuna	1700	698	2397
SKJ	Skipjack tuna	3005	2835	5839
ALB	Albacore	56	55	111
BET	Bigeye tuna	625	1520	2145
BFT	Atlantic bluefin tuna	0	1669	1669
TUS	Other tunas	55	1	55
Total		**13139**	**6960**	**20099**

Table 2. Displays the total number of foreign fleet landings and transshipments in Cabo Verde in 2023.

Flag	*Landing Operation*	*Transhipment operation*
Bahamas	1	0
Belize	8	0
Korea	2	4
El Salvador	3	0
Spain	73	1
Marocco	1	0
Panama	2	1
Portugal	6	0
United Kingdom	1	0
France	0	1
Japan	0	26
Total	**97**	**33**

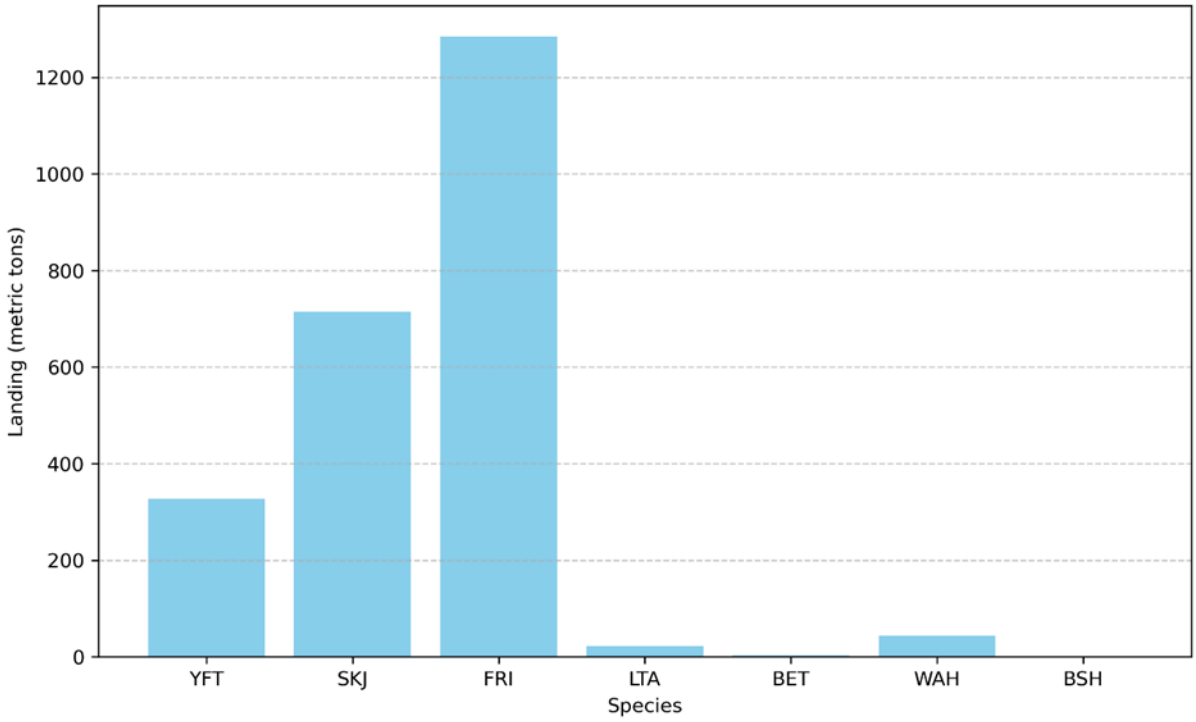

Figure 1. Landing (in metric tons) of different fish species caught in 2023.

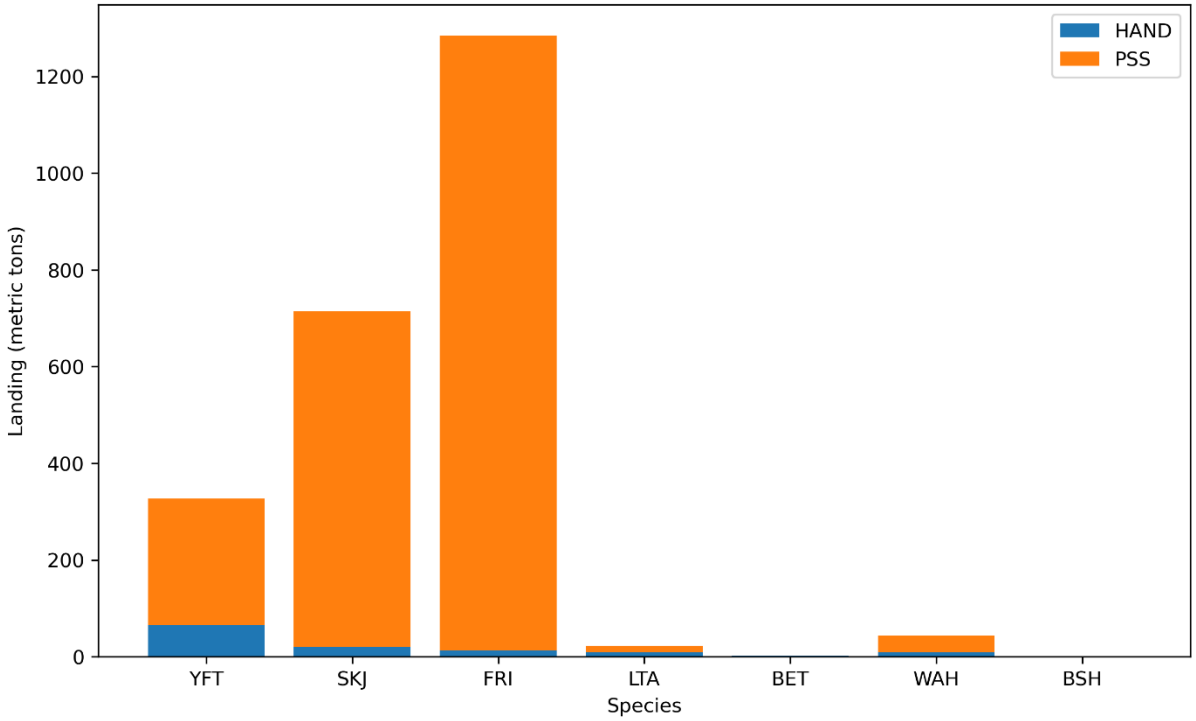

Figure 2. Landing (in metric tons) of different fish species by gear in 2023.

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. 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 weight out the landing and verify log record data. In 2023, total landings for bluefin tuna, swordfish, and other tuna species were 598.1 tonnes (t), 1922.5 t, and 579 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 role extends to ecosystem-related projects and to assessment support within the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics for bluefin tuna, North Atlantic swordfish, and porbeagle shark. In 2023, 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 2023, 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

Le Canada capture le thon rouge de l'Atlantique Ouest, l'espadon du Nord et d'autres espèces de thonidés (germon, thon obèse et albacore) essentiellement dans la zone économique exclusive canadienne. Le Canada dispose d'un suivi en temps réel de la capture et de l'effort pour toutes les sorties de pêche ciblant les espèces pélagiques. À l'issue de chaque sortie de pêche, des observateurs de quai indépendants et agréés doivent être présents lors du déchargement afin de peser les débarquements et de vérifier les données consignées dans les carnets de pêche. En 2023, les débarquements totaux de thon rouge, d'espadon et d'autres espèces de thonidés se sont situés, respectivement, à 598,1 t, 1.922,5 t et 579 t. Le Canada continue à soutenir activement la recherche scientifique par le biais du suivi en temps réel de la capture et de l'effort de pêche pour toutes les sorties de pêche, de la mise à jour des indices des modèles, du suivi acoustique, des programmes de marquage et de l'échantillonnage biologique. Le rôle du Canada s'étend aux projets liés à l'écosystème et au soutien à l'évaluation au sein du Comité permanent de la recherche et des statistiques pour le thon rouge, l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord et le requin-taupe commun. En 2023, le programme canadien d'échantillonnage biologique du thon rouge a permis de prélever des tissus pour répondre aux questions relatives au mélange, à l'âge par taille et soutient les analyses alimentaires, lipidiques, histologiques et génétiques de la capture. En 2023, le Canada a une fois de plus coordonné le programme international de recherche en échantillonnage biologique de l'espadon dans l'océan Atlantique, dans le but d'améliorer les connaissances sur la distribution des stocks, l'âge et le sexe de la capture, le taux de croissance, l'âge de maturité, le taux de maturation, la saison/le lieu de frai ainsi que le régime alimentaire. Le Canada a également continué à coordonner un programme d'échantillonnage international pour le germon. En ce qui concerne les requins, les recherches récentes se sont concentrées sur l'estimation des caractéristiques de reproduction ou de la taille à maturité pour l'Isurus spp. et le requin-taupe commun, l'évaluation des distributions et de la structuration des populations pour le renard et le requin-taupe bleu, le développement de méthodes d'évaluation des stocks limitées en données pour contribuer à l'évaluation du requin-taupe commun en 2020, la quantification des taux de mortalité naturelle et après remise à l'eau pour le requin-taupe commun et le requin-taupe bleu, l'évaluation des covariables de survie et de rétablissement pour contribuer à l'atténuation des prises accessoires, ainsi que la poursuite de notre programme de recherche sur le requin blanc.

RESUMEN

Canadá captura atún rojo del Atlántico occidental, pez espada del norte y otras especies de túnidos (atún blanco, patudo y rabil), principalmente dentro de su zona económica exclusiva. Canadá dispone de un seguimiento en tiempo real de las capturas y el esfuerzo de todas las mareas dirigidas a especies pelágicas. Al final de cada marea, durante el desembarque, deben estar presentes los controladores a pie de muelle, independientes y certificados, para pesar los desembarques y verificar los datos del cuaderno de pesca. En 2023, los desembarques totales de atún rojo, pez espada y otras especies de túnidos fueron de 598,1 t, con 1.922,5 t y 579 t, respectivamente. Canadá continúa respaldando activamente la investigación científica mediante el seguimiento en tiempo real de la captura y el esfuerzo de todas las mareas, actualizando los índices de los modelos, el seguimiento acústico, los programas de marcado y el muestreo biológico. El papel de Canadá se extiende a los proyectos relacionados con los ecosistemas y al apoyo a la evaluación en el marco del Comité Permanente de Investigación y Estadísticas para el atún rojo, el pez espada del Atlántico norte y el marrajo sardinero. En 2023, el programa de muestreo biológico de atún rojo de Canadá muestreó tejidos para abordar cuestiones relacionadas con la mezcla, la edad por talla y respaldar análisis de la dieta, lípidos, histológicos y genéticos de la captura. En 2023, Canadá coordinó de nuevo el programa internacional de investigación de muestreo biológico para el pez espada en el océano Atlántico concebido para mejorar los conocimientos sobre la distribución del stock, la edad y sexo de la captura, la tasa de crecimiento, la edad de madurez, la tasa de madurez, la temporada/lugar de la reproducción y la dieta. Canadá siguió participando en la coordinación del programa de muestreo internacional del atún blanco. Respecto a los tiburones, las investigaciones recientes se han centrado en estimar características reproductivas o la talla de madurez del marrajo y el marrajo sardinero, en evaluar las distribuciones y la estructura de la población de zorros y marrajo dientuso, en desarrollar métodos de evaluación de stocks con pocos datos para contribuir a la evaluación del marrajo sardinero de 2020, en cuantificar las tasas de mortalidad natural y posteriores a la liberación para el marrajo dientuso y el marrajo sardinero, en evaluar covariables con supervivencia y recuperación para contribuir a la mitigación de la captura fortuita, así como en continuar nuestro programa de investigación sobre el tiburón blanco.

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research, and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

1.1.1 Bluefin tuna

Canadian directed bluefin tuna fisheries take place in Canadian waters from May through December over the Scotian Shelf, in the Gulf of the St. Lawrence River, and off the coasts of Newfoundland; since 2018, Canada's bluefin tuna fishing season runs annually from June 24 to June 23 of the following year. The adjusted Canadian quota for the 2023 fishing year was 663.38, which included a 60 t transfer from Mexico and a 5.18 t transfer from France (in respect of St. Pierre et Miquelon). The total Canadian landings of Atlantic Bluefin tuna in 2023 was 598.1 t (**Table 1**), including 491.7 from the directed fishery and 106.3 t from the mixed swordfish and tunas pelagic longline fishery. There was 4.2 t of observed dead discards in 2023. All traditional bluefin tuna fishing areas produced catches of tuna in the 2023 fishing year (**Table 2**). The tended line/rod and reel fishery in the area between Georges and Browns Bank off southwest Nova Scotia, also known as the Hell Hole, continued to be an important fishing area. In 2023, the average round weight of bluefin tuna caught in the Gulf of St. Lawrence was 178.4 kilograms (kg), and 156.8 kg in the southwest Nova Scotia fishery, while bluefin tuna caught off of Newfoundland had an average weight of 163.5 kg. Further catch breakdown is shown in **Table 2.**

In 2023, 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 2023. Mackerel-trap licence holders also present in St. Margaret's Bay are permitted to retain bluefin tuna incidentally caught in the traps. One offshore tuna longline licence is authorized to direct for tuna species and is provide with a bluefin allocation (**Table 3**), whereas the larger 77-vessel swordfish/other tunas longline fleet is permitted to retain bluefin tuna bycatch 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 are 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.

1.1.2 Swordfish

Canada harvests swordfish from April to December, primarily on the edge of the Georges Bank, the Scotian Shelf, and on the Grand Banks of Newfoundland. In 2023, Canada's initial ICCAT allocation for swordfish was 1348 t, with Canada's adjusted quota being 2072.20 t, which included transfers to Canada of 35 t from each of Japan and Chinese Taipei, 327 t from the European Union, and 125 t from Senegal, and a maximum carry forward of 202.2 t from 2021. Canadian nominal landings in 2023 were 1922.5 t (**Table 1**). The Canadian tonnage taken by longline was 1892.8 t (or 98.5% of the catch), 27.1 t were taken by harpoon (1.4 per cent of the catch) and 2.5 t were landed with buoy gear (less than 1% of catch). The average round weight of swordfish landed by longline was 71.9 and 89.8 by harpoon. Only 47 of the 77 licensed swordfish longline harvesters were active in the 2023 fishery (**Table 4**). This number is lower than the mid-1990s 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 2023, only 7 licence holders from either the Harpoon A (directed) or B (opportunistic) fleet, had reported landings of harpooned swordfish.

1.1.3 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 the 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 2023, these tunas accounted for approximately 48.9 per cent of the commercial large pelagic species landed. Of other tunas, the highest amount landed by Canada was of Bigeye tuna (379.1 t), followed by yellowfin tuna (175.0 t), and albacore tuna (24.9 t). The mean round weight of albacore, bigeye, and yellowfin tunas was 20.6 kg, 20.6 kg and 39.0 kg, respectively. Approximately 60 licensed other tuna fishermen were active in 2023.

1.1.4 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 cannot 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. Despite a retention ban on Shortfin mako, 116 kg caught incidentally were landed by non-ICCAT fishery gillnet and trawl gears in 2023. In total, two sharks were caught by two different vessels (one each) on two separate trips. These landings are under investigation by conservation and protection officials. There were no reported landings of Porbeagle or Blue sharks for 2023.

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 2023, live releases of porbeagle, blue shark and shortfin mako totaled 7.5 t, 397.8 t and 23.3 t, respectively; dead discards totaled 2.6 t, 161 t and 11.6 t, respectively. As of 2023, the recreational shark fishery is exclusively catch-and-release.

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

All effort, fish size and, area of catch data has been provided through the submission of Task I and II data in July 2024. By-catch data has been contributed through submission of form ST09.

1.2.1 Bluefin tuna research

Highlights of the 2023 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. In 2023, Canada participated in the GBYP's conventional tagging program for the eighth consecutive year. Tagging was conducted in the Canadian Bluefin tuna catch and release fishery. The conventional tagging program continued in 2023 with the goal of continuing to improve the percentage of tag deployments.
2. Canada sampled Bluefin tuna heads (N= 630) and collected dorsal spines (N=52) in 2023. Otolith pairs (N= 630) were extracted and will be aged and tested for natal origin. Tissue samples (N= 1155) to support work on the natal origin of Bluefin tuna, lipid analysis and diet were also collected from bluefin tuna heads. Furthermore, 65 gonads were collected and analyzed to determine age at maturity.

3. 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.

4. 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 fishery dependent data.

5. 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 6677 samples (2015-2023) to this study.

6. 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.

7. 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 breakpoints in individual growth trajectories for Atlantic Bluefin tuna to provide context for maturity scenarios used in the assessment.

8. 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 Newfoundland. Diet composition will also be assessed using multi-tissue stable isotope analysis for nitrogen and carbon.

9. 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.

1.2.2 Swordfish research

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

2. Beginning in 2018, Canada coordinated the establishment of an ICCAT/European Commission funded international (Algeria, Brazil, Cyprus, Chinese Taipei, France, Greece, Italy, Malta, Morocco, Namibia, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Taiwan, Tunisia, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Canada) biological sampling research program for Swordfish in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea. The goal of the program is to improve knowledge of the stock distribution, age and sex of the catch, growth rate, age at maturation, maturation rate, spawning season and location and diet. Data and analyses from this program will contribute to more robust assessment of swordfish status by permitting the development of more spatially and biologically realistic population models used in both assessment and ICCAT Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE) contexts. This international sampling program continued through 2023 and was once again coordinated by Canada. This effort now includes samples from 4712 swordfish, representing all three ICCAT stocks and billfish sampling areas.

3. Canada led development of assessment and MSE data inputs for important ongoing population modeling.

4. Building off 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 through 2023. 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. Swordfish length data are an important component of the integrated assessment model which forms the basis of management advice and the 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.

8. 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.

9. 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 2024.

1.2.3 Other tunas

Sampling of the landings has a long history at St. Andrews Biological Station that dates back to the early part of the 20th century. Continuous monitoring and sampling of the landings began in 2010 when 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.

1.2.4 Shark research

Highlights of the 2023 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 dart tagging program continued for incidental captures of blue, porbeagle, and shortfin mako shark caught by charter and recreational fishermen continued in 2023. The program will continue in 2024.

2. Canada contributed to a synthesis of morphometric conversions for 33 shark species in the North Atlantic. These conversions will allow different data sets to be standardized for joint analyses, including stock assessments. https://doi.org/10.7755/MFR.84.3-4.1.

3. Canada collaborated on new research to assess maturity status in porbeagle sharks from hormones in muscle tissue. This represents a non-lethal method to assign life stage and understand productivity, which may be particularly useful for species under landing restrictions. https://doi.org/10.3389/fmars.2023.1176767.

4. Canada continued to evaluate bycatch from national fisheries, focusing on a comparison of analytical methods applied to pelagic longline captures. This research is anticipated to inform future reporting to ICCAT on live and dead discards. I*n press with ICES J of Mar Sci.* Related analyses included a large-scale evaluation of total fishing mortality arising from incidental porbeagle captures from fisheries throughout Canadian waters. https://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/csas-sccs/Publications/ResDocs-DocRech/2024/2024_060-eng.html.

5. Canada continued a research program to address recovery goals for white shark under the Canadian Species at Risk Act. Field work incorporated an acoustic monitoring component and a tagging component to evaluate habitat use and relative abundance in Canada.

1.2.5 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.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of 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 harvesters' conditions of licence (issued pursuant to the *Fishery (General) Regulations*), both of which are legally binding on harvesters.

2.1.1 Catch limits and minimum size

2.1.1.1 Bluefin tuna

The Canadian Atlantic Integrated Fishery Bluefin tuna Management plan incorporates ICCAT regulatory recommendations that apply to Bluefin tuna. The adjusted 2023 quota for Bluefin tuna was set at 663.38 and it is prohibited for any person to have in their possession any Bluefin tuna weighing less than 30 kg. In addition, Canada has limited entry into the fishery; and restrictions on the amount and type of gear used, vessel replacement, management fishing areas, and licence transfer requirements. A multi-year management plan for Bluefin tuna was completed in 2018.

2.1.1.2 Swordfish

The 2013 Canadian Atlantic Integrated Fishery Management (CAIFM) plan incorporates ICCAT regulatory recommendations that apply to swordfish. The 2023 adjusted quota for swordfish was set at 2072.20 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.

2.1.1.3 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-espadon/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.

2.1.2 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.

2.1.3 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 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 2023. Nonetheless, Canada met its coverage requirement of 5% for vessels 20m LOA or greater. Data from the observer program is used to estimate dead discards and document incidental catch of non-target species.

2.1.4 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.

2.1.5 Inspection scheme 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).

2.1.6 Measures to ensure effectiveness of ICCAT CMMs and prohibit IUU fishing

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.

2.1.7 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.

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

Canada did not encounter any difficulties in the submission of the annual report for the 2023-2024 reporting year.

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2024-09-13	Submitted (2024-09-13).	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2024-07-15	Submitted (2024-07-15).	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2024-07-15	Submitted (2024-07-15).	2024-08-14
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2024-07-15	Submitted (2024-07-15).	2024-08-14
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2024-07-15	Submitted (2024-07-15).	2024-08-14
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes	2024-07-15	Submitted (2024-07-15).	2024-08-14
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes	2024-07-15	Submitted (2024-07-15).	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2024-07-15	Submitted (2024-07-15).	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2024-07-15	Submitted (2024-07-15).	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes	2024-07-15	Submitted (2024-07-15).	2024-08-14
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes	2024-09-13	Submitted – all catch, discards, and observer data provided as an aggregate, consistent with domestic confidentiality requirements in Task 1 and Task 2 data (2024-09-13).	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		There is 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.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery or BFT farming.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery or BFT farming.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes	2024-07-15	Submitted (2024-07-15).	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	Yes	2024-09-15	See submitted Annual Report (e.g. Section 1.2.1).	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes	2024-08-01	Acoustic Index Updates: SCRS/2020/036 GSL Index Updates: SCRC/2020/025, SCRC/2020/027 SCRC/2020/039 Management Procedures: SCRS/2021/122.	

Req Nº (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	2024-09-15	See submitted Annual Report (e.g. Section 1.2.1).	
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	No		Canada does not participate in the 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	2024-07-15	Submitted (2024-07-15).	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		Canadian longline vessels over 20 metres (LOA) targeting BET, YFT, and/or SKJ have human observer coverage.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes	2024-07-15	Submitted (2024-07-15).	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		Canada does not have FAD fisheries.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		Canada does not engage in ALB-MED fisheries.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	No		Canada does not engage in ALB-MED fisheries.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No		Canada does not engage in ALB-MED fisheries.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No		Canada does not engage in ALB-MED fisheries.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	No		Canada does not engage in ALB-MED fisheries.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes	2024-09-15	Procedures were presented to WGSAM in 2021 (SCRS/2021/015); however, the incidence of marlins/spearfish in the Canadian catch was deemed to be too low to support a statistically robust estimate of discarding rates.	

Req Nº (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	2024-07-15	Dockside monitors must be present for offloading of all fisheries that can retain marlins/spearfish and log record data must be submitted by each fishermen to the monitoring company that inputs the data into centralized database prior to further fishing trips. Log records trips with catch must be received from fishermen before they can proceed with their next fishing trip, which insures 100% coverage. At-sea observers are targeted for deployment on 10% of swordfish fishing trips despite no ICCAT requirements for observer's onboard swordfish vessels smaller than 20 metres. All discarding interactions (from both the observer reports and fishermen's logbooks) are reported in the Estimation of Nominal Catch (Task 1), Catch and Effort (Task 2), and National Observer Programme data.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes	2024-07-15	All shark data is submitted annually as part of Task 1 and Task 2, and National Observer Programme Data. 2023 shark data submitted: 15/07/2024. Shark research highlights from 2022 in Section 1.2.4.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes	2024-07-15	All shark data is submitted annually as part of Task 1 and Task 2, and National Observer Programme Data. 2023 shark data submitted: 15/07/2024. Shark research highlights from 2023 in Section 1.2.4.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	Yes	2024-07-15	All shark data is submitted annually as part of Task 1 and Task 2, and National Observer Programme Data. 2023 shark data submitted: 15/07/2024. Shark research highlights from 2023 in Section 1.2.4.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	No		Canada does not fish nor encounter South Atlantic blue shark.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	Yes	2024-07-15	All shark data is submitted annually as part of Task 1 and Task 2, and National Observer Programme data. 2023 shark data submitted 07/31/2023.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	Yes	2022-05-13	Document SCRS/2022/094 submitted and presented at the sharks intersessional meeting (05/13/2022).	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	Yes	2022-05-13	Document SCRS/2022/094 submitted and presented at the sharks intersessional meeting (05/13/2022).	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		Canada does not count any purse seiners among its fleets.	
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		Not submitted as the form is not yet available.	
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	2024-07-15	Submitted (2024-07-15).	2024-08-14
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		Canada does not have artisanal fisheries for ICCAT managed stocks.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes	2024-09-13	Ongoing work noted in National Report.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2024-09-13	Submitted (2024-09-13).	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2024-09-13	Submitted (2024-09-13).	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2024-08-13	Submitted (2024-08-13).	2024-08-20
	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	Transhipment reports - at sea	No		Canada does not allow transshipment in the Convention area.	
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	No		Canada does not allow transshipment in the Convention area.	
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	No		Canada does not allow transshipment in the Convention area.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		Canada does not allow transshipment in the Convention area.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		Canada does not allow transshipment in the Convention area.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No		There has been no change in point of contact for port entry notifications.	

Group	Req Nº (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		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		No new ports to update in 2023.	2022-08-08
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No		There has been no change in advance notification period.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		There have been no denials of access to, or use of, a 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 needed 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	2024-09-13	The Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA) was ratified by Canada in June 2019 and has mechanisms in place for information exchange on foreign vessels seeking entry into, and using ports to allow the swift detection of IUU fishing activities. The PSMA promotes cooperation, at the subregional, regional, and global levels, in the effective implementation of this Agreement via	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					RFMOs. As part of in-port inspections, each Party through appropriate arrangements with the flag State of the vessel can invite that State to participate in the inspection of its fishing vessel. Canada intends to utilize the inspector exchange measures of the Agreement to further promote cooperation among flag State members to ICCAT. NIL. No inspector exchange was undertaken during the reporting period due to lack of foreign vessel landings in Canadian ports.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	No		No port inspection activity to report.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		There are no access agreements in place.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		There are no access agreements in place.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	No		No new vessels added in 2023.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	No		No new vessels added in 2023.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No	2024-09-13	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 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.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					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.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report(s) on alleged IUU activities	No		No IUU fishing activities were discovered during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		No IUU fishing activities were discovered during the reporting period.	

Group	Req Nº (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		There were no actions taken because there were 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		Submitted (2022).	

Group	Req Nº (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		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.	
	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		No reports.	
	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)	No		No change from what was previously reported.	
	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		There are no Canadian nationals involved in IUU fishing.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	No		Canada does not have a domestic EMS program.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	No		Canada does not have a domestic EMS program.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	No		Canada has not yet reported on the implementation of Res. 23-20.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	No		Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	No		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		Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2022	No		Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No		Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No		Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	No		Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No		Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	No		Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No		Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No		Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes		Reports submitted monthly.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		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 BFT 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	2024-09-13	Submitted (2024-09-13).	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No		Every BFT landed is tagged. Validation is not required as per 13(c) of Rec. 11-20.	
	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.	

Group	Req Nº (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		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 2023.	
	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 2023.	
	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 2023.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2023-09-15	Submitted (2024-04-08 & 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		Reports submitted quarterly.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	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.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes		Reports submitted monthly.	
	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.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	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	Submitted (2024-04-08 & 2023-09-15).	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		No change from what was previously provided.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	No		Canada does not have vessels that fish for swordfish in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No		Canada does not have vessels that fish for 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 for swordfish in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		Canada does not have vessels that fish for swordfish in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/ management plan for North swordfish	Yes	2024-09-13	Submitted (2024-09-13).	
	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.	
	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 2023.	

Group	Req Nº (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		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 MED-ALB.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No		No new vessels added for 2023.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	No		The Canadian fleets do not incidentally catch S-ALB.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	No		Canada's landings are well below the 200 tonnes limit for CPCs.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	No		The 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 MED-ALB, and there are no sport/rec. vessels.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		Canada does not engage in MED-ALB fishery.	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		Canada does not engage in MED-ALB fishery.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes	2024-09-13	Submitted (2024-09-13).	

Group	Req Nº (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.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2024-09-13	There is no retention of live or dead sharks permitted in pelagic shark fisheries in Canadian waters. All sharks landing information is provided to the Scientific Council through Task 1 and Task 2 data and reported in the Canadian National Report. By licence conditions, harvesters are not permitted to retain sharks that are prohibited from retention as bycatch in ICCAT-related fisheries (bigeye, thresher, hammerhead, oceanic whitetip, silky, basking, and shortfin mako sharks). Annex 1 Submitted.	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	No		Despite a retention ban on Shortfin mako, 116 kg caught incidentally were landed by non-ICCAT fishery gillnet and trawl gears in 2023. These landings are under investigation by conservation and protection officials.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes		Canada's pelagic longline fleet has had a Code of Conduct in place since the early 2000s, and its adherence is a mandatory licence condition. Vessels flagged to Canada must carry on board safe handling, disentanglement, and release equipment, and it is mandatory for harvesters to release any incidentally harvest sea	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					turtles in a manner that maximizes the probability of their survival. The pelagic longline fleet participated in a de-hooking certification course in 2007. A second training and certification program was conducted in March 2011 on the proper use of safe handling and release equipment and data recording protocols. Training is mandatory requirement for vessel operators/licence holders. Licence conditions also require at least one member of the crew on board must hold a valid certification identifying that they have successfully completed a DFO-approved de-hooking / disentanglement course. A copy of the valid certification must be on board the vessel and be provided to a Fishery Officer upon request.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes		Canada released its National Plan of Action for Reducing the Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries in 2007. In July 2012, Canada provided a Progress Report on the Implementation of Key Action Taken Pursuant to this National Plan of Action (March 2007).	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes		While Canada has long worked with its various fleets to reduce the incidental harvest and discards, a policy on managing bycatch was released in 2013 with the objectives of ensuring that Canada's fisheries are managed in a manner that supports the	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					sustainable harvesting of aquatic species and that minimizes the risk of fisheries causing serious or irreversible harm to bycatch species; and to ensure that total catch, including retained and non-retained bycatch, are account for. This bycatch policy is consistent with the Food and Agriculture (FAO) International Guidelines for Bycatch Management and Reduction of Discards adopted in early 2011.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	No		There are no purse seine vessels in the Canadian fleet.	
MISCELLAN-EOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		Canada has not launched an objection to any ICCAT Recommendation.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	No		Canada has not implemented an electronic statistical document program.	

Table 1. Canadian landings (tonnes round weight) of large pelagic fish species from 2013 to 2023.

Species	*2013*	*2014*	*2015*	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*
Swordfish	1505.5	1604.2	1579.3	1547.9	1547.9	782.0	995.1	1333.3	1377.2	1341.5	1922.5
Bluefin Tuna	480.4	462.9	530.6	466.1	466.1	550.0*	631.0*	580.2	626.0	613.3	598.1
Albacore Tuna	31.8	47.1	32.2	19.9	19.9	26.4	31.2	12.4	40.4	27.4	24.9
Bigeye Tuna	197.3	218.2	257.3	171.1	171.1	236.7	192.6	104.1	252.9	329.9	379.1
Yellowfin Tuna	73.5	34.2	59.0	19.5	19.5	14.6	108.1	74.8	110.4	198.3	175.0
Unspec. Tuna	0.4	0.01	0.02	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Blue Shark	0.2	0.2	0.06	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.09	0.0	0.0
Shortfin Mako	35.2	54.6	84.6	82.5	82.5	52.9	62.8	0.5	0.324	0.0	0.116
Porbeagle	18.6	8.9	4.2	1.9	1.9	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.207	0.0	0.0
Unspec. Shark	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Marlin	2.7	5.1	3.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.77	0.68	1.71

* 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 2013 to 2023.

BFT Fishing Area	*2013*	*2014*	*2015*	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*
Southwest Nova Scotia	182	152	158	194	181	266*	287*	277	286.7	246.9	235.8
Northeast Nova Scotia[1]	20	20	44	11	18	17	19	-	-	-	-
Gulf of St. Lawrence	228	246	278	231	223	246	291	275	304.5	220.4	332.6
Newfoundland	27	23	27	20	30	23	29	28	34.7	43.26	37.4
Offshore	16	20	24	9	19	0	5	-	-	103	32.9
Year-End Adj.[2]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL LANDINGS	473.2	462	530.6	466.1	471.6	550.0*	631.0*	580.2	626.0	613.3	598.1
Scientific Tagging / C&R Mortality[3]	6.4	0.273	1.654	8.7	5.4	6.6	4.3	-	-	-	-
Dead Discards[4]	0	0	2.8	7.6	1.4	4.0*	2.9*	4.5	4.7	5.7	4.2
Canadian Quota	484.5	487.3	528.88	506.74	489.06	621.8	653.71	635.65	679.97	674.76	663.38

[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 species[1] in 2023.

Region	*Number of licenses*							
	Bluefin Tuna		*Swordfish (LL)*		*Other Tuna (LL)*		*Sharks*	
	Total	*Active*	*Total*	*Active*	*Total*	*Active*	*Explor.*	*Rec.*
Gulf	600	351	-	-	-	-	0	20
Newfoundland	54	17	1	1	1	1	-	199
Scotia-Fundy	60	45	76	47	76	60	0	333
St. Margaret's Bay	24	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offshore	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Quebec	53	51	-	-	-	-	-	2
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.
Note: active harvesters are those that picked up their license, license conditions and tags, and submitted log records.

Table 4. Summary of 2013-2023 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.

	2013	*2014*	*2015*	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*
No Vessels Landing Fish											
Longline	48	46	52	45	44	44	44	54	53	47	47
Harpoon	63	66	52	50	47	45	35	21	9	11	7
Landings (t)											
Longline	1225.5	1371.2	1481.0	1462.6	1013.0	748.2	962.5	1283.7	1359.6	1310.1	1892.8
Harpoon[1]	279.9	233.0	98.2	85.3	175.2	33.7	32.7	49.8	17.66	31.1	27.1
Buoy										0.36	2.54
TOTAL	1505.4	1604.2	1579.3	1547.9	1188.2	781.9	995.2	1333.5	1377.2	1341.5	1922.5
Discards (t)[2]	59.4	12.1	37.2	30.8	50.6	14.8	11.2	11.8	13.4	9.0	11.3
Average Weight (kg)											
Longline	77	79	81	90	84	70	64	111	72	61	71.9
(# Sampled)	(13990)	(17296)	(16688)	(15135)	(11673)	(10016)	(14508)	(18859)	(14511)	(12947)	(17030)
Harpoon	91	125	125	126	155	136	122	189	72	112	89.9
(# Sampled)	(2963)	(1806)	(563)	(361)	(703)	(233)	(273)	(203)	(274)	(103)	(42)
% Small Fish by Number Landed[3]											
<125 cm	<1	1.9	2.7	1.8	2.7	5.5	5.7	6.7	2.9	3.5	2.3
<119 cm	<1	1.9	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.1	1.4	2.5	1.3	0.4	0.6
% of Catch Sampled	90	100	90	91	91	94	96	96	86	94.3	96

[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).

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

SUMMARY

The Bureau of Fisheries (BOF), Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of China is in charge of the management of distant water fisheries including tuna fishing activities in ICCAT waters, and the China Overseas Fisheries Association (COFA) assists the 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. Severe sanctions will be imposed on fishing vessels which violated management measures, including fines, suspension or termination of fishing license, cancelation of qualification to conduct fishing activities and so on. In addition, China holds meetings at national level each year, in which all companies relating to tuna fisheries are to participate. During the meeting, we circulate new ICCAT Recommendations that come into force after translating them into Chinese. We also reiterate key compliance issues, such as catch limit, VMS, observer deployment, logbook, by-catch, transhipment and so on. Non-compliant behaviour by tuna fishing vessels will be punished.

RÉSUMÉ

Le Bureau des pêches (BOF) du ministère chinois de l'agriculture et des affaires rurales est chargé de la gestion des pêcheries en eaux lointaines, y compris des activités de pêche au thon dans les eaux de l'ICCAT, et l'Association chinoise des pêches d'outre-mer (COFA) aide le BOF à coordonner les activités de pêche aux thonidés. La Chine attache une grande importance à la pêche thonière de l'ICCAT et des priorités ont été fixées pour se conformer aux recommandations et résolutions adoptées par l'ICCAT. La Chine a mis en place un ensemble de mesures de MCS au niveau national afin de mettre en œuvre les Recommandations de l'ICCAT en transférant lesdites recommandations dans la réglementation nationale. La Chine a mis en place un système de suivi, de contrôle et de surveillance, comme par exemple l'examen annuel des performances de chaque navire de pêche, un régime de sanctions, un système de licences de pêche, le VMS, un journal de bord, un rapport mensuel sur les captures (rapport hebdomadaire pour le thon rouge), un programme national d'observateurs, une réglementation sur les prises accessoires, un CDS et des mesures liées au marché, une formation sur l'application et l'établissement d'une limite de capture pour chaque navire pour les stocks d'espèces cibles et d'espèces accessoires strictement conformes aux recommandations respectives de l'ICCAT. De graves sanctions seront imposées aux navires de pêche qui enfreignent les mesures de gestion, y compris des amendes, la suspension ou la cessation de la licence de pêche, l'annulation de l'homologation pour exercer des activités de pêche etc. En outre, la Chine tient chaque année des réunions au niveau national, auxquelles toutes les entreprises liées à la pêche thonière doivent participer. Au cours de la réunion, nous faisons circuler les nouvelles recommandations de l'ICCAT qui entrent en vigueur après leur traduction en chinois. Nous réitérons également les principales questions d'application, telles que la limite de capture, le VMS, le déploiement d'observateurs, le journal de bord, les prises accessoires, le transbordement et ainsi de suite. Les comportements de non-application des navires de pêche thonière seront sanctionnés.

RESUMEN

La Oficina de Pesca (BOF) del Ministerio de Agricultura y Asuntos Rurales de China se encarga de la gestión de las pesquerías de aguas lejanas, incluidas las actividades de pesca de túnidos en aguas de ICCAT, y la Asociación de Pesquerías de Ultramar de China (COFA) ayuda a la BOF en la coordinación de las actividades de pesca de túnidos. China concede gran importancia a la pesquería de túnidos de ICCAT y se ha dado prioridad al cumplimiento de las Recomendaciones y Resoluciones adoptadas por ICCAT. China ha establecido una serie de medidas nacionales de seguimiento, control y vigilancia para aplicar las Recomendaciones de ICCAT mediante la transferencia de dichas Recomendaciones a la reglamentación nacional. China estableció un sistema de seguimiento, control y vigilancia, como la revisión anual del desempeño de cada buque pesquero, un esquema de sanciones, un sistema de licencias de pesca, un VMS, un cuaderno de pesca, un informe de captura mensual (informe semanal para el BFT), un programa nacional de observadores, una regulación de las capturas fortuitas, un sistema de documentación de capturas (CDS) y medidas relacionadas con el mercado, y una formación en materia de cumplimiento. Se han establecido límites de captura para cada buque para los stocks objetivos y de captura fortuita siguiendo estrictamente las correspondientes Recomendaciones de ICCAT. Se impondrán severas sanciones a los pesqueros que infrinjan las medidas de ordenación, entre ellas multas, suspensión o cancelación de la licencia de pesca, anulación de la habilitación para realizar actividades pesqueras, etc. Además, China celebra cada año reuniones a nivel nacional en las que participan todas las empresas relacionadas con las pesquerías de túnidos. Durante la reunión, circularemos las nuevas Recomendaciones de ICCAT que entren en vigor después de haberlas traducido al chino. También reiteramos cuestiones clave de cumplimiento, como el límite de captura, el VMS, la asignación de observadores, el cuaderno de pesca, la captura fortuita, los transbordos, etc. Se sancionará el comportamiento incumplidor de los atuneros.

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

1.1.1 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 2023 there were 25 deep frozen longliners including two longliners seasonally shifting to northern Atlantic Ocean for Atlantic bluefin tuna. The Chinese tuna fishing fleet harvested 8865.1 t of tunas and tuna-like species and main shark species, 4412.2 t higher than that in 2022. The catch by species is listed in **Table 1**.

The total fishing efforts decreased from 0.85×10^7 hooks in 2022 to 0.64×10^7 hooks in 2023 (**Table 2**). The CPUEs of tunas and tuna-like species for 2013-2023 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 5º×5º and quarter in 2022 and 2023 were shown in **Figure 4**. The spatial distributions of CPUEs of BET and YFT by 5º×5º in 2022 and 2023 were shown in **Figure 5** and **Figure 6**.

1.1.2 Albacore tuna

Albacore tuna was caught as bycatch by the Chinese fleet in the Atlantic Ocean. The total albacore tuna catch in 2023 was estimated to be about 281.94 t, 10.84 t higher than the catch in 2022 (271.1 t). The catch of North Atlantic albacore and South Atlantic albacore was 190.5 t and 91.4 t in 2023, respectively.

1.1.3 Bluefin tuna

Chinese longline fleet only catch the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna. The total catch of bluefin tuna by the Chinese longline fleet was 115.80 t in the eastern Atlantic Ocean in 2023, 43.91 t higher than the catch in 2022 (71.89 t).

1.1.4 Tropical tunas

The total catch of bigeye tuna was 5415.29 t in 2023, which was 2166.35 t higher than that in 2022 (3248.94 t). The catch of yellowfin tuna was 2444.35 t in 2023, 1915.76 t higher than the catch in 2022 (528.59 t). There was no catch of skipjack in 2023.

1.1.5 Swordfish

The catch of swordfish in 2023 was 214.44 t, 10.86 t lower than that in 2022 (225.3 t). Of the total, 105.0 t were caught in the North Atlantic Ocean and 109.4 t were caught in the South Atlantic Ocean.

1.1.6 Blue marlin

The total catch of blue marlin in 2023 was 35.36 t, 24.95 t higher than that in 2022 (10.41 t).

1.1.7 White marlin

The total catch of white marlin in 2023 was 1.50 t, 0.63 t lower than that in 2022 (2.13 t).

1.1.8 Sailfish

The total catch of sailfish in 2023 was 260.58 t, 250.87 t higher than that in 2022 (9.71 t).

1.1.9 Longbill spearfish

There was no catch of longbill spearfish in 2023.

1.1.10 Sharks

The total catch of blue shark in 2023 was 76.09 t, 58.01 t higher than that in 2022 (18.08 t). In 2023, there was no retained catch of shortfin mako, and the discarded shortfin mako was 19.73 t (6.92 t dead and 12.81 t live).

1.2 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 2023, two observers were dispatched on board two Chinese longliners targeting bigeye tuna in the areas of N04°59′-N18°34′, W17°22′-W55°55′ and one observer on board one Chinese longliner targeting bluefin tuna in the areas of N50°13′-N58°00′, W24°47′-W34°00′. No electronic monitoring systems (EMS) implemented in 2023. The overall observer coverage for the Chinese longliner was 16.24% (calculated using deployed hooks as effort); the observer coverage for the operating targeting bluefin tuna was 57.97% (calculated using deployed hooks as effort); the observer coverage for the operating targeting bigeye tuna was about 15.33% (calculated using deployed hooks as effort). The observer data covering all catch species, including target catch and non-target catch (sharks and sea turtles etc.), size frequency data, and capture status were also collected when possible. The observer data had been submitted to ICCAT secretariat.

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

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

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

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

2.1.1 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.

2.1.2 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.

2.1.3 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.

2.1.4 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.

2.1.5 Transhipment 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.

2.1.6 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.

In 2023, two observers were dispatched on board two Chinese longliners targeting bigeye tuna in the areas of N04°59′-N18°34′, W17°22′-W55°55′ and one observer on board one Chinese longliner targeting bluefin tuna in the areas of N50°13′-N58°00′, W24°47′-W34°00′. No electronic monitoring systems (EMS) implemented in 2023.

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.

The overall observer coverage for the Chinese longliner was 16.24% (calculated using deployed hooks as effort); the observer coverage for the operating targeting bluefin tuna was 57.97% (calculated using deployed hooks as effort); the observer coverage for the operating targeting bigeye tuna was about 15.33% (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.

2.1.7 Others

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

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

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

2.1.7.2 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 2023, China has 115t quotas of N-SWO and 344.3t 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.

2.1.7.3 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 2023, China has 246.43t of N-ALB and 290t 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.

2.1.7.4 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 unharmful manner and reduce mortality to the maximum practicable.

2.1.7.5 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.

2.1.7.6 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.

2.1.8 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.

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

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

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2024-09-15	2024-09-15	2024-09-15
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2024-07-15	2024-07-15	2024-07-15
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2024-07-15	2024-07-15	2024-07-15
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2024-07-15	2024-07-15	2024-07-15
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2024-07-15	2024-07-15	2024-07-15

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes	2024-06-26	China submitted the updated catch at size estimation information of tropical tuna species in response to the request from the SCRS and Secretariat for the purpose of yellowfin tuna stock assessment.	2024-06-26
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 (including EMS)	Yes	2024-07-15	2024-07-15	2024-07-15
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes	2024-09-15	2024-09-15	2024-09-15
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 in the Mediterranean.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		Not involved in BFT PS fishing activities in the Mediterranean neither in farming operations.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		Not involved in BFT PS fishing activities in the Mediterranean neither in farming operations.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes	2024-07-15	2024-07-15	2024-07-15
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	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.	

Req Nº (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		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	2024-07-15	2024-07-15	2024-07-15
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 program 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 (no PS/BB fishing activities on tropical tunas).	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	

Req Nº (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	Yes		Dead and live discards were estimated for the whole fleet using observed data from observer trips, which may be 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:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No		No improvements are 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 yet implemented research and biological sampling on shortfin mako.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	Yes	2024-07-15	All information on North Atlantic blue shark can be found in Task 1 and Task 2 as well as observer data.	2024-07-15
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	Yes	2024-07-15	All information on South Atlantic blue shark can be found in Task 1 and Task 2 as well as observer data.	2024-07-15
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	2024-07-15	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).	2024-07-15
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
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:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		Not applicable. China is not a CPC with purse seiners operations.	
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.	

Req Nº (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	2024-07-15	All this information can be found in Task 1 and Task 2 as well as observer data.	2024-07-15
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		This information was reported in Task 1 and Task 2 as well as observer data. For 2023, no seabird was incidentally captured and recorded.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch 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 bycatch 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 was identification guides for sharks and other bycatch species. The government also trained the fishermen and introduced the species identification guides to them each year to give the knowledge of mitigating the mortality of bycatch species. Posters of common shark species, sea turtles, sea birds and billfish were distributed to each trainer. The data of bycatch species and size frequency data were collected by the observers and reported. All Chinese longliners have been equipped with de-hooker device since 2009. The government requested all fishing companies to report information on incidental catch of sea turtles, mammals, and sea birds on logbook. Fishing companies were also required to implement bycatch mitigation measures as per ICCAT recommendations. The circle hook was encouraged to be used on longliner. The	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				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 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes		2024-9-15	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes		2024-9-15	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes		2024-8-15	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		Not applicable as China does not chart any vessel.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		Not applicable as China does not chart any vessel.	
	M:GEN06a	Transhipment reports - at sea	Yes		in CP37 submitted on 2024-9-15.	
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	Yes		in CP37 submitted on 2024-9-15.	
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	No		Not applicable as China has no flagged carrier vessel.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		Not applicable as China has no flagged carrier vessel.	

Group	Req Nº (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		2024-1-30	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No		Not applicable as currently China is 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	No		Not applicable as currently China is 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	No		Not applicable as currently China is 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	No		Not applicable as currently China is 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	No		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)	No		Not applicable as no such case.	

Group	Req Nº (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	No		Not applicable as no such case.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		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	No		Not applicable as no such bilateral arrangement so far.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	Yes		No fishing vessels enter to Chinese port. No port inspection report.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		Not applicable as no such access agreement so far.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		Not applicable as no such access agreement so far.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes		2024-7-15	
	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 / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report (s) on alleged IUU activities	No		Not applicable as China has no such vessel.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		Not applicable as China has no such vessel.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes		2024-9-15	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No		Not applicable as China has no such cases.	

Group	Req Nº (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 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	No		Not applicable as China has no such cases.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	No		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	No		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	No		Not applicable as no such pilot program.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		Not applicable as China has no such cases.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No		Not applicable as China has no regional observer.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		Not applicable as no report received.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		Not applicable as no report received.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		Not applicable as no report received.	

Group	Req Nº (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)	Yes		Not applicable as no report received.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		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.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	Yes		No electronic monitoring system (EMS) was developed or implemented in 2023.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	Yes		No electronic monitoring system (EMS) was developed or implemented in 2023.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	No		Res 23-20 is not recommendation.	
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.	
	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		2023-2-13	
	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 2024/9/15.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2022	Yes		Refer to ST04-T2SZ-BFT-2021-CHN, ST05-T2CS-2021-CHN submitted on 2024-7-15.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes		2 vessels as listed in CP01 and submitted on 2023-8-16.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes		No such other vessels.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	Yes		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]	Yes		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 transhipment 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		4	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes		2	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes		2023-11-28	
	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 2024-9-15.	
	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	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	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		No such vessel.	
	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	No		Not applicable as no processing vessels.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes		52	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes		2023-7-15	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		No such vessels was reported.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		Refer to CP16-SDP-BIRP-SWO/BET sent on 2023-9-15 and 2024-3-31.	
	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 quarters.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	No		Not applicable as China has no vessels using FADs.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	Yes		2023-1-30	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes		12	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		9	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		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 2024/9/15.	
	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 2023/9/15 and 2024/3/31.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		Refer to CP15-SDP-Valid sent on 2018/12/20.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targeting 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.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes		Not applicable. No Med fishery.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/ management plan for North swordfish	Yes		No changes from the previous years.	
	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.	

Group	Req Nº (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		52	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Yes		52	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO	Yes		Refer to this annual report submitted on 2024/9/15.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. SWO	Yes		Refer to this annual report submitted on 2024/9/15.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		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		NA since China does not have Mediterranean albacore fishery.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes		52	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		52	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB	Yes		Refer to annual report of this year word part submitted on 2024-9-15.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB	Yes		Refer to annual report of this year word part submitted on 2024-9-15.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	No		NA since China does not have sport or recreational fishery in ICCAT.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		NA since China does not have Mediterranean albacore fishery.	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		NA since China does not have Mediterranean albacore fishery.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes		The same as previous years.	

Group	Req Nº (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		Refer to annual report of this year word part submitted on 2024/9/15.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes		2024-9-15	
	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. 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 2024/9/15.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes		Refer to annual report of this year word part submitted on 2024/9/15.	
	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 2024/9/15.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes		Res 23-15 is not Rec.	
MISCELLAN-EOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		NA	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Yes		NA	

Table 1. Retained catch of target and bycatch species (in round weight, t), 2013-2023.

Species	*2013*	*2014*	*2015*	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*
BFT	38.1	37.6	45.1	53.9	64.4	78.9	89.0	100.9	100.9	71.89	115.80
YFT	211.4	92.4	169.6	467.7	578.4	359.4	320.9	461.1	140.0	528.59	2444.35
BET	2371.3	2231.8	4941.8	5852.4	5514.4	4823.1	5718.5	3613.6	1638.5	3248.94	5415.29
SWO	291.9	266.2	468.5	357.3	382.9	441.3	302.5	184.7	80.6	225.3	214.44
ALB	146.2	68.7	141.4	197.6	308.2	240.2	261.2	391.6	300.9	271.05	281.94
BSH	391.2	47.7	21.7	57.8	285.1	132.5	70.3	110.3	17.8	18.08	76.09
SMA	20.2	14.4	6.1	7.4	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BUM	44.9	39.7	44.4	49.7	40.3	42.2	46.4	37.2	4.0	10.41	35.36
WHM	2.1	-	0.2	0.3	2.5	2.2	2.8	1.8	1.6	2.13	1.50
SAI	1.0	2.2	2.6	4.3	10.0	4.5	19.8	184.8	8.5	9.71	260.58
Other	1.3	-	0.1	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.8	1.6	-	43.7	-
Total	**3519.6**	**2800.7**	**5841.5**	**7049.1**	**7189.1**	**6125.7**	**6833.3**	**5087.7**	**2292.8**	**4452.9**	**8865.1**

Table 2. The nominal (retained) CPUE of target and bycatch species (kg /1000 hooks) and fishing effort (10^7 hooks), 2013-2023.

Species	*2013*	*2014*	*2015*	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*
BFT	719.5	424.3	1707.7	1271.0	537.4	537.3	657.8	643.1	1292.3	592.7	849.1
YFT	25.1	15.5	13.1	28.1	25.1	17.2	17.2	34.6	32.6	63.3	387.8
BET	281.7	374.3	382.5	352.0	239.5	231.2	309.1	271.0	381.6	388.8	859.2
SWO	34.7	44.6	36.3	21.5	16.6	21.2	16.3	13.9	18.8	26.9	34.0
ALB	17.4	11.5	10.9	11.9	13.4	11.5	14.1	29.5	70.1	32.4	44.7
BSH	46.5	8.0	1.7	3.5	12.4	6.35	3.8	9.5	4.0	2.1	11.8
SMA	2.4	2.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BUM	5.3	6.7	3.4	3.0	1.8	2.02	2.5	2.8	0.9	1.2	5.6
WHM	0.3	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2
SAI	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.21	1.0	14.2	2.0	1.2	1.5
Fishing Effort	0.8	0.6	1.3	1.7	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.3	0.44	0.85	0.64

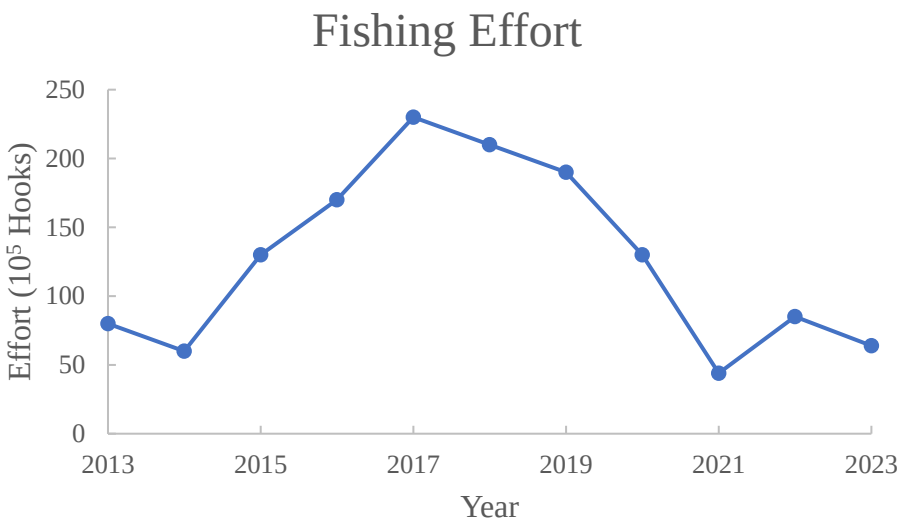

Figure 1. The fishing effort (10^5 hooks) of Chinese tuna longline fleet in the ICCAT waters in recent years.

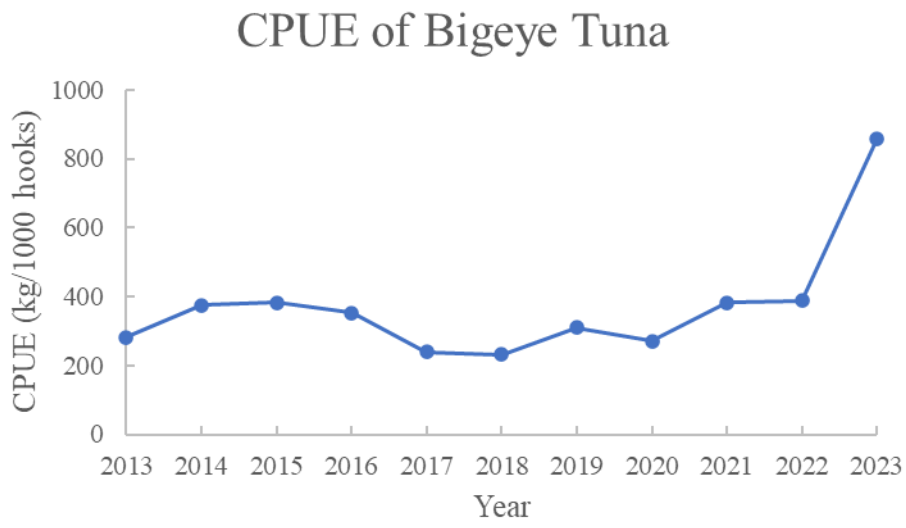

Figure 2. The nominal CPUE of bigeye tuna of Chinese tuna longline fleet in the ICCAT waters in recent years.

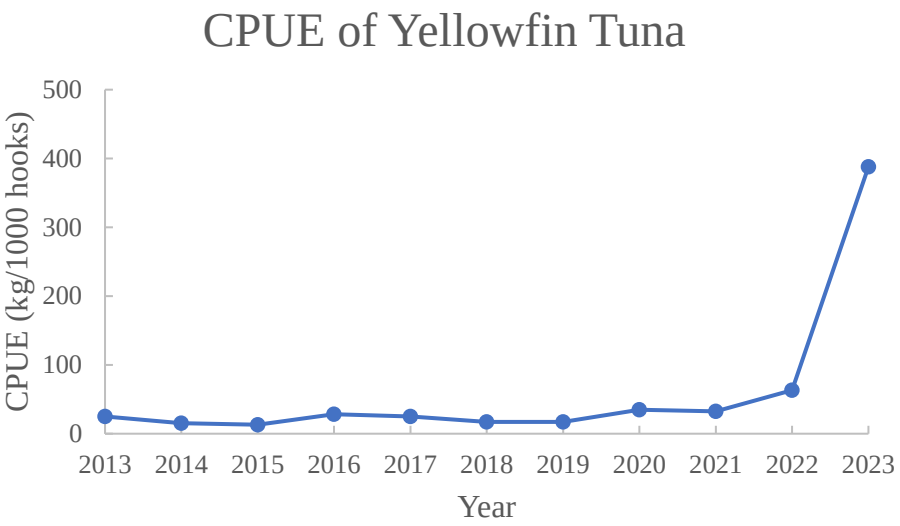

Figure 3. The nominal CPUE of yellowfin tuna of Chinese tuna longline fleet in the ICCAT waters in recent years.

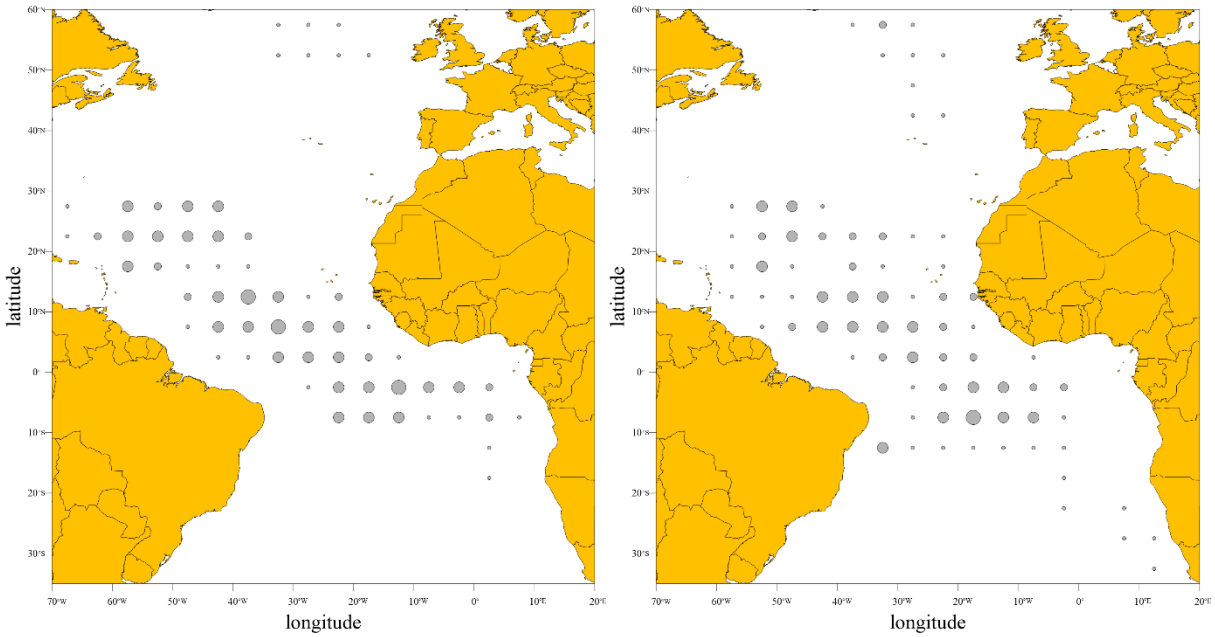

Figure 4. Fishing effort distribution by 5º×5º in 2022 (left) and 2023 (right).

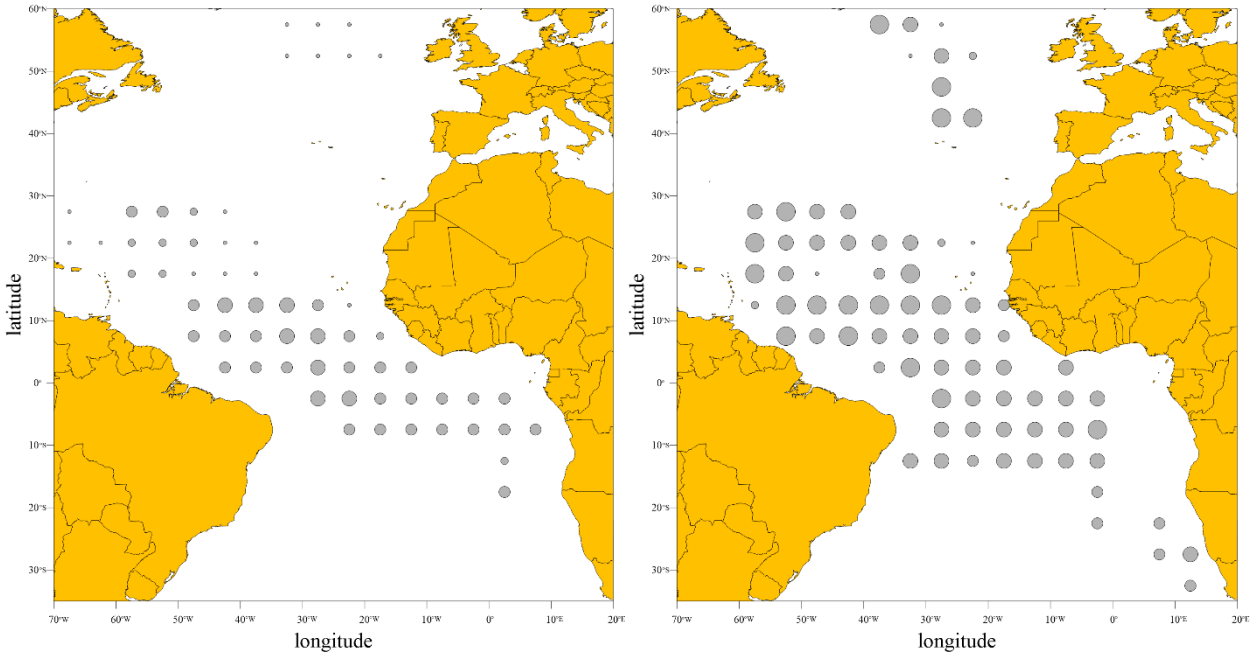

Figure 5. The spatial CPUE distribution of BET by 5º×5º in 2022 (left) and 2023 (right).

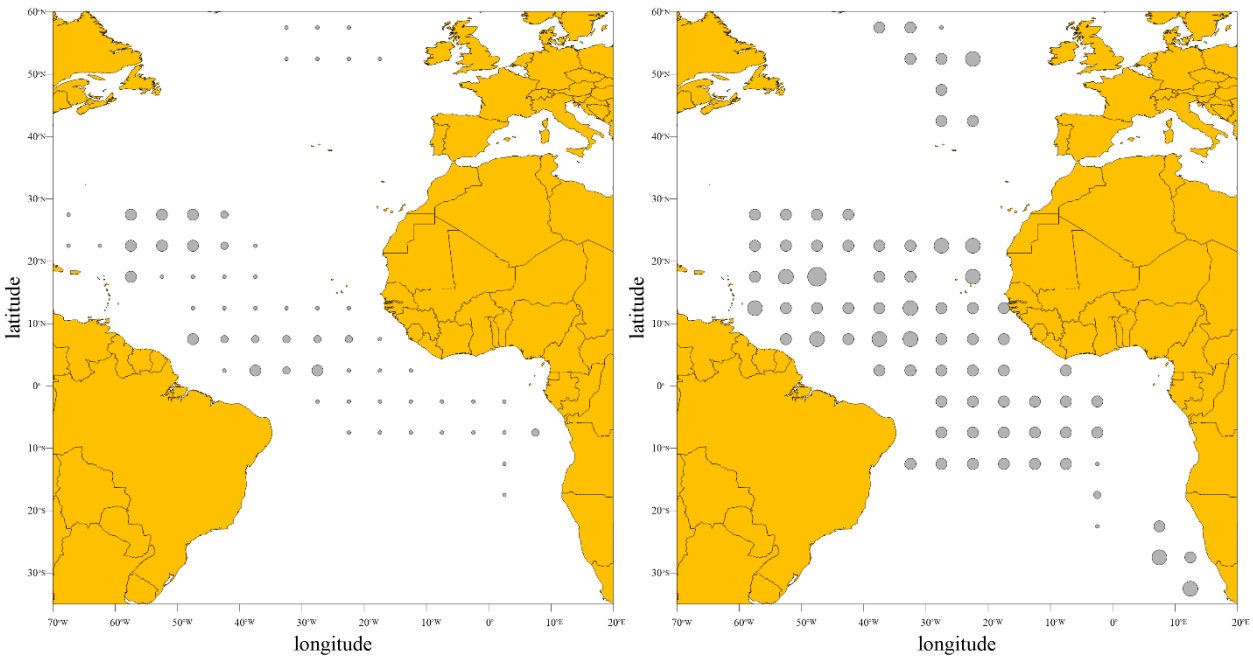

Figure 6. The spatial CPUE distribution of YFT by 5º×5º in 2022 (left) and 2023 (right).

ANNUAL REPORT OF COSTA RICA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU COSTA RICA
INFORME ANUAL DE COSTA RICA[1]

SUMMARY

In Costa Rica, the Costa Rican Institute of Fisheries and Aquaculture is the competent authority for implementation of fisheries development policies and technical management of the national fisheries. Costa Rica has a limited Exclusive Economic Zone in the Caribbean Sea of only 24,000 square kilometres, and due to its bathymetry and extension, very conservative development of artisanal fishing has taken place. There is ongoing research and analysis work based mainly on the catch and data analysis programmes, as well as control, monitoring and surveillance of compliance with management measures. In 2023, Costa Rica had a registered artisanal fleet of 103 vessels in the Caribbean Sea, of which eight vessels target species within the Commission, using surface longline. The remainder of the vessels are directed at a demersal species fishery. Costa Rica initiated an Amendment Plan in 2021 with the objective of improving the collection of statistical data from the Atlantic fishery, which were submitted as an attachment to the 2020 Annual Report. The aim is to improve management of the national fisheries in order to fully comply with ICCAT recommendations. In the medium scale and larger fleets, 100% of landings are inspected by INCOPESCA officials and all these vessels are fitted with a Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) whose signal is transmitted to an INCOPESCA platform. Moreover, the forms for collecting data during fishing operations for the Atlantic were adapted in order to improve collection of information on fisheries biology. In addition, biological sampling on landings was started in 2022 to obtain more information and a pilot onboard observers scheme (human and electronic) is currently being implemented, which would be the basis for the design of the national onboard observers programme.

RÉSUMÉ

Au Costa Rica, l'Institut costaricien pour la Pêche et l'Aquaculture (INCOPESCA) est l'autorité compétente pour la mise en œuvre des politiques de développement de la pêche et la gestion technique des pêcheries nationales. Le Costa Rica dispose d'une zone économique exclusive limitée dans la mer des Caraïbes d'à peine 24.000 kilomètres carrés, dont la bathymétrie et l'extension ont permis un développement très conservateur de la pêche artisanale. Les travaux de recherche et d'analyse en cours proviennent essentiellement des programmes de collecte et d'analyse des données, ainsi que du contrôle, du suivi et de la surveillance du respect des mesures de gestion. En 2023, des débarquements ont été enregistrés sur la côte atlantique d'une flottille artisanale de 103 navires de moins de 20 m de long, dont huit ciblent des espèces d'intérêt pour l'ICCAT avec des palangres de surface. Les autres navires ciblent des espèces démersales. Le Costa Rica a lancé un plan d'amendement en 2021 dans le but d'améliorer la collecte de données statistiques dans la pêcherie de l'Atlantique, qui a été présenté en annexe au rapport annuel de 2020. L'objectif de ce plan est d'améliorer la gestion des pêcheries nationales afin de pouvoir se conformer pleinement aux recommandations de l'ICCAT. Dans les flottilles moyennes et grandes, les fonctionnaires de l'INCOPESCA contrôlent 100 % des débarquements et tous ces navires disposent d'un système de surveillance par satellite (VMS) transmettant le signal à une plate-forme de l'INCOPESCA. En outre, les formulaires de collecte de données lors des opérations de pêche dans l'Atlantique ont été adaptés afin d'améliorer la collecte d'informations biologiques sur les pêcheries. À partir de 2022, l'échantillonnage biologique au débarquement a été lancé afin d'obtenir davantage d'informations et un programme pilote d'observateurs à bord (humains et électroniques) est actuellement mis en œuvre, qui servira de base à la conception du programme national d'observateurs à bord.

[1] Instituto Costarricense de Pesca y Acuicultura.

RESUMEN

En Costa Rica el Instituto Costarricense de Pesca y Acuicultura (INCOPESCA) 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 km², 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 2023 se registró desembarques en su costa Atlántica de una flota artesanal de 103 embarcaciones de menos de 20 m de eslora, de estas, ocho dirigen sus capturas a especies de interés de ICCAT con palangre de superficie. Las demás embarcaciones dirige su actividad a la pesca de especies demersales. Costa Rica inició un Plan de enmienda en 2021 con el objetivo de mejorar la recopilación de datos estadísticos en la pesquería del Atlántico, 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 ICCAT. En las flotas de mediana y gran escala funcionarios del INCOPESCA inspeccionan el 100 % de los desembarques y todas estas embarcaciones cuentan con sistema de seguimiento satelital (VMS) que transmite la señal a una plataforma del INCOPESCA. Además, se han adaptado formularios para la recogida de datos durante las faenas de pesca en el Atlántico, con el fin de mejorar la recopilación de información biológica pesquera. A partir de 2022 se iniciaron los muestreos biológicos en desembarques para obtener más información y en la actualidad se está implementando un plan piloto de observadores a bordo (humanos y electrónicos), que servirá de base para el diseño del programa nacional de observadores a bordo.

Sección 1: Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas

1.1 Información anual sobre pesquerías

El Instituto Costarricense de Pesca y Acuicultura (INCOPESCA), en el marco de su ley de creación y 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 INCOPESCA, 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, Ministerio de Ambiente y Energía 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 partícipe en la investigación desarrollada en el marco de CICAA, procurando asegurar la oportuna y completa información estadística en manos de CICAA.

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 el país realizó las gestiones necesarias para llegar a ser Parte Contratante, estatus que obtuvo a partir del 7 de junio de 2024. Para el año 2023, en Costa Rica se registró en el Atlántico desembarques de una flota artesanal y comercial de 103 embarcaciones, todas menores a 20 m de eslora, de estas, ocho embarcaciones dirigen sus capturas a especies dentro CICAA con el arte de pesca de palangre de superficie. Las otras embarcaciones son dirigidas a una pesca demersales. Esta flota comercial se divide en pequeña escala (autonomía hasta 3 mn), mediana escala (autonomía hasta 40 mn) y avanzada (autonomía mayor a 40 mn). Es importante mencionar que el país mantiene un registro cerrado de licencias de pesca para estas flotas, en el cual no se otorga nuevas licencias. El país tiene el interés futuro de ampliar su flota pesquera en el Atlántico 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 Atlántico, 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 CICAA.

1.2 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, con el cual se inspecciona el 100% de las embarcaciones de mediana escala y avanzada, las cuales en su totalidad con sistema de seguimiento satelital (VMS), el cual es monitoreado por parte del Centro de Seguimiento, Control y Vigilancia del Departamento de Fiscalización del INCOPESCA. Adicionalmente, a partir del 2022 se empezó a realizar muestreos biológicos pesqueros en desembarques para obtener más información; y se está implementando un plan piloto de observadores a bordo (humano y electrónico), que sería la base para el diseño del programa nacional de observadores a bordo, con el cual se podrá comunicar información detallada sobre tallas, descartes de especies vivas y muertos, interacciones con fauna, entre otros. Además, se ha estado mejorando la información pesquera mediante el uso de formularios adaptados para el Atlántico 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 una App para registro de datos.

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 12 de julio de 2024 se envió a la Comisión formularios con información de la pesquería de Costa Rica en el Atlántico durante el año 2023, entre estos: ST01-T1FC, ST02-T1NC, ST03-T2CE, ST04-T2SZ, ST05-T2CS, ST06-T2FM, ST07-TropSupVes, ST08-FadsDep, ST09-DomObPrg, ST10-PortSamp, TG01-CnvEleSurv, TG02-CnvTReRc, TG03-EleTReRc. Posteriormente, el 16 de agosto de 2024 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.

Sección 2: Información sobre las medidas de conservación y ordenación

2.1 Implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

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 8436 No 36782-MINAET-MAG-MOPT-TUR-SP-S-MTSS, Capítulo XV, Artículo 56). El país 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 y se limita a faenar dentro de la Zona Económica Exclusiva. Es pertinente 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. Es importante resaltar que en Costa Rica se prohíbe el aleteo por la Ley de Pesca y Acuicultura Nº 8436 y se inspecciona el 100% de los desembarques de las flotas de mediana escala y avanzada.

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. El 2 de abril de 2024 se realizó entrega a la CICAA 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 sur en cumplimiento de la Recomendación 22-11, aquí es importante hacer notar que el país no realiza operaciones pesqueras en el Atlántico sur.

En vista que Costa Rica contó con los Dictámenes de Extracción No Perjudicial (DENP) de tiburones martillo negativos, no se permitió las exportaciones desde el 2015 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 Nº 43900-MAG-MINAE.

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. Para 2023 los desembarques de pez espada del Atlántico norte se han mantenido similares al 2022, mientras que los de aguja azul han disminuido por debajo de las 10 t. Costa Rica aspira a contar con límites de captura/desembarque para ambas especies que puedan satisfacer sus necesidades de captura, para así mantener la pesca que históricamente ha realizado su flota en el Atlántico, para la cual existen registros desde el año 1999.

2.2 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 nacional de observadores a bordo, mismo que podría brindar información más detallada de las faenas de pesca, el tamaño de las embarcaciones presenta limitado espacio para albergar más personas a bordo aparte de la tripulación, además de las condiciones de seguridad y salubridad 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 nacional de observadores a bordo. La falta de personal por parte del INCOPESCA para atender la pesquería del Atlántico de Costa Rica ha sido también una limitación importante, donde en algunos casos este factor afecta para el registro de más datos de estadísticas pesqueras.

Sección 3: Comunicaciones en línea

PARTE 1: COMUNICACIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE INVESTIGACIÓN Y ESTADÍSTICAS

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:GEN01	Informes anuales (científico)	Sí	2024-09-13	2024-09-13	
S:GEN02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	Sí	2024-07-12	2024-07-12	
S:GEN03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	Sí	2024-07-12	2024-07-12	
S:GEN04	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CE)	Sí	2024-07-12	2024-07-12	
S:GEN05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	Sí	2024-07-12	2024-07-12	
S:GEN06	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	Sí	2024-07-12	2024-07-12	
S:GEN07	Prospecciones de marcado científico (inventarios)	Sí	2024-07-12	2024-07-12	
S:GEN08	Declaración de marcado convencional (marcado/recuperación)	Sí	2024-07-12	2024-07-12	
S:GEN09	Declaración de marcado electrónico (marcado/recuperación)	Sí	2024-07-12	2024-07-12	
S:GEN10	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores nacionales (incluido el EMS)	Sí	2024-07-12	2024-07-12	

Nº 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		Costa Rica no realiza capturas sobre el pez espada del Atlántico sur.	
S:GEN12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	No		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		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		Costa Rica no realiza pesca de atún rojo.	
S:BFT03	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas resultantes de S:BFT02	No		Costa Rica con cuenta con granjas de BFT.	
S:BFT04	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas internos de observadores (BFT)	No		Costa Rica no realiza esa pesquería.	
S:BFT05	Detalles de los programas de investigación sobre BFT-W	No		Costa Rica no realiza esa pesquería.	
S:BFT06	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No		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		Costa Rica no realiza esa pesquería.	
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		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 ha operado pesquerías con dispositivos de concentración de peces en el Atlántico.	
S:TRO03	Tarea 3 - Información sobre DCP (tropicales)(mes, cuadrículas estadísticas de 1ºx1º, 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.	

Nº 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	2024-07-12	2024-07-12	
S:TRO10	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	Sí		Costa Rica no cuenta con sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS) en el Atlántico.	
S:TRO06	Tarea 3 - Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto (tropicales)	No		Costa Rica no cuenta con buques de más de 20 m de eslora en el Atlántico.	
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	Talla y edad de madurez (ALB-MD)	No		Costa Rica no captura atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB02	Hábitat (ALB-MD)	No		Costa Rica no captura atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB03	Impacto de las pesquerías de palangre en términos de composición de la captura (ALB-MD)	No		Costa Rica no captura atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB04	Series de CPUE (ALB-MD)	No		Costa Rica no captura atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB05	Estimación mensual de la proporción de reproductores y reclutas en las capturas (ALB-MD)	No		Costa Rica no captura atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
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 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 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.	

Nº 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	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 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 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:SHK01	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	Sí	2024-07-12	2024-07-12	
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 tiburón azul del Atlántico norte	Sí		Costa Rica no emprende trabajos de investigación sobre tintorera.	
S:SHK07	Información sobre tiburón azul del Atlántico sur	No		Costa Rica no captura tiburón azul del Atlántico sur.	
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	2024-07-12	2024-07-12	
S:SHK05	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes de ejemplares muertos y las liberaciones de ejemplares vivos.	No		La flota de Costa Rica no captura marrajo dientuso (SMA) del stock del Atlántico sur.	
S:SHK06	Información sobre programas de recopilacion de datos de pesquerías artesanales/de pequeña escala	No		La flota de Costa Rica no captura marrajo dientuso (SMA) del stock del Atlántico sur.	
S:SHK08	Interacciones con tiburones ballena durante las operaciones de los cerqueros	No		Costa Rica no cuenta con buques de cerco en el Atlántico.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BYC01	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	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	2024-07-12	2024-07-12	
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	2024-07-12	2024-07-12	
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 2: COMUNICACIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE ORDENACIÓN

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Informes anuales	Sí	2024-09-13	2024-09-13	
	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	2024-09-13	2024-09-13	
	M:GEN03	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	Sí	2024-08-16	2024-08-16	
	M:GEN04	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No		Costa Rica no ha operado mediante fletamento.	
	M:GEN05	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No		Costa Rica no ha operado mediante fletamento.	
	M:GEN06a	Informes de transbordo en el mar	No		Costa Rica no ha efectuado transbordos.	
	M:GEN06b	Informes de transbordo en puerto	No		Costa Rica no ha efectuado transbordos.	
	M:GEN07	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No		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		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		Costa Rica no ha autorizado ni se ha ejecutado transbordos.	
	M:GEN10a	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	Sí	2021-09-14	2021-09-14. Costa Rica notificó a ICCAT Punto de Contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto. Anterior a	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
					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	2021-09-14	2021-09-14. Costa Rica notificó a ICCAT Punto de Contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto.	
	M:GEN11	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	Sí	2021-09-14	2021-09-14. Costa Rica notificó a ICCAT que Puerto Moin administrado por APM Terminal es el puerto autorizado para que buques pesqueros extranjeros soliciten entrada.	
	M:GEN12	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No		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		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		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		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		Costa Rica no se ha ejecutado inspecciones en Puerto por no haber existido llamadas a puerto.	

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		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:GEN42	Declaración anual sobre las actividades de inspección en puerto	No		En Costa Rica no desembarcan buques de pesca extranjeros del Atlántico.	
	M:GEN18	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No		No se ha suscrito acuerdos de acceso y no existen acuerdos en vigor.	
	M:GEN19	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No		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		En Costa Rica su flota pesquera artesanal es inferior a los 20 metros de eslora.	
	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.	
	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).	

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 / el/los informe(s) de la CPC (y la no CPC) de pabellón sobre las supuestas actividades 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.	
	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.	

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	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 hay programas activos de este tipo.	
	M:GEN34	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene buques en la lista final de buques IUU.	
	M:GEN35	Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para rescate de observadores	Sí		Este CPC no embarca observadores regionales de ICCAT.	
	M:GEN36	Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada	Sí		Este CPC no embarca observadores regionales de ICCAT.	
	M:GEN37	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados	Sí		No hay registros de artes de pesca perdidos.	
	M:GEN38	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados	Sí		Sin artes de pesca perdidos.	
	M:GEN39	Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional)	Sí		Departamento de Registro del INCOPESCA, Sally Rojas Vásquez (srojas@incopesca.go.cr) y Departamento de Fiscalización, Edwin	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
					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	Sí		En esta CPC no ha habido acciones emprendidas contra nacionales implicados en actividades IUU.	
	M:GEN43	Descripción de los programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		Costa Rica no cuenta con programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS) en el Atlántico. Se está implementando en el Pacífico un plan piloto de observadores a bordo (humano y electrónico), el cual sería la base para el diseño del programa nacional de observadores a bordo.	
	M:GEN44	Informe de implementación de los programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		Costa Rica no cuenta con sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS) en el Atlántico. Se está implementando en el Pacífico un plan piloto de observadores a bordo (humano y electrónico), el cual sería la base para el diseño del programa nacional de observadores a bordo.	
	M:GEN45	Informe de implementación de la Res. 23-20, incluidos los Planes de acción de emergencia (EAP)	Sí		Costa Rica es miembro de la OMI y la OIT. El trabajo en el Mar está regulado por el Código de Trabajo (Ley N° 2). Los tripulantes requieren de un Certificado de Zafarrancho, el cual es emitido por la Capitanía de Puerto. Como requisito para obtener este Certificado se debe aprobar el curso Básico de Embarco, impartido por el Núcleo Náutico Pesquero del Instituto Nacional de Aprendizaje, el cual incluye los siguientes módulos, que	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
					corresponden a cursos modelo de la OMI: "Técnicas de Supervivencia Personal", "Seguridad Personal y Responsabilidad Social", "Prevención y Lucha Contra Incendios", y "Primeros Auxilios y Básicos". Este Certificado debe ser renovado cada cinco años, con un refrescamiento del curso Básico de Embarco. Costa Rica cuenta con un robusto sistema de salud pública, el cual es administrado por la Caja Costarricense de Seguro Social; también existe un Seguro de riesgos del trabajo que es administrado por el Institutito Nacional de Seguros. En la Zona Económica Exclusiva de Costa Rica en el Atlántico no opera flota extrajera y todas las embarcaciones nacionales comerciales son menores a 20 m de eslora.	
ATÚN ROJO	M:BFT01	Granjas de atún rojo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT02	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT03	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT04	Informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT05	Almadrabas de atún rojo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza ninguna pesquería de almadrabas dirigida al atún rojo.	
	M:BFT07	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT08	Plan de capacidad de cría	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza granjas de atún rojo.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT09	Modificaciones al plan de pesca	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT10	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 21-08	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT11	Capturas de atún rojo de 2022	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT12	Buques de captura de atún rojo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a capturar atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT13	Otros buques de atún rojo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT14	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a otros buques pesqueros a dirigirse al atún rojo en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT.	
	M:BFT15	Mensajes VMS	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT16	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT17	Lista de buques de inspección	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT18	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT20	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza que en sus puertos se realicen transbordos de atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT21	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza que en sus puertos se realicen desembarques de atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT22	Informes quincenales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT23	Informes de capturas mensuales de atún rojo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT24	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT25	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de todos los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No		Costa Rica no ejerce actividades sobre atún rojo.	
	M:BFT27	Informe anual BCD	No		Costa Rica no ejerce actividades sobre atún rojo.	
	M:BFT28	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	Sí		Esta CPC no participa en la captura o comercialización de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT29	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	Sí		Esta CPC no participa en la captura o comercialización de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT30	Legislación para el BCD	Sí		Esta CPC no participa en la captura o comercialización de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT31	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	Sí		Esta CPC no participa en la captura o comercialización de atún rojo.	

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		Esta CPC no tiene información que comunicar sobre dichos buques.	
	M:BFT33	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	Sí		Esta CPC no participa en la captura o comercialización de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT34	Controles aleatorios	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT35	Autoridad nacional y puntos de contacto responsables del buque de transformación que participa en el proyecto piloto de REM	Sí		Esta CPC no está involucrada en el proyecto piloto de REM.	
ESPECIES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	No		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	2024-07-12	2024-07-12	
	M:TRO03	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No		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	2024-07-31	2024-07-31	

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 S:TRO02)	Sí		Esta CPC no planta DCP para capturar túnidos tropicales.	
	M:TRO11	Declaración/plan de pesca/capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	Sí	2024-01-30	2024-01-30	
	M:TRO13	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		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 existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte.	
	M:TRO18	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la M:TRO17	No		No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte.	
PEZ ESPADA	M:SWO01	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	Sí		Costa Rica no realiza importación de pez espada del Atlántico norte.	
	M:SWO02	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Sí		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	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO04	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ninguno de sus buques deportivos/recreativos a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo.	

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	Sí		Esta CPC no concede permisos a buques de arpón o palangreros para capturar stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO06	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	Sí		Esta CPC no opera, ni tiene planes para operar, ninguna pesquería dirigida al pez espada del Mediterráneo y, por tanto, no tiene un periodo de veda específico.	
	M:SWO07	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	Sí	2024-09-13	2024-09-13	
	M:SWO10	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza que en sus puertos se realicen desembarques o transbordos de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO11	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo que comunicar.	
	M:SWO12	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	Sí		Esta CPC no marca pez espada del Mediterráneo ni ha desembarcado ningún ejemplar marcado.	
	M:SWO13	Lista de buques de inspección	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el pez espada del Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO14	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el pez espada del Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO15	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20m o + para pez espada del norte	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque de 20 m o más a capturar pez espada del norte.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:SWO16	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	Sí		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 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		Costa Rica no ejerce pesca en el Atlántico sur.	
	M:SWO19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el pez espada del Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO20	Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		Esta CPC no opera, ni tiene planes para operar, ninguna pesquería dirigida al pez espada del Mediterráneo.	
ATÚN BLANCO	M:ALB03	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	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	Sí		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	Sí		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 existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte. La Flota Pesquera de CR es menor a 20 metros de eslora.	
	M:ALB07	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	Sí		Esta CPC no permite la captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur en otras pesquerías.	
	M:ALB08	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ninguno de sus buques deportivos/recreativos a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:ALB09	Capturas mensuales de atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M)	
	M:ALB10	Prises trimestrielles de germon de la Méditerranée	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M)	
MARLINES	M:BIL01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 19-05 y 16-11	Sí	2024-09-13	2024-09-13	
	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.	
TIBURONES	M:SHK05	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	Sí	2024-09-13	2024-09-13	
	M:SHK08	Desembarques mensuales de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte y sur	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene capturas de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte y sur que comunicar.	
OTRAS ESPECIES / CAPTURA FORTUITA	M:BYC01	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	No		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.	
	M:BYC04	Informe sobre la implementación de la Res. 23-15.	No		Costa Rica no cuenta con buques de cerco en el Atlántico.	
MISCELÁNEA	M:SDP01	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	Sí		Esta CPC no ha implementado un sistema piloto de documento estadístico electrónico.	
	M:MIX01	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	Sí		Esta CPC no ha presentado ninguna objeción a ninguna de las Recomendaciones del año previo.	

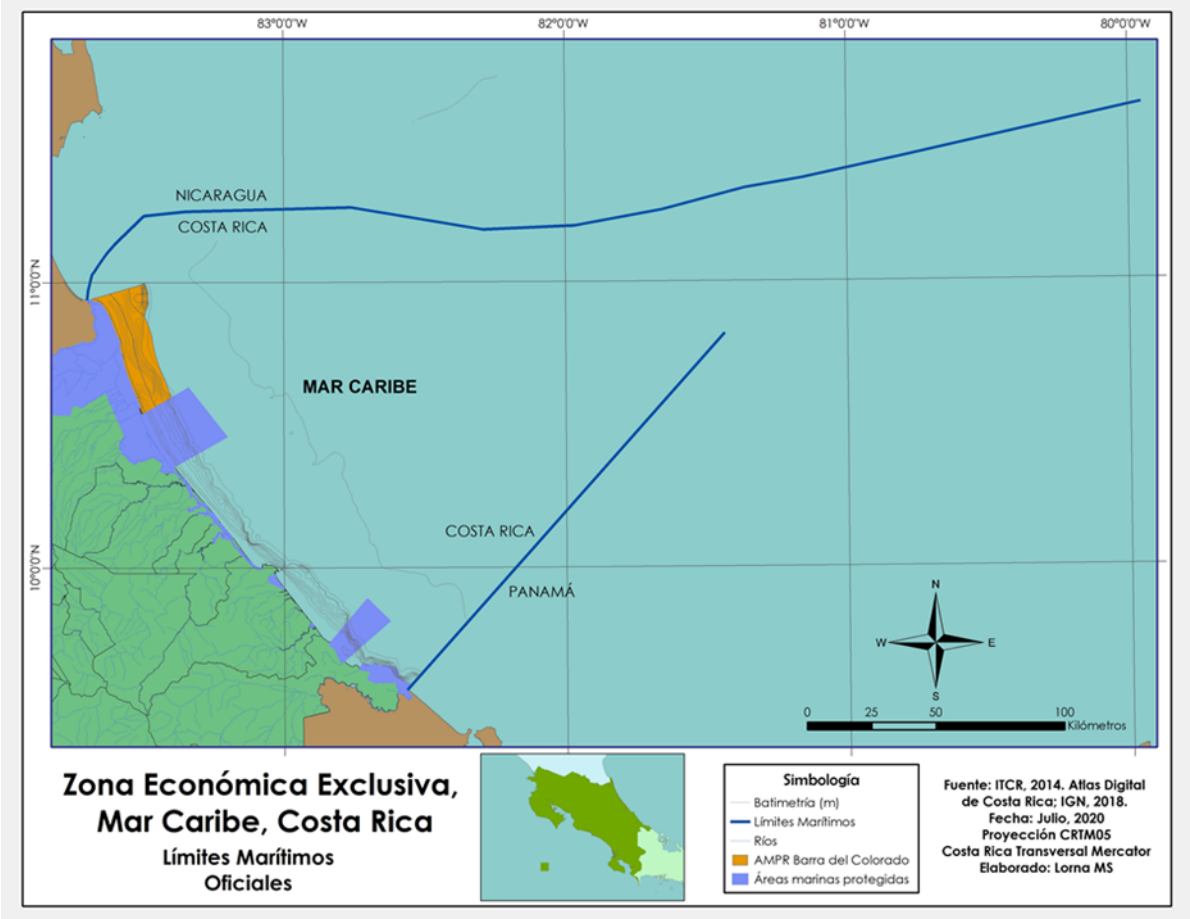

Figura 1. Zona Económica Exclusiva de Costa Rica en el Mar Caribe.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE[1234]
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA CÔTE D'IVOIRE
INFORME ANUAL DE CÔTE D'IVOIRE

SUMMARY

In the Côte d'Ivoire EEZ and in international waters, three fishing vessels regularly carry out their activities; industrial, semi-industrial and artisanal fishing vessels. In 2023, a total amount of 2,215,579 kg of fish managed by the Commission was landed by vessels flagged to Côte Ivoire and canoes operating in the Atlantic. YFT, BON, BSH and BUM were the dominant species for the large tunas, small tunas, sharks and billfish groups, respectively. No quota overrun has been noted for species subject to a catch limit.

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 2023, une quantité totale de 2 215 579 Kg de poissons gérés par la commission a été débarquée par les navires battant pavillon ivoirien et pirogues en activité dans l'Atlantique. Les espèces YFT, BON, BSH et le BUM 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

En la ZEE y las aguas internacionales de Côte d'Ivoire faenan regularmente tres unidades pesqueras. Se trata de unidades pesqueras industriales, semiindustriales y artesanales. En 2023, los buques con pabellón de e Côte d'Ivoire y las piraguas que faenan en el Atlántico desembarcaron un total de 2.215.579 kg de especies gestionadas por la Comisión. YFT, BON, BSH y BUM fueron las especies mayoritarias para los grupos de grandes túnidos, pequeños túnidos, tiburones e istiofóridos, respectivamente. En el caso de las especies sujetas a límites de capturas, no se superaron las cuotas.

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 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.

[1] Bina Fofana, Directeur des Pêches.
[2] Cho Hermance Lentelus Gossan, N'guessan Constance Diaha, Chercheur au Centre de Recherches Océanologiques.
[3] Kouadio Justin Konan.
[4] Julien Djou, Statisticien à la Direction de l'Aquaculture et des Pêches.

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 2023 concernant les thonidés notamment, les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques.

Chapitre 1 : 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. 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 par 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 en revanche 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, par les chalutiers et les sardiniers. 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.

1.1 Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

1.1.1 Prises totales

Les prises totales de thonidés et espèces associées s'élèvent 2 215 579 kg en 2023 (**Figure 1**). Cette quantité est inférieure à celle obtenue en 2022 qui était de 7 736 570,69 kg. Cette production est élevée dans l'ensemble à l'exception de juillet et août où c'est seulement une petite quantité qui a été débarquée. En effet le Gouvernement a instauré le repos biologique par fermeture de la pêche durant ces deux mois.

1.1.1.1 Thonidés

Un total de 2196965,99 kg de thonidés a été débarqué par les différentes unités de pêche. Les prises étaient essentiellement constituées de différentes espèces reparties 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 1910626 kg et la **Figure 3** celle des thonidés mineurs dont la quantité est de 286340kg. Le YFT est l'espèce majoritaire avec 1481599 Kg suivie de SKJ avec 334552 Kg. Au niveau des thonidés mineurs, BON a été dominante (216781,8 kg) suivi de LTA (35621kg) et WAH (32468kg).

1.1.1.2 Requins

Les requins débarqués sont constitués de 2 espèces *Prionace glauca* (BSH)) et *Carcharhinus falciformis* (FAL). *Isurus oxyrinchus* (SMA) a été totalement absente (**Figure 4**). BSH est largement dominantes avec 16443 Kg.

1.1.1.3 Istiophoridés

Trois espèces de la famille des Istiophoridés ont été débarquées sur les différents sites et les proportions représentées par la **Figure 5**. Le BUM est l'espèce majoritaire avec une quantité de 2170kg en 2023 contrairement à l'année dernière où l'espadon était dominant. Les autres espèces sont en petite quantité ou absentes 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.

1.1.2 Effort de pêche

L'effort de pêche globale calculé s'élève à 169 403 jours en mer pour 2023. Cette valeur est nettement inférieure à celle obtenue en 2022 qui s'élevait à 269576,4 jours en mer. Le nombre de jour passé en mer par embarcation ou navire a été utilisé pour le calcul de l'effort de pêche (**Figure 6**).

1.1.3 Capture par unité d'effort

La capture par unité d'effort calculé montre un rendement variable selon les périodes et selon les types d'embarcations en activités (**Figure 7**).

1.2 Recherche et statistiques

1.2.1 Système de collecte des données

Le système de collecte des données est organisé par zones de débarquement des pêcheurs artisans et des flottilles industrielles. Les thonidés sont débarqués sur tout le littoral et le suivi des captures est organisé dans les cinq strates que constituent les cinq régions administratives du littoral 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. 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).

1.2.2 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.

1.2.3 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 toutes les zones le long du littoral ivoirien.

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

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

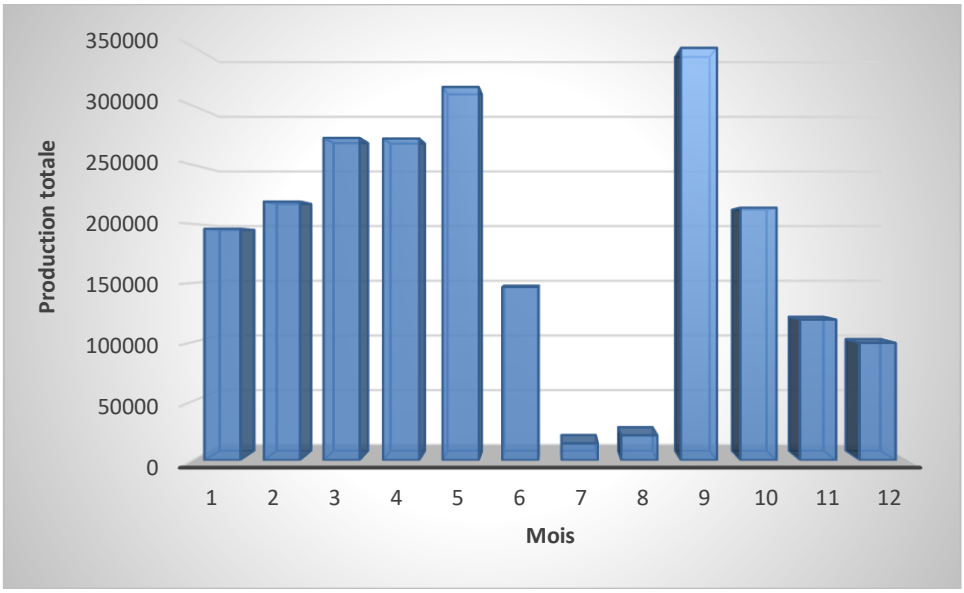

Figure 1. Production totale de poisson gérés par la Commission et débarqués aux différents quais de Côte d'Ivoire en 2023.

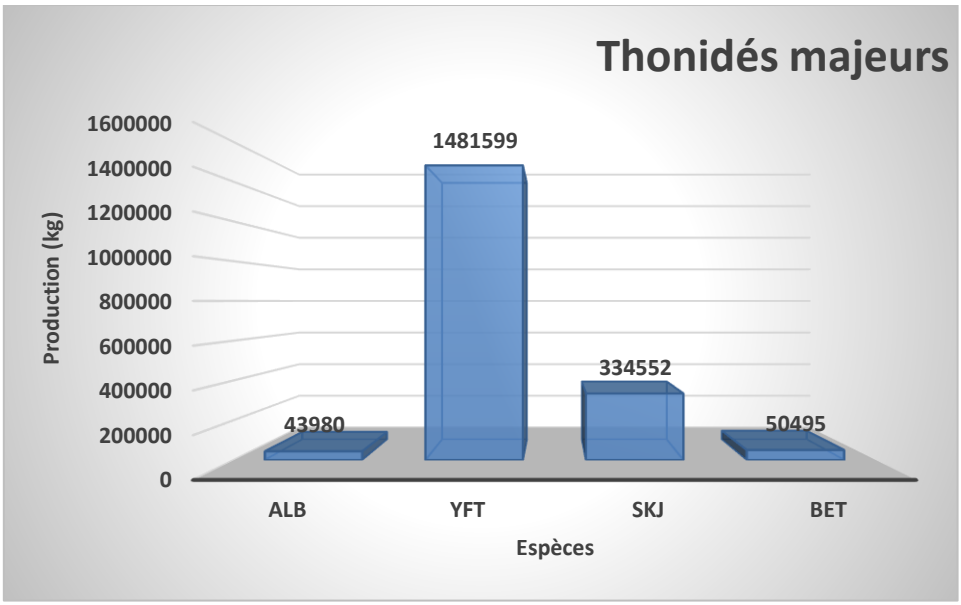

Figure 2. Evolution annuelle des quantités totales des thonidés majeurs débarquées dans la zone ivoirienne en 2023. BET : *Thunnus obesus* ; YFT : *Thunnus albacares* ; SKJ : *Katsuwonus pelamis*; ALB : *Thunnus alalunga.*

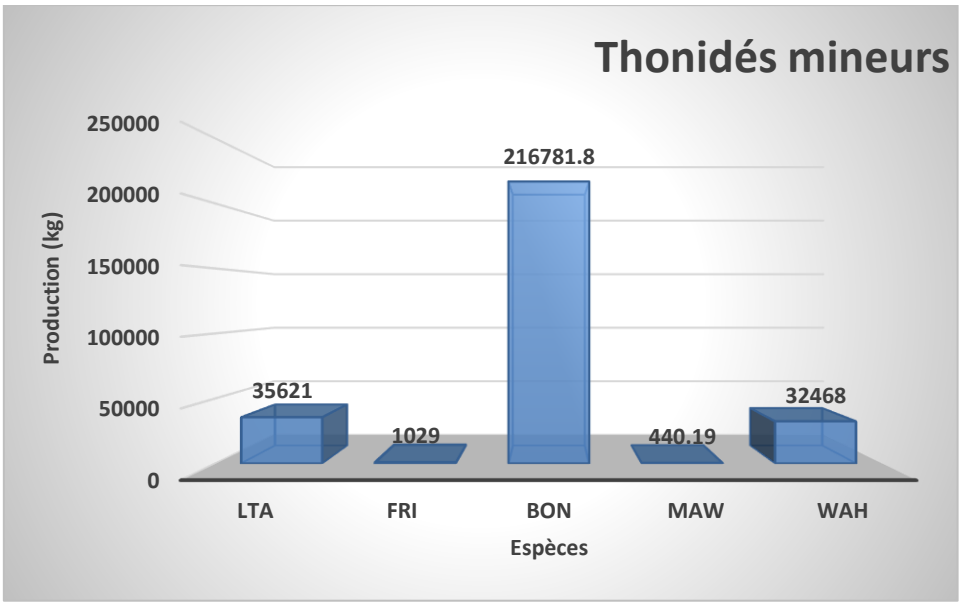

Figure 3. Evolution de la production des thonidés mineurs débarqués en Côte d'Ivoire en 2023 : LTA : Thonine ; BON : *Sarda sarda* ; MAW: *Scomberomorus tritor* ; FRI: *Auxis thazard*; BLT: *Auxis rochei* et WAH : *Acanthocybium solandri.*

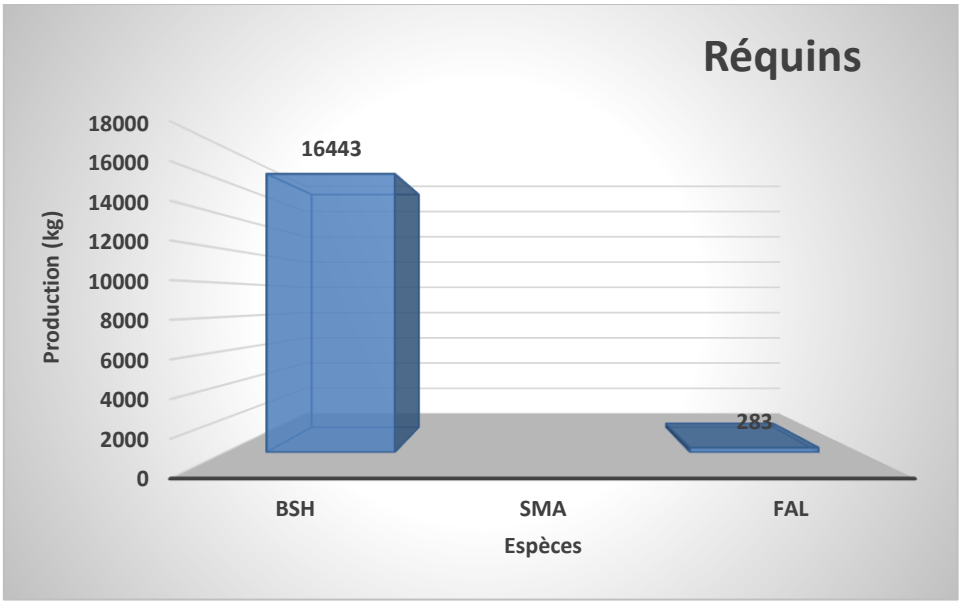

Figure 4. Évolution de la production des différentes espèces de requins débarquées dans la zone d'Abidjan en 2023. *Isurus oxyrincus* (SMA); *Carcharhinus falciformis* (FAL) ; *Prionace glauca* (BSH).

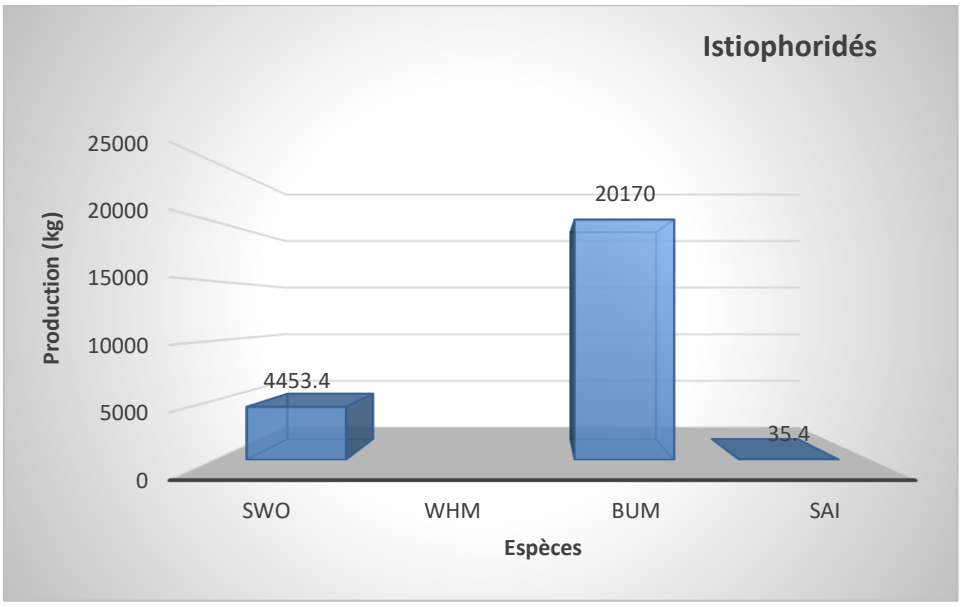

Figure 5. Évolution de la production des différentes espèces associées aux thonidés. BUM: Marlin bleu; SAI: voilier; WHM : Marlin blanc; SWO: Espadon.

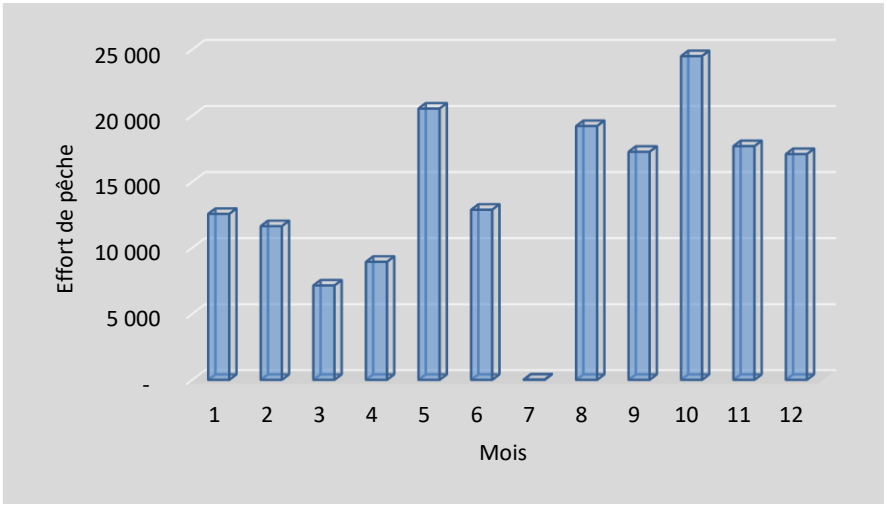

Figure 6. Évolution de l'effort de pêche associé à la capture des thonidés en 2023.

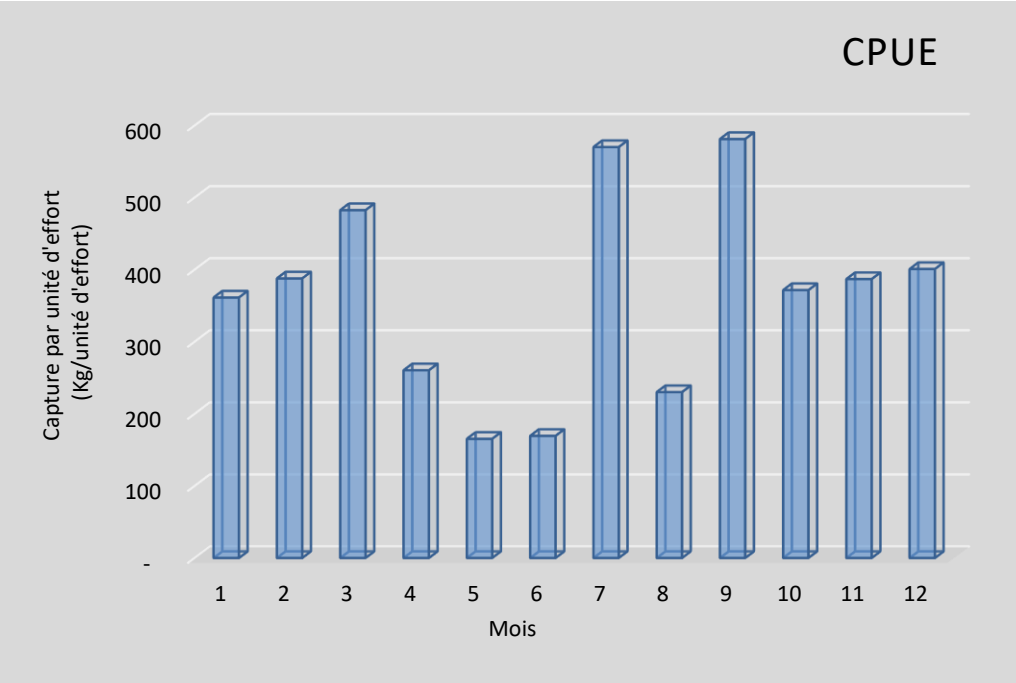

Figure 7. Évolution de la Capture par Unité d'Effort (CPUE) des unités de pêche exerçant dans la ZEE ivoirienne et dans les eaux internationales en 2023.

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

SUMMARY

At the beginning of the year 2023 Curaçao begun the year with only one purse seiners which remained registered under the flag of Curaçao. The purse seiner Egalabur *navigated till the month of April in the tropical area and whereby the landings took place in the port of Abidjan, (Côte d'Ivoire) and the port of Dakar (Senegal). After deregistering from the Curaçao registry, in April the vessel* Egalabur *opted to register under the Belize flag for the remaining of the year 2023. Furthermore, the Curacao register does not consist of any longliners or bait boats. All fishing activities took place by only one purse seiner as earlier mentioned. Tuna fishing activities took 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 nil. The two and half-month ocean-wide FAD closure, had an impact on the activity of Curaçao flagged purse seiner and it is obvious to consider the deregistration's of fishing vessels was the leading factor to a marked reduction of catches of tropical tunas, and catches of bigeye tuna well below the 2021 and 2022 catch limit. Efficiency gains were booked on the Control Monitoring and Surveillance area and the validation of catch certificates.*

RÉSUMÉ

Curaçao a commencé l'année 2023 avec seulement le senneur qui restait enregistré sous le pavillon de Curaçao. Le senneur Egalabur *a navigué jusqu'au mois d'avril dans la zone tropicale et les débarquements ont eu lieu dans le port d'Abidjan, (Côte d'Ivoire) et le port de Dakar (Sénégal). Après s'être fait radier du registre de Curaçao, le navire* Egalabur *a choisi en avril de s'immatriculer sous le pavillon du Belize pour le reste de l'année 2023. En outre, le registre de Curaçao ne comprend aucun palangrier ni aucun canneur. Toutes les activités de pêche ont été réalisées par un seul senneur mentionné plus haut. Les activités de pêche aux thonidés se sont principalement déroulées dans l'océan Atlantique tropical oriental. Aucune activité de pêche aux thonidés n'a été signalée dans la ZEE de Curaçao. Les captures de thonidés de la pêcherie artisanale dans les eaux territoriales sont non-existantes. La fermeture de deux mois et demi des DCP dans l'ensemble de l'océan a eu un impact sur l'activité des senneurs battant pavillon de Curaçao et il est évident que la radiation des navires de pêche a été le principal facteur de la réduction marquée des captures de thonidés tropicaux et de la baisse des captures de thon obèse bien en deçà de la limite de capture de 2021 et 2022. Des gains d'efficacité ont été enregistrés dans le domaine du contrôle, du suivi et de la surveillance et de la validation des certificats de capture.*

RESUMEN

A principios del año 2023, Curazao comenzó el año con sólo un cerquero que permanecía registrado bajo pabellón de Curazao. El cerquero Egalabur *navegó hasta el mes de abril en la zona tropical y los desembarcos tuvieron lugar en el puerto de Abiyán, (Côte d'Ivoire) y en el puerto de Dakar (Senegal). Tras darse de baja en el registro de Curazao, el buque* Egalabur *optó en abril por registrarse bajo pabellón de Belice para lo que restaba del año 2023. Además, en el registro de Curazao no hay palangreros ni barcos de cebo vivo. Todas las actividades pesqueras fueron realizadas por un solo cerquero, como ya se ha mencionado. Las actividades de pesca de túnidos se realizaron principalmente en el océano Atlántico tropical oriental. En la ZEE de Curazao no se han comunicado actividades de pesca de túnidos. Las capturas de túnidos en la industria pesquera artesanal dentro de las aguas territoriales son nulas. La veda de los DCP en todo el océano, que duró dos meses y medio, repercutió en la actividad de los cerqueros con pabellón de Curazao y es obvio considerar que la baja del registro de los buques pesqueros fue el factor principal de una notable reducción de las capturas de túnidos tropicales y de las capturas de patudo, muy por debajo del límite de capturas de 2021 y 2022. Se han registrado aumentos de eficiencia en el área de control, seguimiento y vigilancia y en la validación de los certificados de capturas.*

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

The catches in tonnes of tunas and tuna-like species during 2023 for purse seines are shown in **Table 1.**

1.2 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 2023 was 9% of the total catch, which is less than the total allocated quota of 2.558 tons. During the year 2023, catches of Yellowfin and Skipjack Tuna accounted for 78 % and 11 % of the total catches, respectively.

Comparing nominal catches from the years 2021 to 2023

With 7 % of Bigeye catches of the total catch in 2021, we compare the 2021 catches with 9% of Bigeye catches from total catches in 2023. On this comparison, there was an increase of 2% in catches between the years 2021 and 2023.

Considering 32% of Yellowfin catches of the total catch in 2021, we compare the 2021 catches with 78% Yellowfin catches from total catches in 2023. We notice there was an increase of 46% in catches between the years 2021 and 2023.

For Skipjack the total catches from 2021 was 53% from the total catch caught in 2021 and if we compare it with the 11% Skipjack total catches from 2023. We notice there was a decline of 41% in catches between 2021 and 2023.

Comparing the nominal catches from the years 2022 and 2023

With 10% of Bigeye catches of the total catch in 2022, if we compare the 2022 catches with 9% of the Bigeye catches from total catches in 2023. On this comparison, there was a decline of 1% in catches between years 2022 and 2023.

Considering 37% of Yellowfin catches of the total catch in 2022, comparing 2022 catches with 78% Yellowfin catches from total catches in 2023. There was an increase of 41% in catches between years 2022 and 2023.

The Skipjack total catches from 2022 was 49% from the total catch caught in 2022 and if we compare it with the 11% Skipjack total catches from 2023. There was a decline of 38% in catches between 2022 and 2023.

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

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of 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 its 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, according to recommendation 21-15. Emphasis is being put on the daily online reporting system.

In order to comply with the closure area the observers were on board the purse seiners during the FAD closure of January, February and March 2023. The activity report monitored, 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.

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2024-09-18	First version of the annual report was sent on 2024-09-18.	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2024-08-01	ST01 was sent on 2024-08-07.	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2024-08-01	ST02 was sent on 2024-08-07.	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2024-08-01	ST03 was sent on 2024-08-07.	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes		No, size samples were taken.	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	No		No, there were no catch and size estimations.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No		Not applicable. There were no tagging surveys	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		Not applicable. There were no tagging surveys.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		Not applicable. There was no tagging.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes	2024-08-01	ST09 was sent on 2024-8-01.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes	2024-08-01	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		Not applicable, there was no Sargassum reported.	
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, Curaçao fishing vessels are not authorized to fish in the Mediterranean. Curaçao only has Purse Seiners that fish in the Atlantic Ocean.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		Not applicable, Curacao fishing vessels and carrier vessels are not authorized to fish or carry bluefin tuna.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		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		Not applicable, Curacao fishing vessels and carrier vessels are not authorized to fish or carry bluefin tuna.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	No		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		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		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		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	2024-08-01	Capacity and Fad Management Plan was sent 2024-08-01.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	Yes	2024-08-01	ST08 was sent on 2024-08-01.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes	2024-08-01	ST07 was sent on 2024-08-01.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes	2024-08-01	ST09 was sent on 2024-08-01.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes	2024-08-01	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)	No		Not applicable. There was no port sampling in 2023.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	Yes	2024-08-01	ST03 was sent on 2024-08-01.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		Not applicable, Curacao has no vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	No		Not applicable, Curacao has no vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No		Not applicable, Curacao has no vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No		Not applicable, Curacao has no vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	No		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		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		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:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes	2024-08-01	Shark data reported through Form ST09-DomObPrg sent on August 05, 2025. In order to ensure compliance with the 100% observer coverage adopted by the ICCAT, all vessels are equipped with an Electronic Monitoring System, which is used for trips not covered by human observers Curaçao Purse Seiner fleet does not target	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				sharks. Sharks that are caught as bycatch must be released dead or 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		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 North Atlantic blue shark	No		Not applicable, Curaçao does not have a longline fleet or other fisheries directed at sharks.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	No		Not applicable. No research was conducted on South Atlantic blue shark.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	Yes	2024-08-01	ST02 was sent on 2024-08-01.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	No		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	No		Not applicable, Curacao artisanal/small fisheries/small-scale fisheries fisheries on sharks are NIL. Curacao did developed an National Plan of Action for sharks, this was sent on 2024-09-18.	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		Not applicable, there was no interaction with whale sharks.	

Req Nº (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	2024-09-18	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	2024-08-01	ST09 sent on sent on August 01, 2024. 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		No recorded interactions. ST09 sent on sent on August 01, 2024.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		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 bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No	2024-09-18	Not applicable, Curaçao artisanal fisheries has a small group of local fisherman. The catches are negligible.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2024-09-18	Sent on 2024-09-18.	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2024-09-18	Refer to the information provided in the previous sections of the report.	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2024-08-07	CP13 sent 2024-08-07.	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		Not applicable, Curacao did not have any chartering.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		Not applicable, Curacao did not have any chartering.	
	M:GEN06a	Transhipment reports - at sea	No		Not applicable, Curaçao did not had any transhipment at sea, Curaçao vessels are only allowed to transhipin port.	
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	No		Not applicable, no ICCAT transshipment reports was reported in port for Curacao carrier vessels.	
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	No		Not applicable, Curaçao did not had any transshipment at sea, Curaçao vessels are only allowed to transhipin port.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes	2024-01-31	CP01 revised version sent on 2024-01-31.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		Not applicable, Curaçao does not have any large scale pelagic long line vessels authorized to fish or transhipp. 2024-09-15.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No		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	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					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		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 take place in Abidjan and Dakar. Landings in other ports in Spain is being supervised on behalf of Curaçao, by the Secretary of Fisheries of Spain.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No		Not applicable for Curacao 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		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		Not applicable, there was no port entry of foreign vessels carrying fish.	

Group	Req Nº (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		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		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		Not applicable, there was no port entry of foreign vessels carrying fish, no finings 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	2024-09-18	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).	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	No		Not applicable, no entry of foreign vessels was reported.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		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		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	2024-01-31	CP1 revised version was sent on 2024-01-31.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	No		Not applicable, LSFVs or “large scale fishing vessels” prior to receive an International fishing license by Curacao has to	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					fill an 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	2024-09-18	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 / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report (s) on alleged IUU activities	No		Not applicable, Curaçao had not vessels that was involved in IUU fishing.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		Not applicable, Curaçao had not vessels that was involved in IUU fishing.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	No		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		Not applicable, Curaçao did not had any non-compliance incidents.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No		Not applicable, Curaçao did not had any non-compliance incidents.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		Not applicable, Curaçao has not encounter any vessel sightings situations.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		Not applicable, there was no vessel sightings situations.	

Group	Req Nº (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	2024-09-18	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		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		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		Not applicable, Curaçao did not had to remove any vessel from IUU vessel list.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes	2024-09-18	Action Plan for observer sent on 2024-09-18.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		Not applicable Curaçao did not have any incidents involving observers.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		Not applicable, no lost fishing gear was reported.	

Group	Req Nº (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, Purse seine fishing nets are unloaded in port for repairs or disposal. There have not been reports of fishing gear lost at sea in 2021and up to 2024.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes	2024-09-18	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. Not applicable, there was no supply activities by Curacao vessels.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		Not applicable, there was no supply activities by Curacao vessels.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	No		Not applicable, no IUU activities was reported.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	No		Not applicable, Curacao is contemplating on this option, Curacao has CLS Electronic Reporting System.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	No		Not applicable, Curacao is contemplating on this option, Curacao has CLS Electronic Reporting System.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	Yes	2024-09-18	Emergency Plan of Action sent on 2024-09-18.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		Not applicable, Curaçao does not have any farming facilities for Bluefin Tuna.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		Not applicable, Curaçao does not have any farming facilities for bluefin tuna.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in bluefin tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		Not applicable, Curaçao has no bluefin tuna cages.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		Not applicable, Curacao has no bluefin fishing activities.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	No		Not applicable, Curacao has no bluefin fishing activities.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		Not applicable, Curacao has no bluefin fishing activities.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	No		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in bluefin tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	No		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in bluefin tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2022	No		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in bluefin tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in bluefin tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in bluefin tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	No		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in bluefin tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in bluefin tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in bluefin tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in bluefin tuna fishing.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in bluefin tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in bluefin tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	No		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in bluefin tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in bluefin tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in bluefin tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		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		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		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in bluefin tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in bluefin tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in bluefin tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in bluefin tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in bluefin tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in bluefin tuna fishing.	

Group	Req Nº (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		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in bluefin tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in bluefin tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		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		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	2024-01-31	CP01 revised version was sent on 2024-01-31.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes	2024-08-01	ST01 was sent on 2024-08-01.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No		Not applicable, Curaçao did not have any IUU investigation concerning BET/YFT/SKJ vessels.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		Not applicable, Curaçao has no record of imported BET.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		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 S:TRO02)	Yes	2024-01-01	Sent revised version 1st of January 2024. 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.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	Yes	2024-02-09	CP48 was sent on 2024-02-09.	
	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		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		Not applicable because the quota was not reached in 2023.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	No		Tropical tuna bycatch is rare. Most of the catch is commercialized in the ports of landing.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	Yes	2024-09-18	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, 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.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		Not applicable because Curaçao does not import swordfish.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		Not applicable because Curaçao does not import or export swordfish.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	No		Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No		Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	

Group	Req Nº (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		Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No		Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No		Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	No		Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	No		Not applicable, Curaçao does not have Authorized vessels fishing swordfish.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	No		Not applicable, Curaçao does not have Authorized vessels fishing swordfish.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Yes	2024-09-18	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	2024-09-18	Curaçao came to an agreement with the vessels on 10 tons maximum of by catch.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No	2024-09-18	Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes	2024-01-31	CP01 revised version was sent on 2024-01-31.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes	2024-01-31	CP01 revised version was sent on 2024-01-31.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Yes	2024-09-18	Res. 16-06 Limit by catch on N-ALB Curaçao agreed with the vessels on 200 t limit.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Yes	2024-09-18	Res. 16-06 Limit by catch on S-ALB Curaçao agreed with the vessels on 50 t limit.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	No		Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		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	2024-09-18	Billfish check sheet sent on 2024-09-18.	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Yes	2024-09-18	There is no exemption in place. All live billfish is released from deck while only dead billfish is retained.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2024-09-18	Shark check sheet was sent on 2024-09-18.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	No		Not applicable, Curacao vessels are not allowed to target sharks.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes	2024-09-18	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	2024-09-18	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:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes	2024-09-18	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.	
MISCELLAN-EOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No	2024-09-18	Not applicable, Curaçao has no objections regarding ICCAT Recs.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	No	2024-09-18	Not applicable, Curaçao has an Electronic Reporting System not a pilot statistical document system.	

Table 1. Total catches of tuna (in MT) for the years 2021, 2022 and 2023.

	Yellowfin	*Skipjack*	*Bigeye*	*Other tuna like*	*Total*
2021	7,729	12,844	1,758	2,120	24,451
2022	3.122	4.103	0.824	0.287	8.318
2023	1.250	0.181	0.143	0.022	1.596

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

SUMMARY

The allocated quota of BFT for Egypt for the 2024 fishing season is 513 t. The adjusted quota is 507.87 t, as Egypt has assigned 1% of its total quota for bycatch. Egypt has conducted a scientific survey for bluefin this year organized by LFRPDA in collaboration with NIOF to collect data on BFT bycatch along the Egyptian Mediterranean coast. According to this survey, the total amount of bycatch was 5.325 t, which is equivalent to 1.038% of the allocated quota. Egypt did not engage in the BFT fishing season for 2024 and transferred the amount of 507.87 t to Türkiye, which was distributed among the Turkish tuna fishing vessels. Egypt has recorded tuna-like species in 2022, approximately 26 t of swordfish, 1065 t of little tunny, 177 t of albacore, and 833 t of Scomberomorus *spp. According to the 2022 yearly statistical book 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, longliners, and trammel nets fishing vessels in coastal fisheries within the territorial waters. The total catch of tuna-like species for 2018-2022 was 2453.00 t-2101.00 t respectively. Egyptian regulations prohibit catching and trading of sharks and sea turtles.*

RÉSUMÉ

Le quota de thon rouge alloué à l'Égypte pour la saison de pêche 2024 est de 513 t. Le quota ajusté est de 507,87 t, l'Égypte ayant assigné 1% de son quota total aux prises accessoires. Cette année, l'Égypte a mené une prospection scientifique sur le thon rouge, organisée par le LFRPDA en collaboration avec le NIOF, afin de collecter des données sur les prises accessoires de thon rouge le long de la côte méditerranéenne égyptienne. Selon cette prospection, la quantité totale de prises accessoires était de 5,325 t, ce qui équivaut à 1,038% du quota alloué. L'Égypte ne s'est pas engagée dans la campagne de pêche au thon rouge pour 2024 et a transféré la quantité de 507,87 t à la Turquie, qui a été répartie entre les thoniers turcs. L'Égypte a enregistré des espèces de thonidés apparentées en 2022, environ 26 t d'espadon, 1.065 t de thonine, 177 t de germon et 833 t de Scomberomorus spp. *Selon le bulletin statistique annuel 2022 publié par l'Agence de protection et de développement des lacs et des ressources halieutiques (LFRPDA), les thonidés et les espèces apparentées, principalement* Scomberomorus spp *et* Euthynnus alletteratus, *ont été capturés par des senneurs, des palangriers et des trémailleurs dans les pêcheries côtières des eaux territoriales. Les captures totales d'espèces de thonidés apparentées, de 2018 à 2022, ont été respectivement de 2.453,00 t à 2.101,00 t. La réglementation égyptienne interdit la capture et le commerce des requins et des tortues marines.*

RESUMEN

La cuota de atún rojo asignada a Egipto para la temporada de pesca de 2024 es de 513 t. La cuota ajustada es de 507,87 t, ya que Egipto ha asignado el 1 % de su cuota total a las capturas fortuitas. Egipto ha realizado este año una prospección científica sobre el atún rojo organizado por la LFRPDA en colaboración con el NIOF para recopilar datos sobre las capturas fortuitas de atún rojo a lo largo de la costa mediterránea egipcia. Según este estudio, la cantidad total de capturas fortuitas fue de 5,325 t, lo que equivale al 1,038% de la cuota asignada. Egipto no participó en la campaña de pesca de BFT para 2024 y transfirió la cantidad de 507,87 t a Türkiye, que se distribuyó entre los atuneros turcos. Egipto registró capturas de especies afines a los túnidos en 2022, aproximadamente 26 t de pez espada, 1065 t de bacoreta, 177 t de atún blanco y 833 t de Scomberomorus spp. Según el libro estadístico anual para 2022 publicado por la Agencia de Protección y Desarrollo de Lagos y Recursos Pesqueros (LFRPDA), los túnidos y especies afines, principalmente Scomberomorus spp. y Euthynnus alletteratus, *fueron capturados por cerqueros, palangreros y buques con redes de trasmallo en pesquerías costeras dentro de las aguas territoriales. La captura total de especies afines a los túnidos, de 2018-2022, fue de 2.453,00 t - 2.101,00 t, respectivamente. La normativa egipcia prohíbe la captura y el comercio de tiburones y tortugas marinas.*

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

Egyptian marine landings from the Mediterranean Sea in 2022 was shown in (**Table 3**) summed of 51662 t which representing 2.59 % 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 2556 machinery fishing vessels with engines, more than 50 up to 1000 HP, using different fishing gears: 758 trawlers, 217 purse seiners, 1049 long liner and 532 trammel net, gillnets. As shown in (**Table 4**).

1.1.1 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 tell now (**Table 5**). Egypt didn't engage in the BFT fishing season for 2024 due to the transferred amount of 507.87 t to Türkiye.

A scientific survey for Bluefin tuma by catch was conducted this year along the Egyptian Mediterranean coast that was organized by LFRPDA in collaboration with NIOF. The results of the survey showed the total amount of by-catch was 5.325 t which is equivalent to 1.038 % of the allocated quota.

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

1.1.2 Tuna-like species vessels

According to the yearly fish statistical book 2022, the Albacore catch was 177 T caught by fishing boats, **Table 1**. Also it has been noticed that Egypt has recorded Tuna-like species in 2022 as swordfish approximately 26 tons, little tunny 1065 T, and 833 T. Scomberomorus spp. (**Table 2**).

1.1.3 Sharks and sea turtles

Catching and trading in the Mediterranean of sharks whether whole or in parts is prohibited in Egypt according to the fisheries law and legislations. A scientific survey for sharks along the Mediterranean was conducted and the data of bycatch will be submitted to SCRS in Task 1 & 2 after review and publish.

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.

1.2 Research and statistics

1.2.1 Scientific research

A scientific survey for bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) was conduct by LFRPDA in collaboration with NIOF for collecting data of tuna by-catch along the Egyptian Mediterranean coast for 2024 as the specimens were collected from various fishing vessels not targeting bluefin from various ports along the coast (Alexandria, Abu Qir, Maadia, Rashid, Ezbet elborg and Port Said). These specimens were mostly caught by handline on the trawlers, purse seiners targeting sardine fish species or as a secondary catch of albacore fishing operations. The obtained data showed that the total estimated by-catch reached 5325 kg for 63 specimens from mentioned ports. The total length of fish specimens ranged from 95 cm to 235 cm and ranged from 30 kg to 180 kg weight with an average length of 161.85±32.5 cm and average weight of 84.52±37.43.

The obtained data in different ports were summarized in **Table 6** and **Figure 1**, it was noticed that the highest weight and percentages was recorded in Ezbet Elborg port followed by Alexandria port while the lowest ones were in Port Said port. For specimens' number, the same largest and lowest trend of port was observed for the number also.

The length weight relationship of the estimated by-catch specimens (**Figure 2**, the constant b was estimated as 1.95. This value reflects the style of by-catch variation from vessels and time with no homogeneity unlike catching the schools by targeting nets. So, the growth here showed the negative allometric mode of growth.

1.2.2 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.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

2.1.1 Data and minimum size

Egypt didn’t engage in the BFT fishing season for 2024 as the allocated quota of 507.87 t was transferred to Türkiye.

LFRPDA has issued Resolution Number 121/2023 on a Multi-annual Conservation and Management Plan for Bluefin Tuna in the Mediterranean which covered the following points:

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

Regarding fishing season article (3) stated that “Purse seine fishing for Bluefin tuna shall be permitted in the Mediterranean during the period from 26 May to 1 July. This period will be amended, if necessary, according to the closed season adopted by ICCAT”. An announcement of the closure of fishing season on 19th June 2023 was sent to the ICCAT on 19/06/2023.

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

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

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

2.1.2 Measures relating to individual species

Concerning the conservation of sharks in accordance With Rec. 11-08 by ICCAT, LFRPDA issued a new Decree number 424/2024 that prohibits catch all kind of sharks and rays in the Mediterranean Sea and to sell or trade them either as a whole or in parts in the market.

Egypt has fully implemented the ICCAT Recommendation 22-12 and 23-13 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 be the prime ministerial decree No. 706/2023 which stated in article 30 "it's prohibiting any fishing for sea turtles", article 31 that states "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 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".

2.1.3 Inspection

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.

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

Egypt faces many challenges because of the limited number of the teamwork and the difficulty of obtaining all relevant data due to weak resources. Egypt did the best for year 2024 to hardly conduct a survey on bycatch of both Bluefin tuna and sharks but as a developing country, Egypt finds a great challenge to provide financial and technical support for collecting samples, stock assessment, data collection…. etc. In this regard, Egypt would like to get benefit from JCAP Program provided by Japan to support developing countries (JCAP-3) that can be achieved through two projects:

1. National Training Program for Local Fisheries Observers on ICCAT Data Collection, and Reporting, to enhance the skills and knowledge of local observers in Egypt on ICCAT data collection protocols, species identification and reporting procedures.
2. Organization of a National Workshop on ICCAT Data Collection and Reporting and Implementation of Management Measures, that aims to strengthen Egypt's capacity to collect, analyse, and report fisheries data for ICCAT species and to effectively implement conservation and management measures.

The objectives, project activities, timeframe, expected outcomes and estimated cost of the projects will be sent according to the required format of application form for ICCAT capacity building initiatives before 26/9/2024.

Also, Egypt sent an expression of interest in ICCAT compliance missions and /or other assistance available in areas where assistance with ICCAT reporting requirements is required.

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.

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2024-09-15		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2024-07-30		
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2024-07-30		
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes		Not applicable – no direct catch has been done by Egypt 2024.	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes		Not applicable – no direct catch has been done by Egypt 2024.	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	No		Not applicable – no direct catch has been done by Egypt 2024.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No		Not applicable - Egypt does not 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)	No		Not applicable - Egypt doesn't conduct any Tagging program.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	No		Not applicable - Egypt doesn't conduct any Tagging program.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes		Lakes and Fish Resources Protection and Development Agency (LFRPDA) in collaboration with the National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries will implement as soon as possible the scientific program for specialists to carry out the tasks of the scientific observer.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		Not applicable - Egypt doesn't conduct any activity on pelagic Sargassum.	

Req Nº (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	Yes		There were no fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out by harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year for all tuna species, the specific information of artisanal longlines tuna-like species landing is included in the annual report.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		Not applicable, since Egypt has no farming activity up till now.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		Not applicable, since Egypt has no farming activity up till now.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		Not applicable – no direct catch has been done by Egypt 2024.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	No		Not applicable, since Egypt has not involved in W-BFT fisheries.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		Not applicable, abundance indices and other fishery indicators in W-BFT.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes		A scientific observer program for Bluefin and swordfish catching vessels was prepared by LFRPDA in collaboration with NIOF for collecting data of tuna by-catch from the Egyptian Mediterranean coast to be conducted as by-catch is a major issue for the fishing industry.	
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		A scientific survey for Bluefin was conducted by LFRPDA in collaboration with NIOF for collecting data of tuna by-catch from the Egyptian Mediterranean coast to be conducted as by-catch is a major issue for the fishing industry.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		Not applicable, Egypt doesn't allow any use of fish aggregation device.	

Req Nº (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.)	No		Not applicable, Egypt has no BET/YFT/SKJ tuna species.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		Not applicable, Egypt has no BET/YFT/SKJ tuna species.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No		Not applicable, Egypt has no BET/YFT/SKJ tuna species.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		Not applicable, Egypt has no BET/YFT/SKJ tuna species.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No		Not applicable, Egypt has no BET/YFT/SKJ tuna species.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		Not applicable, Egypt has no BET/YFT/SKJ tuna species.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	Yes		Egypt will submit the data as soon as possible.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	Yes		Egypt will submit the data as soon as possible.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	Yes		Egypt will submit the data as soon as possible.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	Yes		Egypt will submit the data as soon as possible.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	Yes		Egypt will submit the data as soon as possible.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	No		Not applicable – Egypt is not involved in marlins fishing.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No		Not applicable – Egypt is not involved in marlins fishing.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes		A plan of detailed study for different species of shark.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes		Targeting of Sharks and Cartilaginous fish is prohibited in Egypt.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	Yes		All bycatch sharks are landed in the landing sites as whole dead fish.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	No		Not applicable – Egypt is not involved in south Atlantic blue shark fishing.	

Req Nº (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		Egyptian laws prohibit fishing or retention of sharks. Bycatch landing is permissible as a dead whole fish and used only for local consumption.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	No		Not applicable- Egypt is not involved in southern Atlantic shortfin mako fishing.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No		Not applicable- Egypt is not involved in southern Atlantic shortfin mako fishing.	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		Not applicable- There is no interaction with whale sharks during purse seiners operation.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		Catch and trade of all shark species are prohibited and there are no seabirds, turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area in Egypt or detected as accidental by-catch.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No		There are no observations of interaction of our fleets with sea turtles.	
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	No		No incidental catch of sea birds has been observed to be reported.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes		The catch landed in the fishing ports and landing sites in artisanal fisheries is observed by fisheries inspectors of the fisheries agency for sampling and collection of statistical data, including by catch and discard.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes		Issuing regulation that define the specifications of the fishing nets and its mesh size, these specifications are adjusted periodically according to the information that accumulated and	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				analysis for the landing catch, the last amendment for this regulation was in the 1st half of 2013 and started to be implemented in 2015 up till now.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2024-09-15		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes		Egypt is committed to report for targeted species and comply with all relevant ICCAT recommendations.	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2024-09-12		
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		Not applicable, Egypt does not charter any vessels.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		Not applicable, Egypt does not charter any vessels.	
	M:GEN06a	Transhipment reports - at sea	No		Not applicable, transhipment is not authorized.	
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	No		Not applicable, transhipment is not authorized.	
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	No		Not applicable, transhipment is not authorized.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		Not applicable, Egypt has not authorized any vessel to receive transhipment 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		Not applicable, transhipment is not authorized.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No		Not applicable, Egyptian law does not allow entering of any foreign vessel to Egyptian Economic Zone.	

Group	Req Nº (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		Not applicable, Egyptian law does not allow entering of any foreign vessel to Egyptian Economic Zone.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No		Not applicable, Egyptian law does not allow entering of any foreign vessel to Egyptian Economic Zone.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No		Not applicable, Egyptian law does not allow entering of any foreign vessel to Egyptian Economic Zone.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		Not applicable, Egyptian law does not allow entering of any foreign vessel to Egyptian Economic Zone.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		Not applicable, there are no port inspection reports for 2024 as no BFT was landed in the designated ports; also foreign vessels were not allowed to enter Egyptian fishing ports.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		Not applicable, no infringement is found.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		Not applicable, no infringement is found.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		Not applicable, Egypt has not signed any bilateral arrangement for port inspection with any CPCs.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	No		Not applicable, Egypt does not allow any foreign vessels to enter the Egyptian ports.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		Not applicable, Egypt has not signed any access agreements and changes.	

Group	Req Nº (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	No		Not applicable, Egypt has not signed any agreements.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes	2024-02-13		
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	No		No internal actions report.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No		Not authorized any sport and recreational fisheries using boats.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report (s) on alleged IUU activities	No		No vessels involved in IUU fishing.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		Not applicable (as there were not comments).	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	No		So far there are no imported and landed data available for tuna in 2024.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No		No data on non-compliance cases or activities 2024.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No		Not applicable, since there is no non-compliance cases in order to carry out investigations.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		Not applicable, there are no records for vessels sighting.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		Not applicable, there are no records for vessels sighting.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	No		Not applicable, Egypt is not participating in the international inspection program.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No		Not applicable, Egypt is not participating in the international inspection program.	

Group	Req Nº (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		Not applicable, Egypt is not participating in the international inspection program.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		Not applicable, there is no IUU vessels list for Egyptian vessels.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No		No update.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		Not applicable – no incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		Not applicable – no such report.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		Not applicable – no such report.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	No		Not applicable, there are no records for vessels sighting.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		Not applicable- no such declaration.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	No		No vessels involved in IUU fishing.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	No		Not applicable since Egypt still not electronically monitoring.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	No		Not applicable since Egypt still Not electronically monitoring.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	No		No update.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		Not applicable, Egypt has no farm facilities till now.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		Not applicable, Egypt has no farm facilities till now.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		Not applicable, Egypt has no farm facilities till now.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		Not applicable, Egypt has no farm facilities till now.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		Not applicable, Egypt has no farm facilities till now.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Yes	2024-02-13		
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		Not applicable, Egypt has no farm facilities till now.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	Yes	2024-05-14		
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	Yes	2024-09-15		
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2022	Yes	2024-07-30		
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes	2024-02-13		
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No		Not applicable, there is no other vessels authorized as BFT other vessels.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	No		Not applicable, there is no joint fishing operations occur in 2024 fishing season.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		Yes, they were submitted every one hr. In accordance with the endorsed fishing plan 2024.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		Not applicable, Egypt is not participating in inspection scheme plans.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		Not applicable, Egypt is not participating in inspection scheme plans.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Not applicable, Egypt is not participating in inspection scheme plans.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Not applicable, Egypt is not participating in inspection scheme plans.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	No		Not applicable, Egypt is not participating in inspection scheme plans.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No		Egypt did not engage in the BFT fishing season for 2024 due to the transferred amount of 507.87 t from Egypt to Türkiye.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No		Egypt did not engage in the BFT fishing season for 2024 due to the transferred amount of 507.87 t from Egypt to Türkiye.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		Not applicable, Egypt is not involved in Western BFT.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		Egypt did not engage in the BFT fishing season for 2024 due to the transferred amount of 507.87 t from Egypt to Türkiye.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No		Not applicable, Egypt is not involved in Western BFT.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes	2024-09-15		
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No		Egypt did not engage in the BFT fishing season for 2024 due to the transferred amount of 507.87 t from Egypt to Türkiye.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes		LFRPDA	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes		LFRPDA	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		Egypt is not conducting tagging program yet.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	No		Not applicable, there is no such case.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes		Egypt has registered all relevant data directly through the system.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		Not applicable, since Egypt has no farm facilities.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		Not applicable, Egypt did not participate in the REM pilot project.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	No		Not applicable, since there are no BET/YFT/SKJ vessels.	

Group	Req Nº (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, since no authorized vessels which fished bigeye and /or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in 2024.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No		Not applicable, no investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		Not applicable, since there are no BET/YFT/SKJ fishing activities.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		Not applicable, since there are no BET/YFT/SKJ fishing activities.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	No		Not applicable, since there are no catches of tropical tuna have been recorded.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	No		Not applicable, Egypt does not conduct FADs.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	No		Not applicable, there is no catches of tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		Not applicable, since there are no BET/YFT/SKJ fishing activities.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		Not applicable, since there are no catches of bigeye have been recorded.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		Not applicable, since there are no catches of bigeye have been recorded.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	No		Not applicable, there is no catches of tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	No		Not applicable, there is no catches of tropical tuna.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2024-07-30		

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		No validation of any trading operation for SWO has been recorded.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	No		Not applicable.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No		Not applicable, Egypt has no sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		There were no permits for fishing vessels harpoons or longline for migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous years, except the landed as by-catch by the same scale fisheries longliners.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		Not applicable, since Egypt has no allocations quota of SWO.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No		Not applicable, since Egypt has no allocated quota of N.SWO.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Yes	2024-02-13		
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	No		Not applicable, since Egypt has no allocated quota of SWO, but any by catch shall be recorded.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes		In case of any by catch, it will be reported.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		Not applicable, Egypt does not conduct tagging program.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Not applicable, there no inspection vessels since Egypt has no quota in North SWO.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	No		Not applicable, since Egypt has no allocated quota of SWO.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	No		Not applicable, since Egypt has no allocated quota of N.SWO.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	No		Not applicable, since Egypt has no allocated quota of S.SWO.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	No		Not applicable, since Egypt has no allocated quota of N.SWO.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Not applicable, since Egypt has no allocated quota of S.SWO.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		Not applicable, there no inspection report, since Egypt has no quota for SWO.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes	2024-02-15		
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No		Not applicable, Egyptian vessels are not targeting North Atlantic Albacore.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	No		Not applicable, Egyptian vessels are not targeting South Atlantic Albacore.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	No		Not applicable, Egyptian vessels are not targeting North Atlantic Albacore.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	No		Not applicable, Egyptian vessels are not targeting South Atlantic Albacore.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	No		Not applicable, Egypt has no sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes		Egypt will submit the data as soon as posible	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes		Egypt will submit the data as soon as posible	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes	2024-09-15		
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		Not applicable. Egyptian vessels are not targeting BUM/WHM/SPF.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2024-09-15		
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	No		Not applicable. Egyptian vessels are not targeting shortfin mako.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes		LFRPDA is working with provision of the executive regulation for the law No. 146/2021 issued be 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”.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No		Not applicable, Egypt does not use gears that seabirds may be taken incidentally with it.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes		LFRPDA is still working with GAFRD regulation that define the specification of fishing nets and mesh size. These specifications are adjusted periodically according to the information accumulated and analysed from the catch landed or by-catch if reported. This regulation was last amended in the first half of 2015.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes	2024-09-15		
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		Egypt has no pilot electronic statistical document system.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	No		None.	

Table 1. Quota transfer details.

Vessel name	*ICCAT number*	*Quota allocation kgs*
Tuncay Sagun 2	AT000TUR00455	85.000
Korkmazlar Balikçilik	ATO0TURO7905	87.000
Bozoğlu Kardeşler 3	ATO0TURO7936	136.000
Avci Baba	ATO0TUR00375	132 790
Tuncay Sagun 7	AT 000TUR07658	67.080
Total		**507.87**

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

SPECIES					
	2018	*2019*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*
Scomberomorus spp	1017	696	595	999	833
Little tunny (=Atl.blackskipj) *Euthynnus alletteratus*	1003	1006	1071	959	1065
Swordfish	4.0	5.0	4.0	12	26
Albacore	429	278	316	622	177
TOTAL landing of tuna like species (ICCAT species)	2453.000	1985.000	1986.000	2592	2101
Total No of fishing units	3158	3082	2656	3193	2556
	2018			2021	

Table 3. Production from Mediterranean Sea by spp.

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

Table 4. Number of motorized vessels according to HP.

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

Table 5. Assigned quota and fishing vessels for Egypt.

Year / metric tons (t)	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*
BFT assigned Quota	123.670	181.00	263.340	326.7	326.7	326.7	507.87	507.87
No. authorized vessels	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
BFT catch	123.669	180.999	263.340	122.080	326.7	67.08	0	0

Table 6. Shows the data obtained of BFT from various fishing ports.

	BFT 2024 (tonnes)			
Landing area	*W (tonnes)*	*%*	*No*	*%*
Port Said	0.222	4.17	4	6.349
Ezbet el borg	1.941	36.46	20	31.746
Rashid	0.388	7.29	9	14.286
Maddia	0.555	10.42	8	12.698
AbuQir	0.832	15.63	8	12.698
Alexandria	1.387	26.04	14	22.222
Total	**5.325**	**100.00**	**63**	**100**

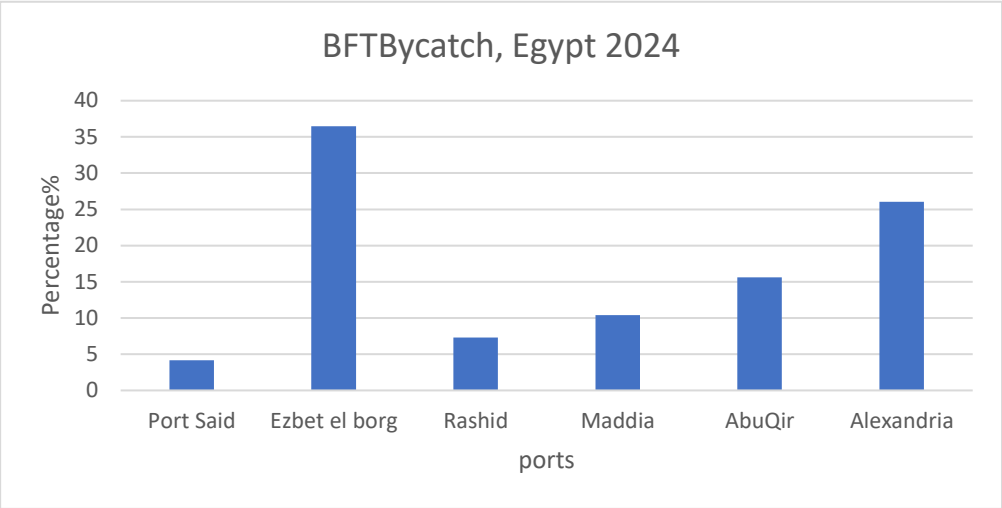

Figure 1. Bycatch of bluefin tuna at different ports along the Egyptian coast 2024.

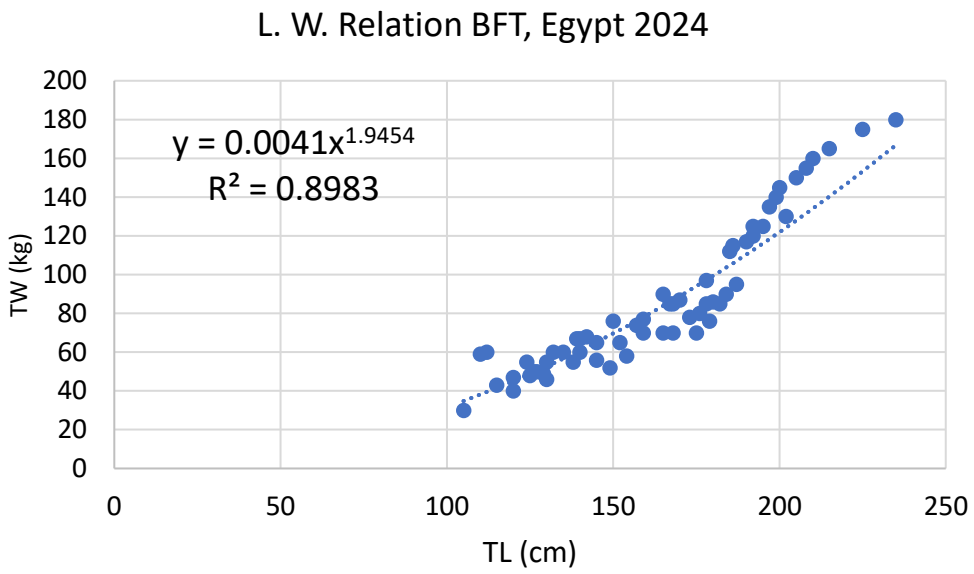

Figure 2. Length-weight relationship of BFT bycatch, Egypt 2024.

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

SUMMARY

The Republic of El Salvador is a developing country located in Central America, with more than 7 million inhabitants which, due to its social and economic challenges, is dependent on the agricultural production that it yields in its scarce territory of 21,041 km2, as well as the fishing activity that is carried out in its territorial sea and on the high seas. The products are processed on land, and in particular, by the tuna canning industry. This fishing activity in the area of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) has been carried out since 2015, enabling economic development in this area of activity. The authority responsible for managing fishing activities and aquaculture is the Centre of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development (CENDEPESCA), which is a directorate attached to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. El Salvador regulates the fisheries and aquaculture through implementation of the General Law on Management and Promotion of the Fisheries and Aquaculture. El Salvador's fisheries in the Atlantic use purse seine and are directed at tropical tunas, mainly Thunnus obesus, Thunnus albacares *and* Katsuwomus pelamis*. In 2022, El Salvador complied with all the ICCAT management measures applicable to its fisheries, and in particular, as regards the fishing possibilities authorised under Recommendation 22-01 for tropical tunas.*

RÉSUMÉ

La République du Salvador est un pays en développement situé en Amérique centrale, comptant plus de 7 millions d'habitants qui, en raison de ses défis sociaux et économiques, dépend de la production agricole générée sur son petit territoire de 21.041 Km2, et de l'activité de pêche développée dans sa mer territoriale et en haute mer, transformée à terre, notamment l'industrie du thon en conserve. Cette activité de pêche dans la zone relevant de la Commission internationale pour la conservation des thonidés de l'Atlantique est réalisée depuis 2015 permettant un développement économique de cet élément. L'autorité compétente en matière de gestion des activités de pêche et de l'aquaculture est le Centre de développement de la pêche et de l'aquaculture (CENDEPESCA) qui est une direction relevant du ministère de l'agriculture et l'élevage. Le Salvador réglemente la pêche et l'aquaculture sont régies par la « loi générale de gestion et promotion de la pêche et de l'aquaculture ». Les pêcheries atlantiques du Salvador sont des pêcheries à la senne ciblant les thonidés tropicaux, principalement Thunnus obesus, Thunnus albacares *et* Katsuwomus pelamis*. En 2022, Le Salvador a respecté les mesures de gestion de l'ICCAT applicables à ses pêcheries, notamment en tenant compte des possibilités de pêche autorisées conformément à la Recommandation 23-01 concernant les thonidés tropicaux.*

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 en 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 cerco y están dirigidas a los túnidos tropicales principalmente T*hunnus obesus, Thunnus albacares *y* Katsuwomus pelamis. *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 23-01 para los túnidos tropicales.*

Sección 1: Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas

1.1 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.

1.2 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.

Sección 2: Información sobre las medidas de conservación y ordenación

2.1 Implementación de las 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 Acuicultura y su reglamento, poseen disposiciones de obligatorio cumplimiento y dispone de sanciones para evitar los incumplimientos.

2.2 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 Secretaría de ICCAT.

Sección 3: Comunicaciones en línea

PARTE 1: COMUNICACIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE INVESTIGACIÓN Y ESTADÍSTICAS

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:GEN01	Informes anuales (científico)	Sí	2024-09-10		
S:GEN02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	Sí	2024-07-12		
S:GEN03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	Sí	2024-07-12		

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:GEN04	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CE)	Sí	2024-07-12		
S:GEN05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	Sí	2024-07-12		
S:GEN06	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	Sí	2024-07-12		
S:GEN07	Prospecciones de marcado científico (inventarios)	No		No aplica. No se ha enviado formularios en razón que El Salvador no tuvo ninguna actividad relacionada con marcado en el año 2023.	
S:GEN08	Declaración de marcado convencional (marcado/recuperación)	No		No aplica. No se ha enviado formularios en razón que El Salvador no tuvo ninguna actividad relacionada con marcado en el año 2023.	
S:GEN09	Declaración de marcado electrónico (marcado/recuperación)	No		No aplica. No se ha enviado formularios en razón que El Salvador no tuvo ninguna actividad relacionada con marcado en el año 2023.	
S:GEN10	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores nacionales (incluido el EMS)	Sí	2024-04-29		
S:GEN11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14.	Sí	2024-07-12		
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.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BFT05	Detalles de los programas de investigación sobre BFT-W	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	2024-01-22		
S:TRO03	Tarea 3 - Información sobre DCP (tropicales)(mes, cuadrículas estadísticas de 1ºx1º, tipo de DCP, etc)	Sí	2024-07-12		
S:TRO04	Tarea 3 - Datos de buques de apoyo en las pesquerías tropicales (PS/BB)	Sí	2024-07-12		
S:TRO05	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos (tropicales)	Sí	2024-04-29	Segundo envío con todos los requisitos científicos, 2024-07-12.	
S:TRO10	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	Sí	2024-07-12	El Salvador tiene un programa de observadores científicos, con 100% de cobertura de la actividad de la pesca con observadores humanos.	
S:TRO06	Tarea 3 - Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto (tropicales)	Sí	2024-07-12		
S:TRO07	Datos históricos de lances sobre DCP tal y como requiere el SCRS (captura y esfuerzo de Tarea 2)	Sí	2024-07-12		
S:ALB01	Talla y edad de madurez (ALB-MD)	No		No aplica. El Salvador no captura atún blanco.	
S:ALB02	Hábitat (ALB-MD)	No		No aplica. El Salvador no captura atún blanco.	
S:ALB03	Impacto de las pesquerías de palangre en términos de composición de la captura (ALB-MD)	No		No aplica. El Salvador no captura atún blanco.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:ALB04	Series de CPUE (ALB-MD)	No		No aplica. El Salvador no captura atún blanco.	
S:ALB05	Estimación mensual de la proporción de reproductores y reclutas en las capturas (ALB-MD)	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	2024-09-10	El Salvador tiene un programa de observadores científicos, con un 100% de cobertura de la actividad de pesca por observadores humanos. Las capturas de agujas y otras especies son registradas por los observadores cuando se producen, así como su estado y posible devenir. La estimación de descartes y su devenir se hace utilizando estos datos, sustentado en las tasas de captura observada y captura total en las zonas estadísticas de ICCAT.	
S:BIL04	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: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.	
S:SHK03	Información sobre tiburón azul del Atlantico norte	No		No aplica. El Salvador no posee pesquería dirigida a los tiburones en la zona de ICCAT.	
S:SHK07	Información sobre tiburón azul del Atlantico sur	No		No aplica. El Salvador no realiza trabajos de investigación sobre tiburón azul.	

Nº 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 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 recopilacion de datos de pesquerías artesanales/de pequeña escala	No		No fishing activities catching South Atlantic shortfin mako (SMA-S).	
S:SHK08	Interacciones con tiburones ballena durante las operaciones de los cerqueros	Sí	2024-07-12	No se reportó interaccion con tiburon ballena, 100% de cobertura de observadores.	
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	2024-07-12		
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.	

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	Sí	2024-09-10	El Salvador en coordinacion con el armador, ejecuta las acciones de mitigacion en el manejo de la captura fortuita de tiburones y mantas, conocido como velcro de eslinga y parrilla para liberacion de mantas, desarrollado por AZTI.	

PARTE 2: COMUNICACIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE ORDENACIÓN

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Informes anuales	Sí	2024-09-10		
	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	2024-09-10		
	M:GEN03	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	Sí	2024-07-17		
	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	2024-09-04		
	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.	

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)	No		No aplica. El Salvador no posee ningún buque palangrero.	
	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.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	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	No		No aplica. no ha habido investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en Puerto.	
	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. No ha habido acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación.	
	M:GEN42	Declaración anual sobre las actividades de inspección en puerto	No		No aplica. El Salvador no realizó inspecciones 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	2024-07-12		
	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.	

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 / el/los informe(s) de la CPC (y la no CPC) de pabellón sobre las supuestas actividades 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.	
	M:GEN26	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	Sí	2024-04-02	Segunda fecha de envío: 2024-08-07.	
	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		Esta CPC no ha presentado información sobre supuestos incumplimientos de las medidas de ICCAT.	
	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.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	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.	
	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)	No		No aplica. Sin cambios en el punto de contacto, se mantiene ana.galdamez@mag.gob.sv.	
	M:GEN40	Declaración de suministro	Sí	2024-05-30	Segundo envío 2024-06-11.	
	M:GEN41	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas contra nacionales implicados en actividades IUU	No		No se emprendieron acciones contra los nacionales implicados en actividades IUU.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN43	Descripción de los programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		No aplica. El Salvador no tiene programas nacionales de seguimiento electrónico.	
	M:GEN44	Informe de implementación de los programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		No aplica. El Salvador no tiene programas nacionales de seguimiento electrónico.	
	M:GEN45	Informe de implementación de la Res. 23-20, incluidos los Planes de acción de emergencia (EAP)	Sí	2024-09-10	El 7 de junio de 2022, el Gobierno de El Salvador depositó ante la Oficina Internacional del Trabajo el instrumento de ratificación de cinco Convenios de la OIT, marcado con ello un paso importante en sus esfuerzos por asegurar los derechos de los trabajadores. Estos Convenios son: Convenio sobre la seguridad social (norma mínima), 1952 (núm. 102) Convenio sobre el medio ambiente de trabajo (contaminación del aire, ruido y vibraciones), 1977 (núm. 148) Convenio sobre la negociación colectiva, 1981 (núm. 154) Convenio sobre la protección de la maternidad, 2000 (núm. 183) Convenio sobre la violencia y el acoso, 2019 (núm. 190).	
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.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	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.	
	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.	

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		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.	
	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.	

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 aplica. El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
ESPECIES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	Sí	2024-02-16	El Salvador mantiene el número de buque registrados pescando: AT000SLV00002 MONTELAPE, AT000SLV00004 MONTEFRISA NUEVE, AT000SLV00005 MONTECELO y el AT000SLV00006 denominado “GOLFO DE FONSECA” opera como buque de apoyo en la pesca de túnidos tropicales desde Diciembre de 2020 y uno de los buques auxiliares que previamente tenía bandera panameña (Montealba)como previamente se había informado en nuestra nota de ref. N° 043 de fecha 27 de enero de 2021; se abanderó en El Salvador (AT000SLV00008 Faro de Libertad) y se informó el 2024-02-16, por lo tanto no es un incremento de numero de buques.	
	M:TRO02	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	Sí	2024-09-10		
	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.	

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	Sí	2024-04-02	Segundo envío: 2024-08-07	
	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	2024-05-06	Se envió el primer informe el 2024-05-06.	
	M:TRO10	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S:TRO02)	Sí	2024-01-23	Enviada con el Plan Anual de Pesca.	
	M:TRO11	Declaración/plan de pesca/capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	Sí	2024-01-23		
	M:TRO13	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Sí	2023-02-27	12 informes mensuales.	
	M:TRO14	Capturas semanales de patudo	Sí	2023-11-27	Se enviaron reportes para seis semanas.	
	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.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	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.	
	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.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	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.	
	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.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:ALB09	Capturas mensuales de atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
	M:ALB10	Prises trimestrielles de germon de la Méditerranée	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
MARLINES	M:BIL01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 19-05 y 16-11.	Sí	2024-09-09	2024-09-09	
	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.	
TIBURONES	M:SHK05	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	Sí	2024-09-09	2024-09-09	
	M:SHK08	Desembarques mensuales de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte y sur	No		No aplica. El Salvador no dirige pesca hacia el marrajo dientuso Atlantico norte.	
OTRAS ESPECIES / CAPTURA FORTUITA	M:BYC01	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	2024-09-10	2024-09-10. 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.	

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	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	2024-09-10	2024-09-10. 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.	
	M:BYC04	Informe sobre la implementación de la Res. 23-15.	Sí		2024-09-10. Se posee un código de buenas prácticas para el manejo de capturas incidentales para la evaluación del desempeño en la ejecución de las buenas prácticas y se cuenta con un 100% de programa de observadores.	
MISCELÁNEA	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.	

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

SUMMARY

*The EU fleet is composed of around 9,946 commercial fishing vessels. In 2023, 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 175,182 tonnes, which represents a decrease of 16.3% compared to 2022 (209,458 tonnes). 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 (SWO-N and SWO-S) and Mediterranean (SWO-MD) swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*), tropical tunas (skipjack,* Katsuwonus pelamis*, SKJ; yellowfin tuna,* Thunnus albacares*, YFT; and bigeye tuna,* Thunnus obesus*, BET), Atlantic (ALB-N, ALB-S) and Mediterranean (ALB-MD) 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 (17%), ALB (14%), YFT (14%), BFT (11%), SWO (8%), and BET (5%) 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.*

RÉSUMÉ

*La flottille de l'UE est composée de 9.946 navires commerciaux. En 2023, le total des captures de l'UE déclarées pour les principales espèces réglementées par l'ICCAT dans l'océan Atlantique et la mer Méditerranée s'est élevé à 175.182 t, ce qui représente une diminution de 16,3% par rapport à 2022 (209.458 t). Les principales espèces et les principaux stocks réglementés par l'ICCAT qui sont ciblés par les navires de l'UE sont : Thon rouge de l'Atlantique et de la Méditerranée (*Thunnus thynnus*, BFT), espadon de l'Atlantique (SWO-N et SWO-S) et de la Méditerranée (SWO-MD) (*Xiphias gladius*), thonidés tropicaux (listao,* Katsuwonus pelamis*, SKJ ; albacore,* Thunnus albacares*, YFT ; et thon obèse,* Thunnus obesus*, BET), germon de l'Atlantique (ALB-N, ALB-S) et de la Méditerranée (ALB-MD) (*Thunnus alalunga*). Plusieurs espèces font l'objet de prises accessoires, comme le makaire bleu (*Makaira nigricans*, BUM), des espèces de thonidés mineurs comme la bonite à dos rayé (*Sarda sarda*), le bonitou (*Auxis rochei*), l'auxide (*Auxis thazard*), coryphène commune (*Coryphaena hippurus*), thonine commune (*Euthynnus alletteratus*) et requins commerciaux, en particulier le requin peau bleue (*Prionace glauca*) et le requin-taupe bleu (*Isurus oxyrinchus*). Le rapport ne contient pas de chiffres relatifs à d'autres espèces mineures (en termes de volume). Les schémas de pêche de l'UE sont restés relativement cohérents par rapport aux années précédentes. SKJ (28%), BSH (17%), ALB (14%), YFT (14%), BFT (11%), SWO (8%) et BET (5%) ont continué à être les ressources les plus importantes exploitées par la flottille de pêche de l'UE au sein de l'ICCAT en termes de volume. La flottille de l'UE utilise une large gamme d'engins de pêche, notamment la senne, la palangre, la canne et hameçon, la ligne à main, le chalut pélagique, la traîne, l'appât, la madrague, le harpon et les engins de pêche sportive et récréative.*

RESUMEN

*La flota de la UE está compuesta por unos 9.946 buques de pesca comercial. En 2023, las capturas totales de la UE declaradas para las principales especies reguladas por ICCAT en el océano Atlántico y el mar Mediterráneo, donde faena la flota de la UE, ascendieron a 175.182 t, lo que representa un descenso del 16,3 % en comparación con 2022 (209.458 t). Las principales especies y stocks regulados por ICCAT que son objetivo de los buques de la UE son: Atún rojo del Atlántico y del Mediterráneo (*Thunnus thynnus*, BFT), pez espada del Atlántico (SWO-N y*

*SWO-S) y del Mediterráneo (SWO-MD) (*Xiphias gladius*), túnidos tropicales (listado,* Katsuwonus pelamis, *SKJ; rabil,* Thunnus albacares, *YFT; y patudo,* Thunnus obesus, *BET), atún blanco* (Thunnus alalunga*) del Atlántico (ALB-N, ALB-S) y del Mediterráneo (ALB-MD). Varias especies son capturadas de forma fortuita, como la aguja azul* (Makaira nigricans, *BUM), especies de pequeños túnidos como bonito (*Sarda sarda), *melva (*Auxis rochei*), melvera (*Auxis thazard), *dorado (*Coryphaena hippurus), *bacoreta (*Euthynnus alletteratus*) y los tiburones comerciales, en particular tiburón azul (*Prionace glauca*) y marrajo dientuso (*Isurus oxyrinchus*). El informe no incluye cifras relativas a otras especies menores (en términos de volumen). Las pautas de pesca de la UE se mantuvieron relativamente constantes en comparación con años anteriores. El SKJ (28%), el BSH (17%), el ALB (14%), el YFT (14%), el BFT (11%), el SWO (8%) y el BET (5%) siguieron siendo los recursos más importantes explotados por la flota pesquera de la UE en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT en términos de volumen. La flota de la UE utiliza una amplia gama de artes de pesca, como cerco, palangre, caña y línea, línea de mano, arrastre de epipelágico, curricán, cebo vivo, almadraba, arpón y artes de pesca deportiva y recreativa.*

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

1.1.1 Description of the EU fleet and EU fishing activities[1]

See **Tables 1** and **2** for information about EU catches by fleet and Member State. **Figure 1** and **Figure 2** show a time series (2012-2022) of EU catches (t) of Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Bluefin Tuna and Tropical Tunas, respectively, (in tons) in the ICCAT Convention area.

1.1.1.1 Fishing fleet and targeted species

EU-Croatia

The Croatian fleet mainly targets Bluefin tuna (hereinafter: BFT) and swordfish (hereinafter: MED SWO). Other ICCAT species such as Mediterranean albacore (hereinafter: MED ALB) are taken as bycatch. Croatian fishing pattern in what concerns ICCAT fisheries continues to demonstrate the dominant importance of BFT over the remaining stocks, where share of BFT amounted to 95.97% of the total catch of ICCAT species (BFT, MED SWO and MED ALB) while MED SWO made 4.02% and MED ALB only 0.01% consistently proving its by-catch nature.

Croatian commercial fleet targeting BFT was composed of total of 30 authorised vessels for targeted BFT fishery, 18 of which were purse seiners while 12 were hand line vessels, using also LLD. At the same time, fleet targeting MED SWO was comprised of 20 authorised vessels using pelagic longlines (hereinafter: LLD) and 14 authorised vessels using hand lines while 5 of these were authorised for both gear groups.

Commercial fleet targeting ICCAT species entirely operates in the Adriatic Sea with additional restriction upon LLD MED SWO fleet limiting its operation only to waters under national sovereignty and jurisdiction.

Total quota allocated in 2023 to Croatia[2] for BFT was 1.057,97 tons (after adjustment: 1,032.97 tons[3]), 13.74 tons for MED SWO (after adjustment: 48.74 tons[4]) and 6.98 tons for MED ALB.
BFT quota amounting to 1.057,97 tons was nationally distributed as follows:

- 900 tons for PS fleet (-25t tons after 1st adjustment of Fishing plan)
- 120 tons to HL/LL fleet
- 5 tons to sport fishing
- 12.5 tons to recreational fishing
- 2 tons scientific research

[1] The data used for the elaboration of this report are provisional and might be subject to revisions.
[2] Pursuant to the Council Regulation (EU) 2023/194.
[3] After 25 tons were transferred from Croatia to Greece.
[4] After 35 tons were transferred from Greece to Croatia.

- 18.47 tons for bycatch

MED SWO quota amounting to 48.74 tons was nationally distributed as follows:

- 46 tons to commercial LLD fleet
- 1.5 tons to commercial HL fleet
- 1.24 tons for by-catch

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.

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 metiers: purse seine, longline, pole-and-line, hand-line, trawls, nets, and sport or recreational fishing gears.

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

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 45 354 tons in 2023. **Table 3** illustrates total nominal catches composed of landings, as well as live and dead discards.

Major tuna species represent the majority of these catches in 2023, displaying 93.92%. This is mostly due to Eastern Skipjack (36.29%), Eastern Yellowfin tuna (29.65%), Eastern Bluefin tuna (14.55%), Northern Albacore (6.40%), as well as Bigeye tuna (4.64%). Captures of Teleosts account for 2.56% of the annual catch. Small tunas represent 2.50%. Sharks and Rays captures correspond to 0.92% of the total catch.

EU-Greece

The Greek ICCAT-stocks targeting fishing fleet is characterized by various vessel types with quite a variety in length, and landing sites dispersed in many different locations, depending on the seasonal and local abundance of the target species. The Greek fishing vessels exploit mainly the Aegean Sea (GSA22), the Eastern Ionian Sea (GSA20) and the Sea of Crete (GSA23), but may occasionally extend their activities to the international waters of the East Mediterranean Sea. The E-BFT, the Med-SWO and the Med-ALB (large pelagic species) are the main target species, which are caught by means of drifting longlines and handlines. Small tuna-like species, mainly little tunny (LTA), frigate tuna (FRI) and bonito (BON), are mostly caught by purse-seiners.

The monitoring & control system is very demanding, due to the high number of landing sites dispersed all along the extended Greek coastline (for ref. year 2023, 99 designated ports for E-BFT and 258 designated ports for swordfish and various other species, according to the obligation of art. 22 of the EU Reg. 1967/2006).

For 2023, a total of 291 fishing vessels have been authorized to operate in ICCAT-stocks targeting fisheries, almost the same number as in the previous year (290), out of which, 272 vessels by means of drifting surface longlines and handlines, and 19 purse-seiners. More specifically, in 2023, 103 fishing vessels have been authorized to fish for E-BFT, 272 fishing vessels have been authorized to fish for Med-SWO and 266 fishing vessels have been authorized to fish for Med-ALB, by drifting surface longlines and handlines.

Concerning the quotas for 2023:

The BFT quota initially allocated to Greece was 349,61 tons, which was later in the year adjusted to 374,61 tons, after a swap of 25 tons, made between Croatia and Greece. Almost 87% of the adjusted Greek BFT quota was distributed to 65 fishing vessels with LOA ≥12 m, and the rest 13% was distributed to 38 small coastal fishing vessels with LOA<12 mA (in total 103 vessels), all fishing with drifting longlines and handlines, whereas 2 tons were kept for bycatch.

The quota of Med-SWO initially allocated to Greece was 1.036,02 tons, which was later in the year adjusted to 1.001,02 tons, after a swap of 35 tons, made between Greece and Croatia. Out of the adjusted Greek Med-SWO quota, 991,02 tons were distributed to 272 fishing vessels, all fishing with drifting longlines and handlines, whereas 10 tons were kept for bycatch.

The quota of Med-ALB initially allocated to Greece was 399,12 tons, which was later in the year adjusted to 369,12 tons, after a swap of 30 tons, made between Greece and Spain. The adjusted Greek Med-ALB quota was distributed to 266 fishing vessels, fishing with drifting longlines and handlines, and to 19 purse-seiners. As regards the BFT farming, none of the 2 authorized and declared to ICCAT Greek BFT farms have been operational during 2023.

EU-Ireland

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

- Northern albacore

The Irish albacore tuna fishery is targeted almost exclusively using mid-water pair trawls. The number of boats licensed was 41 in 2023, only 21 vessels were active in the albacore fishery this year. A total catch of 3034.8 t was taken from a total quota of 3257 t for a total of 121 trips (977 days at sea). In 2023, Irish boats stayed offshore of France and Spain, in the Bay of Biscay, for the full season and landed almost of their catch in those countries. Data was also collected from 3 port samples in France and for 1 port sample on a return trip landed into Ireland. A total of 31.05 t of broadbill swordfish and 19.2 t of Bluefin tuna were reported as bycatch in the Irish northern albacore fishery. Broadbill swordfish bycatch in the albacore fishery represents 1.01 % of the total catch of this fishery. Bluefin tuna bycatch in the albacore fishery represents 0.62% of the total catch of this fishery in 2023.

- Bluefin tuna

Ireland has no commercial allocated quota for bluefin tuna. 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 2023, following an application process, 19 experienced charter skippers were authorised under a State issued Section 14 authorisation to operate a catch, tag and release bluefin charter fishery. from the North West, West and South.

Since 2016, a Bluefin satellite tuna tagging program is ongoing in collaboration with ICCAT and Stanford University, USA (details below) in the north-western waters of Ireland.

EU-Italy

In 2023, the Italian BFT fleet consisted of 21 purse seiner, 40 long liners, 118 small scale coastal vessels and 5 traps. Moreover, 654 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 2023, in accordance with the quota allocation, the most relevant quantity of Bluefin tuna was caught by purse seiners. Official catches of bluefin tuna, gathered by the Italian Administration, are reported in **Table 4**.

- Swordfish and other tuna-like species

Considering also other fishing activities carried out by different sectors, the total catch of Swordfish (SWO) was 2.321,76 tons (**Table 5**) and Albacore (ALB) was almost 1167,48 tons (**Table 6**).

EU-Malta

EU-Malta targets three main ICCAT species that are regulated: Eastern Bluefin Tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*), Swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*), Albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*).

EU-Malta fleet that are operating in the ICCAT Convention Area also catch other groups of species in particular small tunas which are Atlantic Bonito (*Sarda sarda*), Bullet Tuna (*Auxis rochei*), Dolphinfish (*Coryphaena hippurus*), Little Tunny (*Euthynnus alletteratus*) and Skipjack Tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*).

A wide range of fishing gears are used by EU Malta's fleet that are operating in the ICCAT Convention Area, such as Lampara nets (PSFS), Purse seines, Trammel-nets, Set gill nets, Long-lines, Trolling lines, Sport fishing gear (Rod and Reel).

EU-Portugal

The national fishing fleet consists of the fleets of mainland Portugal and the outermost regions of Madeira and the Azores, with the respective fisheries developing according to the areas of operation and the gear allocated.

On 31 December 2023, the Portuguese fishing fleet consisted of 6.856 vessels, with a total gross tonnage of 84.799 GT and a total propulsion power of 342.794 kW, distributed across the Mainland (MFL), the Autonomous Region of the Azores (RAA) and the Autonomous Region of Madeira (RAM). The fleets of the outermost regions represent 15,9 per cent of the total number of national vessels (687 registered in the RAA and 401 in RAM) and 19,3 per cent of the propulsion power (51,041 kW in the RAA and 15,229 kW in RAM).

During 2023, 3.676 vessels were licensed, of which 497 are from the RAA fleet and 96 from RAM.

The national fleet is characterised by a prevalence of small fishing vessels, in which around 90% of the registered units have an overall length of less than 12 metres and a low gross tonnage, which together represents only around 13,8% of the national total. The average age of the registered fleet is around 36 years and, in terms of the active fleet, around 27 years.

Mainland Portugal only has fishing activity towards swordfish and only by surface longliners, although many other stocks are targeted by longliners as a bycatch of the SWO fishery.

Below we give a general information on ICCAT stocks targeted, information on quota, catches and national legislation when applicable.

EU-Spain

The number of Spanish vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean has been constantly decreasing in the last decade, specially in the case of purse seiners and bait boats. As a result, the effort is decreasing and there are significant changes in the amount of catches.

1.1.1.2 Catches

EU-Croatia

- Bluefin tuna

Commercial fleet targeting BFT

Open season for PS fleet in 2023 was from 26 May to 15 July (for BFT caught in Adriatic intended for farming) while open season for HL fleet was from 15 February to 31 December.

Total Croatian catch of BFT in 2023 in commercial fisheries was 988.23t (including by-catch). Out of this amount, 88.36% (873.18 tons) was caught using purse seines for BFT and intended for further farming. Total of 99.47 tons was caught in targeted BFT fishery by coastal artisanal LL/HL fleet.

Out of the total amount allocated to PS fleet for farming purposes, 873.18 tons was exhausted, i.e. 97% of the allocation.

As the entire allocated quantity was not utilised, upon the finalisation of the PS fishing campaign, total of 25 tons was transferred to Greece.

Authorisation process applies to the entire fleet actively fishing in ICCAT fisheries. In addition to the license, commercial vessels targeting BFT are authorised prior to beginning of the respective fishing season and duly reported to EC/ICCAT register.

Bycatch

Quota allocated for bycatch in 2023 was 18.47t, i.e. 1.7% of the national quota out of which 15.58 tons has been exhausted.

Bycatch was permitted to be landed in fishing with purse seine net “srdelara” (purse seine for small pelagics) up to 5% of total catch weight at landing and max 3 specimens per landing. Bycatch of 20% of total number of specimens on landing was permitted for LLD fleet authorized for targeting MED SWO.

The entire fleet allowed to land BFT as bycatch is covered by VMS.
A total of 10.52 tons was caught as bycatch in fishery targeting Med SWO by authorised LLD fleet, while in small pelagics fishery (PSFS) 5.06 tons. All bycatches of dead BFT, retained on board or discarded are deducted from the quota.

Non-commercial fleet targeting BFT

Open season for sport fishery in 2023 was from 1 May to 1 November. In 2023 Croatia allocated 5 tons to sports fishery. Although initially 12.5 tons was allocated to recreational fishery, the public tender procedure for allocating individual quotas was not launched which did not allow for the recreational fishing in 2023. Additional quantity of 2 tons was allocated for scientific purposes. Total catch of BFT in 2023 in non-commercial fisheries was 3.8 tons. Out of this amount, 3.45 tons was caught in sports fishery and 349 kg for scientific research.

In sport fishery, quota is utilised solely within the competitions organized by Croatian Sport Fishing Association and authorised by the Ministry of Agriculture (by issuing a Resolution). The Resolution also contains the list of participating vessels. Each competition is allocated a quota. The sampling of tuna at competitions (size, weight, etc.) is conducted by Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries. Fishery inspection supervises competitions.

There is a limit of landing set to a single fish per vessel per day in non-commercial segments.

- Mediterranean swordfish

Croatia was allocated an amount of 13.74 tons of MED SWO[5] and additional quantity of 35 tons was transferred from Greece. The total quota of MED SWO on disposal to Croatia for 2023 was 48.74 tons. Out of this quantity, 41.6 tons was caught in total.

Closed season for MED SWO in 2023 was from 1 January to 31 March.

Authorisation process applies to the entire fleet actively fishing in ICCAT fisheries. In addition to the license, commercial vessels targeting MED SWO are authorised prior to beginning of the respective fishing season and duly reported to EC/ICCAT register.

It is forbidden to catch, retain on board, tranship or land MED SWO in sport and recreational fishery.

Commercial fleet targeting MED SWO

The entire quota was internally allocated to commercial fishery.

While 46 tons was allocated to LLD segment, 1.5 tons was allocated to HL segment and 1.24 tons to bycatch. Total catch of MED SWO by LLD segment in 2023 was 40.03 tons (96.3% of the total quantity caught), while 1.22 tons was caught by HL segment (2.9% of the total quantity caught).

Bycatch

Quota allocated to bycatch of MED SWO in 2023 was 1.24 tons, i.e. 2.5% of the quota on disposal to Croatia. Out of this quantity, 329 kg has been exhausted (26% of the allocated quantity).

Bycatch was permitted to be landed in fishing with purse seine net "srdelara" (purse seine for small pelagics) and bottom set longlines, up to 20% of total catch weight at landing and max 1 specimen. All by catches of dead MED SWO, retained on board or discarded are deducted from the quota.

- Mediterranean albacore

Croatia was allocated an amount of 6.98 tons[6]. Total quantity caught in 2023 was 122 kg. Closed season for MED ALB in 2023 was from 1 to 31 March and from 1 October to 30 November. Croatia does not operate MED ALB fishery as a targeted fishery. This species only appears sporadically in bycatches. It is forbidden to catch, retain on board, tranship or land MED ALB in sport and recreational fishery.

EU-Cyprus

The large pelagic fleet in 2023 was consisted by 32 polyvalent vessels (over 12 meters) that engaged in ICCAT fisheries using surface long lines and one small purse seiner (<24m) authorised to fish only Eastern Bluefin Tuna.

The total catches for the 3 main species (BFT-E, Med SWO, Med ALB) reported by Cyprus and regulated by ICCAT in the Mediterranean amounted to around 600 tonnes.

The total catches for 2023 marked a decrease of roughly 93 tonnes compared to 2022. Catches of BFT remained around the same levels, catches of SWO increased by17 tonnes due to the engagement of new vessels in this fishery and ALB presented a significant decrease of around 129 tonnes which is attributed to lower catch per unit of effort (CPUE) and an increase in dolphin depredation.

As regards By-catch, 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.

[5] Pursuant to the Council Regulation (EU) 2023/194.
[6] Pursuant to the Council Regulation (EU) 2023/194

Accidental catches by the pelagic longline fleet are recorded by observers through on-board sampling of the catches, which is part of the National Data Collection Program of Cyprus under the EU Data Collection Framework (DCF).

During the 2023 on-board observer programme there were records of one sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) which was released alive. There were also records of 22 *Pteroplatytrygon violacea*; all individuals caught were released alive. There were no bycatch records of seabirds or cetaceans on surface longlines. Relevant information on bycatches is also available in the submitted ICCAT ST09 form.

EU-Greece

The total nominal catches of Greece in 2023, as declared in Task 2 for the main species regulated by ICCAT in the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, have reached 2.134 tons, out of which 17,2% represent the E-BFT catches, 20,8% represent the Med-SWO catches, 11,5% represent the Med-ALB catches and the remaining 50,5% represent the small-tunas caught by purse-seiners.

More specifically, the total landings of E-BFT have reached the amount of 367,5 tons, caught in less than 5 months in total, and during 2 fishing periods, namely from Feb. 1st to May 14th and from Nov. 22nd to Dec. 31st. The total BFT fishing effort in 2023 is estimated to have reached up to 1988 fishing days. Catches have been declared by 83 out of the 103 authorized vessels, whereas there has been 0,944 tons of bycatch by 22 non-authorized fishing vessels with LOA<10 m.

Concerning Med-SWO, the total landings have reached the amount of 444,05 tons, quantity less than half of the Greek Med-SWO adjusted quota. There have been 121 authorized fishing vessels which did not declare any Med-SWO catches, whereas there has been 0,71 tons of bycatch by 18 non-authorized fishing vessels.

The total landings of Med-ALB, coming from only 60 fishing vessels, have reached the amount of 245,3 tons, that is 123,82 tons less than the Greek Med-ALB adjusted quota. Almost 80% of the authorized Med-ALB vessels did not declare any catches.

Finally, the small-tunas catches, coming from the purse-seiners, have reached the amount of 1.077 tons, almost 32% less than the previous year (1.576,5 tons).

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

In order to be allowed to engage in ICCAT large pelagic species fishing activities, the Greek fishing vessels must hold both, a valid operational fishing licence, and a specific fishing authorisation -for large pelagic species, issued for a given period/year. A separate (third) fishing authorization is also needed in case that the fishing vessel is intended to operate in international waters.

All the Greek fishing vessels that operated during 2023 in the large pelagics fishery, holding a specific fishing authorization for BFT, SWO and ALB, have been obligatorily equipped with ERS and VMS, independently of their LOA, and have submitted the data of fishing logbooks and landing declarations electronically.

According to the national legislation, no fishing licenses or authorizations are being issued for recreational fishing and/or sport fishing of large pelagic species.

EU-Ireland

- Northern albacore

A total of 3085.05 tonnes of Albacore, bluefin tuna and Broadbill Swordfish were caught and landed by the Irish Mid-water trawls fleet in 2023. The catch period spans Q2 (June) into Q3 (August). This breakdown of this total catch is as follows (**Tables 7** and **8**):

- All 3034.8 tonnes of albacore were caught in the European EEZ, from sampling area AL31, from the ALB-N stock management unit.
- All 31.05 tonnes of broadbill swordfish were caught in the European EEZ, from sampling region BIL94B, SWO-N stock management unit.

- All 19.2 tonnes of bluefin tuna were caught in the European EEZ, from sampling area BF54, BFT-E stock management unit.
- 41 vessels were licenced for the mid-water pair trawl fleet. 21 of these authorised vessels took part in the fishery in 2023.

- Bluefin tuna CHART programme Catches

19 vessels were licenced as sports fishing day charters for the bluefin tuna CHART fishery for sampling area BF54 (**Table 7**). A total of 25 vessels can receive the licence to take part in the catch, tag and release fishery.

424 bluefin tuna were caught in the programme in 2023 by 19 vessels over 239 trips. 389 bluefin tuna were measured and tagged with ICCAT serial numbered floy tags to be released in area BF54, part of the BFT-E stock management unit.

EU-Malta

- Bluefin tuna

In 2023, EU Malta's fishing fleet exploited the Atlantic Bluefin Tuna stock of this species with two purse seiners and a fleet of long liners. As highlighted in **Table 9**, no significant changes were reported between years 2022 and 2023 in Bluefin tuna catches made by EU-Malta and catches followed the slight increase in the allocated 2023 BFT TAC.

- Mediterranean swordfish

In the European Union, Malta uses longline fishing techniques to exploit Mediterranean swordfish stocks. According to **Table 9**, Maltese swordfish catches in 2023 decreased by approximately 5.46% compared to 2022. To better understand whether this decline is related to changes in the total biomass of the Mediterranean swordfish population, further analysis using standardised Catch Per Unit Effort (CPUE) values is necessary.

- Mediterranean albacore

The Maltese fleet exploits the Mediterranean Albacore stock to a lesser extent using longlines compared to other EU member states. As shown in **Table 9**, Maltese catches of Mediterranean albacore decreased by 38.94% in 2023 when compared to 2022. This decline was primarily due to the introduced catch quota for albacore when compared to previous years.

- Small tunas

EU-Malta catches of the most significant species of small tunas amounted to 281.92 tonnes in 2023. These species are Dolphinfish (DOL), Atlantic Bonito (BON), Bullet Tuna (BLT) and Little Tunny (LTA). These small tuna species are exploited by artisanal fleets.

EU-Portugal

- Bluefin tuna

Portugal has an allocation key of 2,97% of the EU quota. 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, 38 vessels each, 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 PT is foreseen in Recommendation 22-08, subparagraph b) of paragraph 15, and is limited to bait boats under a sectorial quota.

Vessels from Azores and Madeira will observe the minimum size established by subparagraph a) of paragraph 34 by derogation from paragraph 33 of Recommendation 22-08. 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.

E-BFT

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 2023 twelve annual authorisations. See **Table 10**.

- Atlantic Swordfish

Northern Atlantic 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 15,04% of the EU quota. The number of vessels targeting this stock is 38, with a quota allocated per vessel, as distributed in Ordinance 237/2022.

Most 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, although during the year swaps are made with other Member States, through which Portugal received swordfish in exchange of other stocks, in accordance with Article 16(8) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013.

Therefore, 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 (blue shark) is currently supporting the PT 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 very important stock for our fishing fleet. See **Table 11**.

Southern Atlantic swordfish

Portugal has an allocation key of 6,18% of the EU quota. The number of vessels targeting this stock is 6, with a quota allocated per vessel, as distributed in Ordinance 237/2022. 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.

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 (**Table 12**).

- Atlantic albacore

North Albacore (N-ALB)

Portugal has an allocation key of 6,80% of the EU quota. The vessels that catch this stock are the same of the vessels targeting tropical tunas.

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. However, the appearance of this stock is not regular in the waters of the Azores and Madeira, and there are years, such as 2023, that the stock hardly appeared in these waters, so these catches do not mean a possible regular increase in our tuna catches and are therefore not a reliable option. See **Table 13**.

South Albacore (S-ALB)

Portugal holds 34,50% of the EU quota. This southern component is utilized by the surface longliners operating in the southern hemisphere. The number of vessels fishing in this area is not comparable to the northern hemisphere. This stock, as mentioned above, is not regular in the waters of the Azores and Madeira and there are years, such as 2023, when it hardly appears in these waters, so catches are very low. See **Table 14**.

- Bigeye tuna

Portugal has an allocation key of 21,04% of the EU quota. This quota is mainly caught by the pole and line vessels and handliners/artisanal fleets of the Autonomous Regions of Azores and Madeira. These fleet is a very large one. In 2023 we had 600 vessels targeting tropical tunas. Of this total, 583 are baitboat and handliners and 17 are longliners that using pole and line.

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.

Until no changes on the quota for this stock, the Portuguese administration will continue to promote swaps with other MS to obtain additional fishing possibilities for this stock whenever necessary, bearing in mind the small quota we have, which does not safeguard the occurrence of this stock in Portuguese waters.

One of our concerns is the massive use of FADs in the Gulf of Guinea, which may prevent the juveniles of following its regular course (**Table 15**).

- Billfishes

Blue marlin

Portugal holds 11,50% of the EU's quota. Blue marlin are not targeted and catches result from by-catch. 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. See **Table 16**.

White marlin

As far as WHM is concerned, Portugal still holds 39,00% of the EU quota in 2023. White marlin are not targeted and catches result from by-catch. See **Table 17**.

- Sharks

Blue Shark

Blue shark is targeted by longliners as a bycatch of the SWO fishery. Therefore, we can consider this stock as strategic to the PT longline fleet.

Shortfin Mako Shark

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, transhipping 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 paragraph 3 of Rec. 21-09, the PRT 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.

Regarding 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 also prohibited from retaining on board, transhipping and landing, in whole or in part, shortfin mako shark from the Southern stock, even if caught together with other ICCAT species, in 2023 and 2024. The PT administration informed the sector at the end of 2022 that it would take the same measures for this stock as for the northern stock in the following years.

Fishing in overseas territories

The fishing fleet from the Autonomous Region of the Azores (RAA) and the Autonomous Region of Madeira (RAM), represent 15,9 per cent of the total number of national vessels. During 2023, 497 vessels were licensed from the RAA fleet and 96 from RAM.

These fleet is characterised by a prevalence of small fishing vessels, in which around 90% of the registered units have an overall length of less than 12 metres, and constituted of coastal vessels, using selective gear that does not deplete fish stocks, contributing to sustainable and responsible fishing.

These artisanal fishing in the Azores and Madeira is part of the regional identity and provides thousands of jobs. It is inseparable from the social, economic and cultural realities of our islands. The pole-and-line fishery in the Azores and Madeira is carried out by small boats and is the only way of exploiting the tuna species that occur in the archipelago. The target of this fishery is tropical tuna, in particular bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) and skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), while also catching a temperate tuna, the bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*).

It should be noted that, in the particular case of tuna, the bigeye (*Thunnus obesus*) catch is particularly important, being in most years the most representative species in this group of fish in terms of landings and economic value. Particularly important is the fact that bigeye tuna catches in the region are mostly based on adult specimens, with landings of specimens weighing more than 10kg (sizes T1 and T2).

EU-Spain

- Bluefin tuna

Atlantic bluefin tuna retained catches in the Eastern Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea in 2023 by the EU-Spain fleets totaled 6706.680 t, including discards whose amount totals 76.991 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, and Strait of Gibraltar. In the Mediterranean Sea, most of the catches take place by purse seine, traps and followed by artisanal handline and longline. The main fishing grounds are the area around the Balearic Islands and the Alboran Sea. Some of the catches are obtained in the Eastern Atlantic Ocean by bait boats landing in Dakar, and hand line and traps operating in the south of the Gulf of Cadiz.

- Atlantic Swordfish

Swordfish retained catches in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea totaled 10386.673 t in 2023 and discards reached 107.236 t. The annual catch in the Atlantic Ocean by surface longline was 9048.731 t (7308.9 t in 2022); 4956.727 t from north Atlantic stock, and 4092.004 t from south Atlantic stock (3716.6t and 3592.3 t from the north and south Atlantic stocks, respectively in 2022). Total catch in the Mediterranean Sea was estimated at 1337.942 t (1462.2 t in 2022). In the Mediterranean Sea, swordfish is also mainly caught by drifting longline (targeting albacore, swordfish or bluefin tuna), with minor catches by other gears (traps and purse seiners). The use of semi-pelagic longline has grown in the latest years (82.635 t in 2023), resulting in a higher average weight of the specimens and a reduction of the by-catch in relation to previous periods.

- Albacore

Albacore tuna retained catch in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea in 2023 totaled 17456.426 t and the discards were 2.974 t. In the northeastern Atlantic, the surface fishery consists of c. 400 artisanal baiboat and trolling vessels with base ports in the Cantabrian Sea and the coast of Galicia. This species is also caught occasionally in the surface longline fisheries targeting swordfish in the Atlantic Ocean. In the area around the Canary Islands albacore tuna is caught in the baitboat fishery, and in the Mediterranean Sea it can be caught mainly by longline targeting albacore, and with lesser extent by hand line, purse seiners, trolling, longline targeting swordfish, and other minor gears.

- Tropical tuna

Purse seine fishery

The EU-Spain tropical tuna purse seine fishery is the most important, in terms of total catches, in the ICCAT Convention Area. It targets yellowfin and skipjack tuna, although other species, like bigeye and other small tuna species, are also captured during the fishing operations, mainly associated to log schools. The tropical tuna retained catches (SKJ, YFT and BET) in Atlantic Ocean in 2023 by EU-Purse Seiner fleet reached 41656.428 t, which represents most of the total catches (47942.824 t) that come also from baitboats landing in Dakar in, in the Canary Islands or in the Cantabrian Sea, trolling lines in the Cantabrian Sea; and also, from surface fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea and longliners targeting swordfish in the Atlantic Ocean.

Senegal baitboat fishery

This fleet has its main base port in Dakar and fishes tropical tuna swimming in free schools and, in the latest years, also in association with fish aggregating devices. Its target species are yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack tuna. The tropical tuna catches (SKJ, YFT and BET) in Atlantic Ocean in 2023 by Senegal BB fleet reached 1451.146 t of retained catches.

Canary Islands baitboat fishery

This fishery takes place in archipelagic waters and in the neighboring areas of the Canary Islands, composed by 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 their own vessels as aggregating devices. Not considering temperate tunas catches (799.105 tons of ALB and BFT), the total catch of this fishery arises 3851.226 t, including the three main tropical tunas, some small tunas (FRI, BON and WAH) and some billfishes.

- Sharks

Nominal pelagic shark catches in 2023 were 31244.512 t, with blue shark accounting for 93.7% of the total. Catches by species/group are provided in **Table 18**. Catches of porbeagle and of the genera Alopias, Carcharhinus and Sphyrna were null.

1.1.2 Fishing effort

EU-Croatia

- Bluefin tuna

PS BFT fleet

PS vessels operated in 2 JFOs. JFO 023-012 included 14 vessels in total while JFO 023-013 included total of 4 vessels, whereas 2 vessels were actively fishing and 2 remained inactive during the entire season. The last day within the 2023 PS BFT fishing season with registered catch was 11 July. JFO 023-012 had their last catch on 22 June 2023 while JFO 023-013 had their last catch on 11 July, not exhausting their quota and thus the PS BFT campaign was opened till 15 July for this JFO.

Total possible number of days of fishing season (according to legal framework) was 51. Out of this number, 41 days in 2023 PS BFT campaign were days with fishing effort and out of that, only 21 days with registered catch (51.21% of "successful days"). Total of 10 days were with no recorded activity at all, mainly due to bad weather conditions. PS fleet accomplished 420 fishing days in total.

There were total of 107 individual catches in 2023 BFT PS campaign with average of 6.7 catches per active vessel, and the average size of the catches increased to a certain extent but remained generally small (8.16t). In conclusion, the number of individual catches in 2023 (107) was somewhat bigger than in 2022. These data continue to prove that the stock of juvenile tuna in Adriatic Sea is diffused.

HL BFT fleet

12 vessels were authorised for BFT targeted fishing with HL/LL.As the fishing season was opened from 15 February until the end of the calendar year, the total number of days of fishing season (according to legal framework) was 320. The last catch within the season was made on 28 December 2023. The entire HL fleet accomplished total of 1381 fishing days with HL, while 789 fishing days were with registered BFT catch. Additionally, MED SWO LLD fleet authorised for targeting swordfish, reported bycatches of BFT in total of 213 fishing days.

Sports BFT fishing

In 2023 there were 6 authorised competitions. Total of 5 competitions were 3 days in duration each, while 1 was 2 days in duration. Total number of vessels authorised to participate in these competitions was 171.

- Mediterranean swordfish

LLD/HL MED SWO fleet

20 vessels were authorised for MED SWO targeted fishing with LLD, but only 18 vessels were actively fishing during the fishing season. As the fishing season was opened from 1 April until the end of the calendar year, the total number of days of fishing season (according to legal framework) was 275. The last catch within the season was made on 29 December 2023. The entire HL fleet accomplished total of 899 fishing days with LLD, while 531 fishing days were with registered BFT catch. MED SWO HL fleet numbered 14 authorised vessels whose total number of fishing days with registered MED SWO catch was 34. Total of 5 vessels were authorised for using LLD and HL which means that the total number of commercial vessels targeting MED SWO was 29.

EU-Cyprus

Fishing effort in total number of trips for each of the fleets engaged in the large pelagic fisheries including aspects such as: No. of trips, Days at sea, No. of hooks, Fishing sets, etc. is summarised in the research and statistics section of this report.

EU-Greece

The total number of Greek fishing vessels that have been authorized to operate in ICCAT-stocks targeting fisheries, for 2023, has reached 291 vessels, out of which, 272 vessels fishing by means of drifting surface longlines and handlines, and 19 purse-seiners. They all operate only in the Mediterranean Sea, namely in the east part of the Mediterranean.

Due to the characteristics of the Greek extended coastline and the big number of landing sites, dispersed in many different locations, the fishing trips of the Greek vessels, usually, do not last more than 1 to 3 days.

In 2023 the number of fishing trips recorded by the above vessels, targeting ICCAT stocks, has reached the amount of about 4220 trips, while the successive fishing days were estimated to be up to 5810 in total.

The successive fishing days for the E-BFT fishery in 2023 have reached up to 1988, while the estimated fishing days for the albacore and swordfish fisheries are 576 and 2957, correspondingly. The effort of the purse seiners targeting small tunas was 289 days.

Concerning the carrying capacity of the Greek fishing vessels that have been authorized to operate in ICCAT-stocks targeting fisheries in 2023, the said information is not available in our system and cannot be computed from other available vessel characteristics, such as size and gross tonnage.

EU-Ireland

- Northern albacore

41 Mid-Water Pair Trawls were licensed for 2023, 21 vessels took part in the Northern Albacore fishery. A total of 121 trips were undertaken which equates to 977 days at sea for this fleet targeting Northern Albacore in area AL31.

- Bluefin tuna

19 sport fishing vessels were licensed in 2023 for the bluefin tuna CHART programme operated by Ireland in sampling area BF54. A total of 239 trips were undertaken by the fleet in 2023. As these are day vessels, the 239 trips represent 239 days of fishing effort.

EU-Portugal

Table 19 shows the number of vessels and fishing days for each type of fishing gear in our different regions, Azores, Madeira and Mainland Portugal, for the year 2023.

1.2 Research and statistics

In 2023, two scientific EU-funded studies were launched under the ICCAT framework. Those are detailed below.

EMFAF-2023-VC-ICCAT2-IBA-01 — Atlantic-Wide Research Programme for the Bluefin Tuna Phase 14

The main objective is to support and feed into the work of the ICCAT Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS) in the provision of scientific advice, to inform the decision-making process of the ICCAT Commission.

This action will enhance and support the work of the SCRS, in accordance with the 2024 and possibly 2025 work plans of its subsidiary bodies, as well as relevant ICCAT Recommendations and Resolutions.

The specific objectives are to:

- continue basic data collection,
- improve understanding of key biological and ecological processes,
- aim to conclude the work on assessment models and provision of scientific advice on stock status.

- maintain coordination between GBYP activities and the monitoring of research activities on BFT carried out by other institutions, both at national and international level,
- continue to implement within the ICCAT Secretariat information systems on biological and electronic tagging data.

EMFAF-2023-VC-ICCAT2-IBA-02 — Strengthening the scientific basis on tuna and tuna-like species for decision-making in ICCAT

The main objective is to support and feed into the work of the ICCAT Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS) in the provision of scientific advice, to inform the decision-making process of the ICCAT Commission in 2024 and thereafter.

This action will contribute to enhancing and support the work of the SCRS, in accordance with the 2024 and possibly 2025 work plans of its subsidiary bodies, as well as relevant ICCAT Recommendations and Resolutions.

The specific objectives are to:

- continue basic data collection,
- improve understanding of key biological and ecological processes,
- improve assessment models and provision of scientific advice on stock status.
- continue the implementation within the ICCAT Secretariat of information systems on biological and electronic tagging data.

Individual EU Member State studies are also relevant for this part and further detail on those has been included in the Member States' reports below. This includes 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 and scientific observer programme.

Table 20 presents the number of trips, samples and trips with observers and details on samples per species.

1.2.1 Fishery statistics

EU-Croatia

See **Tables 21 and 22** and **Figures 3 and 4**.

EU-Cyprus

- Bluefin tuna

Bluefin Tuna catches in 2023 were around 189 tonnes which calculates to 31.5 % of the total catches. Out of that 93 tonnes were caught by the LL fleet and the remaining 96 tonnes by the purse seiner.

- Mediterranean swordfish

Mediterranean Swordfish catches in 2023 were around 54 tonnes, which calculates to 9% of the total catches. Swordfish catches in 2023 presented a significant increase compared to 2022.

- Mediterranean albacore

Mediterranean Albacore is the main species targeted by Cyprus long line fleet. In 2023, 355 tonnes were landed by the LL fleet which amounts to around 59.2% of the total of the large pelagic fleet landings. Another 1 tonne of Med ALB are caught by recreational fisheries (declared on a specialised Mobile App). Med ALB catches presented a significant decrease compared to 2022 with a drop in CPUE and reduced effort of the fleet because of the low economic performance.

- Small tunas

Small tunas are not targeted by the Cypriot fleet but sometimes by-catches may occur in small 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 onshore biological sampling.

See **Tables 23 and 24.**

EU-France

- Bluefin tuna

French vessels reported 6599.471tonnes of Bluefin tuna catches for 2023 (including bycatch). 90.354% of these catches (i.e. 5962.885 tonnes) concerns the Mediterranean Sea.

In the Mediterranean Sea, Bluefin tuna are mainly caught by purse seine vessels since the 1970s. Until 2008, their catch level was partly determined by environmental factors influencing the availability of Bluefin tuna to the fishing gear. From mid-May to mid-June, most of the purse seine catches are between 180 and 250 cm (140 to 250 kg). The development of trade with Japan in the mid-1990s, followed by fattening, has led to the targeting of large fish.

For its part, the Mediterranean artisanal fishery (698.566 tonnes of catches in 2023) mainly uses longlines (580.708 tonnes of catches in 2023), and secondarily pole-and-line gear (117.058 tonnes of catches in 2023).

636.586 tonnes of Bluefin tuna were caught in North-East Atlantic in 2023. 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. It is now a target species with a substantial catch for some pelagic otter trawls in the Atlantic. France has issued the following number of professional fishing licenses for Bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean Sea in 2022 (**Table 25**).

16 255 recreational fishing licenses were issued in 2023 for Bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean. 2016 specimens were caught, representing 70.850 tonnes, including Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea, and corresponding to 1.07% of total bluefin tuna catches. 61.3 % of the French recreational catches were made in the Mediterranean Sea in 2023, corresponding to 43.45 tonnes 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 North-East Atlantic by a small-scale fishing fleet targeting albacore. 3 longliners superior to 12 meters in length overall, 50 trawlers, and 4 gillnet vessels reported bycatch of Northern Atlantic swordfish in 2022. French bycatches of Northern Atlantic swordfish amounted to 121 tonnes 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 2023, France issued 101 fishing licenses for Mediterranean swordfish, including longliners and trawlers. French catches of Mediterranean swordfish amount to 69 tonnes for the year 2023. 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

In 2023, France issued 117 fishing licenses for Northern Atlantic albacore, including longliners and trawlers.

6.4% of the annual catch in 2023 consists of Northern Albacore, which corresponds to 2902 tonnes of catch (**Table 3**), predominantly executed by paired mid-water pelagic trawls.

French vessels do not actively fish for Southern Atlantic albacore, and report only incidental and/or residual catches. 3 tonnes have been caught in 2023. Although France is not concerned by this fishery, 7 purse seiners were allowed to catch this species in 2023.

Mediterranean albacore are caught very accidentally and infrequently by French longliners. 13 tonnes were caught in 2023 from artisanal longliners and pole-and-line vessels. In 2023, France issued 7 fishing licenses for Mediterranean albacore.

- Mediterranean albacore

In 2023, France issued 30 fishing licenses for Tropical tunas, including 9 licences for purse seiners superior to 60 meters in length overall,1 longliner inferior to 20 meters in length overall, 20 longliners or other artisanal vessels superior to 20 meters in length overall.

Fishing effort

10 vessels of the French tropical tuna fleet targeting tropical tunas operated in the Eastern Atlantic Ocean, with:

- 1 bait-boat (BB);
- 9 purse seiners (PS).

This fishing fleet (1 BB and 9 PS. See **Table 26**) was composed of one vessel of carrying capacity (CC) of 600-800 tonnes, 6 vessels of CC 800-1 200 tonnes, and 2 vessels of CC >1 200 tonnes. The total capacity in 2023, weighted by the months of activity for each vessel, is 8857 tonnes (**Table 27**).

The number of fishing trips for the French purse seiners was 151 (including trips which have begun in 2022 but finished in 2023 and also trip started in 2023 and finished in 2024). The number of days at sea reached 2469. These days at sea represent a total nominal effort expressed in terms of fishing days and searching days of 2434 and 2434, respectively (**Figure 5**).

During these fishing days, a total of 1696 fishing sets were realized, with 1453 positive sets (i.e. with marketable target tunas in the net) and 243 null sets representing a percentage of positive and null sets of 85.67% and 14.33%, 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 1002 PSFS on FOBs (mainly FADs) and 694 PSFS on free school (FSC) representing 59 % of total sets on FOBs (**Figure 6**).

The French bait boat active in the Eastern part of the Central Atlantic Ocean realized 7 fishing trips (7 in 2022), representing a total of 202 fishing days (138 fishing days in 2022). This fishing vessel landed 366 tons on both major and minor tunas.

Catches and landings

The estimated total landings of tropical tunas (excluding temperate tuna, i.e. albacore tuna), in 2023 reached with 366t for the bait boat fishery and 32648t for the purse seine fishery (**Table 28**).

The estimates of landings (**Figure 7**) 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 2023, the total number of deployments estimated was 1779, corresponding to an average of 197,7 per vessel.

The volume of targeted species landings (32648 total catches) per fishing mode in 2023 reach 12510 tons (38,31% of the total landings of the French purse seine fishery) and 20138 tons (61,69 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 29**). Catch composition on FSC is usually dominated by yellowfin tuna whereas it is dominated by skipjack tuna on FOB.

Finally, the geographical distributions of catches par species and per fishing mode are displayed on the **Figure 8.**

Fisheries statistics

- French fleet register: vessel characteristic (length overall, kilowatt, gross tonnage, age of the vessel), geographical indicator, total number of vessels
- Logbooks, with a coverage of 100% transmitted by the fishing industry aiming to discriminate fishing activity and fishing research for schools.
- Sales note data (total weight and value of landings by species) transmitted by the industry.
- Geo-localization data (including VMS data) used to organize the sampling stratification and the correction of data entry of logbook data in the dedicated database.

The definition of the reference fleet population follows the definition set by Paragraph 5 a) of the Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/909 of 18 February 2019 establishing the list of mandatory research surveys and thresholds for the purposes of the multiannual union programme for the collection and management of data in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors for the period 2022-2024[7], in order to have a comprehensive view of the fishing activity applied during the year.

The French Research Institute for Development (IRD in French) is responsible of the whole collection of activity variables for the French tropical purse seine fishery: effort, landings, and observer data. In the Atlantic Ocean, IRD has a representative of technical staff based in Abidjan (Ivory Coast), backed by a support team in Sète (France), responsible for the overall coordination of activities plus the consolidation and processing of the data. A service provider on field administratively manages the local team in charge of data collection. The coordination of activities between the various landing ports (e.g. Abidjan, Dakar, Tema) is handled by IRD technician based in Abidjan. Conventional assessments (e.g. catches by species) are carried out in accordance with the standards laid down by ICCAT applying a processing suite called "T3", specifically adapted to the sampling procedures and described below

Purse seine fishery: The target population corresponds to the fishing trips of all the French purse seiners landing in the main harbours, for the South Eastern part of the Atlantic Ocean. For landed catches, the sampling unit considered is the brine freezing well (or tank) in which the tunas are stored frozen after having been caught. A typical well contains about 60-70 tonnes of catches and French purse seiners have from 14 to 18 wells, storing a maximum of about 1 250 tons. The whole vessel (i.e. all wells combined) have not been used as sampling unit as the data required by IOTC need to be geo-referenced on a grid of squares of 1°. A typical purse seine fishing trip lasts 6-10 weeks spanning about 20-30 squares of 1° during a trip.
Bait boat fishery: For this métier, the target population is all the fishing trips of the entire French bait boats landing in Dakar (Senegal) only. All landings are monitored. The frame population is a sample of unloading days for the species composition.

Sampling protocol to implement the "T3" process to estimate catches of the main tuna species: In the case of tropical tuna fisheries, it is imperative to estimate the species composition of landings insofar as these are weighted according to commercial categories based more on length size than on species, which is a major source of bias. The catch for each species are estimated by cross-correlation of information from fishing logbooks, VMS data and information about landings provided by the producer organization, as well

[7] Any vessel registered on 31 December or which has fished at least one day in the year up to 31 December.

as from the sampling of species composition at the landing site. Sampling is carried out in port, and then pooled for estimates of the length and species compositions of landings based on pre-defined spatial and temporal strata according to the type of association (fishing mode) and the weight category of the individuals. This involves a minimum number of samples for each stratum, and a predetermined population of individuals for each sample which differs according to the fishing mode. Adherence to these procedures results in an important number of sampled and measured individuals, this arises from the fact that in order to achieve a reasonable level of precision for the estimation of the species composition necessary to examine a large number of individuals for each sample (500 for log sets, 200 for free school sets). When the number of samples is considered insufficient, a substitution procedure follows ocean-based schemes that vary between size and species composition.

Length data for major tuna species were collected on shore and at sea and biological data were collected at the tuna cannery and in the laboratory for species or fish categories not processed at the cannery.

At the moment of writing this report, we are not in capacity to generate the size frequency distributions for the three species collected in 2023. **Figure 9** presents the size frequency distributions for the three species collected in 2022 either for both FOB-associated and FSC fishing sets are quite similar with the average frequency distributions observed for the period 2017-2021.

Observers data and collection

Observers on board are equipped with the species identification cards developed by ICCAT or others tuna regional fisheries management organizations (tRFMOs). They have instruction in their sampling protocol to produce an exhaustive list of species caught per fishing operation at the better specific resolution possible. All are equipped with a digital camera for rare specimens for identification purposes at the end of the trip. All pictures have a code to reaffix the individual to its fishing operation. During the training course observer is trained on sampling methods allowing to estimate the total amount of bycatch and discards at the level of the fishing operation. Methods are explained in the observer manual given during the training course.

The sampling design set up for PS follows the recommendations developed in the regional observer scheme of ICCAT. This sampling design is documented in the observer manual updated every year at the EU level.

Data quality is taken into account. After each observer trip a debriefing of the cruise is organized between the observer and two scientists involved in the coordination of the observer program. This debriefing will permit to attribute a score to the quality of data collected.

Observer data are stored in the Observe database shared between France and Spain for the PS fishery. The development of the software achieved by IRD is discussed every year during the Observer meeting organized between Spain, France and some partner institutes from coastal countries. Currently the quality of data stored in the Observe database is controlled for the position of fishing operation deployed (and for the deployment of FADs for the PS fishery) by crosschecking latitude and longitude data in the database with VMS data. The development of a tool aiming to enlarge the number of variables controlled is ongoing.

The part of the human observer program on purse seiner funded by EU in the frame of the data collection framework (DCF) reached a coverage of 18.34% of the fishing sets. If we consider the observations implemented in the frame of the ICCAT moratoria, and the scientific observer program supported by the industry (OCUP project supported by ORTHONGEL) the total coverage of scientific observer programs reached 99.71% of the fishing sets (**Table 30**).

Data collection by the purse seine observer program (EU program and ICCAT moratoria and OCUP ORTHONGEL): Scientific observers monitor discards of both target species (tunas) as priority and second bycatch. Observations consist in counting, species composition, length measurements (and weighting when possible). The observer handles all the discards, and when not possible, a fraction of it that is raised at the level of the fishing set. In such case, discarded fish are randomly sampled to be counted and measured. When possible, the condition (dead or alive) of discarded fish is monitored.

Bycatch monitored by onboard observers were composed of billfishes, various bony fishes, as well as endangered, threatened and protected (ETP) species such as sharks, rays, turtles and cetaceans in 2023 (**Table 31**). The total amount of bycatch caught was estimated to 635 t of which 273 t were retained onboard and 362 t discarded at sea, the latter representing 57% of the bycatch (in t).

The most abundant bycatch species in total weight in 2023 (apart from whales that are always released before the brailing operations) were *Elagatis bipinnulata* (RRU) with 140 t, *Canthidermis maculata* (CNT) with 60 t caught, *Carcharhinus falciformis* (FAL) with 105 t, *Caranx crysos* (RUB) with 45 t, *Makaira nigricans* (BUM) with 28 t, *Acanthocybium solandri* (WAH) with 40 t, *Coryphaena hippurus* (DOL) with 20 t, and *Sphyraena barracuda* (GBA) with 9 t.

Billfishes and other bony fishes are generally retained onboard to be sold on local markets and to some extent for crew consumption, but it largely varies among species. For example, only 27% of BUM were discarded, 36% of CNT, 2% of GBA, 19% of RRU, 31% of RUB, and 11% of WAH.

Sharks, rays, turtles, and cetaceans are always discarded following ICCAT Recommendations, which was the case in 2023 with very rare exceptions (0% of *Pteroplatytrygon violacea* retained). Efforts are made by the fishermen so the sharks, rays, turtles and cetaceans are handled following good practices and released alive when possible.

- Rays and sharks

In 2023, the total capture of shark and ray species amounts to 415 tonnes (**Table 3**), which corresponds to 0.92% of the total catch from which 307 tonnes were discarded (74%). Sharks represents 96% of the catches whereas rays represent 4% (**Table 32**).

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).

Among vulnerable species, main catch species are Silky sharks with 105 tonnes, that were systematically discarded with an estimated 80% survival rate, followed by Great hammerhead, 48 tonnes also discarded with more that 90% survival rate and Threshers, 48 tonnes, which were landed by 100%.

Blue sharks, assessed as near threatened corresponds 12% of all shark captures with around 50 tonnes that were predominantly landed.

Endangered and critically endangered species yield roughly to 31% of the total catches of sharks and rays (130 tonnes). None of the endangered and critically endangered shark and ray species were landed, except for the Shortfin mako, showing a landing rate of 25% and to a lesser extent a few Devil fish specimens (4%).

- Fishing in the French Antilles

The French Antilles (Guadeloupe and Martinique) are characterized by a wide diversity of fisheries, mainly for large pelagic species, demersal and benthic species (fish, crustaceans, gastropods, echinoderms) and small pelagic species. Ten years ago, fishing activities had been prohibited in some coastal zones due to pollution from the use of a banana pesticide. The areas concerned are the East coast and Bay of Fort-de-France in Martinique and South-West coast of Guadeloupe. Given these restricted areas, a part of the fleet has been redeployed to the offshore pelagic species.

The total number of fishers was estimated to be 970 in Martinique and 940 in Guadeloupe in 2023. In these outermost regions, the commercial fishing fleet composed of small-scale vessels reached its full potential in the second half of the 2000s and then steadily declined. During the year 2023 in Martinique, 838 boats were registered as commercial fishing boats and 590 in Guadeloupe (excluding Saint-Barthélemy and Saint-Martin). In Martinique, 594 vessels were active in 2023 and 474 in Guadeloupe. Most of the boats are between 5 to 9 m total length. The 7 to 8 m boats (56%) are more frequent in Martinique and 8 to 9 m (31%) in Guadeloupe. The average length of the boats is similar between the two French Antilles (7,9 m Guadeloupe - 7,3 m Martinique), but the engine average power is higher in Guadeloupe (185 kW vs 108). The average age of the boats is 25 years in Martinique and 19 years in Guadeloupe (source: Ifremer - SIH, 2024).

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*). In 2023, these three species accounts for 73% of the landings in Guadeloupe and 79% in Martinique 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. The FIS is a permanent, operational and multidisciplinary national network for the observation of marine resources and their associated uses. Results have been aggregated with the other landing data collected by French fisheries in the North Atlantic for ICCAT species.

Table 33 provides a summary of professional catches (in tons) in Guadeloupe and Martinique (2023).

The data on historical catch statistics of Atlantic blue marlin (*Makaira nigricans*) has recently been revised to provide best estimations in the ICCAT database. A document has been sent to the ICCAT Secretariat in February 2024 for the Blue Marlin Data Preparatory Meeting.

EU-Greece

See **Tables 34 and 35.**

EU-Ireland

See **Tables 7 and 8** and **Figures 10 and 11**.

EU-Italy

The current EU legal framework for data collection and management, allows the Italian scientists to collect and thereafter to communicate all the data required (i.e. landing data, length structure of the large pelagic populations, age, sex and maturity) to the Italian Administration.

On the basis of the above framework, Italy settled up an Annual National Program for the collection of biological and economic data related to large pelagic species. The Italian Annual National Program includes also researches that have been financed during previous years by the European Commission.

Main parameters collected under the “umbrella” of the aforementioned Program are: fishing effort, all biological data for the target species, the impact of by-catch for species of national interest of competence ICCAT (bluefin tuna, swordfish, albacore and bonito).

Furthermore, during 2023, National Observer Program was carried out in line with the current EU and ICCAT provisions, setting not only its specific scope but also scientific objectives. This program has been implemented by Oceanis srl (Ercolano/Italy) within the framework of the EMFF fund 2014/2022 – Mis. 77. The company has been involved as part of the Working Group led by CNR-IRBIM under the DCF, and also in supporting the National Wide Scientific Research Program on the most relevant Pelagic Species (BFT-SWO-ALB) by collecting scientific information (biological samples and biometric data).

EU-Malta

EU-Malta Catches (T) for the major species in the ICCAT Convention area in 2023 are presented in **Table 36**. The composition of catches presents some differences compared to the previous year as presented in **Table 8** for the major ICCAT species.

EU-Malta catches of the most significant species of small tunas amounted to 281.92 tonnes in 2023. These species are Dolphinfish (DOL), Atlantic Bonito (BON), Bullet Tuna (BLT) and Little Tunny (LTA). These small tuna species are exploited by artisanal fleets (**Table 37**).

The most relevant EU Malta catches of sharks in the ICCAT Convention Area correspond to Blue Shark (Prionace glauca) by-catches from SWO and BFT longliners operating in the Mediterranean.

Compared to the EU Malta's catches for this species in 2023, the figures shown in **Table 38** represent a decrease of 64.17% for Blue Shark.

EU-Portugal

See **Tables 39 and 40**.

1.2.2 Research activities

EU-Croatia

Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14 on scientific observer programs

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 2023, scientific observers covered 20% of fishing effort of BFT HL fleet and 20% MED SWO fleet by collecting data on catch and by-catch by on-board sampling, landing sampling and questionnaires.

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. All observers are equipped with protective and work clothes, footwear, and equipment.

Following metiers are covered by the observer programs in Croatia:

- Purse seine targeting BFT: Fishing of BFT by PSs takes place from 26th of May to 15th of July or until utilisation of the quota, and coverage of this metier is 100%. All towing vessels are covered by national observers, while regional control observers on every fishing vessel and scientific observers that additionally cover around 10% of the fishing operations done at sea. Mortalities are the source of samples since BFT caught in purse seine is transferred alive to the BFT 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.
- Handline fishing targeting Bluefin Tuna: Same as with LLD MED SWO targeted fishery, 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 practice. Therefore, majority of the sampling takes place at landing. Four scientific observers cover the sampling, measuring the catch and taking biological sampling to determine the age and sex if possible. Caught BFT is gutted when caught and the same procedure applies in trying to obtain stomach samples as is in case LLD targeting MED SWO. Any additional information on catches or by-catch is acquired immediately on landing or from inquiry from the fishermen.

- Longline targeting MED SWO: This metier covers all the fishing vessels that catch MED SWO with LLD. Sampling targets active vessels that are authorised for this activity. 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 LLD fleet 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, most of the sampling is done on landing sites. 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 BFT and all by-catch is recorded from landing or 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.

Participation in SCRS Working Groups and contribution to those Working groups

Croatian scientists participated the following SCRS ICCAT meetings in 2023:

1. Workshop on Bluefin tuna Close-Kin Mark-Recapture (CKMR) (Tanja Šegvić Bubić, Iva Žužul Vrgoč, Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries, Split)
2. Intersessional Meeting of the Subcommittee on Ecosystems and Bycatch (Josip Maleš, Luka Žuvić, Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries, Split)
3. Meeting of the Working Group on Stock Assessment Methods (WGSAM) (Josip Maleš, Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries, Split)
4. Second Meeting of the Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Working Group (Josip Maleš, Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries, Split)
5. SCRS Species Group meetings (Leon Grubišić, Josip Maleš, Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries, Split)
6. Meeting of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS) (Leon Grubišić, Igor Talijančić, Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries, Split)
7. 28th Regular Meeting of the Commission (Leon Grubišić, Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries, Split)

There were no contributions in form of scientific papers from the Croatian experts to the SCRS in 2023.

1.2.2.1 EU-Cyprus

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 monitored through a specialised Mobile App. These sources cover the total effort and catch of the Cypriot fleet in local and distant waters (you can see details on effort and fishing area in **Table 1**). The main problem of this configuration is the large number of sources that need to be interconnected manually to produce the requested reports. A computerized CMS system (Central Management System) procured in Cyprus which is expected to solve this issue and provide real-time tracking and reporting.

Detail of research activities by EU-Cyprus

- Research activities at national level on issues related to ICCAT fisheries and voluntary contributions to the scientific work of international organizations.

  None.

- Participation and contributions to SCRS Working Groups in 2023

  - ICCAT Intersessional Meeting of the Sub-Committee on Ecosystems (8-12 May 2023)
  - Meeting of the Working Group on Stock Assessment Methods (WGSAM) (15-17 May 2023)
  - ICCAT SCRS Species Group (18-23 September, 2023)
  - Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS) (25-29 September 2023)

- Scientific Observers Programmes

  The Cyprus Work Plan on Data Collection, prepared in accordance with EU Data Collection Framework, includes a sampling plan covering the Cyprus fishing fleet targeting large pelagic with surface longlines; the sampling plan includes scientific observer sampling both at landing sites and on-board. The 2023 onboard sampling data have been submitted using the relevant ICCAT ST09 form.

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 seies 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. As the index generated using data from this aerial survey is use in the assessments and in the HCR, updates are provided every year along with a paper in some years.

- PROMPT project

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 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.

The project aims also at tagging Bluefin tuna caught by the main seglents of the French fishery, particularly the purse seiners, that has been representing more than 50% of the Eastern BFT catch in the past 10 years, and for which hardly any tagging has been done. 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).

The tagging work showed that the fish larger than 200cm displayed Atlantic/Mediterranean transitions, whereas smaller fish did not. An extended analysis by the same author was done exploiting the GBYP etagging database for the CKMR workshop. The analysis confirmed the findings and further showed that the change in behaviour seemed to appear after 175cm. In 2023, 66 tunas of different sizes were tagged to investigate this pattern more specifically.

Along with the descriptive tagging approach, a mechanistic approach of migrations has been adopted by studying fish physiology. Experiments have been developed in Malta and in Spain. In Malta, 27 tunas were tagged in a cage, implanted with a heart rate sensor and an acoustic transmitter over a year. In 2023, this experiment yielded data to describe the group behavior and the evolution of some of its physiological components, in relation with sea temperature. The tagging technique for heart rate tags has been published. The data is currently under analysis. The presentation of the program can be found in the following link (https://vimeo.com/803406307) (**Figure 12**).

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 work performed during the PROMPT project.

- Bycatch of the bluefin tuna longline fishery in the Gulf of Lions (RAYVIVAL, POBLEU, SMARTSNAP, PROTECTMED, LIFE EMM)

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. In 2023, following this dynamic, the SMARTSNAP2 project has been funded and will continue that work. In addition, in the projects PROTECTMED and LIFE EMM, tagging operations will be undertaken to estimate post-release survival from the French BFT LL fishery in the Mediterranean on a large spectrum of species, including blue shark and ocean sunfish. A first tag deployed on this species remained attached for a year, showing both that Ocean sunfish can survive the catch and providing original long-term data on the ecology of this species for the first time in the Mediterranean (accepted).

Ifremer research on Mediterranean swordfish

The Gen&Rec project (Distribution and behaviour of swordfish spawners and juveniles in the vicinity of Corsica), funded by the European Union (EMFF) and by the fishing sector (France Filère Pêche - FFP), has 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 ± SD) million hydrated oocytes in females. RF ranged from 22.29 to 37.24 (29.05 ± 5.97; mean ± 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 *at a*l., 2023)[8].

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 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 (**Table 41, Figures 13** and **14**).

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 collaboration with their partners, IRD has been funding for two research projects in 2023.

- Improving tropical TuNa biological knowledge for eNd-usErS

iTunnes aims to develop the best scientific advice on tropical tuna biology (yellowfin, skipjack and bigeye tunas) to reduce single species and ecosystem models uncertainties, for fostering the implementation of effective management measures for tropical tunas at tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (t-RFMOs). iTunnes will build a coordinated European sampling network upon existing national sampling structures and develop an efficient sampling scheme to collect biological samples that are non-targeted by the national Data Collection Framework programs. Our strategy consists of (i) developing and applying consistent and standardized methodologies for preparing and analysing region-wide biological samples, (ii) maximizing the research opportunities from previous and current international collaborations to have access to a stock of previously collected samples to ensure the project´s objectives are met within the agreed timeline, (iii) building research capacity developing countries (e.g., Ivory Coast), and (iv) engaging and participating in ongoing fishery and ecosystems assessment processes in t-RFMOs to ensure that the new biological knowledge produced in iTunnesare used by the End-Users. To achieve this, iTunnes has built an international consortium of research institutions with longstanding experience in biological sampling, processing and modelling in the Indian and Atlantic Oceans and internationally recognised experts in the fields of four key biological axes (age/growth, reproduction, trophic ecology and population structure). iTunnes' ultimately goal is to produce high-quality biological data and parameters, along with products that can be applied by End-Users to ensure that tropical tunas can continue supporting fisheries and livelihoods while maintaining marine ecosystem health.

[8] 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

- Partners: AZTI (coordinator), IRD, IEO-CSIC, EUROPÊCHE, DRP-Açores , DRM-Madeira, CRO and ISSF
- Length: 2024 – 2026

- Funding: EUROPEAN CLIMATE, INFRASTRUCTURE AND ENVIRONMENT EXECUTIVE AGENCY (CINEA)

- REDUCE (Reducing bycatch of threatened megafauna in the East Central Atlantic):

It's a project, funded by the EU Horizon Europe program for the period 2024-2027 with a total budget of approximately 9 million € and including 13 partners from five different countries (Spain, France, Portugal, Senegal, United Kingdom), aims to promote more sustainable fisheries management and reduce the bycatch of some of the most threatened marine wildlife as a result of European distant-water fisheries active in the Eastern Central Atlantic. Though bycatch and other indirect environmental impacts (e.g., abandoned, lost or discarded fishing gear - ALDFG) of distant-water fisheries have historically been given relatively less attention than target catch, these impacts threaten a number of emblematic and/or threatened marine megafauna and are increasingly central to discussions and management actions for these fisheries. Integrating researchers with expertise in a variety of fishing fleets/gears (purse seine, longline, pole-and-line, trawling) and taxonomic groups (e.g., tunas, sharks, turtles, sea birds), the REDUCE project will focus on developing and testing new technologies and management strategies for better assessing, monitoring and reducing the bycatch of birds, turtles, cetaceans, sharks and rays by European distant-water fishing fleets.

The REDUCE project is co-led by Professor Jacob González-Solís and Lecturer Manel Gazo of the University of Barcelona. French Institute for Research in Development (IRD) participation in the project is led by Senior Researcher David M. Kaplan of the Marine Biodiversity, Exploitation & Conservation (MARBEC) laboratory based in southern France.

- Sharks and rays in the Mediterranean Sea

Five projects on the bycatch of Bluefin tuna Longliners fishery in the Gulf of Lion are starting in 2022. Their aim is to increase knowledge of sharks - especially Blue sharks (*Prionace glauca*) - and rays – especially stingray (*Pteroplatytrygon violacea*)- catches.

- The 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 data calls.

- 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 PROTECTMED project

Funded by EMFF, this project aims at investigating several aspects related to bycatch of the french BFT LL fishery operating in the Northwest Mediterranean. It will look into increasing knowledge on the interaction between species and the fishing gear, improve selectivity and test bycatch mitigation approaches. Tagging activities are planned to estimate post-release survival for different species.

- The Life EMM project

This Life project specifically targets sensitive species in the Mediterranean. It will propose several activities, some of them directly in relation to blue shark, which is a bycatch of the french BFT LL fishery in the NW Mediterranean. The first one will be estimating the post release survival, other activities are still being defined.

- 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.

- The MOUVBLUE project

A new project financed by OFB (Office Français de la Biodiversity), The MOUVBLUE project lead by Ifremer in collaboration with CRIOBE has 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 Lions Natural Marine Park. It will consist of 3 axes:

- axis 1: Assess the horizontal movements and habitat use by tagging juveniles with conventional, pregnant females and adult males with archival satellite transmitting tags;
- axis 2: study of behavior on a fine scale by video camera and acoustic tagging;
- axis 3: genomic analysis to deepen the knowledge of the genetic structure of the population and the genetic structure of the population and the relationships of filiations.

- 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 in 2021.

- 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:

Rouyer Tristan, Bonhommeau Sylvain, Bernard S., Kerzerho V., Derridj Olivier, Bjarnason Á., Allal H., Steffensen J. F., Deguara S., Wendling B., Bal G., Thambithurai Davide, McKenzie D. J. A Novel Protocol For Rapid Deployment Of Heart Rate Data Storage Tags In Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Thunnus Thynnus Reveals Cardiac Responses To Temperature And Feeding. Journal of Fish Biology IN PRESS. Publisher's official version: https://doi.org/10.1111/jfb.15507, Open Access version: https://archimer.ifremer.fr/doc/00847/95906/

Rouyer Tristan, Landreau Antoine, Derridj Olivier, Bonhommeau Sylvain, Frejafond Renaud, Wendling Bertrand, Kerzerho Vincent. FIRST LONG-TERM TRAJECTORY OF AN OCEAN SUNFISH (MOLA MOLA L.) FROM THE NORTHWESTERN MEDITERRANEAN. Journal of Fish Biology. Accepted.

Tristan Rouyer, Martin Cabello de los Cobos, Jean-Marc Fromentin, Iñigo Onandia, Pedro Lino, Rui Coelho, Otte Bjelland, Leif Nøttestad, Keno Ferter[4], Niall Ó Maoiléidigh, Hugo Maxwell, Alan Drumm, Tom Horton, Matthew Witt, Lucy Hawkes, Vjekoslav Tičina, Ivan Katavic, Leon Grubizic, Lola Godoy, Piero Addis, Fulvio Garibaldi, Sundelöf, Thomas Brodin, Gustav Hellström, Kim Aarestrup, Nourredine Abid, Pablo Cermeno, Barbara Block, Gemma Quilez-Badia, Allessandro Buzzi, Stasa Tensek, Alfonso Pagá García, Francisco Alemany, Matthew Lauretta, Haritz Arrizabalaga.

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

Réunion du groupe d'espèces sur les thons tropicaux

SCRS/P/2023/099 Identification of spatio-temporal dFAD hotspots of juvenile BET and YFT in the Eastern Atlantic to define optimal moratorium zones. Akia S., Gaertner D., Guery L., and Pascual P.

SCRS/2023/105 Benefits, concerns, and solutions of fishing for tunas with drifting fish aggregation devices. Fish and Fisheries. Pons, M., D. Kaplan, G. Moreno, L. Escalle, F. Abascal, M. Hall, V. Restrepo, and R. Hilborn.

SCRS/2023/148 Conversion factors update for tropical tunas caught with purse seine in the Atlantic Ocean. Fily T., and Duparc A. CICTA-2023-SPP_GT_TT_SMT_SC_stat.

SCRS/2023/149 Update, homogeneity and improvement in the fishing indicators of the PS and BB tuna fleet of the Atlantic Ocean. Pascual P., Duparc A., Floch L., Lerebourg, C., Depetris M., Deniz S., Rojo V., Ramos M.L., Abascal F., and Casañas I.

Sous-Comité des Écosystèmes et Prises Accessoires (SC-ECO)

SCRS/2023/P/040. Les avancées du travail collaboratif sur les captures accidentelles de tortues marines par les palangriers et senneurs dans l'Atlantique et l'Indien. Anonymous, 2023. Collaborative work to assess sea turtle bycatch in pelagic longline and purse seine fleets (Atlantic and Western Indian oceans).

SCRS/2023/P/065. Le rapport de la 2e réunion du sous-groupe sur l'Ecosystem Report Card. Juan-Jordá, M.J., Alvarez-Berastegui, D., Kell, L., Stobberup, K., Lehodey, P., Scott, R., Wanless, R., Corrales, X., Murua, H., Die, D., Diaz, G., Brown, C., Domingo, A., Di Natale, A., Tsuji, S., Schirripa, M., Inrh, B., Luckhurst, B., Bell, J., Daisuke, O., Obregon, P., Sabarros, P.S., Sebastian, J., Hanke, A., 2023. Report of the 2nd meeting of the sub-group on the Ecosystem Report Card.

SCRS/2023/P/066. Le cahier des charges pour le cas d'étude de l'écorégion de la zone tropicale atlantique. Juan-Jordá, M.J., Andonegi, E., Murua, H., Corrales, X., Lopetegui- Eguren, L., Arrizabalaga, H., Ruiz Gondra, J., Sabarros, P.S., Ramos Alonso, M.L., Baez, J.C., Alvarez-Berastegui, D., Kell, L., Die, D., Hanke, A., 2023. Terms of reference for the Tropical Atlantic Ecoregion case study.

EU-Greece

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

Fisheries data in 2023 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 species fisheries.

Apart from detailed fisheries data (i.e. catch composition by vessel on a daily basis), information on the size composition of E-BFT and Med-SWO catches has been obtained from relevant measurements, taken both from landings and on-board commercial vessels.

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. Regarding scientific work in international organizations, scientists from the Hellenic Centre for Marine Research (HCMR), have been involved in various research activities (sample collection, workshops, etc), accomplished in the framework of the ICCAT Swordfish Year Programme. Besides, they have participated in various ICCAT regular working groups (species groups and intersessional meetings) and have contributed to SCRS documents and report preparation. Additionally, a Greek scientist (Dr. G. Tserpes) is coordinating the Mediterranean Swordfish Group.

Greece's research on tunas, tuna-like and related species is provided by the Hellenic Centre of Marine Research (HCMR).

List of relevant research activities and projects:

- ICCAT Domestic Observer Program for the Greek Large Pelagic Fisheries (special emphasis on the swordfish fisheries is given).
- ICCAT Swordfish Year Programme.

EU-Ireland

Ireland's research on tunas, tuna-like and related species is provided by:

- Bluefin tuna CHART scientific fishery, a interagency programme lead by both the Marine Institute and Inland Fisheries Ireland with support from Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority, Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine and Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications.
- Bluefin tuna Telemetry programme lead by the Marine Institute

Bluefin tuna CHART (Catch, Tag and Release) fishery (interagency programme)

In 2023, following an application process, 19 experienced charter skippers were authorised under a State issued Section 14 authorisation to operate a catch, tag and release bluefin charter fishery. 17 skippers returned from previous Tuna CHART years; two new skippers were approved for the programme along the north-west and west coast, respectively. 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 mid-June 2023 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.

Section 14 authorisations were limited to the open season only (1st July - 12th November 2023). A total of 239 bluefin targeted fishing trips were undertaken in 2023 and 381 Atlantic bluefin tuna were tagged during the open season. An additional 34 tuna were hooked but lost before being brought alongside, and a further nine were lost after being brought alongside and therefore not tagged. Six of these managed to slip off the hook while swimming alongside the boat. No other species were caught as bycatch.

For the first time since the programme commenced in 2019, two recaptures were reported of Atlantic bluefin tuna tagged and released under Tuna CHART. One, Tag No. BYP080650, tagged on 2/10/20 in Donegal Bay was recaptured on 11/9/23 off the north-east coast of Spain. The second was Tag No. BYP080330, tagged on 23/8/23 off the Kerry Coast and recaptured just 22 days later, on the 14/09/2023 off the northwest French coast.

Poor and unpredictable weather conditions across the whole season but particularly in the peak months for the South coast of September and October, resulted in a high number of scheduled tuna angling trip cancellations as reported by various skippers in the region.

In the Northwest two noticeable dips in fishing effort occurred in early August and late September. These coincide with the onset of storms Antoni, Betty and Agnes which hit Ireland on August 5th, August 18th and September 27th, respectively. Effort then tapered off towards the end of October and into November.

Skippers were provided with standardised equipment including measuring kits, lip hooks and double-barbed tags in 2023, as in 2022 and 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 28th of August 2023 from 18 of the 19 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 2023 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 2022 season.

Bluefin tuna telemetry research programme (Marine Institute)

Overview of progress on the collaborative Bluefin tuna research project in Ireland 2023.

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 2023, the Marine Institute submitted an Expression of Interest to participate in GBYP Phase 13 e-tagging programme, 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 8 satellite tags. An additional 24 satellite tags were made available by the Marine Institute. Satellite tagging of Atlantic bluefin tuna was successfully carried out in Donegal Bay (North-West Ireland) over two consecutive days, between the 30th of September and 1st of October 2023 with all 8 individuals tagged and released with GBYP owned Wildlife Computers, pop-off satellite archival tags (PSAT) and numbered floy tags. The Marine Institute tagged a further 9 Atlantic bluefin tuna in the period from 1st of October to 17th of October in Donegal Bay (N.W. Ireland) with Wildlife Computers PSATs. All 9 individuals were also tagged with ICCAT issued and registered floy tags

All tagging was carried out under a project licence from the Irish Health Products Regulating Authority (HPRA) with licenced and trained personnel. A Research Mortality Allowance (RMA) was obtained from ICCAT who also supplied ICCAT coded floy tags for identification of fish if recaptured at a later stage. The Irish Sea Fisheries Protection Agency (SFPA) were made aware of the programme and identities of the participating vessels, skippers and scientific personnel and a derogation was obtained for scientific research fishing for a specified area and period. An Invitation to Tender for the Supply of a Commercial Vessel to tag Bluefin Tuna off the Coast of Ireland for the Marine Institute was issued in June 2023. ICCAT's Electronic Tagging Record Table (TG03-EleTReRc_Ireland_BFT_2023) containing all the electronic tagging information for the 2023 tagging campaign was provided previously to DG MARE and ICCAT.

Since 2016, 137 fish have been tagged with electronic satellite tags, 10 with accelerometer tags and a further 2 with acoustic tags. More fish will be tagged in 2024 under a similar MOU with ICCAT as in 2023. Migration data from the tags will allow to check for potential spatial stock delineation and segregation.

EU-Malta

- The EU Data Collection Framework

An EU-wide framework for the collection of fisheries data is in place since the early 2000s. Under this Framework, co-financed between the EU (European Commission) and the Member States and implemented by the relevant research institutes and ministerial departments in each EU coastal Member State, a complete

set of information pertaining to the fleets (catch, effort and economic indicators) is compiled. In the ICCAT Convention Area this information focuses on Bluefin Tuna, Yellowfin Tuna, Bigeye Tuna, Skipjack, Albacore, Swordfish, Atlantic Bonito and a large number of sharks. In order to ensure a harmonised and coherent collection of the information, scientists of the different EU Member States concerned by ICCAT fisheries hold every year a coordination meeting during which sampling schemes are fine-tuned and, where possible, some tasks are shared. Such data is regularly made available to scientists in order to run their researches and constitute the basis for the EU contribution to the stock assessment processes undertaken by the ICCAT SCRS. Participation of EU scientists in the most important working groups and sessions of the SCRS is supported by the European Commission (DG MARE) via the allocation of specialised funds or at an ad hoc basis.

In 2023, 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. **Table 42** presents the number of individuals of each species sampled.

- 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 Observer 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, and sex.

EU-Portugal

The Portuguese Institute for the Ocean and Atmosphere, I. P. (IPMA, IP) implements the EU-Portugal pelagic longline scientific observer program for vessels based on mainland Portugal. IPMA is a Public Institution, part of the indirect administration of the Portuguese State and under the responsibility of the Ministry of Economy and Sea and Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

IPMA has ample experience with scientific observer programs and has implemented the pelagic longline in ICCAT since 2010. The program is part of the Portuguese Administration (DGRM) Biological Data Collection Program (PNAB), established within the framework of the EU Data Collection Framework (EU-DCF).

The scientific observers that carry out those duties are either permanent employees (technicians) of the IPMA staff, or are hired through a private company. All have ample knowledge and years of experience identifying ICCAT species and fishing gear configurations and are specifically trained by IPMA staff to observe and record accurately the information to be collected under the Data Collection Program. They are also trained and experienced to carry out additional duties, such as collection of scientific samples and deploying conventional and electronic tags.

Until now the program has been designed to achieve at least 5% minimum coverage, even though due to several logistic and administrative reasons, that value was not possible to achieve in most years. The percentage of effort to be covered is calculated from the previous year total effort and is measured in number of fishing sets. While onboard, the scientific observers record and collect data on 100% of the operations during each trip and on 100% of the catches on each set.

Bearing in mind the increase of the minimum observer coverage to 10%, recently adopted for tropical tunas (Rec. 19-02) for the surface longline vessels, the Portuguese observer program is under reevaluation to determine feasibility to meet the current requirements of ICCAT provisions. There may be the need for introducing EMS (Electronic Monitoring Systems) in the future to achieve part of this required percentage, but the implementation of such systems has not yet been done to date.

The vessel/trip selection of the effort to be covered yearly is based on a mix of random stratified sampling and opportunistic sampling. There is an initial selection of the vessels to be covered based on a random sampling from the universe of vessels that were active operating pelagic longlines in the previous year. This random sampling is stratified by BIL-stocks, with the selections aiming to achieve a minimum of 5% in both the North and South Atlantic areas. However, given that at the national level the implementation of the program is voluntary for the vessels, not all vessels of the fleet collaborate and are willing to take observers onboard when selected. IPMA has communicated to the Portuguese administration this limitation on numerous occasions. There is a need to solve this issue by making the program mandatory for the vessels. Additionally, an eventual implementation of EM Systems on the fleet would also solve that issue.

In 2023 it was possible to conduct 3 fishing trips, all in the North Atlantic. The coverage achieved was 0.8% in the North Atlantic and 0.0% in the South Atlantic, measured in number of sets of the total fleet effort. The data collected was dully submitted to the ICCAT secretariat, using the ST-09 forms.

The data fields that are observed, collected and recorded in the IPMA Observer Program comply, and in some cases exceed, what is currently requested under paragraph 7 of ICCAT Rec. 16-14. Specifically, IPMA scientific observers currently record and collect information on:

- For each fishing trip: Details of the observer, vessel and license, boarding port and date, date of departure to sea, port and date of disembarking, notes from the catch landing;
- For each fishing set: Trip unique ID, fishing set unique ID, date of the set, time and coordinates while deploying (initial and final), time and coordinates while hauling (initial and final), upper and lower depth of the hooks, total number of hooks used, hook type and size, number of floats, leader material, bait used, length of the set, moon state, cloud coverage, wind speed and direction, water temperature, sighting of cetaceans, birds or turtles, use of tori lines, use of line weights, any additional notes;
- For each captured specimen: Fishing set unique ID, specimen unique ID, species ID, hooking mode, condition at hauling, size (FL, LJFL, TL or CCL, depending on the species), condition if discarded, sex, maturity stage (currently recorded for SWO and sharks), claspers size (elasmobranchs), notes if depredated, color of light-stick/lantern if used, specific bait used, specific leader material, specific hook type and size, samples collected (e.g., otoliths, vertebrae, spines, tissue for genetics, others), if photo was taken, any additional notes.

All captured specimens (from all taxa and species) are fully recorded in the program. This includes target species, bycatch, discards, and all interactions with vulnerable fauna such as marine-turtles, sea-birds and marine-mammals. We also note that many biological samples that have been collected over the years have been used in multiple ICCAT/SCRS projects and for providing scientific advice, including the latest growth equations used for shortfin mako, genetic samples for ongoing swordfish, marlins and sharks stock delimitation projects, data and samples for the small tuna's projects, etc. We also regularly deploy satellite tags on sharks and swordfish from the pelagic longliners, also as part of ICCT/SCRS projects, as well as conduct biology and tagging studies on bluefin tuna.

Regarding sharks, IPMA is currently responsible for the age, growth and tagging studies and participates in other works such as genetics. All collected samples continue to be processed and analysed for the ongoing work. Additionally, IPMA also contributes regularly with data and analysis for ongoing analysis prioritized by the Shark Species Group.

IPMA continues to participate in the Small Tunas SMTYP and is responsible for the age and growth component. Additionally, under this program also collects gonads and genetic tissues for the remaining project tasks. Age and growth samples are processed in the IPMA laboratory, while the remaining reproductive and genetic samples and data have been provided to the respective task's coordinators.

IPMA continues to participate in the SWO biological programme (SWOYP), and is responsible for the age and growth component, using both spines and otoliths, as well as for the satellite tagging. Besides the ageing, IPMA also collects and provides samples of genetic tissues for the population genetics component and reproductive organs for the reproduction task of the project. Additionally, IPMA scientists are involved in the technical work being developed for the North Atlantic Swordfish MSE.

Within the ICCAT Enhanced Program for Billfish Research (EPBR), IPMA coordinates the ageing component and provides samples for genetics. Within the ageing task, IPMA has been collecting and processing spines and otoliths samples of marlins, mainly from the tropical and equatorial eastern Atlantic. All data have been sent to the billfishes Working Group coordinator to contribute to the ongoing studies.

Summarised information on the research activities and results of particular interest to ICCAT such as research related to stock delineation, stock assessment, migration and environmental factors.

Summarised information on the research activities and results of particular interest to ICCAT such as research related to stock delineation, stock assessment, migration and environmental factors:

EU-Portugal continued to collect throughout 2023 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 on technical aspects of Management Strategy Evaluation.

Summarized details on work developed during 2023 are specified below:

- IPMA I.P. scientists continued to work on the standardization of catch rates (CPUEs). The main species focused in terms of CPUE standardization work in 2023 were the blue shark and bluefin tuna. Specifically, the blue shark standardized CPUE from Portugal was used to contribute to the stock assessment that took place in 2023 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 continued to lead 2 projects, specifically a project on age and growth of shortfin mako and another 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 2023.
- 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 2023 and updates on both tagging and ageing were presented to the SWO Species group in 2023.
- 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 participating in 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.

Participation in SCRS Working Groups and contributions to these Working Groups:

During 2023, IPMA scientists (EU-Portugal) participated in the following ICCAT/SCRS meetings and workshops:

- First Intersessional Meeting of the North Atlantic Swordfish MSE Technical Sub-group (online, 25-26 January)
- Workshop on Swordfish, Billfishes and Small Tunas age reading (IPMA, Portugal, 13-18 February)
- Blue Shark Data Preparatory Meeting (Portugal, 17-21 April)
- Subcommittee on Ecosystems and Bycatch (SC-ECO) (Spain, 8-12 May)
- Intersessional Meeting of the Small Tunas Species Group (Spain), 15-18 May)
- Swordfish Species Group Meeting (including MSE) (Canada, 22-26 May)
- Atlantic Sailfish Data Preparatory and Stock Assessment Meeting (online, 5-10 June)
- Workshop of the Shark Research and Data Collection Programme (SRDCP) (Madrid, 13-15 July)
- Blue Shark Stock Assessment Meeting (Spain, 17-21 July)
- 2nd Intersessional meeting of the North Atlantic Swordfish Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE) Technical Sub-group (online, 4-5 September)
- SCRS Species Groups Meetings (hybrid, 18-23 September)
- SCRS Plenary meeting (hybrid, 25- 29 September)
- 1st Collaborative Workshop to evaluate the incidental capture of Sea Turtles in the ICCAT fleets in the Mediterranean Sea (Malaga, 2-6 October)

During 2023, IPMA scientists participated and presented to the SCRS a total of 22 working documents and presentations, either as main authors or as co-authors. The following list shows the full SCRS references to those documents:

Hordyk, A., Brown, C., Carruthers, T., Coelho, R., Duprey, N., Gillespie, K., Hanke, A., Miller, S., Rueda, L., Rosa, D., Schirripa, M. 2023. Evaluation of performance of candidate management procedures for the North Atlantic swordfish management strategy evaluation. SCRS/2023/144

Lino, P.G., Abid, N., Malouli, M.I., Bensbai, J., Coelho, R. 2023. Update of the standardized joint CPUE index for bluefin tuna (Thunnus thynnus) caught by Moroccan and Portuguese traps for the period 2008-2022, using a Bayesian generalized linear model. ICCAT Species Groups meetings (Bluefin tuna), Madrid, 18-23 September. ICCAT SCRS Document, SCRS/2023/147, 14pp

Santos, C.C., Rosa, D., Cardoso, L., Semba, Y., Domingo, A., Jagger, C., Mas, F., Forselledo, R., Mathers, Natanson, L., Carlson, J., Coelho, R., 2023. Age and growth of shortfin mako shark in the North and South Atlantic: status of the work and ongoing activities. ICCAT SRDCP Workshop, Madrid, Spain 2023. ICCAT SCRS Presentation, SCRS/2023/083

Coelho, R., Rosa, D., 2023. Overview of the age and growth studies in the SRDCP (Shark Research and Data Collection Programme). ICCAT SRDCP Workshop, Madrid, Spain 2023. ICCAT SCRS Presentation, SCRS/2023/082

Santos, C.C., Domingo, A., Carlson, J., Natanson, L., Travassos, P., Macías, D., Cortés, E., Miller, P., Hazin, F., Mas, F., Urbina, J., Lino, P.G., Coelho, R., 2023. Movements, habitat use and diving behavior of shortfin mako in the Atlantic Ocean. ICCAT SRDCP Workshop, Madrid, Spain 2023. ICCAT SCRS Presentation, SCRS/2023/081

Coelho, R., Domingos, A., 2023. Overview of the tagging activities in the SRDCP (Shark Research and Data Collection Programme). ICCAT SRDCP Workshop, Madrid, Spain 2023. ICCAT SCRS Presentation, SCRS/2023/080

Coelho, R., Rosa, D., Lino, P.G., 2023. Updated standardization of Atlantic sailfish (Istiophorus albicans) catch rates in the east Atlantic from the Portuguese pelagic longline fishery. Sailfish data preparatory and stock assessment meeting, Hybrid / Dakar, Senegal, 5-10 June 2023, SCRS Document, SCRS/2023/082, 16pp

Gillespie, K., Hordyk, A., Schirripa, M., Coelho, R., Duprey, N., Hanke, A., Miller, S., Rosa, D., Rueda, L. 2023. Development state of the North Atlantic swordfish MSE process in May 2023. Intersessional Meeting of the Swordfish Species Group (including MSE), Hybrid / St. Andrews, Canada, 22-26 May 2023. ICCAT SCRS Document, SCRS/2023/095. 7pp.

Gillespie, K., Hanke, A., Coelho, R., Rosa, D., Carnevali, O., Gioacchini, G., Macías, D.2023. Research plans for phase five of the ICCAT short-term contract: swordfish biological samples collection for growth, reproduction and genetics studies. Intersessional Meeting of the Swordfish Species Group (including MSE), Hybrid / St. Andrews, Canada, 22-26 May 2023. ICCAT SCRS Presentation, SCRS/P/2023/073.

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-J., Parker, D., Tserpes , G., Arocha, F., Shikongo , T., Di Natale, A., Addis, P., Mariani, A., Santos, M.N., Coelho, R., Hanke, A., Carnevali, O., 2023. Genetic structure and diversity, fitness, evolutionary potential and distribution of Atlantic and Mediterranean swordfish stocks: new insight from ddRAD and WGS analyses. Intersessional Meeting of the Swordfish Species Group (including MSE), Hybrid / St. Andrews, Canada, 22-26 May 2023. ICCAT SCRS Presentation, SCRS/P/2023/071.

Rosa, R., Gillespie, K., Garibaldi, F., Orbesen, E., Cardoso, L.G., Snodgrass, D., Santos,C.C., Macias, D., Ortiz de Urbina, J., Forselledo, R., Miller, P., Domingo, A., Santos, M.N., Brown, C., Hanke, A., Coelho, R., 2023. Tagging. Update on the satellite tagging of swordfish under the Swordfish Year program. Intersessional Meeting of the Swordfish Species Group (including MSE), Hybrid / St. Andrews, Canada, 22-26 May 2023. ICCAT SCRS Presentation, SCRS/P/2023/062.

Rosa, D., Schirripa, M., Gillespie, K., Macias, D., Forselledo, R., Mourato, B., Mikihiko, K., Arocha, F., Su, N-J., Kerwath, S., Bahou, L., Pappalardo, L., Diaz, G., Lino, P.G., Salmeron, F., Ortiz de Urbina, J., Cardoso, L.G., Sant'Ana, R., Travassos, P., Santos, M.N., Domingo, A., Báez, J.C., Hanke, A., Brown, C., Coelho, R., 2023. Swordfish size and sex-ratios distribution in the Atlantic. Intersessional Meeting of the Swordfish Species Group (including MSE), Hybrid / St. Andrews, Canada, 22-26 May 2023. ICCAT SCRS Presentation, SCRS/P/2023/061.

Rosa, D., Busawon, D., Quelle, P., Krusic-Golub, K., Andrews, A., Garibaldi, F., Mariani, A., Di Natale, A., Schirripa, M., Bezerra, N.A., Su, N-J., Cardoso, L.G., Arocha, F., Lombardo, S., Campello, T., Santos, M.N., Travassos, P., Brown, C., Hanke, A., Gillespie, K., Coelho, R., 2023. Update on the age and growth component of the Swordfish Year Program. Intersessional Meeting of the Swordfish Species Group (including MSE), Hybrid / St. Andrews, Canada, 22-26 May 2023. ICCAT SCRS Presentation, SCRS/P/2023/060.

Coelho, R., 2023. Report of the SCRS sub-group on technical gear changes. Meeting of the Sub-Committee on Ecosystems and Bycatch SC-ECO, Hybrid / Madrid, Spain, 8-12 May 2023, ICCAT SCRS Presentation, SCRS/P/2023/045.

Coelho, R., 2023. Report of the SCRS sub-group on electronic monitoring systems (EMS). Meeting of the Sub-Committee on Ecosystems and Bycatch SC-ECO, Hybrid / Madrid, Spain, 8-12 May 2023, ICCAT SCRS Presentation, SCRS/P/2023/044.

Mas, F., Cortés, E., Coelho, R., Defeo, O., Jiménez, S., Domingo, A. 2023, Hooking mortality of blue sharks (Prionace glauca) caught by commercial longliners in the southwestern Atlantic Ocean. ICCAT Blue Shark Data Preparatory Meeting, Hybrid / Olhão, Portugal, 17-21 April. ICCAT SCRS Presentation, SCRS/P/2023/032.

Mas, F., Cortés, E., Coelho, R., Defeo, O., Miller, P., Carlson, J., Gulak, S., Domingo, A. 2023, Blue shark (Prionace glauca) movements and vertical overlap with longline fishing gears in the southwestern Atlantic Ocean. ICCAT Blue Shark Data Preparatory Meeting, Hybrid / Olhão, Portugal, 17-21 April. ICCAT SCRS Presentation, SCRS/P/2023/031.

Mas, F., Cortés, E., Coelho, R., Defeo, O., Forselledo, R., Domingo, A. 2023, Reproductive biology of the blue shark (Prionace glauca) in the South Atlantic Ocean. ICCAT Blue Shark Data Preparatory Meeting, Hybrid / Olhão, Portugal, 17-21 April. ICCAT SCRS Presentation, SCRS/P/2023/030.

Coelho, R., 2023. Summary of the distribution patterns and size data from observer programs used in the last blue shark stock assessment, with a discussion on options for updating in the new stock assessment. ICCAT Blue Shark Data Preparatory Meeting, Hybrid / Olhão, Portugal, 17-21 April. ICCAT SCRS Presentation, SCRS/P/2023/033.

Coelho, R., Rosa, D., Santos, C.C., Lino, P.G., 2023. Updated standardized CPUEs of blue shark in the Portuguese longline fleet in the North Atlantic (1997-2021). ICCAT Blue Shark Data Preparatory Meeting, Hybrid / Olhão, Portugal, 17-21 April. ICCAT SCRS Document, SCRS/2023/045. 33pp.

Coelho, R., Rosa, D., Lino, P.G., 2023. Methods for estimating discards of shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) by the Portuguese longline fleet in the North Atlantic. ICCAT Blue Shark Data Preparatory Meeting, Hybrid/Olhão, Portugal, 17-21 April. ICCAT SCRS Document, SCRS/2023/044. 11pp.

Rouyer, T., Cobos, M.C., Fromentin, J.M., Onandia, I., Lino, P., Coelho, R., Bjelland, O., Nøttestad, L., Ferter, K., Maoiléidigh, N.O., Maxwell, H., Drumm, A., Horton, T., Witt, M. Hawkes, L., Tičina, V., Katavic, I., Grubizic, L., Godoy, L., Addis, P., Garibaldi, F., Sundelö, A., Brodin, T., Hellström, G., Aarestrup, K., Abid, N., Cermeno, P., Block, B., Quilez-Badia, G., Buzzi, A., Di Natale, A., Tensek, S., García1, A.P., Alemany, F., Lauretta, M., Arrizabalaga, H., 2023. Revisiting hypotheses of population structure within the Mediterranean in the light of newly available electronic tagging studies. GBYP workshop on bluefin tuna close-kin mark-recapture (CKMR), including biological sampling coordination, Hybrid / Madrid, Spain, 14-16 March 2023. ICCAT SCRS Document, SCRS/2023/030. 20pp.

Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures:

In 2023, the Regional Government of the Azores published Ordinance 70/2023 of 4 August, which limited landings of Skipjack Tuna (Katsuwonus pelamis) in the region.

The important part of the Ordinance reads as follows:

1- The provisions of this Ordinance apply only to vessels that discharge into active warehouses in the Autonomous Region of the Azores.
2- The capture, keeping on board, transhipment and landing of specimens of the skipjack tuna species (Katsuwonus pelamis), when reaching 60 per cent of the occupancy capacity of each of the active the Autonomous Region of the Azores, is limited to the following quantities per day:
   i) For vessels with an overall length equal to or greater than 25 m, up to 20 (twenty) tonnes;
   ii) For vessels with an overall length of less than 25 metres and equal to or greater than 20 metres, up to 15 (fifteen) tonnes. metres up to 15 (fifteen) tonnes;
   iii) For vessels with an overall length of less than 20 metres and equal to or greater than 14 metres, up to 10 (ten) tonnes;
   iv) For vessels with an overall length of less than 14 metres and equal to or greater than 12 metres, up to 8 (eight) tonnes;
   v) For vessels with an overall length of less than 12 metres and equal to or greater than 10 metres, up to 5 (five) tonnes;
   vi) For vessels with an overall length of less than 10 metres, up to 2 (two) tonnes.
3- The landing of specimens of skipjack tuna species (Katsuwonus pelamis), when reaching 80 per cent of the occupancy capacity of each of the active warehouses in the Autonomous Region of the Azores, in compliance with the rules set out in point 1 of this decree, will now take place every 3 days, counted from the day after unloading.

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 2023, the Spanish sampling program was used for the provision of ICCAT Task 2 data.

- Spanish voluntary contributions to the scientific work

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 2021-2023 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 2023, 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).

MS: EU-Spain

Please explain briefly any change in the fishing patterns of your fleet or new development in fisheries, as well as any socio-economic factor that could explain such changes and developments:

1) *What has changed in your fisheries since last year?*

There has been a significant change in the EU-Spain Baitboat fisheries targeting tuna and tuna-like species in the ICCAT Convention Area in 2023. In 2020, the fleet of Spain landing in Dakar significantly reduced the number of vessels from 7 to 3.

2) *Could you explain when these changes occurred and for what reason?*

The fleet of pole and line tuna vessels, through an agreement with Senegalese "cayucos", obtained live bait caught in Hann Bay in Dakar. Since March 2018, fishing in the area has been prohibited due to new order from the Senegalese Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Economy. In addition, since the summer of 2020 there has been a change in the management of Hann Bay, as the area is declared a Marine Protected Area. The difficulties in obtaining live bait sincethen are the main reason for the decrease in the number of Spanish pole and line vessels in the area and the drastic drop in the total catches of this fleet.

3) *Are these changes occasional or permanent?*

This change is permanent

1) *What has changed in your fisheries since last year?*

In recent years, the UE- Purse Seiner freezer has been considerably reduced, going from 10 vessels in 2020 to 7 vessels in 2023.

2) *Could you explain when these changes occurred and for what reason?*

Difficult to explain for these changes, maybe economical reasons can explain these changes. One vessel has changed fishing grounds to the Pacific Ocean and others have changed flags but continue fishing in the Atlantic.

3) *Are these changes occasional or permanent?*

This change is permanent

Please provide summarised information on the research activities and results of particular interest to ICCAT such as research related to stock delineation,stock assessment, migration and environmental factors.

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.)

Please indicate participation in SCRS Working Groups and contributions to these 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 regularly 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.

The EU-Spain attended a large part of the ICCAT meetings, highlighting participation in:

2023-35 COMM	28th Regular Meeting of the Commission
2023-32 COMM/SCRS	Third Intersessional meeting of Panel 4 on North Atlantic Swordfish MSE
2023-31 SCRS	Meeting of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS)
2023-30 SCRS	SCRS Species Group meetings
2023-28 COMM	Second Meeting of the Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Working Group
2023-27 SCRS	Second Intersessional Meeting of the NA Swordfish MSE Technical Sub-group
2023-26 SCRS	Blue Shark Stock Assessment meeting
2023-25 COMM/SCRS	Climate Change Expert meeting
2023-24 COMM/SCRS	Second Intersessional meeting of Panel 4 on North Atlantic Swordfish MSE
2023-23 SCRS	Atlantic Albacore Stock Assessment meeting (including MSE)
2023-15 SCRS	Intersessional Meeting of the Swordfish Species Group (including MSE)
2023-14 SCRS	Meeting of the Working Group on Stock Assessment Methods (WGSAM)
2023-13 SCRS	Intersessional Meeting of the Small Tunas Species Group
2023-12 SCRS	Intersessional Meeting of the Subcommittee on Ecosystems and Bycatch
2023-11 COMM/SCRS	Second Intersessional meeting of Panel 1 (on Western Skipjack MSE)
2023-10 SCRS	Blue Shark Data Preparatory Meeting
2023-08 SCRS	North Atlantic Albacore Data Preparatory Meeting
2023-07 COMM	Intersessional Meeting of Panel 2
2023-06 COMM/SCRS	First Intersessional Meeting of Panel 4 on North Atlantic Swordfish MSE
2023-05 SCRS	Intersessional Meeting of the Tropical Tunas Species Group (including MSE)
2023-02 SCRS	First Intersessional Meeting of the NA Swordfish MSE Technical Sub-group

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

There are nine EU Member states holding fishing opportunities of ICCAT managed stocks. These member States are individually listed in each reporting obligation and information detailed accordingly. In addition to those Member States, four others are providing scientific information to ICCAT under Task 1 and Task 2 reporting, which are derived from fishing logbooks and pertain to by-catching of ICCAT species in any one of non ICCAT pelagic fisheries these MS operate in the Atlantic.

M:GEN 002: Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species

In 2023 the EU has complied with all ICCAT reporting obligations.

M:GEN17 Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection

The EU had no bilateral arrangements for Port Inspection in 2023.

M:GEN19 Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches

The EU has submitted for 2023 the activity form CP39- Form B for ten access agreements, these are: Cape-vert; Cote d'Ivoire, EU-UK; Gabon, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Morocco, Mauritania, S Tome e Principe and Senegal. The forms have been filled adhering to the same criteria as in previous years, which has been discussed and agreed upon too at the IMM meeting held in Portugal in 2024. (IMM_03A/i2024)

Over the year of 2024 the EU has not engaged in any new access agreement.

CP 39 Forms A and B have been submitted alongside with the report.

M:GEN 23: Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries

Croatia	In 2024 Croatia allocated a total of 12.5t for big game recreational fishing and 5t for sport fishing. 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). Public tender for allocation of individual recreational quota was published on 5 June 2024 and a total of 25 vessels are authorised to catch BFT. Each authorised vessel is allocated with a 500 kg quota and is allowed to land one single specimen per day, not smaller than 30 kg of 115cm. All vessels are equipped with VMS and are obliged to pre-notify landing and electronically report their catches.
Cyprus	Sport and Recreational fisheries for BFT and Med_SWO are prohibited in Cyprus. Recreational fisheries for Med_ABL is allowed. Following the implementation of Recommendation 2022-05 a specific quota of 10.99 tonnes was dedicated in 2023 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. Acatch documentation scheme has been put in place for recreational fisheries (both electronic and paper) to report and monitor the catches. All obligations (i.e daily catch limit) are clearly indicated in the terms accompanying the recreational licences.
France	Recreational fisheries only for EBFT and Med-SWO. These Information was transmitted to ICCAT integrated in the context of BFT and SWO fishing, capacity and management plan.
Greece	No quota allocated to sport & recreational fisheries.

Ireland	Ireland's Tuna CHART 2023 report, submitted in April 2024, outlines the methods and protocols used in the bluefin tuna tagging program. The report highlights the importance of tuna welfare, detailing strict guidelines for capturing, tagging, and releasing fish. A technical group manages skipper authorizations, data collection, and observer programs. In 2023, 19 experienced skippers were authorized, with two new additions. Skippers undergo mandatory training, which includes guidelines on gear specifications, bluefin welfare, and angling techniques. Online and live training sessions, emphasizing fish recovery and handling, were conducted to ensure best practices. The program, operational from July to November, enforces regulations such as prohibiting surface trolling and mandates equipment standards. Monitoring and enforcement are handled jointly by Inland Fisheries Ireland (IFI) and the Sea Fisheries Protection Authority (SFPA), including RIB patrols and port inspections. Data is collected via vessel monitoring systems and reported digitally, with the final data submitted to the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) for integration into global tagging databases.
Italy	Implementing bluefin tuna sport fishing in Italy involves adhering to specific regulations and seasonal guidelines. Every year with MASAF ministerial decree assigns a fishing quota (22,665 Kg in 2023). The sport fishing season for bluefin tuna in Italy opens on 16 June and usually ends on 14 October, but if the quota ends early the sport fishing is possible do it only practices of catch and release. Sport fishing for bluefin tuna requires a specific license. These permits are issued by the relevant authority.
Malta	In 2023, 3.5T 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 European Commission 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 2023.
Portugal	Recreational and sport fishing in Portugal is regulated by various laws: Decree-Law 101/2013 and Ordinance 14/2014 for mainland Portugal, and Decreto Legislativo Regional 19/2016 and Portaria 484/2016 for Madeira. In Madeira, fishing tournaments must adhere to strict regulations, including catch-and-release practices for migratory species, to minimize environmental impact. Licenses are required, and non-compliance can result in penalties. Bluefin tuna and Blue Marlin fishing have specific rules, including size limits and mandatory reporting. Since 2016, Madeira has been part of a pilot project under Portugal's Data Collection Program to enhance data gathering on sport fishing activities.
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.

	Resolución de 28 de abril de 2023, 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 2023, 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.

M: GEN42 Annual reporting on Port inspection activity

CP58-AnnRepPIs for the EU Member States were submitted alongside with the report.

M: GEN43 Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) domestic programmes implementation report

The EU has not implemented any EMS domestic program in 2023.

M: BFT 25 Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm

Not relevant for the EU.

M: TRO 17 Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas

Croatia	Not relevant
Cyprus	Not relevant
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.
Greece	Not relevant
Italy	Not relevant
Malta	Not relevant
Portugal	Portugal allocates 85% of its BET quota to artisanal vessels from the outermost regions. Mainland longliners have allocated 15% of the national quota to safeguard against possible accidental catches of these tunas, which happen rarely.
Spain	Durante 2023 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.

M:TRO 18 measures taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO 3017

Croatia	Not relevant
Cyprus	Not relevant
France	
Greece	Not relevant
Italy	Not relevant
Malta	Not relevant
Portugal	These measures apply to the mainland longline fishery, namely vessels targeting SWO. As soon as the national quota reaches the 80% uptake, we inform all relevant services and stakeholders, by email, including fisheries associations and organisations. Moreover, this information, of all relevant stocks, is updated and available on the DGRM website, for consultation.
Spain	Los buques de apoyo a los atuneros cerqueros deben llevar una autorización emitida por la Autoridad Nacional (Autorizaciones expedidas para la Flota Pesquera Exterior (AFPE)) y comunicar a qué atunero cerquero facilitan apoyo.

M:SWO 17. Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO

Croatia	Not relevant
Cyprus	Not relevant
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.
Greece	Not relevant
Italy	Not relevant
Malta	Not relevant
Portugal	Swordfish quota is allocated by vessel. According with the national ordinance, namely Ordinance n.º 237/2022, of 14th of September, Portuguese vessels without an allocated SWO quota are authorized to fish as bycatch up to 5% of the weight of the catch retained on board, or one specimen if its weight exceeds this percentage.
Spain	España no permite capturas accesorias de pez espada a su flota.

M:SWO 18. Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO

Croatia	Not relevant
Cyprus	Not relevant
France	Not applicable: France has not put in place a dedicated bycatch limit on S. SWO.
Greece	Not relevant
Italy	Not relevant
Malta	Not relevant
Portugal	Swordfish quota is allocated by vessel. According with the national ordinance, namely Ordinance n.º 237/2022, of 14th of September, Portuguese vessels without an allocated SWO quota are authorized to fish as bycatch up to 5% of the weight of the catch retained on board, or one specimen if its weight exceeds this percentage.
Spain	España no permite capturas accesorias de pez espada a su flota.

M:ALB 06. Maximum onboard by-catch limit of Northern Albacore

Croatia	Not relevant
Cyprus	Not relevant
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.
Greece	Not relevant
Ireland	Bycatch of Albacore tuna is rare in Irish Fisheries. An onboard bycatch limit of 10% is in place to cover any such instances. Any Albacore caught are deducted from Ireland's Albacore Quota for the year.
Italy	Not relevant
Malta	Not relevant
Portugal	Portugal allocates 85% of its N-ALB quota to artisanal vessels from the outermost regions. Mainland longliners have 15% of the national quota to safeguard against accidental catches of these tunas, which are rare.
Spain	España no permite capturas accesorias de atún blanco a su flota en el Atlántico Norte.

M:ALB 07. Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB

Croatia	Not relevant
Cyprus	Not relevant
France	France has not put in place a dedicated bycatch limit on S. ALB.
Greece	Not relevant
Italy	Not relevant
Malta	Not relevant
Portugal	The uptake of the Portuguese quota is very low (<1%) as such until this moment the management of this quota does not requires the establishment of bycatch provisions.
Spain	España permite capturas accesorias de atún blanco a la flota de palangre de superficie que captura al sur del paralelo 5ºN. 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.

M: BYC01 Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines

Croatia	HR fleets operate exclusively in the Adriatic Sea. Therefore, paragraph 6b applies to HR. No targeted research trials aimed at mitigating bycatch and reducing bycatch mortality and increasing post release survival of sea turtles took place in 2024.
Cyprus	Regarding 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. Regarding 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 included an on-board sampling program of Small-Scale Fishery (SSF) vessels which delivered insights on bycatch of PETs species to finetune a higher coverage program for 2024. The design includes a probabilistic sampling scheme and covers all areas under the effective control of Cyprus Republic.
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.
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.

Ireland	Ireland does not operate any longlining vessels, only pair trawlers targeting Northern Albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*) in the Bay of Biscay. Additionally, there were no reports of interactions with sea turtles during the 2023 seasons. Therefore, this does not apply to the Irish Northern Albacore fishing fleet.
Italy	Italy has made progress in implementing ICCAT Recommendation 22-12 concerning sea turtles, focusing on bycatch reduction, monitoring and observer programs. Additionally, Italy has taken relevant actions to align with FAO guidelines by adopting an ecosystem-based management approach, employing precautionary measures and involving stakeholders. In 2023 we have had 7 capture of sea turtles, one on Tyrrhenian Sea and six on Adriatic Sea. All sea turtles were release alive.
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*, *Chelonia mydas* The national legislative framework governing fisheries management is established under Chapter 425 of the Laws of Malta.
Portugal	Concerning mitigation measures to avoid incidental by-catches of sea turtles, Portuguese industry received and receives guidance provided by IPMA, including the dissemination of manuals specifically elaborated by IPMA for this purpose. Some of the elements that are considered by the industry consist in the following: – use of circle hooks in areas/seasons with high concentration of marine turtles; – use of fish bait instead of squid in areas/seasons with high concentration of marine turtles; – adopt handling methods as to ensure higher survival rates by reducing post-release mortality, including the use of line cutters and de-hooker sticks; – have on board adequate equipment for the disentanglement of turtles and given guidance (manuals and instructions) for a proper use of this equipment and for identification of the various species of sea turtles.
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.

BYC 03. Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field

Croatia	In 2024 HR published a new guide for recognising sensitive species and safe handling practices and held a number of trainings for fishermen in order to contribute to reducing bycatch mortality and increasing post release survival for marine mammals, sea birds, sea turtles and sharks and rays. The training programme is envisaged to be continued.
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.
France	Report included in Section I of the present report (ICCAT Annual report 2023)
Greece	No interactions
Ireland	Ireland collects and reports data on by-catch and discards through the existing observer programs (joint venture between Marine Institute and Fisheries Improvement Programme) as well as logbook programs. Ireland's bycatch from the albacore pair trawling fishery; Thunnus thynnus (Bluefin tuna) and Xiphias gladius (Swordfish) were reported in this year's annual data reports (ST02 and ST03) to ICCAT. No other species have been reported as bycatch in this fishery in 2023. Mitigation measures for the Irish pair trawling fleet targeting albacore include exclusively fishing at night, a practice shown to significantly reduce interactions with cetaceans, marine mammals, and seabirds. Since this fishery does not target bait balls, which only form during daylight hours, the bycatch of cetaceans, sea turtles, and seabirds was reported as zero for both 2022 and 2023. The fleet has unanimously adopted night fishing as their primary bycatch avoidance measure since 2012, demonstrating a long-standing commitment to minimizing bycatch.
Italy	Italy has taken significant steps to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards in line with ICCAT Recommendation 11-10, with European and GFCM regulation. Additionally with ministerial decree on 21 May 1980 n. 156 is regulated the capture of cetaceans.
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.
Portugal	The Portuguese Institute for the Ocean and Atmosphere (IPMA), together with the industry, developed experimental fishing trials to assess the impact of the use of circle hooks, different gangion line materials and different types of bait on the catches of by-catch and target species. The results of these studies that took place in the North-eastern, Equatorial and South Atlantic were reported to the SCRS. As for sharks the PRT fleet is encouraged to use best-handling practices to release sharks unharmed. When scientific IPMA observers are onboard, general handling practices are transmitted to the skipper and crew, focusing on the importance to use such practices to promote the survivorship of those vulnerable species. This is also done for the marine turtles and cetaceans.
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.

M:BYC04 Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15

Croatia	All cetaceans are strictly protected species. Safe handling practices in case of unintentional interaction with fishing gears are defined and fishermen are continuously trained. In case of interaction of cetaceans with purse seine nets, specimens are to be immediately released unharmed. No event that a cetacean was unintentionally encircled in the purse seine net used for tuna fishing in 2023 has been recorded.
Cyprus	Cyprus-flagged vessels are advised to refrain from using purse seine nets on tuna schools within the ICCAT Convention area if cetaceans are observed in or near the school. Furthermore, under the conditions of Cypriot fishing licenses, vessels must not intentionally pursue or catch cetaceans, and all necessary steps must be taken to ensure their safe release with minimal stress in the event of accidental capture. In 2023, all Cypriot purse seine operations occurred exclusively under Joint Fishing Operations, and no such events were recorded.
France	
Greece	Although not described in the Greek 2024 Annual Report, Greece already implements mitigation measures for further protecting the cetaceans, similar to the ones of Res. 23-15, such as the issuance of specific guidelines to fishermen for the safe handling and safe release techniques of cetaceans possibly caught or encircled, and also the recent ratification of the ACCOBAMS agreement for the protection of cetaceans (Law 5011/2023), as well as the establishment, monitoring and management of a stranding response network for cetaceans (M.D.55417/1958/2023 – G.G. B/3376).
Ireland	Irish albacore fleets are exclusively pair trawling for Northern Albacore (Thunnus alalunga). The Irish fleet does not purse seine for Northern Albacore. This does not apply to the Irish Northern Albacore pair trawling fleet. There has been no report of cetacean encirclement by the fleet in 2023.
Italy	Italy has made progress in implementing Resolution 23-15, focusing on bycatch reduction, improved fishing practices. Anyway in 2023 Italy has not had any such events.
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.
Portugal	Recognising the risks of interactions between cetaceans and ICCAT fisheries, Portugal has strengthened dialogue between the sector, the scientific community and the fisheries and marine biodiversity conservation authorities, and a Working Group is being set up to ensure that there is a greater technical and scientific presence on the ground to characterise cetacean populations.
Spain	En conformidad con la Res. 23-15 sobre cercamiento de cetáceos se ha procedido a dar instrucciones concretas tanto a la flota española como a los servicios de inspección de la necesidad de prohibir el lance intencionado de redes de cerco en un banco de túnidos en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT si se avista un cetáceo dentro o por encima del banco, así como las actuaciones a llevar a cabo conforme a la Resolución anteriormente citada cuando se rodee involuntariamente en la red de cerco a un cetáceo. Cabe destacar además que en las autorizaciones para la flota pesquera exterior expedidas a los cerqueros españoles que faenan en el Atlántico se les indica específicamente que deberán anotar en el diario de pesca mediante la realización de una declaración de "Incidencia" eligiendo el motivo de "interacción con cetáceos" a través de la cual proporcionarán con información detallada a las autoridades españolas de este suceso y las actuaciones llevadas a cabo.

M:SDP01 Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems

EU MS comply with the Statistical catch documentation and electronic BCD for bluefin tuna. No other pilot has been in place in the course of 2023.

2.2 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.

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2024-09-13		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2024-05-07	Multiple Transmissions 2024-05-27; 2024-06-11; 2024-06-26; 2024-07-02;2024-07-03; 2024-07-04; 2024-07-08; 2024-07-10; 2024-07-15; 2024-07-19.	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2024-05-07	Multiple Transmissions 2024-05-27; 2024-06-11; 2024-06-20; 2024-06-26; 2024-07-02;2024-07-03; 2024-07-04; 2024-07-08; 2024-07-10; 2024-07-15; 2024-07-19.	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2024-05-27	Multiple Transmissions 2024-06-20; 2024-06-26; 2024-07-02;2024-07-03; 2024-07-04; 2024-07-08; 2024-07-10; 2024-07-15;2024-07-19.	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2024-05-27	Multiple Transmissions 2024-06-17; 2024-06-20; 2024-06-25; 2024-07-02; 2024-07-03; 2024-07-08; 2024-07-10; 2024-07-15; 2024-07-16.	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes	2024-05-27	Multiple Transmissions 2024-07-02; 2024-07-03; 2024-07-04; 2024-07-10; 2024-07-15; 2024-07-16; 2024-08-06.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes	2024-05-07	Multiple Transmissions 2024-07-03.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2024-05-07	Multiple Transmissions 2024-06-10; 2024-07-03.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2024-05-07	Multiple Transmissions 2024-06-10; 2024-07-02; 2024-07-03.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes	2024-05-02	Multiple Transmissions 2024-06-10; 2024-07-02; 2024-07-03; 2024-07-04; 2024-07-08; 2024-07-10; 2024-07-15; 2024-08-06.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes	2024-09-12		

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
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	2024-06-19	Multiple Transmissions 2024-07-15.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		No information to report.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting from S:BFT02	Yes	2024-05-25	Multiple Transmissions 2024-07-15.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes	2024-07-16		
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	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	2024-04-22	Multiple Transmissions 2024-07-30.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes	2024-01-31		
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	Yes	2024-07-02	Multiple Transmissions 2024-08-06.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes	2024-07-02	Multiple Transmissions 2024-08-06.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes	2024-07-16		
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		Nothing to report in 2024.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes	2024-07-16		
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	Yes		No information to report.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		Data provided to the SCRS.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	No		Data provided to the SCRS.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No		Data provided to the SCRS.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No		Data provided to the SCRS.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	No		Data provided to the SCRS.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes	2024-09-13	Included in Part I of Annual Report.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes	2024-09-13	Included in Part I of Annual Report.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No		Not applicable.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No		Nothing to report.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	Yes	2024-06-10		
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	Yes		N/A	
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	2024-06-10		
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	No		Sent last year.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No		N/A	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		N/A	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	No		Submitted in 2023.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes	2024-06-10		
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	2024-06-10		

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes	2024-09-13	Included in Part I of Annual Report.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes	2024-09-13	Included in Part I of Annual Report.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2024-09-15		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2024-09-15		
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2024-08-14		2024-08-29
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes		No information to be reported by EU (for chartering CPC only).	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes	2024-01-08		2024-05-17
	M:GEN06a	Transhipment reports - at sea	Yes		The EU prohibits any vessels to perform transhipments at sea in Union waters, and EU Member States do not allow transhipments at sea beyond EU waters.	
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	Yes	2024-09-13		
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	No		The EU prohibits any vessels to perform transhipments at sea in Union waters, and EU Member States do not allow transhipments at sea beyond EU waters.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes	2023-12-11	The date of first submit refers to the first prolongation of an authorisation for 2024.	2024-08-14
	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		This is established by each Member States.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes	2024-09-05	List of contact points transmitted to ICCAT on 5 September.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes		This is established by each Member States.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes		No information to provide.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes	2024-09-15	This information will be transmitted by 15 September as required in Rec 18-09.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes	2024-09-15	This information will be transmitted by 15 September as required in Rec 18-09.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes	2024-09-15	This information will be transmitted by 15 September as required in Rec. 18-09.	

Group	Req Nº (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	Yes	2024-09-15	This information will be transmitted by 15 September as required in Rec 18-09.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes		No arrangements for inspector exchange.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	Yes		This information will be transmitted by 15 September as required in Rec 18-09.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes	2024-09-13		
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes	2024-09-15		
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes	2024-01-03	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 2024.	2024-09-03
	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	2024-09-15		
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report(s) on alleged IUU activities	No		EU has no information to report on alleged IUU activities at this stage.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		No information to be reported.	

Group	Req Nº (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 information to be reported.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes	2024-04-15		
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No		EU has not received any allegations of non-compliance of ICCAT measures at this stage.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		No vessel sighting.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		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	Yes		The European Fisheries Control Agency (EFCA) has been designated by the EU as authority responsible for at-sea inspection.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No		N/A	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes		In 2023 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	Yes		EU has no vessels on the final IUU vessel list.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes		No information to be reported.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		No information to be reported.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		No information to be reported.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		No information to be reported.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes		No information to be reported.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		No information to be reported.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	Yes		No information to be reported.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	Yes		Information provided in the context of the fishing plans.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	Yes		Information provided in the context of the fishing plans.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	Yes		Not available.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes	2024-01-19		2024-05-31
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes	2024-08-28		2024-08-29
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes	2024-06-04		2024-06-11
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	Yes	2024-06-19		2024-07-19
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes	2024-02-13		
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Yes	2024-02-15	Multiple submissions: 2024-04-10; 2024-04-18;2024-05-23; 2024-05-28; 2024-05-31; 2024-08-13; 2024-08-13. First submission is indicated in next column.	2024-04-10
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	Yes	2024-02-15		
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	Yes	2024-08-13		

Group	Req Nº (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	Yes	2024-07-25		
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2022	Yes	2024-07-15		
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes	2024-01-05	Many vessels are renewed before 31 December for the following year. However, the date of first submit refers to the first authorisations submitted in 2024.	2024-08-29
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes	2024-01-03	Many vessels are renewed before 31 December for the following year. However, the date of first submit refers to the first authorisations submitted in 2024.	2024-09-03
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	Yes	2024-05-17		2024-06-27
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		VMS messages are automatically transmitted. Reporting failures were investigated and addressed.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes	2024-02-15		
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes	2024-02-15		
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes	2024-02-15		
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes	2024-09-11	Copy of inspections reports with infringement sent to ICCAT and flag CPC immediately after being issued. List of inspections will be transmitted at the end of the fishing season	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	Yes	2024-01-11		2024-09-04
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes	2024-01-11		2024-09-04
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes	2024-02-02	The date refers to the first report for 2024. The previous reports on 2024-01-05 and 2024-01-19 covered still 2023.	2024-08-30

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		Not applicable for EU (western Atlantic BFT fishery only).	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes		EU quota hasn't been exhausted.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes	2024-09-13		
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes	2024-08-29		
	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 *Thunnus thynnus*. This Regulation is currently ongoing revision.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		Report submitted in 2023.	
	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		Done prior to 2024.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes	2024-04-09	Multiple transmissions: 2024-04-15; 2024-05-17; 2024-05-30; 2024-05-30. First submission indicated in last column.	2024-04-15
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes		The Contacts had been sent to the Secretariat of ICCAT in 2024.	

Group	Req Nº (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	Yes	2024-01-23	No specific date for this data submission. Whenever a modification, addition, etc. occurs it is submitted to ICCAT.	2024-08-08
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes	2024-07-02	S:GEN02 data submission	2024-07-19
	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	2024-03-27		2024-04-03
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		No updates in 2024.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes	2024-01-30	Multiple transmissions (quarterly).	2024-07-24
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	Yes	2024-01-31		
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	Yes	2024-01-31		2024-05-16
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes	2024-01-29	Multiple transmissions (monthly).	2024-08-28
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		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	Yes		Quotas haven't been fully taken.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Yes	2024-09-15		
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	Yes	2024-09-15		
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2024-03-27		2024-04-03

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		No updates in 2024.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Yes	2024-01-05		2024-08-26
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Yes	2024-01-12		
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes	2024-06-19		2024-07-15
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes	2024-09-11		
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/ management plan for North swordfish	Yes		No modification in 2024.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Yes	2024-01-11		2024-09-04
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Yes	2024-01-30	Multiple transmissions (quarterly).	2024-07-24
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes	2024-09-15		
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	Yes	2024-12-21		2024-04-07
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes	2023-12-21		2024-04-07
	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.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Yes	2024-09-15		
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Yes	2024-09-15		

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes	2024-09-11	Copy of inspections reports with infringement sent to ICCAT and flag CPC immediately after being issued. List of inspections will be transmitted at the end of the fishing season.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes	2024-03-15		
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes	2024-01-08		2024-08-23
	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	2024-09-15		
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Yes	2024-09-15		
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	Yes	2024-05-22		2024-06-25
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes	2024-01-30	Multiple transmissions (monthly).	2024-08-21
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes	2024-01-30	Multiple transmissions (quarterly).	2024-07-24
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes	2024-09-13	No modification in 2024, informed ICCAT Secretariat.	
	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	

Group	Req Nº (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	2024-09-13		
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes	2024-01-29	Multiple transmissions (monthly).	2024-08-21
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes	2024-09-15		
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes	2024-09-15		
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes	2024-09-15		
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes	2024-09-15		
MISCELLAN-EOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		There are no pilots implemented in the EU.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	No		Not applicable.	

Table 1. EU catches of main species by fleet segment in metric tons in 2023.

Fleet		*Catches in tonnes*													
Nb of vessels		*BFT*	*SWO*	*ALB*	*YFT*	*BET*	*SKJ*	*SAI*	*BUM*	*WHM*	*Small tunas*	*BSH*	*SMA*	*POR*	*Total*
Purse seine	364	13313	1	4	23849	5352	45910	4	28	0	3319	1	1	0	91781
Long line*	2108	1795	12861	1755	165	388	123	137	58	5	461	29328	0	0	47076
Mid water trawl	123	424	179	5817	0	90	0	0	0	0	404	5	0	0	6920
Traps	797	2918	135	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	385	0	0	0	3452
Hand line	828	1193	6	61	18	1	6	0	11	0	52	0	0	0	1350
Trolling	416	5	2	5532	71	73	19	1	37	0	57	0	0	0	5797
Bait boat	310	259	0	11793	285	2094	3336	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	17773
Harpoons	16	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	0	0	0	100
Sport Fishing	656	82	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83
Other	4328	70	5	2	454	0	12	5	144	0	133	15	1	10	851
Total	**9946**	**20058**	**13214**	**24964**	**24842**	**7999**	**49421**	**148**	**278**	**6**	**4892**	**29349**	**2**	**10**	**175183**

Table 2. The EU catches (in metric tons) for main species by EU Member States in 2023.

	BFT	*SWO*	*ALB*	*YFT*	*BET*	*SKJ*	*BUM*	*WHM*	*SMALL*	*BSH*	*SMA*	*Total*
Cyprus	189	54	356	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	599
Spain	6693	10538	17456	10796	5892	30979	55	5	2120	29288	0	114852
France	6599	224	6439	14045	2104	16472	223	<1	1135	50	2	56870
Greece	367,5	444	245,30	0	0	0	0	0	1077	0	0	2133,8
Croatia	992	42	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.033
Ireland	0	31	3034	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3066
Italy	5136	2321	1167	0	0	104	0	0	0	0	0	8624
Malta	427	360	30	0	0	0	0	0	2809	1	0	3627
Portugal	633	2326	225	479	2787	4333	47	4	865	9525	0	21224
Total	**20691**	**15538**	**25189**	**24842**	**10783**	**51889**	**325**	**9**	**5756**	**38864**	**2**	**193888**

Table 3. French nominal catches for ICCAT species in 2023.

Species group	*Species*	*Stock*	*Sub-total (Kg)*
1-Tuna (major sp.)	*Istiophorus albicans* - SAI	AT-NE	984
		AT-SE	2904
		SAI-W	6915
	Kajikia albida - WHM	WHM-A	676
	Katsuwonus pelamis - SKJ	SKJ-E	16458422
		SKJ-W	14561
	Makaira nigricans - BUM	AT-NE	5097
		AT-SE	22748
		BUM-A	194986
	Tetrapturus pfluegeri - SPF	AT-NE	23
	Thunnus alalunga - ALB	ALB-M	13231
		ALB-N	2901860
		ALB-S	2501
	Thunnus albacares - YFT	YFT-E	13447590
		YFT-W	597762
	Thunnus obesus - BET	BET-A	2104156
	Thunnus thynnus - BFT	BFT-E	6599471
	Xiphias gladius - SWO	AT-SE	235
		SWO-M	69233
		SWO-N	154614
2-Tuna (small t.)	*Acanthocybium solandri* - WAH	AT-NE	1442
		AT-NW	71714
		AT-SE	38203
		AT-SW	292
	Auxis rochei - BLT	AT-NE	0
		AT-SE	0
	Auxis thazard - FRI	AT-NE	51004
		AT-SE	274705
		AT-SW	0
		MD	411
	Euthynnus alletteratus - LTA	AT-NE	177119
		AT-SE	347147
		MD	19842
	Sarda sarda - BON	AT-NE	56482
		AT-NW	1782
		MD	59592
	Thunnus atlanticus - BLF	AT-NW	34936
3-Tuna (other sp.)	*Istiophoridae* - BIL	AT-NE	654
		AT-NW	532
		MD	440
	Makaira indica - BLM	AT-NE	451
		MD	39
	Tetrapturus angustirostris - SSP	MD	974
	Tetrapturus audax - MLS	AT-NE	3420
		MD	1917
	Thunnini - TUN	AT-NE	210
		AT-NW	36668
		MD	1910

4-Sharks (major sp.)	*Isurus oxyrinchus* - SMA	AT-NE	1162
		AT-SE	660
		MD	27
	Lamna nasus - POR	AT-NE	10255
	Prionace glauca - BSH	AT-NE	47630
		AT-SE	516
		MD	1518
5-Sharks (other sp.)	*Alopias vulpinus* - ALV	AT-NE	48134
		MD	221
	Carcharhinidae - RSK	AT-NE	56
	Carcharhinus falciformis - FAL	AT-NE	10838
		AT-SE	94114
		AT-SW	269
	Carcharhinus longimanus - OCS	AT-NE	155
		AT-SE	753
	Cetorhinus maximus - BSK	AT-NE	1500
	Dasyatidae - STT	AT-NE	4352
		AT-NW	1774
		AT-SW	236
		MD	193
	Manta birostris - RMB	AT-NE	124
	Mobula mobular - RMM	AT-NE	2642
		AT-SE	914
	Mobula tarapacana - RMT	AT-NE	1033
		AT-SE	1869
	Mobula thurstoni - RMO	AT-NE	363
	Pteroplatytrygon violacea - PLS	AT-NE	24
		AT-SE	170
		AT-SW	3
	Rhincodon typus - RHN	AT-SE	107468
	Selachimorpha (*Pleurotremata*) - SKH	AT-NE	8892
		AT-NW	6982
		AT-SW	491
		MD	12
	Sphyrna lewini - SPL	AT-NE	115
		AT-SE	11370
	Sphyrna spp - SPN	AT-SE	500
	Sphyrna zygaena - SPZ	AT-NE	28545
		AT-SE	19885
6-Teleosts	*Aluterus monoceros* - ALM	AT-NE	2
		AT-SE	20
	Aphanopus carbo - BSF	AT-NE	114627
		MD	4
	Balistes carolinensis - TRG	AT-NE	3
		AT-SE	236
	Balistidae - TRI	AT-NE	13132
		AT-NW	123
		MD	39
	Belone belone - GAR	AT-NE	6064
		MD	2265
	Brama brama - POA	AT-NE	19051
		AT-SE	0
		MD	1178
	Canthidermis maculata - CNT	AT-NE	2449

		AT-SE	57653
		AT-SW	223
	Caranx crysos - RUB	AT-NE	9936
		AT-SE	34077
		AT-SW	627
	Caranx hippos - CVJ	AT-NW	7296
		AT-SW	1108
	Coryphaena equiselis - CFW	AT-NE	8
		AT-SE	1
	Coryphaena hippurus - DOL	AT-NE	3261
		AT-NW	487510
		AT-SE	18011
		AT-SW	98
		MD	7984
	Elagatis bipinnulata - RRU	AT-NE	12039
		AT-NW	11786
		AT-SE	126763
		AT-SW	1011
	Exocoetidae - FLY	AT-NW	6747
	Lagocephalus lagocephalus - LGH	AT-NE	5
	Lepidopus caudatus - SFS	AT-NE	610
		MD	78
	Lichia amia - LEE	AT-NE	124
		MD	7934
	Masturus lanceolatus - MRW	AT-NE	41
		AT-SE	572
	Mola mola - MOX	AT-NE	382
		AT-SE	3109
		MD	56
	Naucrates ductor - NAU	AT-SE	2
	Seriola dumerili - AMB	AT-NE	0
		MD	61869
	Seriola rivoliana - YTL	AT-NE	643
		AT-SE	1605
		AT-SW	3
	Sphyraena barracuda - GBA	AT-NE	513
		AT-SE	8380
		MD	46
	Sphyraenidae - BAZ	AT-NE	1382
		AT-NW	4355
		MD	8415
	Trachurus mediterraneus - HMM	AT-NE	109819
		AT-NW	29
		MD	3552
	Uraspis secunda - USE	AT-SE	2
Total (Kg)			45354478

Table 4. Official catches of bluefin tuna, gathered by the Italian Administration.

BFT: CATCHES PER GEAR (TONS)		
YEAR: 2023		
GEAR	*TONS*	*%*
PS	3.867,99	75,30
LL	421,86	8,21
SPOR	22,36	0,44
TRAP	388,69	7,57
UNCL	435,48	8,48
TOTAL	5.136,38	100,00

Table 5. EU-Italy SWO catches per gear (tons).

SWO: CATCHES PER GEAR (TONS)		
YEAR: 2023		
GEAR	*TONS*	*%*
LL	2297,46	98,95
HARP	424,30	1,05
TOTAL	2079,16	100,00

Table 6. EU-Italy ALB catches per gear (tons).

ALB: CATCHES PER GEAR (TONS)		
YEAR: 2023		
GEAR	*TONS*	*%*
LL	1167,48	100,00
TOTAL	1167,48	100,00

Table 7. EU-Ireland catches by fleet segment.

Nb of Vessels	
Purse seine	n/a
Long line*	n/a
Mid water trawl	41
Traps	n/a
Hand line	n/a
Trolling	n/a
Bait boat	n/a
Harpoons	n/a
Sport Fishing	19.
Other	n/a
Unclassified	
Total	**60**

Table 8. The EU catches (in metric tons) for main species by EU-Ireland in 2022.

	BFT	*SWO*	*ALB*	*YFT*	*BET*	*SKJ*	*BUM*	*WHM*	*SMALL*	*BSH*	*SMA*	**Total**
Cyprus												
Spain												
France												
Greece												
Croatia												
Ireland		31.05	3034.8									**3085.05**
Italy												
Malta												
Portugal												
Total												

Table 9. EU Malta Catches (T) for the major species in the ICCAT Convention area in 2022-2023.

Species	*2022*	*2023*	*% Change**
ALB-MED	49.876	30.456	-38.94%
BFT	386.688	427.564	10.57%
SWO	380.48	359.69	-5.46%

*%change= difference (2023-2022)/2022*100

Table 10. EU-Portugal E-BFT quota and catch.

E-BFT				
Initial quota (t)	*Catches (t)*	*Balance (t)*	*Adapted quota (t)*	*Quota uptake (%)*
637,880	633,686	4,194	637,880	99,34

Table 11. EU-Portugal N-SWO quota and catch.

N-SWO				
Initial quota (t)	*Catches (t)*	*Balance (t)*	*Adapted quota (t)*	*Quota uptake (%)*
1 010,290	1 966,680	-36,59	1 930,090	101,90

Table 12. EU-Portugal S-SWO quota and catch.

S-SWO				
Initial quota (t)	*Catches (t)*	*Balance (t)*	*Adapted quota (t)*	*Quota uptake (%)*
298,120	360,191	1,699	361,890	99,53

Table 13. EU-Portugal N-ALB quota and catch.

N-ALB				
Initial quota (t)	*Catches (t)*	*Balance (t)*	*Adapted quota (t)*	*Quota uptake (%)*
1 962,130	223,132	1 965,568	2 188,700	10,19

Table 14. EU-Portugal S-ALB quota and catch.

S-ALB				
Initial quota (t)	*Catches (t)*	*Balance (t)*	*Adapted quota (t)*	*Quota uptake (%)*
608,900	2,325	733,385	735,710	0,32

Table 15. EU-Portugal BET quota and catch.

BET				
Initial quota (t)	*Catches (t)*	*Balance (t)*	*Adapted quota (t)*	*Quota uptake (%)*
2 823, 840	2 788,301	35,549	2 823,850	98,74

Table 16. EU-Portugal BUM quota and catch.

BUM				
Initial quota (t)	*Catches (t)*	*Balance (t)*	*Adapted quota (t)*	*Quota uptake (%)*
46,210	47,133	-0,923	46,210	102,00

Table 17. EU-Portugal WHM quota and catch.

WHM				
Initial quota (t)	*Catches (t)*	*Balance (t)*	*Adapted quota (t)*	*Quota uptake (%)*
19,500	4,148	15,352	19,500	21,27

Table 18. Nominal catches (t live weight) of the main pelagic sharks (as considered by ICCAT in its analytical assessments) and other sharks by the EU-Spain fleet in 2023 in the ICCAT Convention area, by species or group. BSH= blue shark, SMA= shortfin mako shark, SHK (OTH)= other pelagic shark specie and POR= porbeagle.

Species/Group	*Tons live weight*
BSH	29294.392
SMA	1950.120
SHK (OTH)	0
POR	0
Total	**31244.512**

Table 19. Number of vessels and fishing days for each type of fishing gear in the Azores, Madeira, and Mainland Portugal, for the year 2023.

Region / Vessel Type	*Azores*		*Madeira*		*Mainland*		*Total Portugal*	
	Number of Vessels *	*Fishing Days*	*Number of Vessels* *	*Fishing Days*	*Number of Vessels* *	*Fishing Days*	*Number of Vessels* *	*Fishing Days*
Bait boat	57	2 189	13	687			70	2 876
Traps					4	88	4	88
Hand line	25	445	24	715			49	1 160
Long line	23	764	15	165	42	4 637	80	5 566
Purse seine			3	15	85	893	88	908
Mid water trawl					47	1 451	47	1 451
Other	126	408	14	138	770	8 313	910	8 859
Total	231	3 806	69	1 720	948	15 382	1 248	20 908

* The number of vessels is based on the vessel's main gear so each vessel is only counted once.

Table 20. 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	*SWO*	*ALB*	*YFT*	*BET*	*SKJ*	*SAI*	*BUM*	*WHM*	*BSH*	*SMA*
Purse seine	12273	602	232	*No samples*	192	78	0	176	176	262	74	295	0	8	8
				No individuals	958	6	0	61549	8453	41908	221	498	0	6	6
Long line	74398	2096	783	*No samples*	682	12314	1990	1	47	208	0	0	0	79	79
				No individuals	1578	32468	3567	11	629	227	25	0	0	1561	1561
Mid water trawl	14464	308	138	*No samples*	15	25	74	0	11	1	0	0	0	18	18
				No individuals	170	70	1891	0	58	30	0	0	0	15	15
Traps	157334	745	80	*No samples*	3669	10	0	0	0	131	0	0	0	5	5
				No individuals	10288	12	0	0	0	2858	0	0	0	3	3
Hand line	47432	2250	176	*No samples*	2741	1	28	4	155	1	0	0	0	0	0
				No individuals	208	1	29	4	1012	10	0	0	0	0	0
Trolling	13642	414	30	*No samples*	0	0	333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				No individuals	0	0	50504	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bait boat	8838	1825	130	*No samples*	8749	0	322	240	324	192	0	0	0	0	0
				No individuals	8963	0	25619	4395	11539	9506	0	0	0	0	0
Harpoons	313	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	410	71	6	*No samples*	67	0	1	0	0	71	0	0	0	0	0
				No individuals	67	0	1	0	0	71	0	0	0	0	0
Unclassified	574072	10499	0	*No samples*	1	0	1	36	0	4	1	3	0	30	30
				No individuals	1	0	1	103	0	17	2	4	0	22	22

Table 21. EU-Croatia fleet by segment.

Nb of Vessels	
Purse seine	18
Long line*	20
Mid water trawl	-
Traps	-
Hand line	12 BFT+14 MED SWO = 22 individual vessels
Trolling	-
Bait boat	-
Harpoons	-
Sport Fishing	171
Other	-
Unclassified	-
Total	**60 (commercial) + 171 (non-commercial)**

Table 22. Catches (in metric tons) for main ICCAT species by Croatia in 2023.

	BFT	***SWO***	***ALB***	***YFT***	***BET***	***SKJ***	***BUM***	***WHM***	***SMALL***	***BSH***	***SMA***	***Total***
Croatia	992	42	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1.033**

Table 23. EU Cyprus Catches by fleet segment.

Fleet		**Catches in Kg**													
Nb of Vessels		**BFT**	**SWO**	**ALB**	**YFT**	**BET**	**SKJ**	**SAI**	**BUM**	**WHM**	**Small tunas**	**BSH**	**SMA**	**POR**	**Total**
Purse seine	1	960000													90000
Long line	32	93386	54177	355440											503003
Mid water trawl															
Traps															
Hand line															
Trolling															
Bait boat															
Harpoons															
Sport Fishing				1037											1037
Unclassified															
Total															600040

Table 24. EU-Cyprus Effort by fleet segment.

	LLD	*PS*
No of trips	489	2
No of Vessels	32	1
Days at Sea	1680	2
No of hooks	2893852	n/a
Fishing sets positive/null SWO	400 / 28	n/a
Fishing sets positive/null ALB	824 / 7	n/a
Fishing sets positive/null BFT	65 / 3	n/a

Table 25. Bluefin tuna licenses allocated and used by the French industry in 2023.

2023	*Threshold*	*Licences issued*
Trawlers – Atlantic coast	57	52
Bait boats – Atlantic coast	8	5
Handline – Atlantic coast	47	39
Longliners – Atlantic coast	23	12
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		54
Other artisanals – Offshore longline vessels – Mediterranean sea		5
Purse seiners – Mediterranean Sea	22	21
	297	269

Table 26. List of both fishing and supply vessels of the French tropical fleet operating in the Atlantic Ocean in 2023.

Gear	*Vessel name*	*Registration*
BB	CORONA DEL MAR	FRA000724048
PS	CAP BOJADOR	FRA000752550
PS	GEVRED	FRA000932206
PS	GUEOTEC	FRA000752558
PS	GUERIDEN	FRA000752577
PS	PENDRUC	FRA000932207
PS	STERENN	FRA000911313
PS	VIA AVENIR	FRA000752564
PS	VIA MISTRAL	FRA000790948
PS	VIA ALIZE	FRA000933961

Table 27. Carrying capacity (CC = total gross tonnage weighted by months of fishing activity) of fishing vessels (purse seiners and bait-boat) of the French tropical fleet operating in the Atlantic Ocean from 2019 to 2023.

Year	*50-400*	*401-600*	*601-800*	*801-1200*	*1201-2000*	*Nb vessels*	*CC*
2019	1	0	2	6	2	11	10082
2020	1	0	1	6	2	10	9548
2021	1	0	1	7	2	11	9848
2022	1	0		7	2	11	10137
2023	1	0		6	2	10	8857

Table 28. Landings of major and minor tropical tuna species caught by the French tropical tuna fleets (BB and PS) operating in the Atlantic Ocean in 2023.

Species	*YFT*	*SKJ*	*BET*	*ALB*	*OTH*	*Total*
BB	94	247	25	0	0	366
PS	13401	16196	1986	3	1061	32648
Total	13495	16443	2011	3	1061	33014

Table 29. Volume of landings and species contribution for the French purse seine tropical tuna fishery in 2023 respectively to the fishing mode, free school (FSC) and floating objects (FOB).

Mod	*YFT*	*SKJ*	*BET*	*ALB*	*OTH*	*TOTAL*
FSC	8924	3175	372	1	37	12510
FOB	4477	13021	1614	2	1024	20138
% FSC	71.3	25.4	3.0	0.0	0.3	100%
% FOB	22.2	64.7	8.0	0.0	5.1	100%

Table 30. Observer coverage of the fishing activity for the French purse seine fleet for the three ongoing observer programs: EU DCF, ICCAT Moratoria and ORTHONGEL OCUP.

	Obs DCF	*Obs Moratoria*	*Obs ORTHONGEL*	*Total Obs*
Days at sea in 2023	452	556	1582	2611
% coverage days at sea	17,31	21,29	60,59	99,20
Fishing sets in 2023	311	337	1043	1696
% coverage fishing sets	18,34	19,87	61,50	99,71

Table 31. Inventory of species recovered as incidental catch for the French purse seine fishery in the Atlantic kept on board or discarded with the % of survival individuals discarded.

	RETAINED	*DISCARDS*	
Species group	*Catch (t)*	*Discarded (t)*	*% alive*
Billfishes	24,215	7,769	3,40%
Other bony fishes	248,438	71,992	67,13%
Rays	0,136	6,999	93,51%
Sharks	0,205	167,83	84,96%
Whale shark	0	107,467	100,00%
Total	272,994	362,057	

Table 32. EU-France landings and discards of rays and sharks.

TAXA_GROUP	*SpeciesCd*	*ScieName*	*CoNameEN*	*IUCN_STATUS*	*Landings*	*Discards*
RAY	PLS	*Pteroplatytrygon violacea*	Pelagic stingray	Least Concern	0	197
RAY	RMB	*Mobula birostris*	Giant manta	Endangered	0	124
RAY	RMM	*Mobula mobular*	Devil fish	Endangered	136	3420
RAY	RMO	*Mobula thurstoni*	Smoothtail mobula	Endangered	0	363
RAY	RMT	*Mobula tarapacana*	Chilean devil ray	Endangered	0	2902
RAY	STT	*Dasyatidae*	Stingrays, butterfly rays nei		6061	494
SHARK	ALV	*Alopias vulpinus*	Thresher	Vulnerable	47715	640
SHARK	BSH	*Prionace glauca*	Blue shark	Near Threatened	46267	3397
SHARK	BSK	*Cetorhinus maximus*	Basking shark	Endangered	0	1500
SHARK	FAL	*Carcharhinus falciformis*	Silky shark	Vulnerable	205	105016
SHARK	OCS	*Carcharhinus longimanus*	Oceanic whitetip shark	Critically Endangered	0	908
SHARK	POR	*Lamna nasus*	Porbeagle	Vulnerable	155	10100
SHARK	RHN	*Rhincodon typus*	Whale shark	Endangered	0	107468
SHARK	RSK	*Carcharhinidae*	Requiem sharks nei		56	0
SHARK	SKH	*Selachimorpha (Pleurotremata)*	Various sharks nei		7038	9338
SHARK	SMA	*Isurus oxyrinchus*	Shortfin mako	Endangered	480	1368
SHARK	SPL	*Sphyrna lewini*	Scalloped hammerhead	Critically Endangered	0	11485
SHARK	SPN	*Sphyrna spp*	Hammerhead sharks nei		0	500
SHARK	SPZ	*Sphyrna zygaena*	Smooth hammerhead	Vulnerable	0	48430

Table 33. Summary of professional catches (in tons) in Guadeloupe and Martinique (2023).

Taxa Code	*Taxa*	*Catches Guadeloupe*	*Catches Martinique*
BUM	Blue marlin	30,9	163,0
SAI	Atlantic sailfish	1,4	5,4
SKJ	Skipjack tuna	1,8	1,3
SWO	Swordfish	5,5	0
YFT	Yellowfin tuna	263	283,1
BLF	Blackfin tuna	4,7	30,1
TUN	Tunas nei	21,2	1,5
SKH	Various sharks nei	2,4	1,0
DOL	Common dolphinfish	369	118,2

Table 34. EU-Greece catches by fleet segment.

Nb of Vessels	
Purse seine	19
Long line*	272
Mid water trawl	0
Traps	0
Hand line	0
Trolling	0
Bait boat	0
Harpoons	0
Sport Fishing	n.a.
Other	0
Unclassified	n.a.
Total	**291**

Table 35. The EU catches (in metric tons) for main species by EU-Greece in 2023.

	BFT	SWO	ALB	YFT	BET	SKJ	BUM	WHM	SMALL	BSH	SMA	**Total**
Cyprus												
Spain												
France												
Greece	367,5	444	245,30	0	0	0	0	0	1077	0	0	**2133,8**
Croatia												
Ireland												
Italy												
Malta												
Portugal												
Total												

Table 36. EU-Malta Catches (T) for the major species in the ICCAT Convention area in 2023.

	BFT	*SWO*	*ALB-MED*	*YFT*	*BET*	*SKJ*
EU-Malta	427.564	359.69	30.456	0	0	4.617

Table 37. EU-Malta Catches (t) for small tunas in the ICCAT Convention area in 2022-2023.

Species	*2022*	*2023*	*% Change*
BLT	28.27	2.198	-92.25%
BON	1.95	0.113	-94.20%
DOL	518.90	274.67	-47.07%
LTA	6.03	5.01	-16.92%

Table 38. EU Malta Catches (t) for blue shark in the ICCAT Convention area 2022-2023.

Species	*2022*	*2023*	*% Change*
BSH	2.791	1.00	-64.17

Table 39. EU-Portugal - number of vessels by fleet segment.

Nb of Vessels	
Purse seine	96
Long line	128
Mid water trawl	46
Traps	4
Hand line	164
Trolling	0
Bait boat	114
Harpoons	0
Sport Fishing	3
Other	810
Unclassified	
Total *	**1365**

Table 40. EU-Portugal catches (in metric tons) for main species by gears in 2023.

Portugal	*BFT*	*SWO*	*ALB*	*YFT*	*BET*	*SKJ*	*BUM*	*WHM*	*Small*	*BSH*	*SMA*	*Total*
Purse seine	8	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	635	3	0	649
Long line*	68	2267	8	46	70	0	47	4	3	9491	0	12004
Mid water trawl	0	22	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	2	0	32
Traps	420	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	0	0	492
Hand line	121	16	2	5	530	11	0	0	4	0	0	688
Trolling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bait boat	17	0	216	426	2185	4294	0	0	3	0	0	7141
Harpoons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sport Fishing	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other	0	21	0	2	2	25	0	0	141	29	0	220
Total	634	2327	226	479	2787	4334	47	4	865	9525	0	21228

Table 41. A total of 8 swordfish were tagged with pop-up satellite tags in eastern coast of Corsica as part of Ifremer research on Mediterranean swordfish.

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.

Table 42. Sampling intensity (No. of individuals measured in length per species) in EU-Malta in 2023.

	BFT	*SWO*	*BLT*	*DOL*	*LTA*	*MSP*
No. of Individuals	1582	239	618	130	364	13

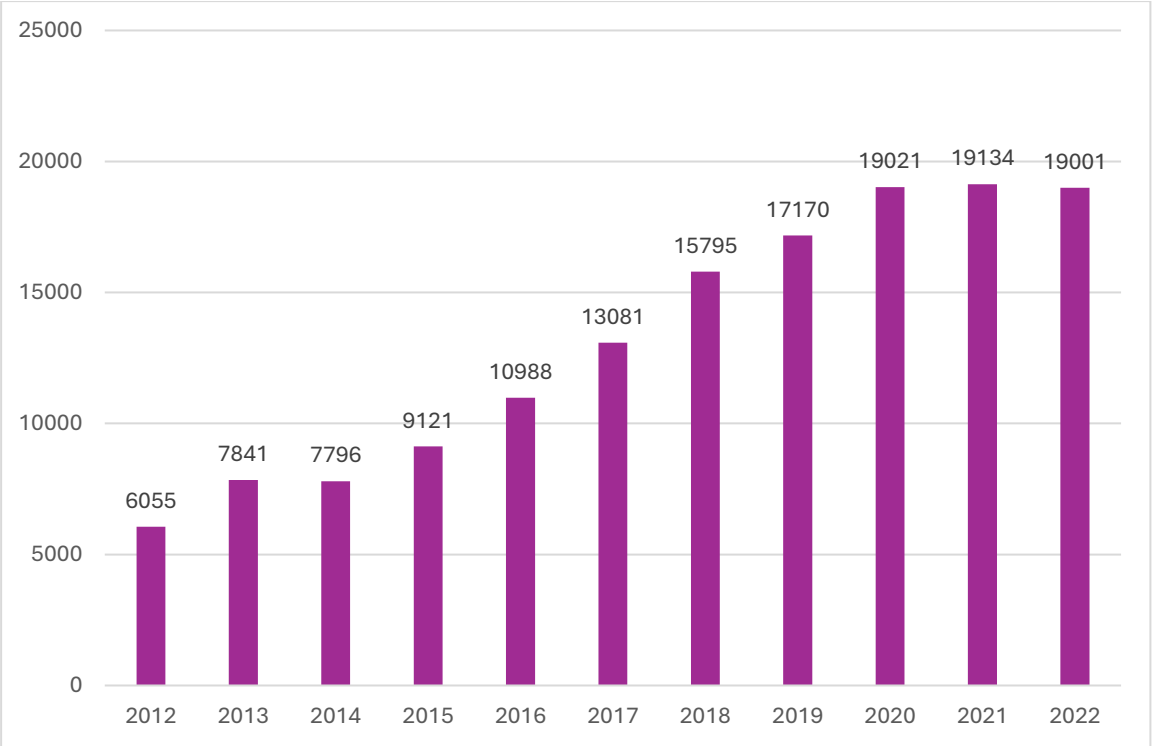

Figure 1. Time series (2012-2022) of EU catches (t) of Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Bluefin Tuna (in tons) in the ICCAT Convention Area the period.

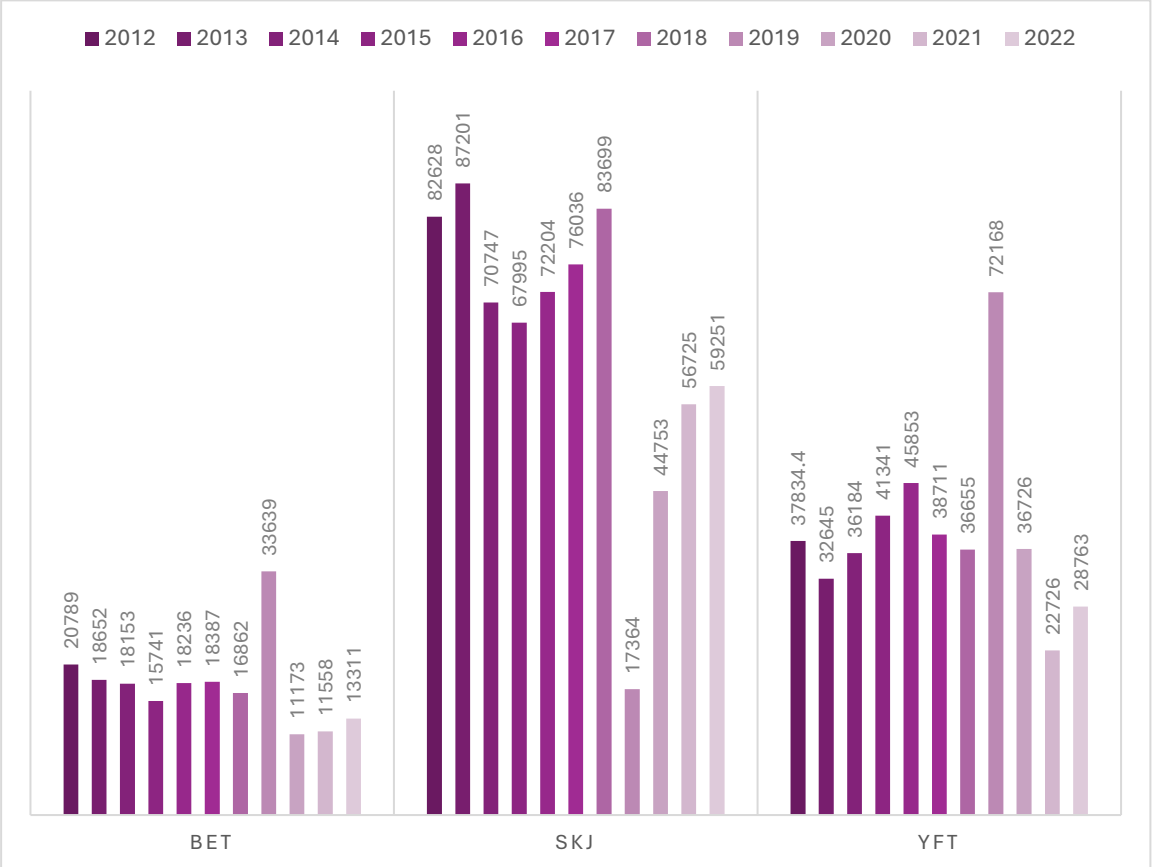

Figure 2. Time series (2012-2022) of EU Catches (t) of tropical tunas in the ICCAT Convention Area in ICCAT.

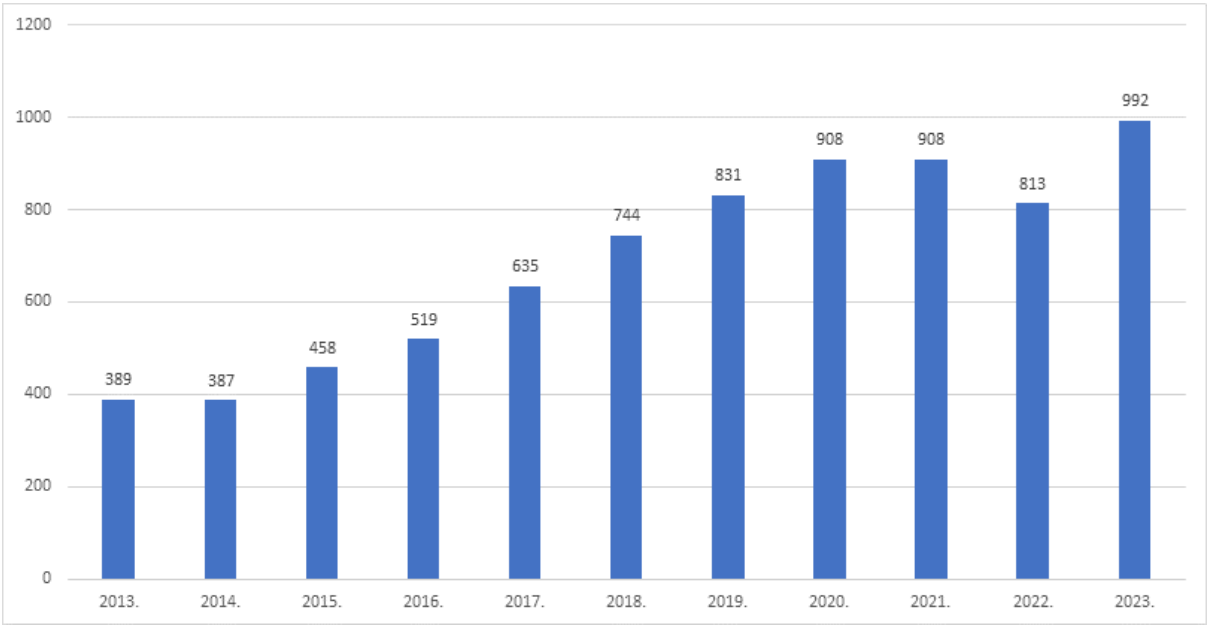

Figure 3. Time series (2012-2023) of EU-Croatia catches (t) of Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Bluefin Tuna (in tons) in the ICCAT Convention Area.

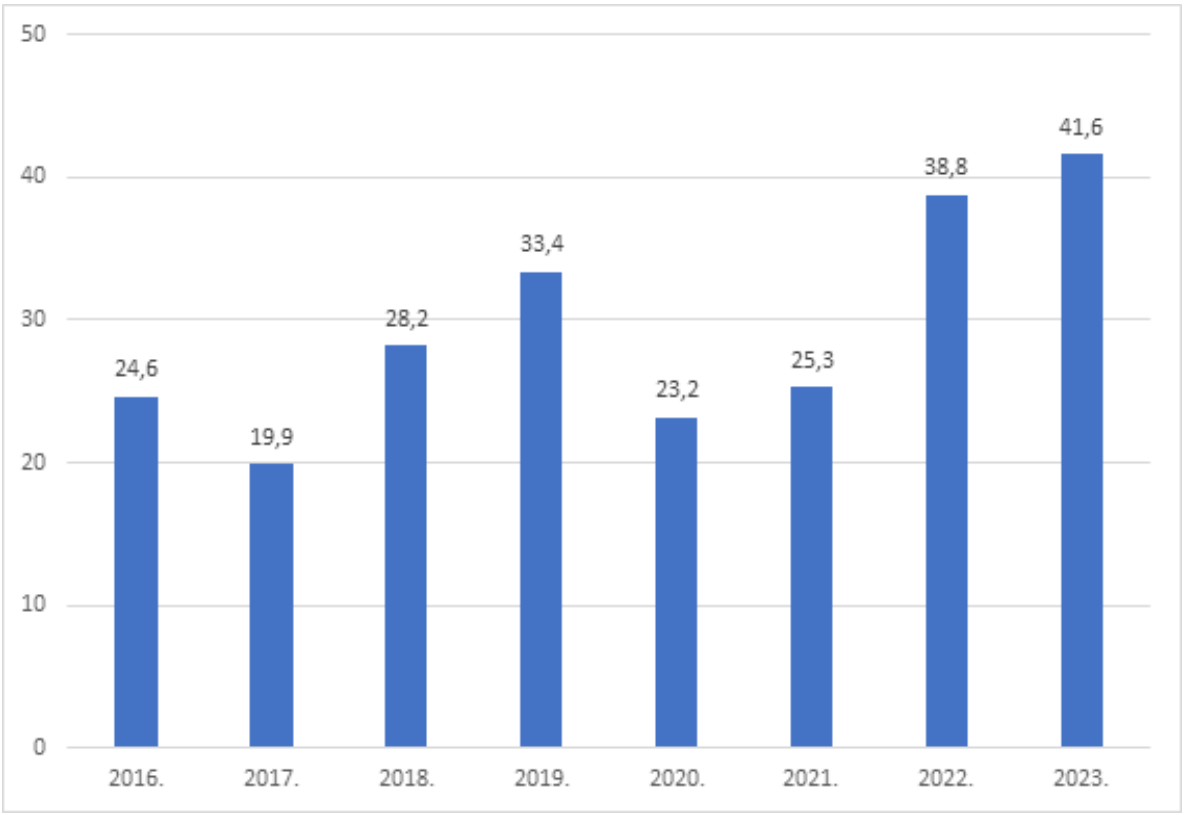

Figure 4. Time series (2016-2023) of EU-Croatia catches (t) of Mediterranean swordfish (in tons) in the ICCAT Convention Area.

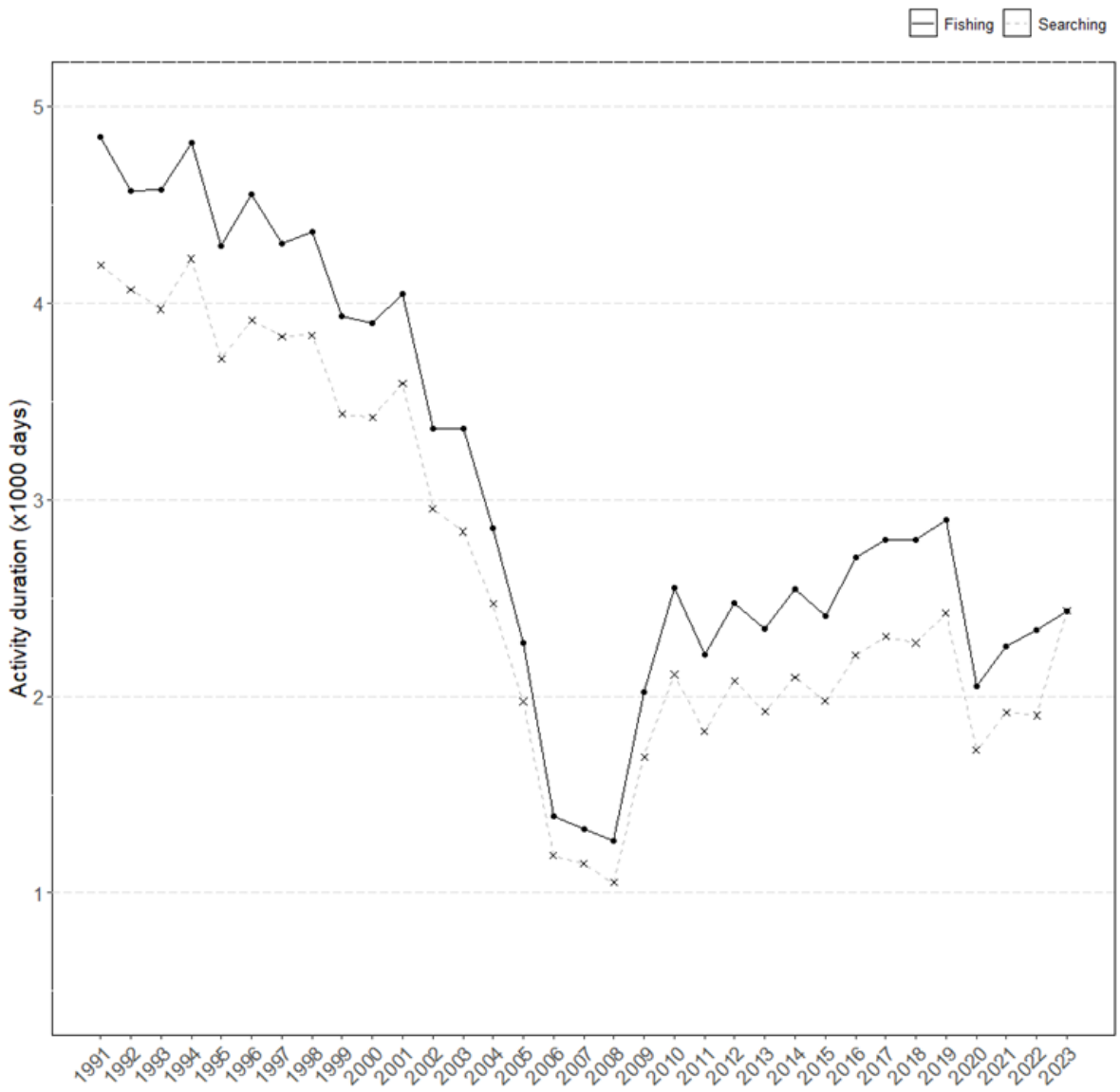

Figure 5. Temporal series of the annual fishing days and associated searching days for the French purse seine tuna fleet in the Atlantic Ocean.

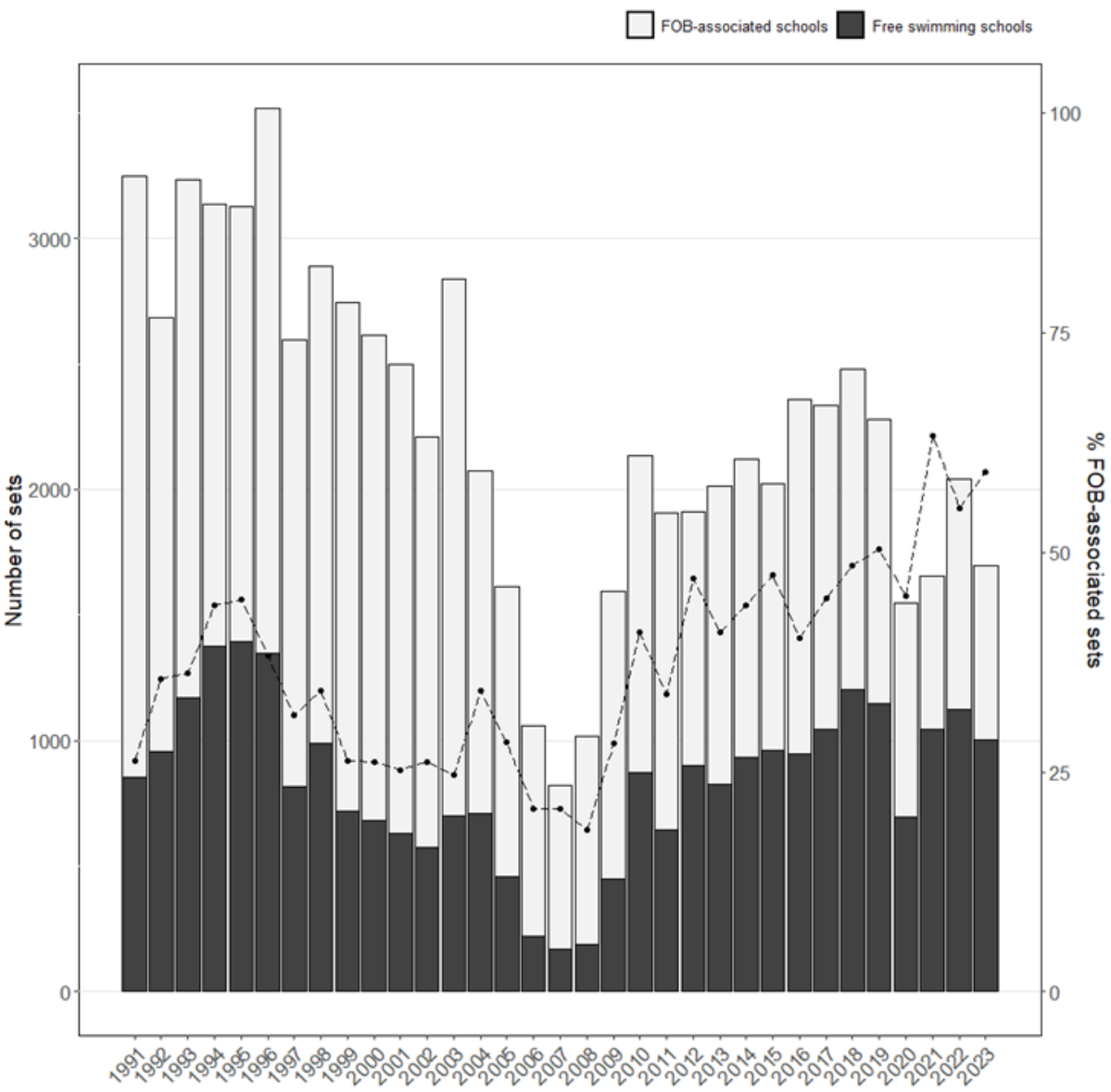

Figure 6. Temporal series of the total number of fishing sets (positive and null) per year (bars) with the overlap of the percentage of fishing sets operated on floating objects (black line with black dots).

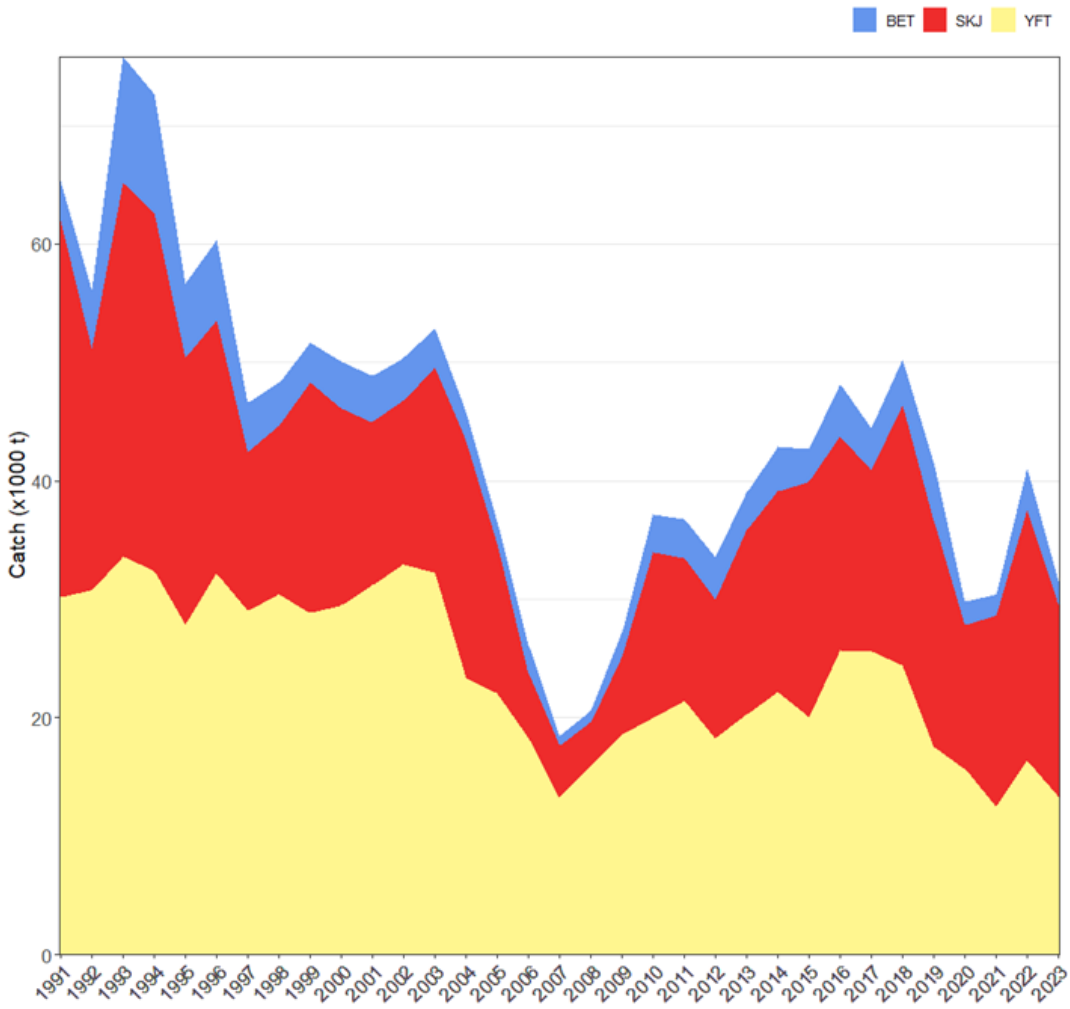

Figure 7. Total fishery production. Landings by species of the French purse seine fishing fleet during 1991-2023.

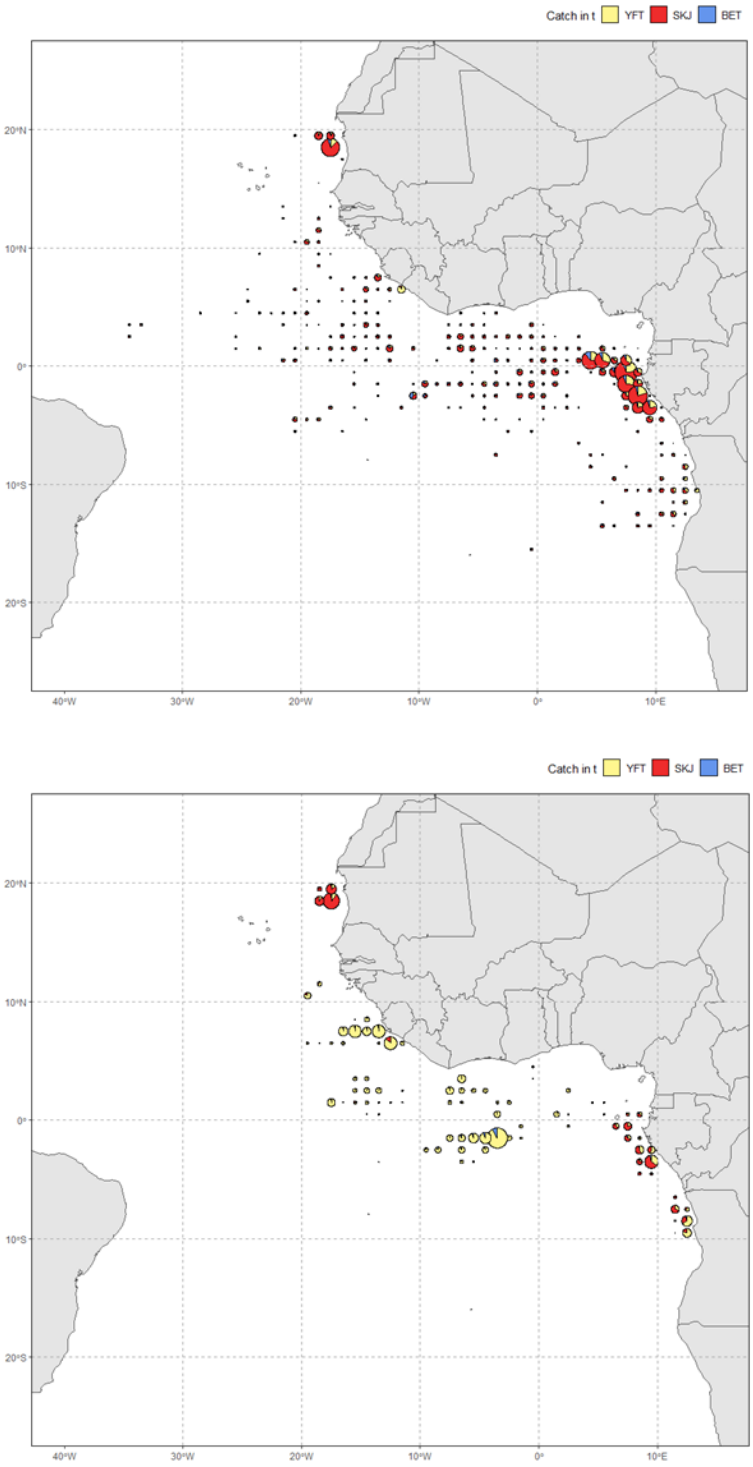

Figure 8. Geographical distribution of specific catches (species/1° square) per fishing mode (top = FAD, bottom = free swimming school) for the French purse seine fleet in 2023.

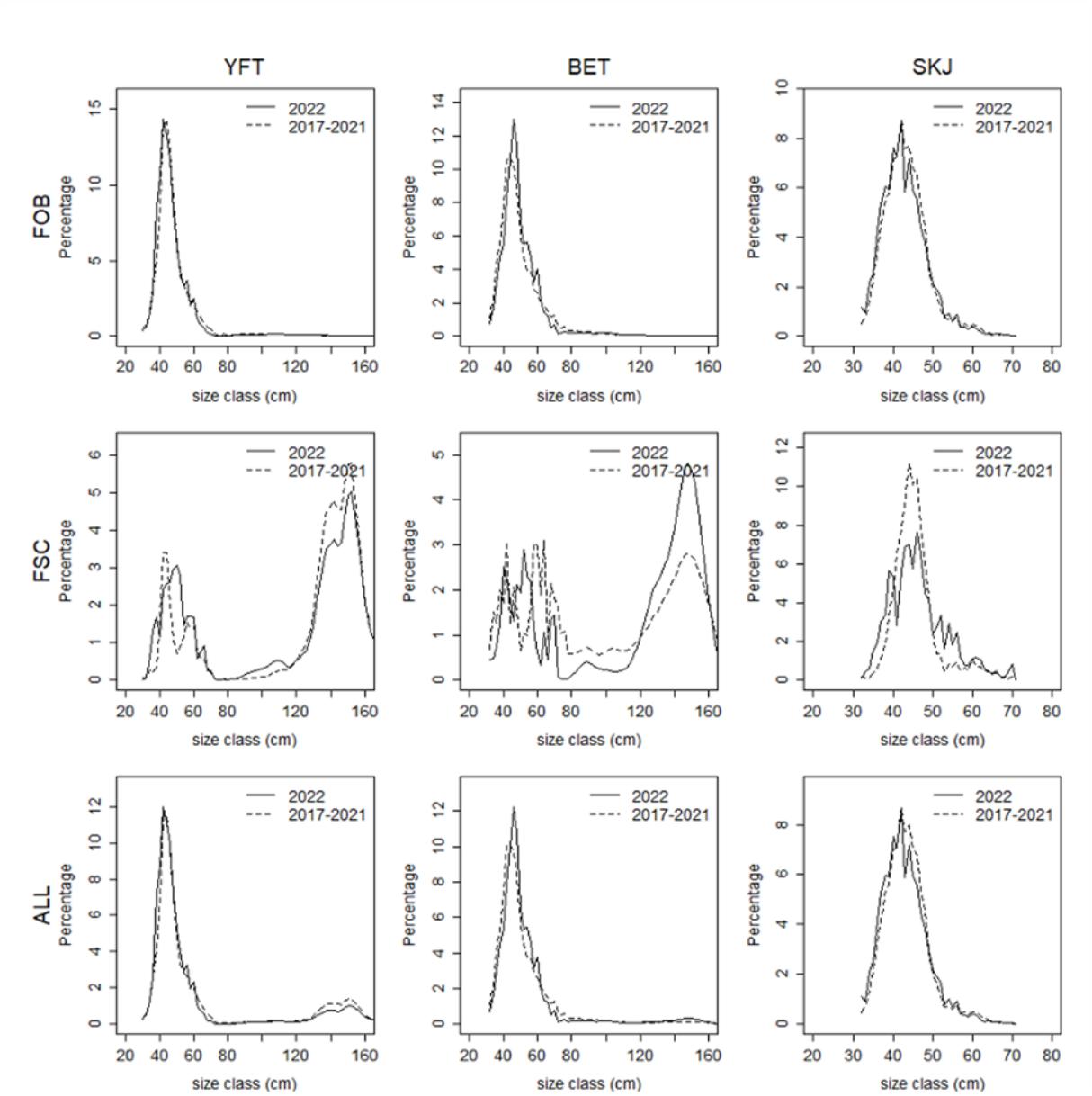

Figure 9. Size distribution of major tuna catches (in percentage of the total number of fishes) for the French purse seine fleet in 2022(blue solid line) and for an average year representing the period 2017-2021 (red dotted line).

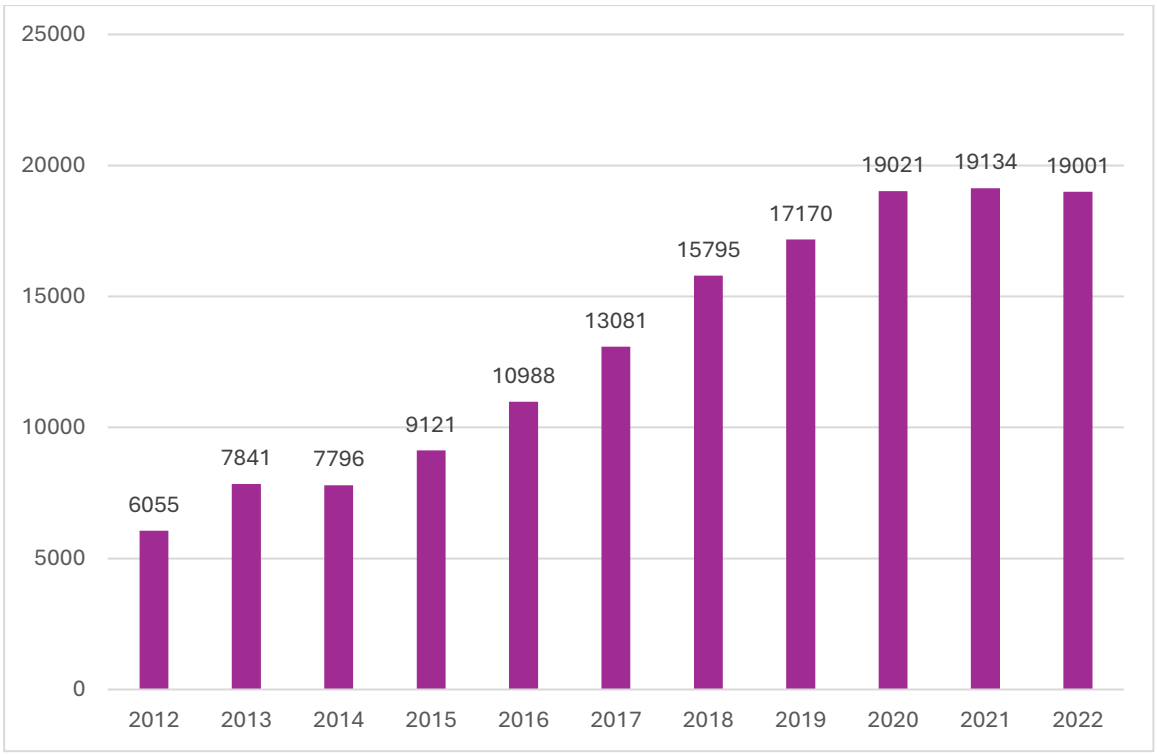

Figure 10. Time series (2012-2022) of EU-Ireland catches (t) of Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Bluefin Tuna (in tons) in the ICCAT Convention Area the period.

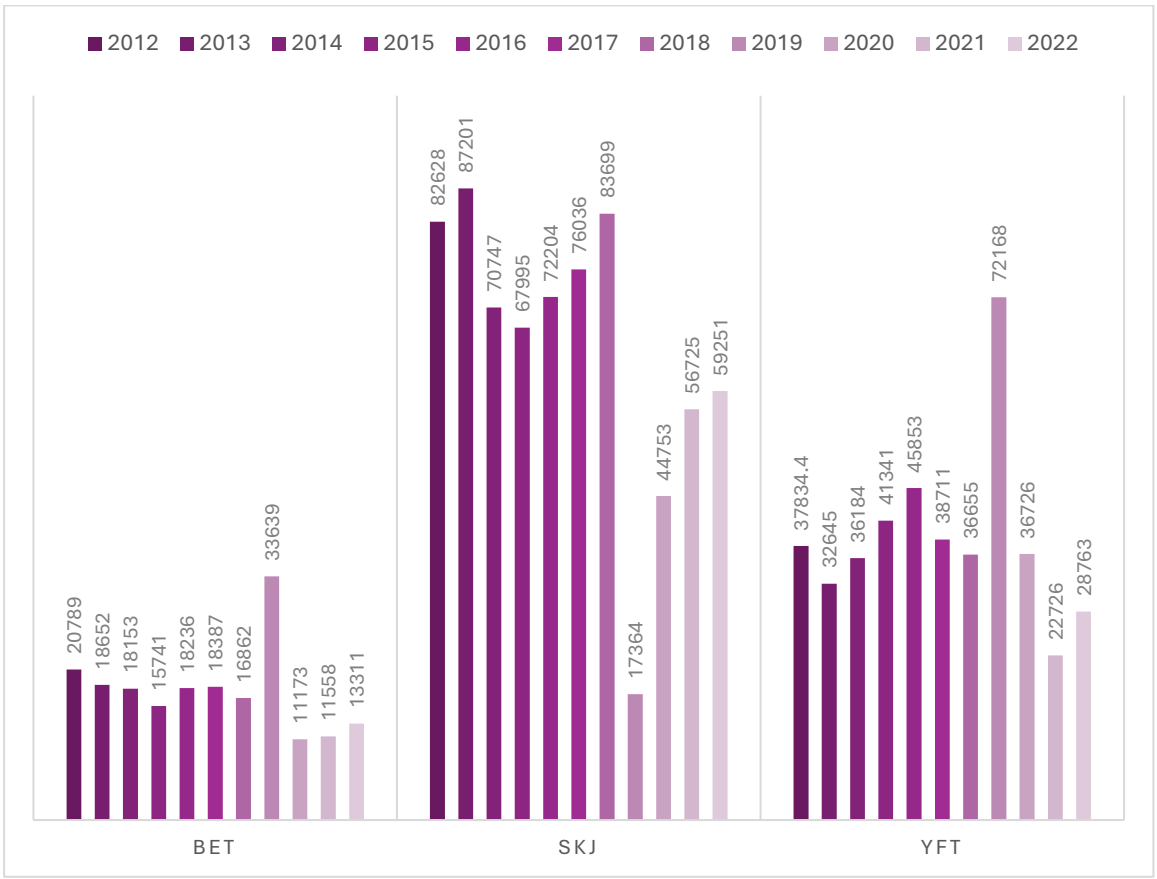

Figure 11. Time series (2012-2022) of EU-Ireland catches (t) of tropical tunas in the ICCAT Convention area in ICCAT.

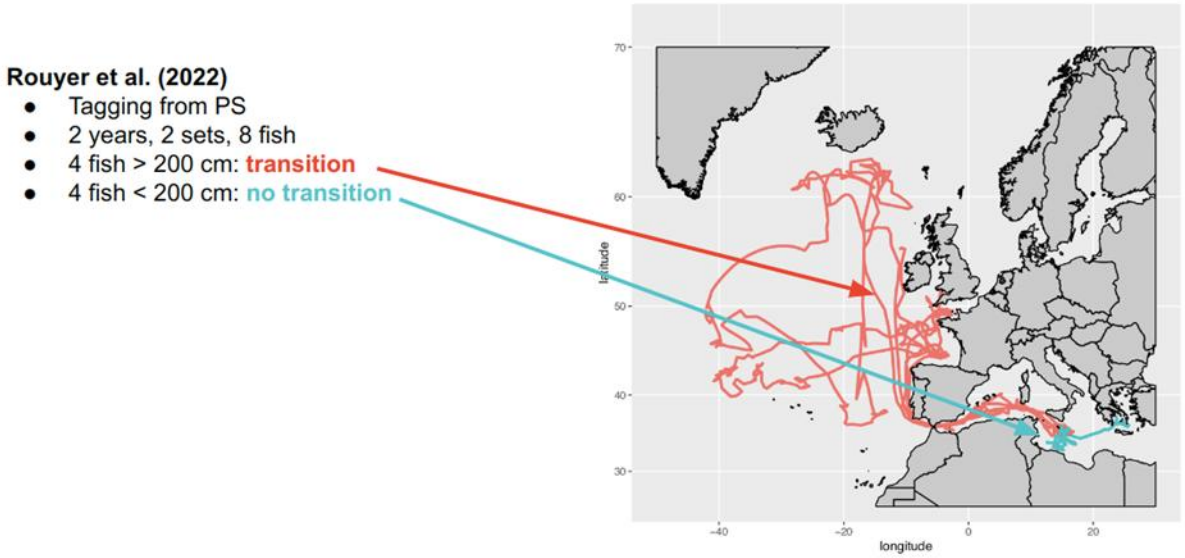

Figure 12. PROMPT Project. The tagging work showed that the fish larger than 200 cm displayed Atlantic/Mediterranean transitions, whereas smaller fish did not.

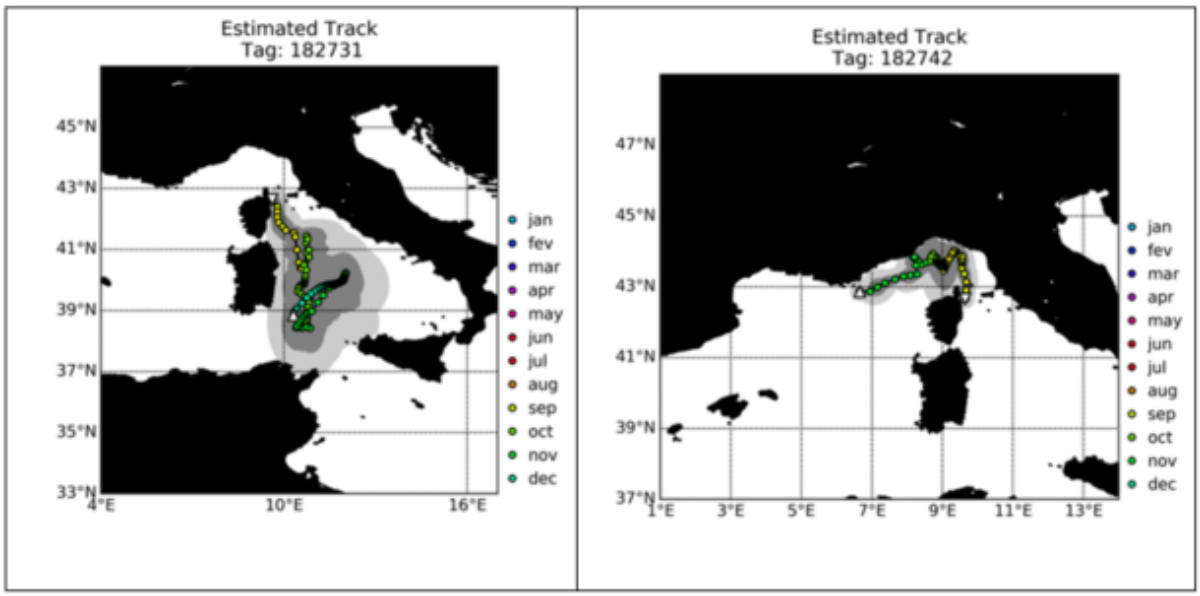

Figure 13. Satellite-derived location tracks for 2 pop-up tagged swordfish in the western Mediterranean Sea. Tagging location is indicated by a triangle point down.

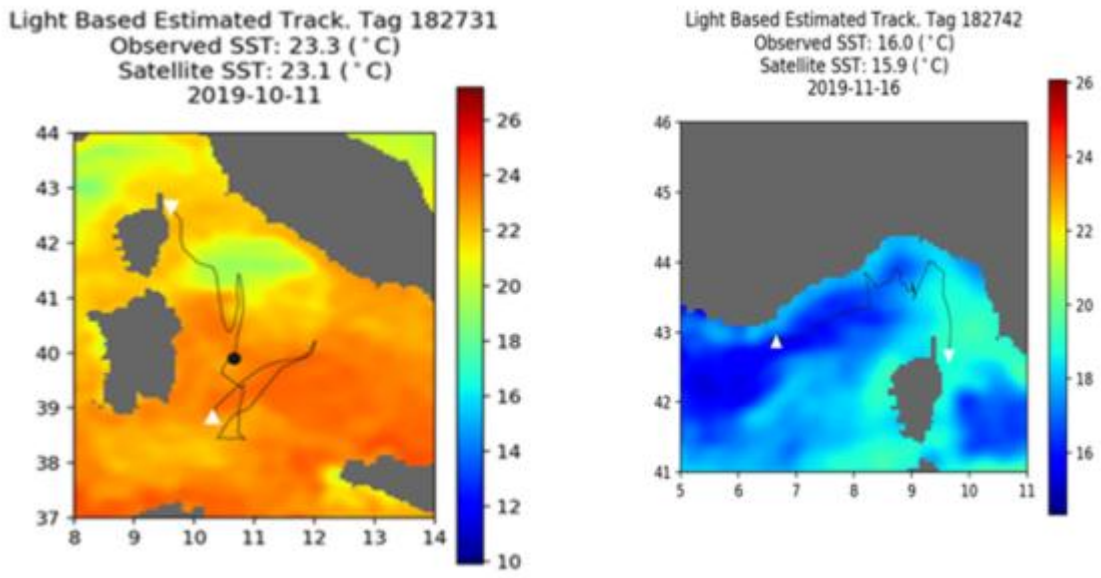

Figure 14. Estimated tracks of swordfish 182731 and 182742 overlapped with SST maps. The triangle pointing downwards indicates the starting position, the second pointing downwards indicates the end of the recordings.

ANNUAL REPORT OF FRANCE (ST PIERRE & MIQUELON)
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA FRANCE (SAINT-PIERRE-ET-MIQUELON)
INFORME ANUAL DE FRANCIA (SAN PEDRO Y MIQUELON)

SUMMARY

The total catches taken against the ICCAT quotas allocated to France (in respect of St Pierre and Miquelon - SPM) amount to 0 t of tuna and tuna-like species for 2023. ICCAT species are not targeted by local vessels which in 2023 focused on other species, more adapted to the navigation capacities of the France-SPM vessels. Fishing is regulated through the grant of fishing authorisations by the State representative on the archipelago (the prefect). Vessels are under an obligation to report catches and can also take onboard a fisheries observer from time to time. All landings and exported products may be subject to control. France (in respect of SPM) can perform controls through several administrations (maritime affairs, national gendarmerie, national navy). Fisheries control campaigns, both at sea and on land, are carried out regularly. There has been no report of any infringement in 2023 in the context of these fisheries.

RÉSUMÉ

Le niveau total des captures réalisées sur les quotas de la CICTA attribués à la France (au titre de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon - SPM) s'élève à 0 tonne de thonidés et espèces apparentées pour l'année 2023. Les espèces relevant de la CICTA ne sont pas ciblés par les armements locaux qui se sont orientés pour l'année 2023 vers d'autres espèces, plus adaptées aux capacités de navigation des navires de France-SPM. La pêche est réglementée par le biais de l'attribution d'autorisations de pêche par le représentant de l'État sur l'archipel, le Préfet. 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 2023 dans le cadre de ces pêcheries.

RESUMEN

El nivel total de capturas realizadas con respecto a la cuota de ICCAT atribuida a Francia (por San Pedro y Miquelón-SPM) asciende a 0 t de túnidos y especies afines para el año 2023. Las especies contempladas por ICCAT no son objetivo de las compañías navieras locales, que han optado por otras especies para 2023 que se adaptan mejor a las capacidades de navegación de los buques de Francia (SPM). La pesca está reglamentada por medio de la concesión de autorizaciones por parte del representante del Estado en el archipiélago (el prefecto). Los buques están obligados a declarar las capturas y pueden embarcar puntualmente un observador de la pesca. Todos los desembarques pueden ser objeto de control, y lo mismo ocurre con todos los productos exportados. Francia (por SPM) dispone de medios de control en varias administraciones (asuntos marítimos, gendarmería nacional, marina nacional, etc.). Las campañas de control de la pesca, tanto en mar como en tierra, se realizan de forma regular. En el marco de estas pesquerías, no se ha detectado ninguna infracción en 2023.

Chapitre 1 : Informations sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques

1.1 Informations annuelles sur les pêcheries

En 2023, les quotas attribués à France-SPM étaient les suivants :

- Germon du Nord : 242 tonnes
- Thon rouge de l'Ouest : 6,18 tonnes ;
- Espadon du Nord : 40 tonnes

Les armements de France-SPM n'ont pas ciblé les espèces relevant de la CICTA et pour lesquelles France-SPM dispose de quota en 2023. Aucune espèce n'a fait l'objet d'un contrat d'affrètement avec une autre partie de la CICTA. Aucune prise accessoire d'espèces relevant de la CICTA n'a été relevée.

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 (9,34 t) et en 2011 (100,5t). En 2022, un armement local (société SPM OCEAN) avait procédé à l'affrètement d'un navire portugais, le NOSSA (pavillon portugais) pour de l'espadon.

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 2023, 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.

Les pêcheurs professionnels de l'archipel sont sensibilisés et informés de la réglementation de la CICTA.

1.1.1 Thon rouge de l'océan Atlantique ouest

Le quota initial octroyé à la France (au titre de SPM) était de 6,18 tonnes en 2023. Le quota n'a pas fait l'objet d'un affrètement ou d'une pêche de la part des armements locaux.

1.1.2 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 2022, 2021, 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.

1.1.3 Espadon du nord

Il n'y a pas eu de capture en 2023.

En 2022, l'armement SPM OCEAN avait affrété un navire portugais, le NOSSA pour pêcher le quota d'espadon. Les prises totales s'étaient élevées à 77982 kg.

1.1.4 Autres espèces

Les autres espèces généralement capturées à la palangre sont :

- le thon obèse : les captures ont été nulles en 2023 (pour mémoire : nulles en 2022, 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 2023 (pour mémoire : nulles en 2021, 2020, 2019, 2018, 2017, 2016 et 2015 ; 153t en 2022 via un affrètement 0,57 t en 2014 ; 4,02 t en 2013 ; nulles en 2012 ; 0,2 t en 2011 ; 3,8 t en 2010).

Il n'y pas d'informations supplémentaires à apporter dans ce chapitre par rapport à ce qui a été envoyé le 11 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) et le 29 juillet 2024 (tableau d'application).

1.2 Recherche et statistiques

Un délégué de l'IFREMER (Institut Français de Recherche pour l'Exploitation de la Mer) est présent à Saint-Pierre et Miquelon; toutefois, le travail du scientifique se concentre sur des espèces autres que les thonidés, ciblés plus majoritairement par les pêcheurs professionnels de l'archipel. La recherche sur les thonidés est en effet assurée par des centres situés en France métropolitaine.

Les collectes des données statistiques sont réalisées grâce aux fiches de pêche remises par les pêcheurs professionnels au service des affaires maritimes de la direction des territoires, de l'alimentation et de la mer. Les données sont compilées et partagées avec le délégué de l'Ifremer sur l'archipel. Cela permet de réaliser un contrôle des captures réalisées. Lorsque les espèces relevant de la CICTA sont ciblées par les pêcheurs professionnels, les indications sur les degrés de couverture des données de capture, d'effort et de taille pour les opérations de pêche sont indiquées sur les fiches de pêche.

France-SPM n'a pas conduit d'activités de recherche thonière ou sur la limite entre les stocks, les évaluations de stock, les migrations et les facteurs environnementaux. Aucun programme d'observateurs n'a été mis en place.

Les obligations déclaratives relevant de la circulaire #1048/2024 Exigences en matière de déclaration de l'ICCAT au titre de 2024 et de la circulaire #1071/202 Demande de statistiques concernant les thonidés et les espèces associées de l'Atlantique dans la zone de la convention de la CICT sont remplies par FRSPM.

Chapitre 2 : Informations sur les mesures de conservation et de gestion

2.1 Mise en œuvre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

Les pêcheurs professionnels de l'archipel sont sensibilisés et informés des obligations liées à l'application de la réglementation de la CICTA.

Aucune activité de pêche INN n'a été signalée en 2023, ni de suspicion d'activité de pêche INN.

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 nautiques 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 observateur doit également être embarqué sur un navire qui ciblerait des espèces relevant de la CICTA.

Concernant la 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 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. 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 ; 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.

2.2 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 pêche des espèces relevant de la CICTA en 2023 et aucune difficulté dans la mise en œuvre et le respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion.

Chapitre 3 : Déclaration en ligne

1ÈRE PARTIE : DÉCLARATION SUR LA RECHERCHE ET LES STATISTIQUES

Nº 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		2024-09-12	
S:GEN02	Caractéristiques des flottilles (T1FC)	Oui	2024-07-11	2024-07-11	
S:GEN03	Estimation de la prise nominale de la tâche 1 (T1NC)	Oui	2024-07-11	2024-07-11	
S:GEN04	Prise et effort de la tâche 2 (T2CE)	Oui	2024-07-11	2024-07-11	
S:GEN05	Échantillons de taille de la tâche 2 ; T2SZ	Oui	2024-07-11	2024-07-11	
S:GEN06	Estimations de la prise par taille de la tâche 2 (T2CS)	Oui	2024-07-11	2024-07-11	
S:GEN07	Prospections scientifiques de marquage (inventaires)	Oui	2024-07-11	Pas de prospections scientifiques de marquage pour FRSPM en 2023.	
S:GEN08	Déclaration de marquage conventionnel (appositions/récupérations)	Oui	2024-07-11	2024-07-11. Pas de déclaration de marquage conventionnel pour FRSPM en 2023.	
S:GEN09	Déclaration de marquage électronique (appositions/récupérations)	Oui	2024-07-11	Pas de déclaration de marquage électronique pour FRSPM en 2023.	
S:GEN10	Tâche 3 - Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (y compris EMS)	Oui	2024-07-11	2024-07-11. Pas de programme d'observateur national pour FRSPM en 2023.	
S:GEN11	Rapport sur la mise en oeuvre de la Rec. 16-14	Oui	2024-07-11	2024-07-11	

Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:GEN12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	Non		FRSPM n'a pas connu d'opérations de pêche concernant 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		Aucune information car FRSPM opère des pêcheries en Atlantique nord-ouest et non en Méditerranée.	
S:BFT02	Procédures et résultats des caméras stéréoscopiques OU méthodologie alternative pour l'estimation de la taille du thon rouge	Oui		Pas d'utilisation de caméra stéréoscopique ou autre méthodologie par FRSPM en 2023.	
S:BFT03	Tâche 2 : Echantillons de taille des caméras stéréoscopiques résultant de S : BFT02	Non		Pas d'utilisation de caméra stéréoscopique par FRSPM en 2023. Pas de ferme de thon rouge ni d'élevage à FRSPM.	
S:BFT04	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux (BFT)	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas participé à un programme d'observateurs nationaux en 2023.	
S:BFT05	Détails des programmes de recherche sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest	Non		FRSPM ne participe à des programmes de recherche sur le thon rouge de l'ouest.	
S:BFT06	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Oui		FRSPM ne participe pas à un programme de recherche.	
S:BFT07	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités renforcées d'échantillonnage biologique	Non		FRSPM n'a pas participé à des travaux de recherche du GBYP en 2023.	
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		En 2023, pour FRSPM, il n'y a pas eu de navires opérant dans le contexte d'un projet scientifique d'un institut de recherche intégré dans un programme de recherche 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		Aucun dispositif de concentration des poissons n'a été utilisé par FRSPM en 2023. FRSPM n'est pas concerné par cette pêcherie.	
S:TRO03	Tâche 3 : Informations sur les DCP (tropicaux) (mois, carrés 1x1, type de DCP, etc.)	Non		FRSPM n'est pas concerné par cette pêcherie.	

Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:TRO04	Tâche 3 : Données sur les navires de support dans les pêcheries tropicales (BB/PS)	Non		FRSPM n'est pas concerné par cette pêcherie. FRSPM ne cible pas ces espèces.	
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)	Oui		FRSPM ne cible pas cette pêcherie.	
S:TRO06	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'échantillonnage portuaire (tropicaux)	Oui		FRSPM n'est pas concerné 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)	Oui		FRSPM n'est pas concerné par cette pêcherie.	
S:ALB01	Taille et âge à maturité (ALB-MD)	Non		FRSM n'est pas concerné par cette pêcherie.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	Non		FRSPM n'est pas concerné par cette pêcherie.	
S:ALB03	Impact des pêcheries palangrières en termes de composition de la capture (ALB-MD)	Non		FRSPM n'est pas concerné par cette pêcherie.	
S:ALB04	Série de CPUE (ALB-MD)	Non		FRSPM n'est pas concerné par cette pêcherie.	
S:ALB05	Estimation mensuelle de la proportion de reproducteurs et de recrues dans les captures (ALB-MD)	Non		FRSPM n'est pas concerné par cette pêcherie.	
S:BIL03	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et vivants de makaires/ makaires épée	Oui		Aucun rejet mort ou vivant de makaire ou de makaire épée en 2023. La méthodologie statistique utilisée par l'administration repose sur les déclarations effectuées par les pêcheurs professionnels sur les fiches de pêche. Ces dernières sont analysées et compilées par le service en charge du traitement statistique 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	Oui		Pas de pêche en 2023.	

Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
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 de données sur les requins par espèce. Les pêcheurs professionnels sont sensibilisés. Aucune pêche et aucune prise accessoire en 2023 par FRSPM en 2023.	
S:SHK02	Résultats de la recherche et de l'échantillonnage biologique sur le requin-taupe bleu	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas conduit de recherche ni d'échantillonnage biologique sur le requin-taupe bleu en 2023.	
S:SHK03	Information sur le requin peau bleue de l'Atlantique Nord	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas pêché de requin peau bleue de l'Atlantique nord en 2023.	
S:SHK07	Information sur le requin peau bleue de l'Atlantique Sud	Oui		Pas de pêche de requin peau bleue de l'Atlantique sud par FRSPM en 2023.	
S:SHK04	La quantité de requin-taupe 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 capture, de rétention, de rejets morts ou vivants de requin-taupe bleu de l'Atlantique nord en 2023 par FRSPM. La méthodologie statistique qui serait utilisée par l'administration est l'analyse des déclarations des pêcheurs professionnels via les fiches de pêche.	
S:SHK05	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et les remises à l'eau de spécimens vivants	Oui		Pas de rejets morts ni de remises à l'eau de spécimens vivants en 2023. Les contrôles sont réalisés par l'administration qui reçoit les fiches de pêches remises par les pêcheurs et indiquant d'éventuelles remises à l'eau ou rejets morts.	
S:SHK06	Information sur les programmes de collecte des données sur les pêcheries artisanales/de petits métiers	Oui		Pas de programme de collecte de données sur les pêcheries artisanales/ de petits métiers par FRSPM en 2023.	

Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:SHK08	Interactions avec les requins baleines pendant les opérations à la senne	Oui		Pas de navires réalisation des opérations à la senne pour FRSPM.	
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 de plaquettes ICCAT et les pêcheurs professionnels sont informés et sensibilisés à leur présence et aux risques de 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		Aucune interaction de navire avec les tortues marines en 2023. Aucune pêcherie ICCAT en 2023. Les pêcheurs professionnels sont informés et sensibilisés.	
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 prise accidentelle d'oiseaux de mer par FRSPM en 2023. Les pêcheurs professionnels sont informés et sensibilisés.	
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		Pas de pêcherie ICCAT en 2023. Les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales sont indiquées dans les fiches de pêche par les pêcheurs professionnels et remis à l'administration.	
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 les prises accessoires sont indiquées par les pêcheurs professionnels dans les fiches de pêche remises à l'administration. Pas de pêche ICCAT en 2023, pas de prise accessoire.	

2ÈME PARTIE : DÉCLARATION SUR LA GESTION

Groupe	Nº 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		2024-09-12	
	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	2024-07-29	2024-07-29	
	M:GEN04	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Non		FRSPM n'a pas participé à des accords d'affrètement en 2023.	
	M:GEN05	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Non		FRSPM n'a pas participé à des accords d'affrètement en 2023.	
	M:GEN06a	Rapports de transbordement -en mer	Non		FRSPM n'a pas réalisé de transbordement en 2023.	
	M:GEN06b	Rapports sur les transbordements au port	Non		FRSPM n'a pas réalisé de transbordement au port de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon en 2023. Il n'y a donc pas eu de rapport.	
	M:GEN07	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non		FRSPM n'a pas réalisé de transbordement en mer en 2023. Il n'y a donc pas eu de rapport.	
	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 fourni d'autorisation à recevoir des transbordements à ses navires en 2023.	
	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 fourni d'autorisation à recevoir des transbordements à ses navires en 2023.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN10a	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	Oui		Le point de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port est le commandant du port joignable au (508)551321 et à l'adresse capitainerie.samp.dtam-975@equipement-agriculture.gouv.fr	
	M:GEN10b	Points de contact pour recevoir des copies des rapports d'inspection portuaire	Oui		Le point de contact pour recevoir des copies des rapports d'inspection est le service des affaires maritimes et portuaires de la direction des territoires, de l'alimentation et de la mer joignable au (508)411530 et à l'adresse 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		24 heures	
	M:GEN13	Rapport de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port	Oui		Aucun rapport de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port de 2023	
	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		Aucun rapport d'inspection au port contenant des constations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente en 2023	
	M:GEN15	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	Oui		Aucune infraction apparente constatée en 2023.	

Groupe	Nº 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		Aucune infraction apparente constatée en 2023.	
	M:GEN17	Informations des accords/arrangements bilatéraux ou multilatéraux qui autorisent un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas conclu d'accord bilatéral ou multilatéral autorisant un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération en 2023.	
	M:GEN42	Déclaration annuelle sur les activités d'inspection au port	Oui		Aucune activité d'inspection au port pour des espèces relevant de la CICTA en 2023 donc aucune déclaration annuelle.	
	M:GEN18	Accords d'accès et modification	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas conclu d'accord d'accès ou de modification en 2023.	
	M:GEN19	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas conclu d'accord d'accès en 2023.	
	M:GEN20	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		Les navires de plus de 20 mètres ne ciblent pas des espèces de l'ICCAT.	
	M:GEN21	Rapport sur l'examen des mesures internes	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas d'informations actualisées	
	M:GEN23	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Oui		FRSPM ne réalise pas de captures sportives ou récréatives relevant de l'ICCAT	
	M:GEN24	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU / le(s) rapport(s) de la CPC (et non CPC) de pavillon sur les activités IUU alléguées	Oui		Aucun navire FRSPM n'a été impliqué dans des activités de pêche INN en 2023. Aucune activité INN alléguée en 2023.	
	M:GEN25	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Oui		Aucune allégation d'activité INN en 2023.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN26	Mesures commerciales ; soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Oui		Aucune information à déclarer en 2023 par FRSPM.	
	M:GEN27	Données sur la non-application	Oui		Aucune information à déclarer en 2023 par FRSPM.	
	M:GEN28	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Oui		Aucune allégation de non-application en 2023.	
	M:GEN29	Observations de navires	Oui		Aucun navire observé en 2023 par FRSPM. Aucun navire FRSPM n'a ciblé d'espèces relevant de la CICTA.	
	M:GEN30	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Oui		Aucun navire observé en 2023 par FRSPM. Aucun navire FRSPM n'a ciblé d'espèces relevant de la CICTA. Il n'y a donc pas eu de rapport d'observations de navires en 2023.	
	M:GEN31	Autorité nationale responsable de l'inspection en mer et autres agences maritimes d'appui, le cas échéant, et/ou Autorité nationale responsable de la madrague et des activités d'élevage du thon rouge	Oui		Le service des affaires maritimes et portuaires de la Direction des territoires de l'alimentation et de la mer, la Marine nationale, la Gendarmerie nationale et le centre national de surveillance des pêches	
	M:GEN32	Point(s) de contact désigné(s) (POC) au sein de l'autorité responsable de la mise en œuvre du programme	Oui		Unité des affaires maritimes du service des affaires maritimes et portuaires de la direction des territoires, de l'alimentation et de la mer joignable au (508)411530 et à l'adresse uam.samp.dtam-975@equipement-agriculture.gouv.fr	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN33	Déclaration de toute activité menée dans le cadre du programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection	Oui		Pas de programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection en 2023.	
	M:GEN34	Demande de radiation du navire de liste de navires IUU finale	Oui		Aucune demande adressée par FRSPM en 2023.	
	M:GEN35	Plan d'action d'urgence (EAP) pour la récupération des observateurs	Oui		Le plan SAR applicable à FRSPM.	
	M:GEN36	Rapports sur des incidents impliquant des observateurs qui ont déclenché l'EAP, y compris toute action corrective prise	Oui		Aucun navire n'a ciblé des espèces relevant de la CICTA en 2023 donc il n'y a pas eu d'incident impliquant des observateurs en 2023.	
	M:GEN37	Signalisation de la récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Oui		Aucune signalisation de récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu en 2023.	
	M:GEN38	Signalisation de la non-récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Oui		Aucune signalisation de non-récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu en 2023.	
	M:GEN39	Points de contact pour faciliter la coopération en matière d'observation des navires (facultatif)	Oui		Le point de contact pour faciliter la coopération en matière d'observation des navires est le service des affaires maritimes et portuaires de la direction des territoires, de l'alimentation et de la mer joignable au (058)411530 et à l'adresse uam.samp.dtam-975@equipement-agriculture.gouv.fr	
	M:GEN40	Déclarations d'approvisionnement	Oui		Pas de déclaration d'approvisionnement en 2023.	
	M:GEN41	Rapport sur les mesures prises à l'encontre des ressortissants impliqués dans des activités IUU	Oui		Aucune activité INN détectée en 2023 donc aucun rapport transmis en 2023 sur les mesures prises à l'encontre de ressortissants impliqués dans des activités INN.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN43	Description des programmes nationaux de systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Oui		Aucun programme national de systèmes de surveillance électronique par FRSPM en 2023.	
	M:GEN44	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des programmes nationaux de systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Oui		Aucun programme national de systèmes de surveillance électronique par FRSPM en 2023.	
	M:GEN45	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rés. 23-20, y compris les plans d'action d'urgence (EPA)	Oui		Pas de rapport soumis par FRSPM en 2023 car aucune pêcherie CICTA en 2023.	
THON ROUGE	M:BFT01	Fermes de thon rouge	Oui		FRSPM ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'élevage de thon rouge.	
	M:BFT02	Rapports sur l'élevage du thon rouge	Oui		Aucun élevage de thon rouge pour FRSPM.	
	M:BFT03	Déclaration de report du poisson resté en cages	Oui		FRSPM ne dispose pas de ferme de thon rouge, ni d'élevage de thon rouge donc aucune déclaration de report du poisson resté en cages en 2023.	
	M:BFT04	Rapport de mise en cages du thon rouge	Oui		Aucune mise en cage de thon rouge pour FRSPM.	
	M:BFT05	Madragues de thon rouge	Non		Non applicable car FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique nord ouest.	
	M:BFT07	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité	Oui		Aucun permis de pêche de thon rouge donc aucun plan de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité en 2023.	
	M:BFT08	Plan de la capacité d'élevage	Oui		Aucun plan de capacité d'élevage à FRSPM en 2023 (aucune ferme).	
	M:BFT09	Modifications des plans de pêche	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas de plan de pêche pour le thon rouge en 2023.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT10	Informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 21-08	Non		Non applicable car FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique nord ouest.	
	M:BFT11	Prises de thon rouge de 2022	Oui		Pas de prise de thon rouge en 2022.	
	M:BFT12	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Oui		Aucun navire FRSPM de capture de thon rouge.	
	M:BFT13	Autres navires de thon rouge	Oui		Aucun navire FRSPM de capture de thon rouge.	
	M:BFT14	Opérations de pêche conjointes	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas participé à des opérations de pêche conjointes en 2023.	
	M:BFT15	Messages VMS	Oui		Données disponibles auprès du centre national de surveillance des pêches.	
	M:BFT16	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Oui		Aucun plan de programme d'inspection conjointe par FRSPM en 2023.	
	M:BFT17	Liste des navires d'inspection	Oui		Aucun plan de programme d'inspection conjointe par FRSPM en 2023 donc pas de navires d'inspection.	
	M:BFT18	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Oui		Aucun plan de programme d'inspection conjointe par FRSPM en 2023 donc pas d'inspecteurs ni d'agences.	
	M:BFT19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Oui		Aucun plan de programme d'inspection conjointe par FRSPM.	
	M:BFT20	Ports de transbordement du thon rouge	Oui		FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique nord ouest et pas de port de transbordement du thon rouge.	
	M:BFT21	Ports de débarquement du thon rouge	Oui		FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique nord ouest et pas de débarquement du thon rouge.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT22	Rapports bi-mensuels de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Oui		FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique nord ouest.	
	M:BFT23	Rapports de capture mensuels sur le thon rouge	Oui		FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique nord ouest. Pas de capture.	
	M:BFT24	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon rouge a été utilisée	Oui		Pas de capture en 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.	Oui		Pas de capture en 2023. Les pêcheurs sont sensibilisés aux obligations de marquage et de remise à l'eau.	
	M:BFT27	Rapport annuel du BCD	Oui		Pas de changement, dernier rapport 2020-09-23.	
	M:BFT28	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Oui		Pas de changement, dernier 2020-09-23.	
	M:BFT29	Points de contact pour les BCD	Oui		Pas de changement, dernier 2020-09-23	
	M:BFT30	Législation relative au BCD	Oui		Aucun changement dans la réglementation en 2023.	
	M:BFT31	Résumé du marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD	Oui		Aucun changement en 2023.	
	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 navire ne figurant pas comme navire de pêche de BFT mais dont on sait ou est présumé avoir pêche du BFT pour FRSPM en 2023.	
	M:BFT33	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	Oui		Pas de donnée devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD en 2023.	
	M:BFT34	Contrôles aléatoires	Oui		Pas de contrôle aléatoire effectué car pas de capture en 2023.	

Groupe	Nº 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 pour FRSPM.	
ESPECES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Liste des navires de BET/YFT/SKJ et modification ultérieure	Oui		Pas de liste de navires en 2023 pour FRSPM car pas de quotas ni de capture d'espèces tropicales. FRSPM opère en Atlantique nord ouest.	
	M:TRO02	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas pêché de thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao en 2023.	
	M:TRO03	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de BET/YFT/SKJ	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas de navire ayant prétenduement réalisé des activités INN en 2023 sur les espèces en 2023.	
	M:TRO06	Données des Programmes de Documents Statistiques ICCAT	Oui		Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas importé de thon obèse congelé ni d'espadon en 2023.	
	M:TRO07	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Oui		Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas exporté de thon obèse congelé ni d'espadon en 2023.	
	M:TRO09	Prises trimestrielles de thonidés tropicaux	Oui		Aucune prise de thonidés tropicaux en 2023 par FRSPM qui opère en Atlantique nord ouest.	
	M:TRO10	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (inclure dans le plan de gestion des DCP - cf. aussi exigence S:TRO02)	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas utilisé de DCP en 2023.	
	M:TRO11	Déclarations/plans de capacité/de pêche des thonidés tropicaux	Oui		Pas de déclaration, de plan de capacité ou de pêche des thonidés tropicaux en 2023. Aucune pêcherie pour FRSPM.	
	M:TRO13	Captures mensuelles de thonidés tropicaux (BET ; SKJ ; YFT)	Oui		Aucune capture de thonidés tropicaux en 2023 par FRSPM.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:TRO14	Prises hebdomadaires de thon obèse	Oui		Aucune prise de thon obèse par FRSPM en 2023.	
	M:TRO15	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité de la limite de capture de thon obèse a été utilisée	Oui		Aucune capture de thon obèse par FRSPM en 2023.	
	M:TRO17	Limite maximale de prise accessoire de thonidés tropicaux à bord	Oui		Aucune prise et aucune prise accessoire de thonidés tropicaux en 2023 par FRSPM.	
	M:TRO18	Mesures prises pour garantir l'application du M:TRO17	Oui		Pas de mesure prise car il n'y a aucune prise ni aucune prise accessoire de thonidés tropicaux en 2023 par FRSPM.	
ESPADON	M:SWO01	Données des Programmes de Documents Statistiques ICCAT	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas importé d'espadon en 2023.	
	M:SWO02	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas exporté de thon obèse congelé ni d'espadon en 2023.	
	M:SWO03	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		Non applicable car FRSPM opère en Atlantique nord ouest et pas en Méditerranée.	
	M:SWO04	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		Non applicable car FRSPM opère en Atlantique nord ouest et non en 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		Non applicable car FRSPM opère en Atlantique nord ouest et non en Méditerranée.	
	M:SWO06	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		Aucun rapport car FRSPM opère en Atlantique nord ouest mais non en Méditerranée.	
	M:SWO07	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Oui		Aucune prise d'espadon de l'Atlantique nord en 2023 par FRSPM. Pas de plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon mais application de la	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
					règlementation ICCAT. En cas de pêche à l'espadon, un arrêté ministériel serait pris.	
	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	
	M:SWO12	Résumé de la mise en œuvre du programme de marquage	Non		Pas de programme de marquage mis en oeuvre car FRSPM n'a pas pêché d'espèces CICTA en 2023. FRSPM opère en Atlantique nord ouest.	
	M:SWO13	Liste des navires d'inspection	Oui		Aucun navire d'inspection. FRSPM opère en Atlantique nord-ouest.	
	M:SWO14	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Oui		Aucun inspecteur pour FRSPM en 2023. FRSPM opère en Atlantique nord ouest.	
	M:SWO15	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le N-SWO pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		Aucune autorisation spécifique délivrée en 2023.	
	M:SWO16	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		FRSPM opère en Atlantique nord ouest.	
	M:SWO17	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Oui		Pas de prise accessoire d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord en 2023. Aucune prise d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord en 2023 ni d'espèces ICCAT en général.	
	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	Oui		FRSPM ne participe pas au programme ICCAT d'inspection internationale conjointe.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:SWO20	Plan de pêche pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		FRSPM opère 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		0 navire.	
	M:ALB05	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		FRSPM opère une pêcherie en Atlantique nord ouest et non en Atlantique sud.	
	M:ALB06	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Oui		Pas de prise accessoire de germon de l'Atlantique Nord en 2023. Pas de prise d'espèces ICCAT en 2023 par FRSPM.	
	M:ALB07	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non		FRSPM opère une pêcherie en Atlantique nord ouest et non en Atlantique sud.	
	M:ALB08	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer du germon de la Méditerranée	Non		Il n'y pas de navire autorisé à réaliser de la pêche sportive/récréative du germon de la Méditerranée. FRSPM opère en Atlantique nord ouest et non en Méditerranée.	
	M:ALB09	Prises mensuelles de germon de la Méditerranée	Non		0. FRSPM opère une pêcherie en Atlantique nord ouest et non en Méditerranée.	
	M:ALB10	Capturas trimestrales de atún blanco del Mediterráneo	Non		FRSPM opère en Atlantique nord ouest et non en Méditerranée donc aucune capture de thon blanc de Méditerranée.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
ISTIOPHORID	M:BIL01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 19-05 et 16-11	Oui		Aucune capture de requin en 2023. Aucun programme de rétablissement pour le makaire bleu et le makaire blanc.	
	M:BIL04	Demande de dérogation à la remise à l'eau de spécimens vivants de BUM/WHM/SPF et mesures prises pour limiter l'application de cette dérogation à ces pêcheries	Oui		Aucune demande de dérogation en 2023 donc pas de mesure prise pour limiter l'application de cette dérogation.	
REQUINS	M:SHK05	Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins	Oui		2024-09-13	
	M:SHK08	Débarquements mensuels de requin-taupe bleu de l'Atlantique Sud et de l'Atlantique Nord	Oui		Aucun débarquement de requin-taupe bleu de l'Atlantique sud et de l'Atlantique nord par FRSPM en 2023.	
AUTRES ESPS / PRISE ACCESSOIRE	M:BYC01	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 en 2023 par FRSPM.Les pêcheurs professionnels sont sensibilisés par l'administration sur les interactions entre les navires et les tortues marines.	
	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		Aucune capture d'oiseaux de mer en 2023 par FRSPM. Les greéments des pêcheurs professionnels ont été changés car ceux-ci sont sensibilisés.	
	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 2023. Aucun programme n'a été mis en place. Les pêcheurs professionnels sont sensibilisés et ils ont modifié leur gréement (plus sélectif) et ont augmenté la taille des hameçons.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BYC04	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rés. 23-15.	Oui		Aucune déclaration d'encerclement de cétacés ou d'interactions avec les pêcheurs professionnels de FRSPM en 2023.	
DIVERS	M:SDP01	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Oui		Aucun programme pilote de document statistique électronique mis en place par FRSPM en 2023.	
	M:MIX01	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Oui		Aucune objection soulevée par FRSPM en 2023 à l'encontre de recommandation.	

ANNUAL REPORT OF GABON
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU GABON
INFORME ANUAL DE GABÓN

SUMMARY

*Gabon does not have a tuna fleet. The existing fisheries interact incidentally with the tuna stocks. Moreover, for 2023, the fisheries administration issued licenses to foreign purse seiners for fishing tuna resources. These purse seiners have mainly targeted yellowfin (*Thunnus albacores*), bigeye (*Thunnus obesus*) and skipjack (*Katsuwonus pelamis*). For its part, the national fleet has taken bycatch of small tunas the information of which has been transmitted to the ICCAT Secretariat.*

RÉSUMÉ

*Le Gabon n'a pas de flottille thonière. Les pêcheries existantes interagissent de façon accessoire avec les stocks de thonidés. De ce fait, pour le compte de l'année 2023, l'administration des pêches a octroyé des licences à des senneurs étrangers pour l'exploitation de ses 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 réalisée des captures accessoires de petits thonidés dont les informations ont été transmises au secrétariat de l'ICCAT.*

RESUMEN

*Gabón no tiene flota atunera. Las pesquerías existentes interactúan incidentalmente con los stocks de túnidos. En consecuencia, para el año 2023, la administración pesquera ha concedido licencias a cerqueros extranjeros para explotar sus recursos atuneros. Estos cerqueros se han dirigido principalmente al rabil (*Thunnus albacares*), al patudo* (Thunnus obesus*) y al listado* (Katsuwonus pelamis*). La flota nacional realizó capturas accesorias de pequeños túnidos, cuya información se envió a la Secretaría de ICCAT.*

Chapitre 1 : Informations sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques

1.1 Informations annuelles sur les pêcheries

En 2023 la pêcherie nationale n'a pas subi des perturbations. La saison de pêche pour ce qui concerne les senneurs étrangers s'est déroulée normalement dans la ZEE gabonaise entre avril et octobre 2023. Les captures globales estimées s'élèvent à 24 445,3t.

1.2 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.

Un programme de renforcement des capacités est en cours d'élaboration afin d'améliorer la collecte de données, en particulier ceux de la pêche artisanale.

Le Gabon par ailleurs, a participé au SMTYP à travers la collecte de données pour les espèces de thons mineurs prioritaires.

Chapitre 2 : Informations sur les mesures de conservation et de gestion

2.1 Mise en œuvre des 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 2023 à travers l'augmentation de la couverture d'observateur à bord sur les senneurs thoniers ayant bénéficié d'une licence de pêche.

2.2 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 et un renforcement capacité a été mis en place en 2023.

Chapitre 3 : Déclaration en ligne

1ÈRE PARTIE : DÉCLARATION SUR LA RECHERCHE ET LES STATISTIQUES

Nº 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		Pas d'activités scientifiques.	
S:GEN02	Caractéristiques des flottilles (T1FC)	Oui		pas de navire battant pavillon gabonais.	
S:GEN03	Estimation de la prise nominale de la tâche 1 (T1NC)	Oui		2024-08-01	
S:GEN04	Prise et effort de la tâche 2 (T2CE)	Oui		Pas de navire ciblant les thons.	
S:GEN05	Échantillons de taille de la tâche 2 ; T2SZ	Oui		Pas d'échantillonnage réalisées.	
S:GEN06	Estimations de la prise par taille de la la tâche 2 (T2CS)	Oui		Pas d'estimation réalisée.	
S:GEN07	Prospections scientifiques de marquage (inventaires)	Non		Pas d'activités réalisées.	
S:GEN08	Déclaration de marquage conventionnel (appositions/récupérations)	Non		Pas de marques récupérées.	
S:GEN09	Déclaration de marquage électronique (appositions/récupérations)	Non		Pas de marques recupérées.	
S:GEN10	Tâche 3 - Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (y compris EMS)	Oui		Pas d'activité du programme enregistrée en 2023.	
S:GEN11	Rapport sur la mise en oeuvre de la Rec. 16-14	Oui		Pas de rapport.	
S:GEN12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	Non		N'existe pas dans notre zone	
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		Pas d'activités dans cette zone.	

Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
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 espèces.	
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 pêcherie utilisant ce dispositive.	
S:TRO03	Tâche 3 : Informations sur les DCP (tropicaux) (mois, carrés 1x1, type de DCP, etc.)	Non		Pas de pêcherie utilisant ce dispositive.	
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)	Oui		Pas d'activité en 2023.	
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.	

Nº 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)	Non		Pas de flottille utilisant les DCP.	
S:ALB01	Taille et âge à maturité (ALB-MD)	Non		Pas d'étude sur cette espèce.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	Non		Pas d'études sur cette espèce.	
S:ALB03	Impact des pêcheries palangrières en termes de composition de la capture (ALB-MD)	Non		Pas de pêcheries palangrières. Espèces non ciblées.	
S:ALB04	Série de CPUE (ALB-MD)	Non		Espèces non ciblées.	
S:ALB05	Estimation mensuelle de la proportion de reproducteurs et de recrues dans les captures (ALB-MD)	Non		Pas de pêcherie ciblant cette espèce.	
S:BIL03	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et vivants de makaires/ makaires épée	Non		Pas pêcheries ciblant ces espèces.	
S:BIL04	Informations sur leur programme de collecte de données pour les pêcheries artisanales et/ou de petits métiers	Oui		Pas de programme actif.	
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-taupe bleu	Non		Pas de pêcheries ciblant ces espèces.	
S:SHK03	Information sur le requin peau bleue de l'Atlantique Nord	Non		Pas de pêcheries ciblant ces espèces.	
S:SHK07	Information sur le requin peau bleue de l'Atlantique Sud	Non		Pas de pêcherie ciblant cette espèce.	
S:SHK04	La quantité de requin-taupe 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 remises 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	Oui		Pas de programme.	
S:SHK08	Interactions avec les requins baleines pendant les opérations à la senne	Non		Pas de pêcherie à la senne.	

Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
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	Oui		Pas d'interactions enregistrées en 2023.	
S:BYC03	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	Non		Pas de données enregistrés.	
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 de notifications.	
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		Pas de mesures prises dans ce sens en 2023.	

2ÈME PARTIE : DÉCLARATION SUR LA GESTION

Groupe	Nº 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	2024-09-17	2024-09-17	
	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		2024-09-17	
	M:GEN03	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	Oui	2024-09-17		
	M:GEN04	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Oui		Pas de navire affrété en 2023.	
	M:GEN05	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Oui		Pas de navire affrété en 2023.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN06a	Rapports de transbordement -en mer	Oui		Pas de transbordement en 2023.	
	M:GEN06b	Rapports sur les transbordements au port	Oui		pas de transbordement enregistré en 2023.	
	M:GEN07	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Oui		Pas de transbordement en 2023.	
	M:GEN08	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port.	Oui		Nous n'avons pas ce type de navire.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique (et modifications ultérieures).	Oui		Pas de transbordement en 2023.	
	M:GEN10a	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	Oui		Toujours la même information que celle de 2022 (reste en vigueur).	
	M:GEN10b	Points de contact pour recevoir des copies des rapports d'inspection portuaire	Oui		Toujours la même information que celle de 2022 (reste en vigueur).	
	M:GEN11	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.	Oui		Toujours la même information que celle de 2022 (reste en vigueur).	
	M:GEN12	Délai de notification préalable requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	Oui		Toujours la même information que celle de 2022 (reste en vigueur).	
	M:GEN13	Rapport de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port	Oui		Pas de rapport en 2023.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN14	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port contenant des constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente (et autres lorsque cela est possible)	Oui		Pas d'inspection réalisée en 2023.	
	M:GEN15	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	Oui		Nous suivons un protocole de gestion des infractions et une notification est transmise par la suite à l'ICCAT.	
	M:GEN16	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	Oui		Pas d'infraction enregistrée en 2023.	
	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:GEN42	Déclaration annuelle sur les activités d'inspection au port	Oui		Pas d'activité en 2023.	
	M:GEN18	Accords d'accès et modification	Oui		Toujours la même information que celle de 2022 (reste en vigueur). les accords n'ont pas été modifiés en 2023.	
	M:GEN19	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Oui		Non transmis.	
	M:GEN20	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		Pas de navires battant pavillon gabonais.	
	M:GEN21	Rapport sur l'examen des mesures internes	Oui		Pas de rapport.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN23	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Oui		Nous octroyons des autorisations de pêche annuelles. cela nous permet d'identifier le nombre d'acteur par zone par an. Actuellement un programme visant le suivi des prises réalisées par ce segment est en cours d'élaboration.	
	M:GEN24	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU / le(s) rapport(s) de la CPC (et non CPC) de pavillon sur les activités IUU alléguées	Oui		Pas de navires.	
	M:GEN25	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Oui		Pas de commentaires.	
	M:GEN26	Mesures commerciales ; soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Oui		Pas de mesures actuelles.	
	M:GEN27	Données sur la non-application	Oui		Pas de données.	
	M:GEN28	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Oui		Pas de conclusions.	
	M:GEN29	Observations de navires	Oui		Pas d'observation en 2023.	
	M:GEN30	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Oui		Pas d'activité en 2023 concernant la pêche nationale. par contre le rapport de nos observateur est transmis aux armements étrangers opérant dans nos eaux à chaque fin de marée.	

Groupe	Nº 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	Oui		Toujours la même information que celle de 2022 (reste en vigueur).	
	M:GEN32	Point(s) de contact désigné(s) (POC) au sein de l'autorité responsable de la mise en œuvre du programme	Oui		Toujours la même information que celle de 2022 (reste en vigueur).	
	M:GEN33	Déclaration de toute activité menée dans le cadre du programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection	Oui		Pas de déclaration.	
	M:GEN34	Demande de radiation du navire de liste de navires IUU finale	Oui		Pas de demande.	
	M:GEN35	Plan d'action d'urgence (EAP) pour la récupération des observateurs	Oui		Nous n'avons pas de plan dans ce contexte.	
	M:GEN36	Rapports sur des incidents impliquant des observateurs qui ont déclenché l'EAP, y compris toute action corrective prise	Oui		Pas de rapports.	
	M:GEN37	Signalisation de la récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Oui		Pas de signalisation enregistrée.	
	M:GEN38	Signalisation de la non-récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Oui		Pas de signalisations.	
	M:GEN39	Points de contact pour faciliter la coopération en matière d'observation des navires (facultatif)	Oui		Toujours la même information que celle de 2022 (reste en vigueur).	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN40	Déclarations d'approvisionnement	Oui		Pas de declarations.	
	M:GEN41	Rapport sur les mesures prises à l'encontre des ressortissants impliqués dans des activités IUU	Oui		Pas de rapports.	
	M:GEN43	Description des programmes nationaux de systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Oui		Pas de programme.	
	M:GEN44	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des programmes nationaux de systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Oui		Pas de rapport 2023.	
	M:GEN45	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rés. 23-20, y compris les plans d'action d'urgence (EPA)	Oui		Pas de rapport.	
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.	

Groupe	Nº 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		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.	
	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.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	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	Oui		Pas de navires.	
	M:TRO02	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure	Oui		Pas de navire pour cette année.	
	M:TRO03	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de BET/YFT/SKJ	Oui		Pas de rapport.	
	M:TRO06	Données des Programmes de Documents Statistiques ICCAT	Oui		Pas de données.	
	M:TRO07	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Oui		Pas de transaction dans ce sens enregistrée en 2023.	
	M:TRO09	Prises trimestrielles de thonidés tropicaux	Oui		Pas de prise enregistrée.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:TRO10	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (inclure dans le plan de gestion des DCP - cf. aussi exigence S:TRO02)	Oui		Limitation du nombre de DCP dans les accords d'accès pour les navires étrangers pêchant dans les eaux gabonaises.	
	M:TRO11	Déclarations/plans de capacité/de pêche des thonidés tropicaux	Oui		Pas de plan.	
	M:TRO13	Captures mensuelles de thonidés tropicaux (BET ; SKJ ; YFT)	Oui		Pas de capture de ces espèces enregistrées.	
	M:TRO14	Prises hebdomadaires de thon obèse	Oui		Pas de prises.	
	M:TRO15	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité de la limite de capture de thon obèse a été utilisée	Oui		Pas de capture BET.	
	M:TRO17	Limite maximale de prise accessoire de thonidés tropicaux à bord	Oui		Pas de limite.	
	M:TRO18	Mesures prises pour garantir l'application du M:TRO17	Oui		Pas de mesure prise. Espèces TROP non ciblées.	
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.	
	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.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:SWO05	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Non		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.	
	M:SWO17	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non		Pas de pêcheries ciblant cette espèce.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	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.	
	M:ALB09	Prises mensuelles de germon de la Méditerranée	Non		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
	M:ALB10	Capturas trimestrales de atún blanco del Mediterráneo	Non		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
ISTIOPHORID	M:BIL01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 19-05 et 16-11	Oui		2024-09-17	
	M:BIL04	Demande de dérogation à la remise à l'eau de spécimens vivants de BUM/WHM/SPF et mesures prises pour limiter l'application de cette dérogation à ces pêcheries	Oui		Nous n'avons pas émis de demande de dérogation.	
REQUINS	M:SHK05	Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins	Oui		2024-09-17	
	M:SHK08	Débarquements mensuels de requin-taupe bleu de l'Atlantique Sud et de l'Atlantique Nord	Oui		Pas de captures enregistrées en 2023.	
AUTRES ESPS / PRISE ACCESSOIRE	M:BYC01	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 de rapport faute d'activités en 2023.	
	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 rapport, pas d'activité ni d'incident rapportée en 2023.	
	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 rapport.	
	M:BYC04	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rés. 23-15	Oui		Pas de rapport.	

Groupe	Nº 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	Oui		Pas de programmes en cours.	
	M:MIX01	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Oui		Pas d'informations	

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GAMBIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA GAMBIE
INFORME ANUAL DE GAMBIA

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes			
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes			
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes			
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes			
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes			
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes			
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes			
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes			
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes			
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	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 stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		No BFT fishery in the Gambia.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		No BFT fishery in the Gambia.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		No national fleet. Therefore, no observer program for this fishery.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	No		No BFT fishery in the Gambia.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		No BFT fishery in the Gambia.	

Req Nº (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		No BFT fishery in the Gambia.	
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 BFT fishery in the Gambia.	
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	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	Yes			
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	Yes			
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	Yes			
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	Yes			
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	Yes			
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes		Usually for all species observers onboard industrial fishing vessels, record as discards/rejects.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes		There is no dedicated data collection program; all data collection is conducted within the national data collection program.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes		The current data collection in place for sharks is embedded in the general national data collection system. There are no immediate measures to put in place a specific data collection system for sharks.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes		No biological sampling conducted in the Gambia.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	No		N/A.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	No		N/A.	
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		Statistics are not available.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	No		No statistics available.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	Yes		Data collection is carried out by fisheries field staff posted Artisanal/Small-Scale Fisheries Landing sites/Community Fisheries Centers. The data collected is then sent to the Fisheries Information System which is monitored by the Research and Development unit of the Fisheries Department Banjul. This data submitted is downloaded for further shorting validation, analysis and reporting.	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		N/A.	
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			

Req Nº (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			
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes			
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes			

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes			
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes			
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes			
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes		The Gambia does not have national industrial fleets targeting tuna.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		The Gambia does not have its own national fleets targeting tuna, only EU vessels catch tuna through the Access Agreement.	
	M:GEN06a	Transhipment reports - at sea	No		There was no transshipment.	
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	Yes		In-port transshipments, no ICCAT species involved.	
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	No		No transshipment at sea.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		No national tuna fleets.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		No national tuna fleets for Gambia only EU fleets targeting tuna through the Access Agreement.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No		Vessels targeting tuna in Gambian waters do not land their catches in the Gambia.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes		No national tuna fleets for Gambia only EU fleets targeting tuna through the Access Agreement.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No		No national tuna fleets for Gambia only EU fleets targeting tuna through the Access Agreement.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No		Vessels targeting tuna in Gambian waters do not land in Gambia.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		Vessels targeting tuna in Gambian waters do not land in Gambia.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		Vessels targeting tuna in Gambian waters do not land in Gambia.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		Vessels targeting tuna in Gambian waters do not land in Gambia.	

Group	Req Nº (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		Vessels targeting tuna in Gambian waters do not land in Gambia.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes			
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	Yes			
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes			
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes			
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes			
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes			
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes			
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report (s) on alleged IUU activities	Yes			
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes			
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes			
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes			
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes			

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes			
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes			
	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			
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes			
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes			
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes			
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes			
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes			
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes			
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes			
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes			
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes			

Group	Req Nº (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			
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	Yes			
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	Yes			
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	Yes			
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes			
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes			
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes			
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	Yes			
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes			
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Yes			
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	Yes			
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	Yes			
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	Yes			
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2022	Yes			
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes			
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes			
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	Yes			
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes			
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes			
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes			

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes			
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes			
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	Yes			
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes			
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes			
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes			
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes			
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes			
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes			
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes			
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes			
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes			
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes			
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Yes			
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes			
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes			
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes			
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes			

Group	Req Nº (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			
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes			
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes			
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes			
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of tropical tuna	Yes			
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	Yes			
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	Yes			
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes			
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes			
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes			
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Yes			
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	Yes			
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes			
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes			
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Yes			

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Yes			
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes			
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes			
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/ management plan for North swordfish	Yes			
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Yes			
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Yes			
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes			
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	Yes			
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes			
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Yes			
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Yes			
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Yes			
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Yes			
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes			
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes			
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes			

Group	Req Nº (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			
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes			
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Yes			
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Yes			
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	Yes			
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes			
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes			
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes			
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Yes			
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes			
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes			
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes			

Group	Req Nº (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			
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes			
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes			
MISCELLAN-EOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes			
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Yes			

ANNUAL REPORT OF GHANA
RAPPORT ANNUAL DU GHANA
INFORME ANNUAL DE GHANA

SUMMARY

*In the reporting year, a total of 83,753.80 t of tuna was recorded as against 113770.50 t landed in year 2022. There was a decrease of approximately 26.38% in landings, which is attributed to the decrease in fishing activites in 2023. As a major tropical tuna industry, Ghana exploited the three major 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. The purse seine fleet accounted for approximately 94% of total catch with a corresponding weight of 78,881.80 t, whilst the baitboat fleet had 4,872 t, (6%) of total landings. Skipjack dominanted with 56,625 t (68%) of landings. Yellowfin was 22,159 t (26%), bigeye followed with 2,371t (3%), and other tuna-like species amounted to 2,598.80t (3%). The years under comparism showed no change in the species composition. However, there was a continuous reduction in the number of active/operational baitboats over the years; the landings indicated for this fleet were produced by six (6) baitboats and seven (7) baitboats for 2023 and 2022, respectively. More than 90% of both fleets' fishing was on FADs. Moratorium on fishing on FADs was observed. Sampling of fish was undertaken at the ports of Tema and Takoradi and all information from logbooks of all fleets have been incorporated in the 2023 AVDTH database submitted to ICCAT. Beach sampling of billfishes continued off the western coastline of Ghana from artisanal drift gill net operators with no landings of Atlantic sailfish and white marlin. Swordfish and Blue marlin recorded a total 21 t and 196 t respectively for the recorded period. Estimates of sharks from the artisanal fishery (drift net) were obtained from the western shelf of Ghana and were consumed locally with no bycatch and discards. Sharks when caught alive by purse seiners were released live.*

RÉSUMÉ

Au cours de l'année de déclaration, un total de 83.753,80 t de thonidés a été enregistré contre 113.770,50 t débarquées au cours de l'année 2022. Les débarquements ont diminué d'environ 26,38 %, ce qui s'explique par la baisse des activités de pêche en 2023. En tant que principale industrie des thonidés tropicaux, le Ghana a exploité les principales espèces de thonidés tropicaux, à savoir le listao (Katsuwonus pelamis), l'albacore (*Thunnus albacares*) et le thon obèse (*Thunnus obesus*). *Au total, 18 canneurs et 17 senneurs ont été autorisés à opérer dans la ZEE des eaux côtières ghanéennes et au-delà. La flottille des senneurs a représenté environ 94% du total des captures avec un poids correspondant de 78.881,80 t, tandis que la flottille des canneurs a représenté 6% du total des débarquements, avec 4.872 t. Le listao a dominé avec 56.625 t (68%) des débarquements. L'albacore représentait 22.159 t (26%), le thon obèse suivait avec 2.371 t (3%), et les autres espèces de thonidés apparentés s'élevaient à 2.598,80 t (3%). Les années comparées n'ont montré aucun changement dans la composition des espèces. Toutefois, le nombre de canneurs actifs/opérationnels n'a cessé de diminuer au fil des ans ; les débarquements indiqués pour cette flottille ont été produits par six (6) canneurs et sept (7) canneurs pour 2023 et 2022, respectivement. Plus de 90% de la pêche des deux flottilles a été effectuée sur des DCP. Le moratoire sur la pêche sous DCP a été observé. L'échantillonnage des poissons a été entrepris dans les ports de Tema et Takoradi et toutes les informations des carnets de pêche de toutes les flottilles ont été incorporées dans la base de données de l'AVDTH 2023 soumise à l'ICCAT. Un échantillonnage des istiophoridés provenant de la pêcherie artisanale de filet maillant s'est poursuivi sur la plage le long du littoral occidental du Ghana, les débarquements de voiliers et de makaire blanc étant nulles. Les captures enregistrées d'espadon et de makaire bleu ont totalisé 21 t et 196 t respectivement pour la période enregistrée. Les estimations concernant les requins issus de la pêche artisanale (filet dérivant) ont été obtenues sur le plateau occidental du Ghana et ont ceux-ci ont été consommés localement sans prises accessoires ni rejets. Les requins capturés vivants par les senneurs ont été remis à l'eau vivants.*

RESUMEN

*En el año del informe, se registró un total de 83.753,80 t de túnidos frente a las 11.3770,50 t desembarcadas en el año 2022. Los desembarques disminuyeron aproximadamente un 26,38 %, lo que se atribuye al descenso de las actividades pesqueras en 2023. Como importante industria atunera tropical, Ghana explotaba las tres principales especies de túnidos, a saber, listado (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), rabil (*Thunnus albacares*) y patudo (*Thunnus obesus*). Un total de 18 barcos de cebo vivo y 17 cerqueros fueron autorizados a faenar en la ZEE de las aguas costeras de Ghana y fuera de ella. La flota de cerco representó aproximadamente el 94 % de las capturas totales, con un peso correspondiente de 78.881,80 t, mientras que la flota de cebo vivo, con 4.872 t, respondió del 6 % de los desembarques totales. El listado predominó con 56.625 t (68%) de los desembarques. Las capturas de rabil ascendieron a 22.159 t (26 %), seguidas por las de patudo con 2.371 t (3 %) y las de otras especies afines ascendieron a 2.598,80 t (3 %). Los años que se compararon no mostraron cambios en la composición de especies. Sin embargo, se produjo una reducción continua del número de barcos de cebo vivo activos/operativos a lo largo de los años; los desembarques indicados para esta flota fueron producidos por seis (6) buques de cebo vivo y siete (7) buques de cebo vivo para 2023 y 2022, respectivamente. Más del 90 % de la pesca de ambas flotas se realizó sobre DCP. Se respetó la moratoria de la pesca en DCP. El muestreo de peces se llevó a cabo en los puertos de Tema y Takoradi y toda la información de los cuadernos de pesca de todas las flotas se ha incorporado a la base de datos del AVDTH 2023 presentada a ICCAT. El muestreo en playa de istiofóridos continuó en la costa occidental de Ghana con los operadores de redes de enmalle artesanales, y no se registraron desembarques de aguja blanca ni de pez espada del Atlántico. El pez espada y la aguja azul registraron unas capturas totales de 21 t y 196 t, respectivamente, durante el periodo de comunicación. Las estimaciones de capturas de tiburones procedentes de la pesca artesanal (red de deriva) se obtuvieron en la plataforma occidental de Ghana y se consumieron localmente sin capturas accesorias ni descartes. Los tiburones capturados vivos por los cerqueros fueron liberados vivos.*

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

The year 2023 reported with 35 vessels consisting of 18 Baitboat and 17 Purse Seiners with 1 Carriers authorized to exploit tropical tuna in Ghana. These vessels operated in the Atlantic Ocean landing the following tuna species, 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*).

A total of 83,753.80 t of tuna was recorded for 2023 as against 113770.50 t landed in year 2022 indicated in **Tables 1** and **2**. The reporting year observed a decrease of approximately 26.38% in landings compared to the year 2022 which is attributed to the decrease in fishing activites in 2023.

Purse seine fleet accounted for approximately 94% of total catch with a corresponding weight of 78,881.80 t whilst baitboat fleet of landing was 4,872 t, (6%) of total landings. Skipjack dominanted with 56,625 t (68%) of landings. Yellowfin was 22,159 t (26%), Bigeye followed with 2,371t (3%) and other tuna-like species amounted to 2,598.80t (3%) indicated in **Table 3**. The years under comparism showed no change in the species composition as shown in **Table 3**. However, there is the continuous reduction in number of active/operational baitboats over the years; the landings indicated for this fleet as in table 2 were produced by six (6) baitboats and seven (7) baitboats for 2023 and 2022 respectively.

Baitboats operate by exploiting the baits of the European anchovies *Engraulis encrasicolus* and juveniles of sardinellas, *Sardinella aurita* and *S. maderensis* off the coast of Ghana. Both fleets (purse seine and baitboat) employ Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) in capturing the resources, more than 90% fishing of both fleets were on FADs. The ICCAT moratorium on the use of FADs was observed vessels with no infractions observed.

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 (3) 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 2023 AVDTH database for analysis as per ICCAT/IRD/FSSD protocols to streamline our species composition data.

Observer deployment coverage for the year 2023 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 duely 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 reporting year was submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat. Total catches of billfishes for the year under review was approximately 217 t with a total effort of 42726 trips. Swordfish and Blue marlin recorded a total 21t and 196 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 2850.50 t of sharks were harvested and consumed locally in 2023 by the tuna and artisanal fleet (**Table 5**). 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).

1.2 Research and statistics

Tuna statistics and research activities in Ghana is mainly undertaken by the Fisheries Scientific Survey Division (FSSD) of the Fisheries Commission; the Government agency responsible for the management of fisheries resources in Ghana.

Information collected under domestic observer programs (S:GEN11, S:TRO05)

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.

Transhipment Reports in-Port (M:GEN06b)

Transhipment is carried out in port. The 2023 data for transhipment at port has been submitted to ICCAT Secretariat.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

Monitoring of Bigeye and Swordfish catches continued with regular visits to port and especially the canneries to crosscheck tonnages. Information from the cannery is frequently sent to ICCAT secretariat through ISSF; 2023 data for canneries were sent to the ISSF and also detailed cannery production 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 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. The ICCAT list of vessels over 20 m for the year 2023 consisted of 17 Purse seiners, 18 Baitboats and 1 Carriers.

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 Ghanaian registered fleet.

Internal Action Report CP10-IntAc20

There was no change in document CP10-Intac20, however, it has been duly submitted in 2023. 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 2023 closed area have been submitted to the secretariat of ICCAT as part of the database incorporated into the 2023 AVDTH database showing their logged positions.

Conservation and management measures for sharks, sea turtles, and by-catch in the Convention area

Field guides by ISSF, IRD and ICCAT are currently being used for species identification mainly by observers onboard the Ghanaian fleets. Currently, the Fisheries Act 625 and LI 1968 of 2010 are the general laws and regulation prohibiting landing of endangered species including their juveniles. No explicit inherent domestic regulations currently available, however, Ghana is adhering to international regulations to manage sharks, sea turtles 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 (M:SDP01)

The Electronic Monitoring System (EMS) is placing cameras at vantage points onboard the vessel. The FAO-WWF pilot program on EMS ended in 2019. Efforts 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.

Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15 (M:BYC04)

Cetaceans are categorized as endangered species as such crew and observers onboard Ghanaian vessels manage them according to field guides by ISSF, IRD for handling sharks and turtles if encountered.

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

2.2.1 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 monintoring systems to deserminate 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.

2.2.2 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.

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req № (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2024-09-13		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2024-08-06	Challenges with AVDTH software for data processing.	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2024-08-06	Challenges with AVDTH software for data processing.	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2024-08-06	Challenges with AVDTH software for data processing.	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2024-08-06	Challenges with AVDTH software for data processing.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes	2024-08-06	Challenges with AVDTH software for data processing.	
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 (including EMS)	Yes	2024-08-06	No EMS implemented.	
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 stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		GHA does not operate BFT fishery.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical 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 BFT-W	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	2023-01-31	Capacity Management Plan.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	Yes	2024-08-06	Monitored/ embedded in national observer program.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
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	2024-08-06		
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		ABNJ ended in 2019. Modalities and steps are being taken to implement but delayed dued to logistical challenges.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes		Attached in AVDTH Format.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		No specific programme done on data minning. Technical assistance needed with respect to data minning.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		GHA does not operate ALB fishery.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	No		GHA does not operate ALB fishery.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No		GHA does not operate ALB fishery.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No		GHA does not operate ALB fishery.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	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:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes		Annual Report.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No		First of its kind in progress by an NGO (Hen Mapoanu). Collaborating with NGO to consolidate studies.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	No		Species does not inhabit Ghanaian waters.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	Yes	2024-08-06		

Req Nº (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		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.	
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:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		No interactions with whale sharks.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		Skippers workshop oraginzed 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 bycatch 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 bycatch 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 (bycatch).	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2024-09-13		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2024-09-13		
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2024-08-06		
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		No vessel chartering done.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		No vessel chartering done.	
	M:GEN06a	Transhipment reports - at sea	No		All transhipment done in port.	
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	Yes	2024-09-13		
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	No		All transhipment done in port.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes	2023-02-07		
	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.	

Group	Req Nº (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	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.	
	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:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	No		No access arrangement.	
	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	2024-08-06	Submitted FC Task 1.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	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 / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report (s) on alleged IUU activities	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		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	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.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	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	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	Yes		No EMS Domestic Program.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	Yes		No EMS Domestic Program.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	No		Report on implementation of Res. 23-20 is yet to be submitted. However, Ghana has been a member of ILO since 1957 and has ratified over 40 Conventions. As indicated in M:GEN36, Ghana is taking steps with the Industrial Trawl sector of the industry to develop an EAP by 2025.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2022	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	

Group	Req Nº (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	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	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	2023-07-04		
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes	2024-09-13	Submitted Task 1 and AVDTH database.	

Group	Req Nº (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 S:TRO02)	Yes	2023-01-31	FAD Management Plan.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	Yes	2023-01-31		
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes	2024-09-13	Submitted 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.	
	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 targetting 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.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	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.	
	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.	

Group	Req Nº (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		Ghana does not operate ALB fishery.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic.	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes		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.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2024-09-13	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.	
OTHER SPECIES / BYCATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes	2024-09-13	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.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes	2024-09-13	Annual Report.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
MISCELLAN-EOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes	2024-09-13	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.	

Table 1. Tuna catch by gear and species in Ghana in 2023.

Gear	Yellowfin	Bigeye	Skipjack	Others	Total
Baitboat	1,847.00	2	2,867.00	156	4,872.00
Purse Seine	20,312.00	2,369.00	53,758.00	2,442.80	78,881.80
Total	22,159.00	2,371.00	56,625.00	2,598.80	83,753.80

Table 2. Landings by gear in 2022 and 2023.

Year	Purse Seiner	Baitboat	Total
2022	104,101.00	9,669.50	113,770.50
2023	78,881.80	4,872.00	83,753.80

Table 3. Landings by species and percentage changes in total catch from 2022 to 2023.

Year	Yellowfin	%	Bigeye	%	Skipjack	%	Others	%
2022	29,550.00	26	3,672.00	3	76,750.50	68	3,798.00	3
2023	22,159.00	26	2,371.00	3	56,625.00	68	2,598.80	3

Table 4. Catch and Effort in trips for billfishes in 2023.

Month/ Species	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Swordfish	2.3	1.815	0.275	0	1.69	0.55	0	7.7	4.485	2.24	0	0	21.055
Blue Marlin	9.1	3.9	5.4	6.2	2.9	8.3	0	32.8	110.50	10	0	7	196.1
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	11.4	5.72	5.68	6.2	4.59	8.85	0	40.5	115	12.24	0	7	217.155
Effort in Trips	3476	3967	3626	3778	2335	2398	0	4956	4963	5204	4391	3632	42726

Table 5. Landings of shark from the artisanal and tuna fleet for 2023.

Fleet type	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Tuna fleet			67	82	94.5	103	119	138.5	164	155.5	103	99.5	1126
Artisanal Fleet	186.5	34.1	168.61	69.82	37.1	42.2	0	291.5	526.5	195.95	82.4	89.8	1724.48
Total	186.5	34.1	235.61	151.82	131.6	145.2	119	430	690.5	351.45	185.4	189.3	2850.48

ANNUAL REPORT OF GUATEMALA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU GUATEMALA
INFORME ANUAL DE GUATEMALA

SUMMARY

The State of Guatemala is a member the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) and confirms its commitment to comply and participate in line with each of its responsibilities in the fishery. In Guatemala, fisheries management is carried out through the Directorate of Fisheries Regulations and Aquaculture (DIPESCA), which is part of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food. The main hydrobiological resource in international trade are the tuna fisheries. We have worked together with the industry, providing them with the necessary tools, which have been reviewed, reconciled and approved by the Commission. The work has been carried out with a regional approach, in conjunction with other countries that are part of the Commission. Guatemala has also made the necessary efforts so that the work is reflected in compliance with its obligations, actively participating in the meetings and providing information to the advisory scientific committee. Given the mandatory nature of the management measures for the tropical tunas and related species fisheries, in 2023, 2 purse seine vessels were registered to carry out fishing operations in the area of the Commission, taking a total catch of 8,956 t of tropical tunas, which break down as follows: 5,759 t of skipjack, 2,596 t of yellowfin, 601 t of bigeye, figures which are below Guatemala's fishing possibilities.

RÉSUMÉ

La République du Guatemala est membre de la Commission internationale pour la conservation des thonidés de l'Atlantique (ICCAT, selon ses sigles anglais) et ratifie son engagement à respecter et à participer à chacune de ses responsabilités dans la pêcherie. Au Guatemala, la gestion des pêches est assurée par la Direction de la réglementation de la pêche et de l'aquaculture (DIPESCA) du ministère de l'agriculture, de l'élevage et de l'alimentation. Les pêcheries de thonidés sont la principale ressource hydrobiologique du commerce international. Une collaboration est en place avec l'industrie en lui fournissant les outils nécessaires examinés, rapprochés et approuvés par la Commission. Le travail est réalisé avec une vision régionale avec d'autres pays qui font partie de la Commission. Ainsi, le Guatemala a déployé des efforts pour que son travail soit reflété dans le respect de ses obligations, en participant activement aux réunions et en soumettant les informations au comité scientifique consultatif, et en rendant obligatoires les mesures de gestion pour la pêche de thonidés tropicaux et d'espèces apparentées. En 2023, deux senneurs ont été enregistrés pour exercer la pêche dans la zone de la Commission, réalisant une capture totale de 8 956 t de thonidés tropicaux, ventilée comme suit : 5.759 t de listao, 2.596 t d'albacore, 601 t de thon obèse, chiffres inférieurs aux possibilités de pêche du Guatemala.

RESUMEN

La República de Guatemala es parte de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún del Atlántico -CICAA-, (ICCAT por sus siglas en inglés) 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 (DIPESCA) 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 el trabajo se vea reflejado en el cumplimiento de sus obligaciones, participando en las reuniones activamente y proveyendo la información al comité científico asesor. Atendiendo al carácter obligatorio las medidas de ordenación para la pesca de atún tropical y especies afines, durante el año 2023 se registraron 2 embarcaciones cerqueras para realizar faenas de pesca en el área de la Comisión, realizando una captura total de 8.956 t de túnidos tropicales, desglosada de la siguiente manera: 5.759 t de listado, 2.596 t de rabil, 601 t de patudo, cifras inferiores a las posibilidades de pesca de Guatemala.

Sección 1: Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas

1.1 Información anual sobre pesquerías

Pesquería de Atún en el Zona de CICAA para el año 2023

Los Atunes Tropicales son parte de los recursos pesqueros más aprovechados a nivel mundial. Guatemala se encuentra sujeta, como Parte Contratante, al seguimiento y ordenamiento de la actividad pesquera sobre túnidos tropicales en el Océano Atlántico definidos por la CICAA como organización técnica, científica y administrativa establecida para velar por el aprovechamiento responsable del recurso en esta zona. En ese contexto, Guatemala asume el compromiso de contribuir en el establecimiento y ejecutar el cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación del atún tropical y especies afines en la zona del Convenio.

Durante el período del 2023 Guatemala mantuvo su actividad pesquera sobre los recursos de atún aleta amarilla, atún listado y atún patudo. La modalidad de captura utilizad es por la 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 informe provee un breve análisis de la información de captura de las principales especies de atún como lo son: Atún Aleta Amarilla -YFT- (*Thunnus albacares*); Atún Patudo -BET- (*Thunnus obesus*), Atún listado -SKJ-(*Katsuwonus pelamis*) y las especies afines a esta pesquería.

Para el año 2023, el mayor porcentaje de presencia de especies capturadas fue el SKJ, con un 64% del total de lo capturado, seguido por el YFT; con un 29% y por último el BET con un 7%.

Guatemala ha venido enfrentando una disminución en sus capturas, derivada fundamentalmente del impacto de una veda excesiva, con graves repercusiones económicas, lo que le ha impedido recuperar los niveles de captura observados en períodos anteriores. No se observan elementos que predigan dificultades de biomasa de los recursos, sino de capturabilidad por el impacto de la veda.

1.2 Investigación y estadísticas

Guatemala se adhiere a los sistemas de investigación y estadísticas generados colaborativamente en la CICAA, a partir de los mecanismos uniformes acordados y las medidas de gestión desarrolladas en esta organización. De esta forma, se cumple con la presentación de los datos estadísticos de Tarea que se requieren en CICAA con la precisión correspondiente, de lo que el Estado guatemalteco es garante mediante los sistemas que se poseen de verificación. Los registros de desembarque de las pesquerías de la flota nacional se regulan a través de protocolos y directrices establecidos adoptados por el Estado guatemalteco. Estos protocolos y directrices se ejecutan por la flota y sus agentes, bajo la supervisión de la autoridad competente (DIPESCA) destinados a asegurar la eficiencia del sistema, veracidad de los datos y detección de riesgos. Por la naturaleza de la operación nacional, los principales desembarques ocurren en puertos internacionales con operaciones verificadas por personal calificado. Los desembarques son supervisados y los datos recopilados por autoridades nacionales o entidades acreditadas por el Estado. La flota nacional se encuentra sujeta a un programa de observadores a bordo acreditado por el país del que deriva información suficiente para asegurar la confiabilidad de los datos, con cobertura del 100%.

Guatemala participa en el Comité Permanente de Investigación y Estadística (SCRS) de la CICAA y en sus grupos de trabajo, aportando información y desarrollo profesional y tecnológico que abona a la robustez de la gestión científica,

Sección 2: Información sobre las medidas de conservación y ordenación

2.1 Implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

Bajo la estructura legal derivada de la Constitución Política en su artículo 97 y el rigor del respeto a los tratados internacionales de los que Guatemala es parte, especialmente la Convención de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Derecho del Mar y el Convenio de la CICAA, incluyendo sus protocolos, así como el Decreto 80-2002, Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura y su Reglamento, Acuerdo Gubernativo 223-2005, Guatemala posee un ordenamiento jurídico óptimo y eficiente para el cumplimiento de las medidas de ordenación relativas a la actividad pesquera tanto en su zona económica exclusiva como en la Alta Mar.

Guatemala realizó durante el año 2023 ingentes esfuerzos de los que derivaron contundentes acciones para asegurar que las actividades pesqueras se ejecuten de forma responsable, considerando las variables de capacidad y esfuerzo de pesca sostenibles, artes de pesca permitidos, mitigación de la pesca incidental, aprovechamiento integral de las capturas, entre otros, siguiendo las disposiciones del Código de Conducta para la Pesca Responsable de la FAO.

En ese contexto, atendiendo a la disposición contenida en el referido Código de Conducta relativa a la responsabilidad de los Estados en la adopción de medidas para prevenir o eliminar el exceso de capacidad de pesca y velar por la compatibilidad de los niveles del esfuerzo de pesca con el uso sostenible de los recursos pesqueros, Guatemala busca constantemente fortalecer y dinamizar su participación en las diferentes organizaciones regionales de ordenación pesquera de la que es parte Guatemala, entre ellas la CICAA.

En el período de reporte se siguieron y cumplieron todas las medidas de ordenación adoptadas para la pesquería atunera que desarrolla Guatemala en el Área de CICAA, en particular la Recomendación 2022-01 que dispone una veda espacio – temporal para el uso de los DCP, límites de captura y límites a los DCP, con obligaciones periódicas de monitoreo, control y reporte. Asimismo, se siguieron las directrices relacionadas con el aprovechamiento de las capturas, mitigación de capturas incidentales y orientaciones en el uso de los buques de apoyo.

Por disposición de ley, las medidas adoptadas por la CICAA son de obligatorio cumplimiento para el Estado guatemalteco y para las flotas que ondean el pabellón nacional. Desde su aprobación, cada una de las disposiciones de la CICAA fue comunicada a la flota nacional y a los operadores pertinentes para asegurar su cumplimiento.

Como parte del Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana (SICA), Guatemala 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).

2.2 Dificultades encontradas en la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

No se encontraron dificultades de implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de CICAA. Derivado de cambios en la estructura jerárquica de la DIPESCA, existió una extraordinaria y excepcional demora en la remisión de la información a CICAA de los informes nacionales y en IOMS en 2024, sin que las circunstancias sugieran que la dificultad ocurra en períodos posteriores.

Sección 3: Comunicaciones en línea

PARTE 1: COMUNICACIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE INVESTIGACIÓN Y ESTADÍSTICAS

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:GEN01	Informes anuales (científico)	Sí		2024-09-23	
S:GEN02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	Sí		10 de Julio de 2024.	
S:GEN03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	Sí		10 de Julio de 2024.	
S:GEN04	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CE)	Sí		10 de Julio de 2024.	
S:GEN05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	Sí		10 de Julio de 2024.	
S:GEN06	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	Sí		10 de Julio de 2024.	
S:GEN07	Prospecciones de marcado científico (inventarios)	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza marcados.	
S:GEN08	Declaración de marcado convencional (marcado/recuperación)	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza marcados.	
S:GEN09	Declaración de marcado electrónico (marcado/recuperación)	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza marcados.	
S:GEN10	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores nacionales (incluido el EMS)	No		No aplicable, Guatemala no tiene programa nacional de observadores, pero los buques reciben este servicio prestado por una empresa acreditada por el Estado.	
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		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.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BFT05	Detalles de los programas de investigación sobre BFT-W	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.	
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		2024-01-17	
S:TRO03	Tarea 3 - Información sobre DCP (tropicales)(mes, cuadrículas estadísticas de 1ºx1º, tipo de DCP, etc)	Sí		2024-07-10	
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		2024-07-10	
S:TRO10	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene seguimiento electrónico implementado.	
S:TRO06	Tarea 3 - Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto (tropicales)	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene programas 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		2024-07-10	
S:ALB01	Talla y edad de madurez (ALB-MD)	No		Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
S:ALB02	Hábitat (ALB-MD)	No		Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
S:ALB03	Impacto de las pesquerías de palangre en términos de composición de la captura (ALB-MD)	No		Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
S:ALB04	Series de CPUE (ALB-MD)	No		Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:ALB05	Estimación mensual de la proporción de reproductores y reclutas en las capturas (ALB-MD)	No		Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
S:BIL03	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto	No		Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
S:BIL04	Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala	No		Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
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 se han conducido investigaciones.	
S:SHK03	Información sobre tiburón azul del Atlantico norte	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de tiburones.	
S:SHK07	Información sobre tiburón azul del Atlantico sur	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de tiburones del Atlántico Sur.	
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, Artículo 11 sobre prácticas post captura y Comercio. Guatemala prohíbe los descartes muertos, así como la comercialización de esos especímenes y se busca aprovechar para que sean fuente de alimento en los países costeros en desarrollo donde se producen los desembarques.	
S:SHK06	Información sobre programas de recopilacion de datos de pesquerías artesanales/de pequeña escala	No		Guatemala no dispone de esta información de pesquerías de tiburón artesanales.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:SHK08	Interacciones con tiburones ballena durante las operaciones de los cerqueros	No		Guatemala no registra interacciones con tiburones ballena en las operaciones cerqueras.	
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		Guatemala no tiene guías elaboradas nacionalmente 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 buques de pabellón de Guatemala no registraron interacciones 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 guatemalteca no tuvieron interacción con aves marinas y no hay buques de palangre autorizados en la zona del Convenio.	
S:BYC04	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene pesquerías artesanales destinadas a la 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 2: COMUNICACIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE ORDENACIÓN

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Informes anuales	Sí		2024-10-04	
	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		2024-10-24	
	M:GEN03	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	Sí		2024-10-24	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	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 de buques.	
	M:GEN06a	Informes de transbordo en el mar	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no autoriza transbordos en el mar.	
	M:GEN06b	Informes de transbordo en puerto	No		Guatemala no posee Grandes Buques palangreros y por tanto no corresponde reportar conforme al párrafo 28 de la Rec. 21-15.	
	M:GEN07	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No		No aplicable, Guatemala no autoriza 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 aplicable. 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		No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte.	
	M:GEN10a	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	No		Guatemala no tiene puertos autorizados para entrada en puerto.	
	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.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	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.	
	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:GEN42	Declaración anual sobre las actividades de inspección en puerto	No		Este CPC no realizo inspecciones en puerto.	
	M:GEN18	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No		Guatemala no ha suscrito acuerdos de acceso.	

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		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 deportivas y de recreo en la zona del Convenio.	
	M:GEN24	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU / el/los informe(s) de la CPC (y la no CPC) de pabellón sobre las supuestas actividades IUU	No		Guatemala no tiene alegaciones de pesca IUU para su flota.	
	M:GEN25	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	No		Guatemala no tiene alegaciones de pesca IUU para su flota.	
	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 presuntos incumplimientos de las medidas de ICCAT.	
	M:GEN28	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No		Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.	
	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		Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.	

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		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		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		Guatemala no participa en este programa.	
	M:GEN34	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	No		Guatemala no tiene buques en la lista final de buques IUU.	
	M:GEN35	Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para rescate de observadores	No		Esta CPC no embarca observadores regionales de la ICCAT.	
	M:GEN36	Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada	No		Esta CPC no embarca observadores regionales de la ICCAT.	
	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.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	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 hubo necesidad de emprender acciones por cuanto no hubo buques de esta CPC implicados en actividades INN.	
	M:GEN43	Descripción de los programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		Guatemala no posee programas de seguimiento electrónico.	
	M:GEN44	Informe de implementación de los programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		Guatemala no posee programas de seguimiento electrónico.	
	M:GEN45	Informe de implementación de la Res. 23-20, incluidos los Planes de acción de emergencia (EAP)	No		No existe información que reportar.	
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		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.	

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. 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.	
	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 marcado 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		No aplicable. Guatemala no está involucrado en el proyecto piloto REM.	
ESPECIES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	No		Este CPC no ha tenido cambios en su lista de buques en el año de reporte.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:TRO02	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	Sí		2024-07-10	
	M:TRO03	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No		Los buques de Guatemala no han sido involucrados en actividades IUU.	
	M:TRO06	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No		Guatemala no importa este atún.	
	M:TRO07	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No		Guatemala no ha realizado cambios.	
	M:TRO09	Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	Sí	2024-05-07	Asociado a cada requerimiento.	2024-05-07
	M:TRO10	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S:TRO02)	Sí		2024-01-17	
	M:TRO11	Declaración/plan de pesca/capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	Sí		2024-01-17	
	M:TRO13	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Sí	2024-05-07	Asociado a cada requerimiento.	2024-05-07
	M:TRO14	Capturas semanales de patudo	Sí		No se alcanzó 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		Guatemala no llegó a este límite.	
	M:TRO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales	No		No hay otras embarcaciones que realicen capturas fortuitas sobre atunes.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:TRO18	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la M:TRO17	No		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		Guatemala no tiene pesquerías autorizadas en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO04	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Guatemala no tiene pesquerías autorizadas 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		Guatemala no tiene pesquerías autorizadas en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO06	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Guatemala no tiene pesquerías autorizadas en el Mediterráneo.	
	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		Guatemala no tiene puertos en el Mediterráneo	
	M:SWO11	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Guatemala no tiene pesquerías autorizadas en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO12	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	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: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		Guatemala no tiene pesquerías autorizadas en el Mediterráneo.	
ATÚN BLANCO	M:ALB03	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		Guatemala no tiene pesquerías autorizadas en el Mediterráneo.	
	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.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:ALB08	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		Guatemala no tiene pesquerías autorizadas en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:ALB09	Capturas mensuales de atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		Guatemala no tiene pesquerías autorizadas en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:ALB10	Prises trimestrielles de germon de la Méditerranée	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
MARLINES	M:BIL01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 19-05 y 16-11.	Sí		2024-10-04	
	M:BIL04	Exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías	No		No se tienen pesquerías con reportes de captura fortuita de estas especies.	
TIBURONES	M:SHK05	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	Sí		2024-10-04	
	M:SHK08	Desembarques mensuales de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte y sur	No		Esta CPC no tiene capturas de marrajo dientuso que comunicar.	
OTRAS ESPECIES / CAPTURA FORTUITA	M:BYC01	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.	

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		2024-09-23	
	M:BYC04	Informe sobre la implementación de la Res. 23-15	Sí		No se tiene pesquerías con reportes de capturas fortuitas de estas especies.	
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		No se tiene información pertinente que comunicar.	

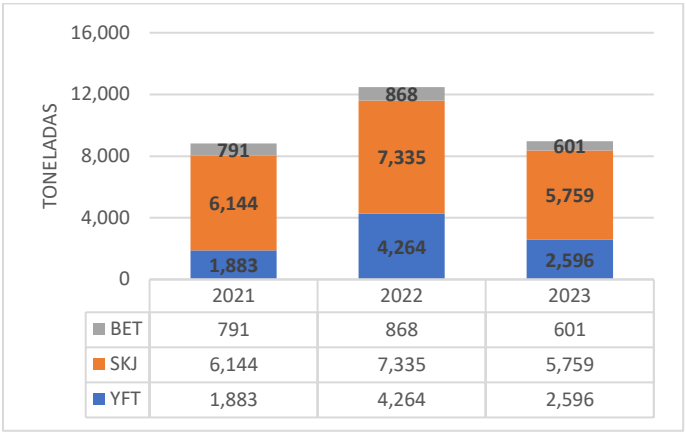

Figura 1. Comparación de las capturas declaradas en ST02 en los años del periodo 2021-2023, para las especies de atún aleta amarilla (YFT), atún listado (SKJ) y atún patudo (BET) para la flota atunera guatemalteca.

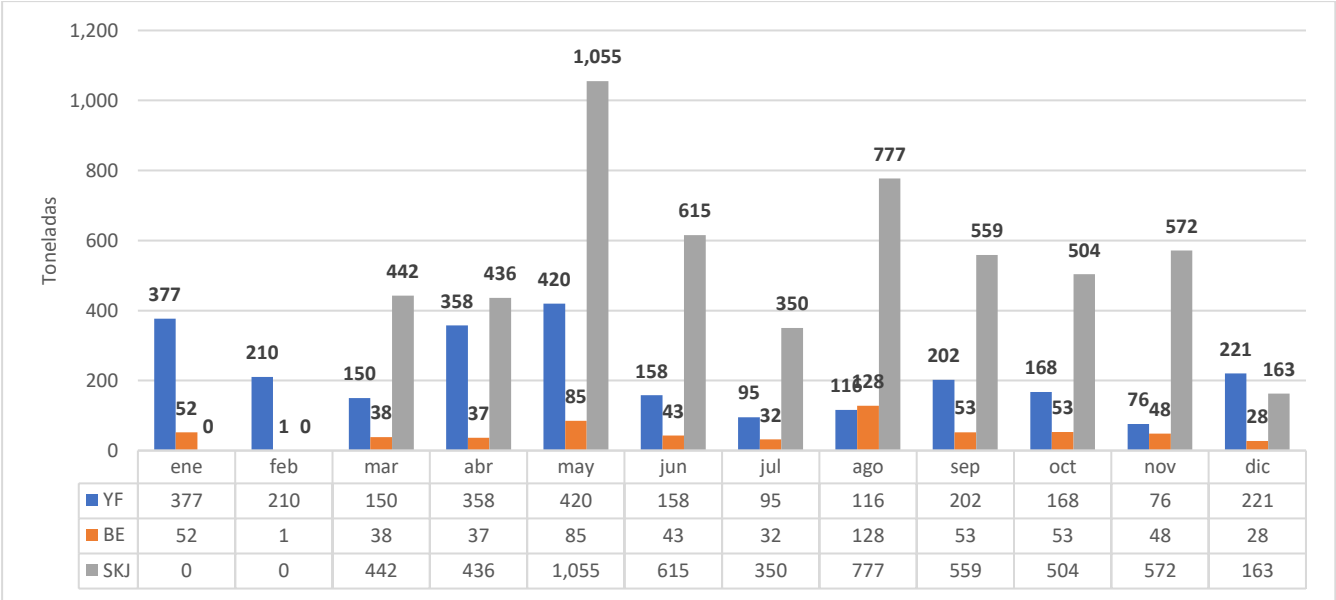

Figura 2. Capturas mensuales declaradas en CP-50 de atún aleta amarilla (YFT), atún listado (SKJ) y atún patudo (BET) en el año 2023, realizadas en el Océano Atlántico.

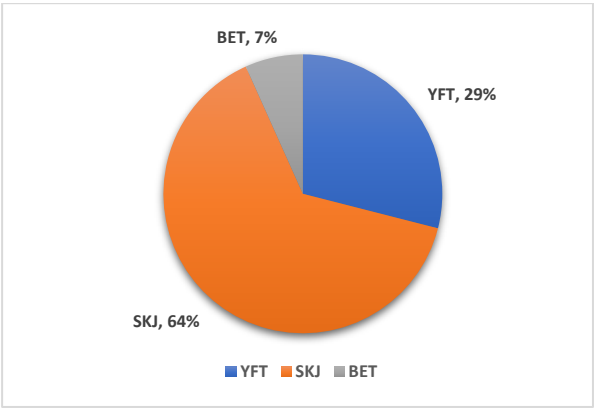

Figura 3. Composición de las capturas ST02 durante el año 2023.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE DE GUINÉE
INFORME ANUAL DE LA REPÚBLICA DE GUINEA

SUMMARY

Guinea (Rep.) commissioned, in the last quarter of 2023, an industrial tuna vessel flying its flag. The situation of catches taken by the Guinean tuna vessel was transmitted on 15 July 2024 to the ICCAT Secretariat. However, there are enormous difficulties in collecting, processing and interpreting tuna fishery data, in particular those of faux poisons in some ports of landing of the artisanal fishery. The Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Economy has established as a priority for 2025 monitoring, in particular, the improvement of the statistics collection system and the capacity to implement all the Commission requirements. This report is concerned with the information on fisheries, research and statistics and the information on conservation and management measures.

RÉSUMÉ

La république de Guinée a aligné, en 2023, un navire thonier industriel battant son pavillon. La situation des captures réalisées par le thonier guinéen a été transmise, le 15 juillet 2024, au secrétariat de l'ICCAT. Toutefois, d'énormes difficultés sont rencontrées dans la collecte, le traitement et l'interprétation des données de la pêcherie thonière surtout celles de la fausse pêche sur les centaines de port de débarquement de la pêche artisanale. Le Ministère de la Pêche et de l'Economie maritime s'est donné pour priorité d'améliorer en 2025, le suivi des pêcheries thonières notamment l'amélioration du système de collecte des statistiques et sa capacité de mise en œuvre de l'ensemble des exigences de la commission. Le présent rapport porte sur informations sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques et informations sur les mesures de conservation et de gestion.

RESUMEN

En 2023, la República de Guinea tiene previsto que un atunero industrial enarbole su pabellón. Los datos de capturas del atunero guineano se enviaron a la Secretaría de ICCAT el 15 de julio de 2024. Sin embargo, existen enormes dificultades para recopilar, procesar e interpretar los datos sobre la pesca de túnidos, especialmente los datos sobre la pesca de «faux poisson» en los cientos de puertos de desembarque de pesca artesanal. El Ministerio de Pesca y Economía Marítima se ha fijado como prioridad mejorar el seguimiento de la pesca del túnidos en 2025, en particular mejorando el sistema de recopilación de estadísticas y su capacidad para aplicar el conjunto de requisitos de la Comisión. Este informe abarca información sobre pesca, investigación y estadísticas, e información sobre medidas de conservación y ordenación.

Chapitre 1 : Informations sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques

1.1 Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

1.1.1 Prises totales

La situation par espèce des quantités de captures réalisées par le navire Sea Frontier, battant pavillon guinéen, est la suivante :

- BET : 101 tonnes métriques ;
- YFT : 913 tonnes métriques ;
- SKJ : 2 429 tonnes métriques ;
- LTA : 907 tonnes métriques et,
- RUB : 129 tonnes métriques.

1.1.2 Effort de pêche

L'effort de pêche fourni en 2023 par le navire guinéen Sea Frontier est de 2 337,33 jours de pêche.

1.1.3 CPUE et les données de fréquence de taille

La capture par taille estimée en mer par le capitaine est donnée dans le **Tableau 1**.

Le **Tableau 2** donne la signification des symboles qui désignent les tailles ou poids des individus.

1.1.4 Brève description des tendances des pêcheries thonières pendant l'année précédente

Le système de suivi des activités de pêche et des captures existant est en adaptation et ne couvre pas toute la flottille nationale surtout celle thonière qui est en développement. Pour améliorer cette situation, des expertises extérieures sont nécessaires pour le renforcement des capacités nationales notamment celles des administrateurs, des observateurs de pêche et des professionnels de la pêche artisanale.

1.1.5 Changements des caractéristiques de la pêche ou sur les dernières évolutions des pêcheries, ainsi que sur les facteurs socio-économiques qui influencent ou qui expliquent ces changements et ces évolutions

Il est noté, parmi les changements majeurs constatés dans la pêcherie thonière guinéenne, l'intéressement des administrateurs à la gestion de la pêcherie thonière stimulé par le renforcement de leurs capacités en matière de suivi des thoniers. Les capacités du Correspondant statistique et d'un scientifique ont été renforcées grâce à l'appui apporté par la CICTA. Ainsi, la communication des données de 2023 au secrétariat de l'organisation a été boostée, renforçant la communication entre les professionnels, l'administration et les observateurs. Cette communication a orienté les réflexions sur les principaux axes menant le suivi des captures accessoires des espèces suivi par la Commission au niveau du segment de la pêcherie artisanale et la possibilité de développement d'une pêcherie thonière artisanale à partir de la pêche thonière industrielle. Les professionnels se mobilisent pour accroître la flottille thonière nationale, notamment la flottille de la pêche à petite échelle. Des réflexions sont menées avec eux afin de trouver les voies et moyens pour améliorer la chaine de valeur nationale des captures constituées de thons.

Par ailleurs, l'implémentation du système de suivi des captures accessoires en thons en 2023 clarifie les idées sur les attributions des organes dudit système.

1.2 Recherche et statistiques

1.2.1 Description des systèmes de collecte des données statistiques à mettre en place

Tenant compte du besoin de développement de la pêcherie thonière et des éventuels projets d'acquisition de thoniers, le système de suivi des navires et de leurs captures est en phase d'élaboration. Des textes règlementaires sont en harmonisation à ceux de l'ICCAT actuellement en vigueur. Ce système comprendra les sous-systèmes de la recherche ; du Suivi, Contrôle et Surveillance (SCS) ; de la qualité et de la traçabilité, et des mesures de gestion.

Le sous-système de la recherche est chargé de collecter les données statistiques sur les débarquements, sur l'effort de pêche, de déterminer la CPUE, de mener les études biologiques et socio-économiques. Il gère les enquêteurs. Il est composé des unités suivantes :

- l'unité chargée des nombres de séries de captures par unité d'effort (CPUE) et des données de fréquence de taille. Elle collecte, traite, analyse et interprète les données sur les quantités capturées et débarquées en pêche artisanale et en pêche industrielle ;
- l'unité chargée de l'analyse scientifique de toutes les données du secteur.

Le sous-système chargé des SCS est chargé de collecter, de traiter, d'analyser et d'interpréter les données issues des activités de SCS sur les thoniers et d'autres navires qui réalisent des prises accessoires en thonidés, en raie, en requins et des prises accidentelles en tortues, en oiseaux, en mammifères.

Le sous-système chargé des mesures de gestion et des limites de captures veille au respect des limites de captures et des mesures de gestion. Par conséquent, il suit régulièrement les prélèvements effectués sur les limites de capture de la République de Guinée (quotas alloués) et l'évolution de l'effort de pêche à partir des rapports des observateurs maritimes, des informations communiquées par les armateurs, les capitaines et le sous-système de la recherche (les enquêteurs).

Le sous-système chargé de la traçabilité et de la qualité des captures s'occupe des données de la chaine de valeur.

Le système de collecte de données est en phase d'implantation et de dynamisation. Il est faiblement opérationnel et peu qualifié. Des efforts sont fournis pour le rendre efficient.

1.2.2 Degré de couverture des données de capture, d'effort et de taille pour les opérations de pêche qui ont lieu dans les eaux locales et distantes

En 2023, en pêche industrielle thonière, environ 96% des données des quantités de captures ciblées sont couvertes. Les données sur les fréquences de taille que devraient réaliser en mer par les observateurs maritimes n'ont pas été fournies, ainsi que les données de captures accessoires en thonidés, sur les rejets en thonidés et sur les captures accidentelles des pêcheries qui ne ciblent pas les thons.

Il n'existe pas de pêche artisanale qui cible les thons durant toute l'année. Il existe un besoin de renforcement des capacités du système de suivi par échantillonnage des captures de la pêche artisanale qui ne cible pas les thons, dans le cadre de l'évaluation de la quantité par espèces de thonidés que capturent, au titre de prises accessoires, les 8 168 pirogues recensées en 2023, dont 5 420 motorisées et plaquées et, en plus, d'identifier celles qui font plus de captures sur plusieurs mois de l'année afin d'instaurer une réglementation adéquate dans le but d'encourager leur développement. Des prétentions d'acquisitions de thoniers artisanaux sont en expansion dans le secteur.

Sur le plan de la recherche, aucune activité sur la limite entre les stocks, sur les évaluations de stock de thonidés, sur les migrations de leurs espèces et sur l'impact des facteurs environnementaux sur lesdites espèces, n'a été menée durant la campagne de pêche 2023 pour des raisons techniques et économiques.

Durant la campagne de pêche, des renforcements de capacités du programme d'observateurs ont été réalisés. Les activités de l'unique thonier industriel ont été suivies par les observateurs embarqués à bord, à tour de rôle.

La liste des informations présentées au Secrétariat conformément aux exigences de la Commission est la suivante :

- la caractéristique de la flottille (ST01_GIN2023-23P-NP#) ;
- les captures nominales (ST02_GIN2023-23P-NP#) ;
- les prises et efforts (ST03_GIN2023-23F-NP#).

Chapitre 2 : Informations sur les mesures de conservation et de gestion

2.1 Mise en œuvre d'autres mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

Pour la mise en œuvre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT, la République a prévu dans sa législation d'intégrer l'ensemble des mesures des Organisations Régionales de Gestion notamment l'ICCAT dans sa règlementation.

Aussi, un Plan d'Aménagement et de Gestions des Pêcheries Maritimes Demersales et Petits Pélagiques a été adopté qui intègre les principes généraux en vue d' une meilleure conservation de l'ensemble des ressources halieutiques.

A date, il n'existe pas de ferme d'élevage des espèces suivi par l'ICCAT.

Sur le plan institutionnel, plusieurs structures administratives dédiées à l'Aménagement, à l'Exploitation, à la Recherche scientifique et au Suivi, Contrôle et Surveillance des Pêche ont été mise en place et opérationnelle au sein du Ministère de la Pêche et de l'Économie Maritime.

Pour améliorer ce système de suivi des exigences de l'ICCAT, La Guinée prévoit de dynamiser le système d'enquête, de continuer à faire participer plus d'un délégué à chacune des réunions où elle est attendue, d'acquérir de nouvelles techniques pour mettre en œuvre les mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT.

2.2 Difficultés rencontrées dans la mise en œuvre et dans le respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

Les contraintes qui s'imposent à la république de Guinée sont :

- l'insuffisance des moyens techniques et de ressources humaines qualifiées par rapport aux exigences de la commission ;
- le faible niveau de compréhension des résolutions et des recommandations de la CICTA par des agents de l'administration et par les professionnels de la pêche à petite échelle ;
- le faible niveau d'appropriation des mesures de gestion et de conservation de l'ICCAT par les acteurs nationaux;
- l'insuffisance des programmes scientifiques nationaux par rapport aux pêcheries suivies par l'ICCAT ;
- l'inadaptation du système de collecte, de traitement, d'analyse et d'interprétation des données existant par rapport à celui exigé par l'ICCAT dont la redynamisation évolue lentement à cause des changements structurels et fonctionnels administratifs et politiques;
- la faible participation aux projets de recherche de la Commission.

Chapitre 3 : Déclaration en ligne

1ÈRE PARTIE : DÉCLARATION SUR LA RECHERCHE ET LES STATISTIQUES

Nº 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	2024-09-16	2024-09-16	
S:GEN02	Caractéristiques des flottilles (T1FC)	Oui	2023-01-10	2023-01-10	
S:GEN03	Estimation de la prise nominale de la tâche 1 (T1NC)	Oui	2024-07-15	2024-07-15	
S:GEN04	Prise et effort de la tâche 2 (T2CE)	Oui	2024-07-15	2024-07-15	
S:GEN05	Échantillons de taille de la tâche 2 ; T2SZ	Oui	2024-07-15	2024-07-15	
S:GEN06	Estimations de la prise par taille de la tâche 2 (T2CS)	Non		Il n'y a pas eu d'estimation de prise.	
S:GEN07	Prospections scientifiques de marquage (inventaires)	Non		Programme inexistant pour notre CPC.	
S:GEN08	Déclaration de marquage conventionnel (appositions/récupérations)	Non		Programme inexistant pour notre CPC.	
S:GEN09	Déclaration de marquage électronique (appositions/récupérations)	Non		Programme inexistant pour notre CPC.	
S:GEN10	Tâche 3 - Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (y compris EMS)	Non		Un programme de renforcement des capacités des observateurs est mis en place au sein du Centre National de Surveillance	

Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
				et Police des Pêches (CNSP). L'embarquement d'observateurs est l'une des conditions indispensables à l'accès à la ressource. Il n'y a pas eu d'échantillonnage en mer par les observateurs embarqués à bord du seul navire senneur battant pavillon de la République de Guinée. Toutefois, les observateurs ont besoin d'un renforcement des capacités en vue de fournir toutes les informations pertinentes du ST-09. C'est pourquoi, le CNSHB a été sollicité pour la formation des observateurs nationaux.	
S:GEN11	Rapport sur la mise en oeuvre de la Rec. 16-14	Oui	2024-09-16	2024-09-16	
S:GEN12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	Non		Pas d'information.	
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		Pêcherie inexistante.	
S:BFT02	Procédures et résultats des caméras stéréoscopiques OU méthodologie alternative pour l'estimation de la taille du thon rouge	Non		Pêcherie inexistante.	
S:BFT03	Tâche 2 : Echantillons de taille des caméras stéréoscopiques résultant de S : BFT02	Non		Pêcherie inexistante.	
S:BFT04	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux (BFT)	Non		Pêcherie inexistante.	
S:BFT05	Détails des programmes de recherche sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest	Non		Pêcherie inexistante.	
S:BFT06	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non		Pêcherie inexistante.	
S:BFT07	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités renforcées d'échantillonnage biologique	Non		Pêcherie inexistante.	

Nº 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	Non		Pêcherie inexistante.	
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	2024-01-31	2024-01-31	
S:TRO03	Tâche 3 : Informations sur les DCP (tropicaux) (mois, carrés 1x1, type de DCP, etc.)	Oui	2024-10-09	2024-10-09	
S:TRO04	Tâche 3 : Données sur les navires de support dans les pêcheries tropicales (BB/PS)	Non		Pas de navire de support.	
S:TRO05	Tâche 3 : Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (tropicaux)	Non		Un programme de renforcement des capacités des observateurs est mis en place au sein du Centre National de Surveillance et Police des Pêches (CNSP). L'embarquement d'observateurs est l'une des conditions indispensables à l'accès à la ressource. Il n'y a pas eu d'échantillonnage en mer par les observateurs embarqués à bord du seul navire senneur battant pavillon de la République de Guinée. Toutefois, les observateurs ont besoin d'un renforcement des capacités en vue de fournir toutes les informations pertinentes du ST-09. C'est pourquoi, le CNSHB a été sollicité pour la formation des observateurs nationaux.	
S:TRO10	Informations sur les systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Non		Programme EMS inexistant. Le VMS pleinement opérationnel est utilisé et les navires autorisés en sont tous équipés.	
S:TRO06	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'échantillonnage portuaire (tropicaux)	Non		Il n'y a pas eu d'échantillonnage portuaire.	

Nº 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)	Non		Pas de données historiques.	
S:ALB01	Taille et âge à maturité (ALB-MD)	Non		Pêcherie inexistante.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	Non		Pêcherie inexistante.	
S:ALB03	Impact des pêcheries palangrières en termes de composition de la capture (ALB-MD)	Non		Pêcherie inexistante.	
S:ALB04	Série de CPUE (ALB-MD)	Non		Pêcherie inexistante.	
S:ALB05	Estimation mensuelle de la proportion de reproducteurs et de recrues dans les captures (ALB-MD)	Non		Pêcherie inexistante.	
S:BIL03	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et vivants de makaires/ makaires épée	Non		Absence d'outil d'estimation.	
S:BIL04	Informations sur leur programme de collecte de données pour les pêcheries artisanales et/ou de petits métiers	Non		Un programme pilote de suivi de la pêche artisanale est en exécution.	
S:SHK01	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins à un niveau spécifique aux espèces.	Non		Un programme pilote de suivi de la pêche artisanale est en exécution.	
S:SHK02	Résultats de la recherche et de l'échantillonnage biologique sur le requin-taupe bleu	Non		Programme inexistant.	
S:SHK03	Information sur le requin peau bleue de l'Atlantique Nord	Non		Inexistant dans les captures de pêche industrielle.	
S:SHK07	Information sur le requin peau bleue de l'Atlantique Sud	Non		Pêcherie inexistante.	
S:SHK04	La quantité de requin-taupe 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		Inexistant dans les captures de pêche industrielle.	
S:SHK05	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et les remises à l'eau de spécimens vivants	Non		Programme inexistant.	
S:SHK06	Information sur les programmes de collecte des données sur les pêcheries artisanales/de petits métiers	Non		Un programme pilote de suivi de la pêche artisanale est en exécution.	
S:SHK08	Interactions avec les requins baleines pendant les opérations à la senne	Non		Il n'y a pas eu d'interaction avec l'espèce.	

Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
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		Programme inexistant.	
S:BYC02	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Non		Un programme de suivi a été mis en place au sein du Centre National des Sciences Halieutiques de Boussoura (CNSHB). Ce programme est chargé de collecter les informations pertinentes. Les données de prises accidentelles ont été communiquées : Suivant les carnets de pêche, ont été capturés en 2023, à la senne, sous objet flottant, par un navire de plus de 20 m LHT et relâchés vivants, aux mois et positions géographiques (latitude ; longitude NW) indiquées, avec une distribution 1°x1°, les individus des espèces de tortues suivantes : - avril ; 9,17 ; 16,38 ; Effort : 05:28:00 (FISH.HOUR), 2 individus de TTL de 35 cm chacun et 1 individu de TTX de 50 cm ; - mars ; 9,28 ; 22,42; Effort : 32:13:00 (FISH.HOUR), 3 individus de TTL de 15 cm ; 25 cm et 30 cm; - mai ; 9,03 ; 16,00 ; Effort : 05:39:00 (FISH.HOUR), 2 individus de TTL de 100 cm et de 35 cm ; - mai ; 10,27 ; 17,00 ; Effort : 14:55:00 (FISH.HOUR), 2 individus de TTL de 100 cm et de 42 cm ; - novembre ; 10,03 ; 18,16 ; Effort : 31:00:00 (FISH.HOUR), 2 individus de TTL de1 00 cm chacun. Soit un total de 1 TTX de 50 cm et de 11 TTL de 647 cm de somme des tailles (35 cm x 2 + 15 cm x 1 + 25 cm x	

Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
				1 + 30 cm x 1 + 100 cm x 4 + 35 cm x 1+ 42 cm x 1).	
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		Absence de programme d'observateurs scientifiques.	
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		Un programme pilote de suivi de la pêche artisanale est en exécution.	
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		Il n'y a pas eu de rapport parce que le sujet est en réflexion.	

2ÈME PARTIE : DÉCLARATION SUR LA GESTION

Groupe	Nº 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	2024-09-16	2024-09-16	
	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	2024-09-16	2024-09-16	
	M:GEN03	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	Oui	2024-09-20	2024-09-20	
	M:GEN04	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Non		La législation interdit l'affrètement de navire étranger par les guinéens dans le cadre de la pêche.	
	M:GEN05	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Non		La législation interdit l'affrètement de navire étranger par les guinéens.	
	M:GEN06a	Rapports de transbordement -en mer	Non		La règlementation interdit le transbordement de capture en mer, à l'extérieur des limites d'un port et de la rade.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN06b	Rapports sur les transbordements au port	Non		Il n'y a pas eu de transbordement.	
	M:GEN07	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non		Pas de navire de charge.	
	M:GEN08	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port.	Non		Pas de navire de charge.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique (et modifications ultérieures).	Non		Pas de navire transporteur.	
	M:GEN10a	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	Non		Le point de contact sera désigné très prochainement.	
	M:GEN10b	Points de contact pour recevoir des copies des rapports d'inspection portuaire	Non		Le point de contact sera désigné très prochainement.	
	M:GEN11	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.	Non		La liste des ports sera transmise ultérieurement.	
	M:GEN12	Délai de notification préalable requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	Non		La liste des ports sera transmise ultérieurement.	
	M:GEN13	Rapport de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port	Non		Il n'y a pas eu de demande d'entrée au port.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN14	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port contenant des constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente (et autres lorsque cela est possible)	Non		Il n'y a pas eu d'inspection.	
	M:GEN15	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	Non		Il n'y a pas eu d'inspection.	
	M:GEN16	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	Non		Il n'y a pas eu d'inspection.	
	M:GEN17	Informations des accords/arrangements bilatéraux ou multilatéraux qui autorisent un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération	Oui		Absence d'accord/arrangement bilatéraux ou multilatéraux qui autorise un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération.	
	M:GEN42	Déclaration annuelle sur les activités d'inspection au port	Non		Il n'y a pas d'inspection au port de Conakry.	
	M:GEN18	Accords d'accès et modification	Oui		Absence d'accord/arrangement bilatéraux ou multilatéraux.	
	M:GEN19	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Oui		Absence d'accord/arrangement bilatéraux ou multilatéraux.	
	M:GEN20	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui	2022-07-31	2022-07-31	
	M:GEN21	Rapport sur l'examen des mesures internes	Oui		Il n'y a pas d'information pertinente à déclarer.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN23	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Oui		Absence de pêcherie sportive ou récréative.	
	M:GEN24	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU / le(s) rapport(s) de la CPC (et non CPC) de pavillon sur les activités IUU alléguées	Oui		Il n'y pas eu de navire impliqué dans la pêche INN.	
	M:GEN25	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Oui		Il n'y pas eu de navire impliqué dans les activités de pêche INN.	
	M:GEN26	Mesures commerciales ; soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Oui		Il n'y a pas d'information pertinente à déclarer.	
	M:GEN27	Données sur la non-application	Oui		Il n'y a pas d'information.	
	M:GEN28	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Oui		Il n'y pas eu d'enquêtes sur une allégation de non application.	
	M:GEN29	Observations de navires	Oui		Il n'y a pas eu d'observation.	
	M:GEN30	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Oui		Il n'y a pas eu d'observation.	
	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		Il n'y a pas eu de participation à un programme volontaire. Il n'y a pas non plus eu de participation à un échange volontaire de personnel d'inspection.	
	M:GEN32	Point(s) de contact désigné(s) (POC) au sein de l'autorité responsable de la mise en œuvre du programme	Oui		Point de contact non désigné parce qu'il n'y a pas eu de participation à un programme volontaire.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN33	Déclaration de toute activité menée dans le cadre du programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection	Oui		Il n'y a pas eu de déclaration d'activités menées dans le cadre d'un programme pilote d'échange de personnel d'inspection parce qu'il n'y a pas eu de participation à un programme volontaire et il n'y a pas non plus eu de participation à un échange volontaire de personnel d'inspection.	
	M:GEN34	Demande de radiation du navire de liste de navires IUU finale	Oui		Aucune demande n'a été formulée.	
	M:GEN35	Plan d'action d'urgence (EAP) pour la récupération des observateurs	Non		Pas de navire à bord duquel des observateurs régionaux de l'ICCAT sont déployés.	
	M:GEN36	Rapports sur des incidents impliquant des observateurs qui ont déclenché l'EAP, y compris toute action corrective prise	Non		Pas de navire à bord duquel des observateurs régionaux de l'ICCAT sont déployés.	
	M:GEN37	Signalisation de la récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Oui		Il n'y a pas eu de récupération d'engin de pêche perdu.	
	M:GEN38	Signalisation de la non-récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Oui		Il n'y a pas eu de signalisation de la non-récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu.	
	M:GEN39	Points de contact pour faciliter la coopération en matière d'observation des navires (facultatif)	Oui		Le point de contact n'est pas désigné.	
	M:GEN40	Déclarations d'approvisionnement	Non		Il n'y a pas de navire de charge assurant le ravitaillement en mer	
	M:GEN41	Rapport sur les mesures prises à l'encontre des ressortissants impliqués dans des activités IUU	Oui		Il n'y a pas eu de rapport, cependant, la règlementation guinéenne interdit l'accès de tout navire figurant sur une liste de navires INDNR à la ressource.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN43	Description des programmes nationaux de systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Oui		La description sera faite très prochainement.	
	M:GEN44	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des programmes nationaux de systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Non		Absence de programme nationaux de sytèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS).	
	M:GEN45	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rés. 23-20, y compris les plans d'action d'urgence (EPA)	Oui		La République de Guinée étant membre de l'Organisation internationale du travail (OIT), participe à l'implémentation et à la mise en œuvre des normes de ladite organisation. Ainsi, conformément à la Résolution 23-20 de la CICTA, le mécanisme envisagé pour l'inspection portuaire tient compte des questions liées aux normes de travail. Aussi, parmi les conditions d'accès à la ressource figure : le quitus fiscal de la société demanderesse, le quitus social pour tous les travailleurs, la liste des équipements de sécurité et de protection, la police d'assurance destinée à garantir la réparation des dommages qui pourraient être causés aux tiers. Ces mesures sont des moyens de mise en œuvre de la Résolution 23-20 qui pourraient être renforcées.	
THON ROUGE	M:BFT01	Fermes de thon rouge	Non		La pêcherie est inexistante.	
	M:BFT02	Rapports sur l'élevage du thon rouge	Non		La pêcherie est inexistante.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT03	Déclaration de report du poisson resté en cages	Non		La pêcherie est inexistante.	
	M:BFT04	Rapport de mise en cages du thon rouge	Non		La pêcherie est inexistante.	
	M:BFT05	Madragues de thon rouge	Non		La pêcherie est inexistante.	
	M:BFT07	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité	Non		La pêcherie est inexistante.	
	M:BFT08	Plan de la capacité d'élevage	Non		La pêcherie est inexistante.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications des plans de pêche	Non		La pêcherie est inexistante.	
	M:BFT10	Informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 21-08	Non		La pêcherie est inexistante.	
	M:BFT11	Prises de thon rouge de 2022	Non		La pêcherie est inexistante.	
	M:BFT12	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Non		La pêcherie est inexistante.	
	M:BFT13	Autres navires de thon rouge	Non		La pêcherie est inexistante.	
	M:BFT14	Opérations de pêche conjointes	Non		La pêcherie est inexistante.	
	M:BFT15	Messages VMS	Non		La pêcherie est inexistante.	
	M:BFT16	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Non		Programme inexistant.	
	M:BFT17	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non		Programme inexistant.	
	M:BFT18	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non		Programme inexistant.	
	M:BFT19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Non		Programme inexistant.	
	M:BFT20	Ports de transbordement du thon rouge	Non		La pêcherie est inexistante.	
	M:BFT21	Ports de débarquement du thon rouge	Non		Absence de port de pêche industrielle thonière.	
	M:BFT22	Rapports bi-mensuels de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Non		La pêcherie est inexistante.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT23	Rapports de capture mensuels sur le thon rouge	Non		La pêcherie est inexistante.	
	M:BFT24	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon rouge a été utilisée	Non		La pêcherie est inexistante.	
	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		Programme inexistant.	
	M:BFT27	Rapport annuel du BCD	Non		Pêcherie inexistante.	
	M:BFT28	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Non		Pêcherie inexistante.	
	M:BFT29	Points de contact pour les BCD	Non		Pêcherie inexistante.	
	M:BFT30	Législation relative au BCD	Non		Pêcherie inexistante.	
	M:BFT31	Résumé du marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD	Non		Programme inexistant.	
	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		Pas d'information disponible.	
	M:BFT33	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	Non		Pas de capture de BFT, ni d'élevage de BFT.	
	M:BFT34	Contrôles aléatoires	Non		La République de Guinée ne prend pas part à l'élevage du thon rouge.	
	M:BFT35	Autorité nationale et points de contact responsables du navire de transformation participant au projet pilote REM	Non		Programme inexistant.	
ESPECES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Liste des navires de BET/YFT/SKJ et modification ultérieure	Oui	2023-01-10	1	

Groupe	Nº 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	Oui	2023-01-10	2023-01-10	
	M:TRO03	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de BET/YFT/SKJ	Non		Il n'y a pas eu d'enquête.	
	M:TRO06	Données des Programmes de Documents Statistiques ICCAT	Non		La République de Guinée n'importe pas du thon obèse congelé, ni de l'espadon.	
	M:TRO07	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non		La République de Guinée n'importe pas du thon obèse congelé, ni de l'espadon.	
	M:TRO09	Prises trimestrielles de thonidés tropicaux	Oui	2024-09-20	2024-09-20	
	M:TRO10	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (inclure dans le plan de gestion des DCP - cf. aussi exigence S:TRO02)	Non		Le nombre de DCP à déployer par année et par navire est limité à 300. Il est autorisé d'utiliser uniquement des DCP biodégradables. La pêche sous DCP dérivant est interdite durant les 15 jours qui précèdent la fermeture temporaire des zones de pêche du 1er janvier au 13 mars.	
	M:TRO11	Déclarations/plans de capacité/de pêche des thonidés tropicaux	Oui	2023-01-31	2023-01-31	
	M:TRO13	Captures mensuelles de thonidés tropicaux (BET ; SKJ ; YFT)	Oui	2024-09-20	2024-09-20	
	M:TRO14	Prises hebdomadaires de thon obèse	Non		Les prises en thon obèse n'ont pas atteint 80% de la limite de capture.	
	M:TRO15	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité de la limite de capture de thon obèse a été utilisée	Non		L'intégralité de la limite de thon obèse n'a pas été utilisée.	

Groupe	Nº 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		Il n'y a pas de limite fixée.	
	M:TRO18	Mesures prises pour garantir l'application du M:TRO17	Non		Il n'y a pas de mesures.	
ESPADON	M:SWO01	Données des Programmes de Documents Statistiques ICCAT	Non		Pas d'importation.	
	M:SWO02	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Oui		2024-10-09	
	M:SWO03	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		Pêcherie inexistante.	
	M:SWO04	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		Pêcherie inexistante.	
	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		Pêcherie inexistante.	
	M:SWO06	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		Pêcherie inexistante.	
	M:SWO07	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Non		Pêcherie inexistante.	
	M:SWO10	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	Non		Pêcherie inexistante.	
	M:SWO11	Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO.	Non		Pêcherie inexistante.	
	M:SWO12	Résumé de la mise en œuvre du programme de marquage	Non		Programme inexistant.	

Groupe	Nº 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		Programme inexistant.	
	M:SWO14	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non		Programme inexistant.	
	M:SWO15	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le N-SWO pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui	2023-01-10	1	
	M:SWO16	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui	2023-01-10	1	
	M:SWO17	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Oui		Pas de limite fixée. Il n'y a pas eu de réalisation de capture au titre de prise accessoire.	
	M:SWO18	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Oui		Pas de limite fixée. Il n'y a pas eu de réalisation de capture au titre de prise accessoire.	
	M:SWO19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Non		Programme inexistant.	
	M:SWO20	Plan de pêche pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		Pêcherie inexistante.	
GERMON	M:ALB03	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée.	Non		Pêcherie inexistante.	
	M:ALB04	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui	2023-01-10	1	
	M:ALB05	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui	2023-01-10	1	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:ALB06	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Oui	2024-09-18	2024-09-18	
	M:ALB07	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Oui	2024-09-18	2024-09-18	
	M:ALB08	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer du germon de la Méditerranée	Non		Pêcherie inexistante.	
	M:ALB09	Prises mensuelles de germon de la Méditerranée	Non		Pêcherie inexistante.	
	M:ALB10	Capturas trimestrales de atún blanco del Mediterráneo	Non		Pêcherie inexistante.	
ISTIOPHORID	M:BIL01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 19-05 et 16-11	Oui		2024-09-08.	
	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		Il n'y a pas eu de demande de dérogation.	
REQUINS	M:SHK05	Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins	Oui		2024-09-08	
	M:SHK08	Débarquements mensuels de requin-taupe bleu de l'Atlantique Sud et de l'Atlantique Nord	Non		Il n'y a pas eu de débarquement de requin taupe bleu.	

Groupe	Nº 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. 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		Suivant les carnets de pêche, ont été capturés en 2023, à la senne, sous objet flottant, par un navire de plus de 20 m LHT et relâchés vivants, aux mois et positions géographiques (latitude ; longitude NW) indiquées, avec une distribution 1°x1°, les individus des espèces de tortues suivantes : - avril ; 9,17 ; 16,38 ; Effort : 05:28:00 (FISH.HOUR), 2 individus de TTL de 35 cm chacun et 1 individu de TTX de 50 cm ; - mars ; 9,28 ; 22,42; Effort : 32:13:00 (FISH.HOUR), 3 individus de TTL de 15 cm ; 25 cm et 30 cm; - mai ; 9,03 ; 16,00 ; Effort : 05:39:00 (FISH.HOUR), 2 individus de TTL de 100 cm et de 35 cm ; - mai ; 10,27 ; 17,00 ; Effort : 14:55:00 (FISH.HOUR), 2 individus de TTL de 100 cm et de 42 cm ; - novembre ; 10,03 ; 18,16 ; Effort : 31:00:00 (FISH.HOUR), 2 individus de TTL de1 00 cm chacun. Soit un total de 1 TTX de 50 cm et de 11 TTL de 647 cm de somme des tailles (35 cm x 2 + 15 cm x 1 + 25 cm x 1 + 30 cm x 1 + 100 cm x 4 + 35 cm x 1+ 42 cm x 1)	
	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 d'information.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BYC03	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine.	Non		Pas d'information.	
	M:BYC04	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rés. 23-15.	Non		Pas d'information.	
DIVERS	M:SDP01	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Non		Absence de programme.	
	M:MIX01	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Non		Pas d'information.	

Tableau 1. Quantité des échantillons et la taille ou poids des individus par espèce.

		Poids total des échantillons (en tonne)		
		YFT	*SKJ*	*BET*
Taille	GG	183	97	40
	R1	290	1 335	16
	R2	418	918	45
	R3	22	47	0
	R4	0	0	0
	JB	0	32	0
Total		913	2 429	101
Taux		100%	100%	100%

Tableau 2. Signification des symboles qui désignent les tailles ou poids des individus par espèce.

		YFT	*SKJ*	*BET*
Taille	GG	10 kg up		
	R1	3,5 kg up	1,5~1,8 kg	3,4~10kg
	R2	1,8~3,4kg	1,8~3,4kg	1,8~3,4kg
	R3	1,5~1,8kg	1,5 kg down	1,5~1,8kg
	R4	-	-	-
	JB	-	3.4 kg up	-

ANNUAL REPORT OF HONDURAS
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU HONDURAS
INFORME ANUAL DE HONDURAS

SUMMARY

The Republic of Honduras has not carried out any positive fishing activity in the Convention. To fulfil our obligations, we provide data on nil catches and fishing inactivity. Despite entry into force on 25 August 2017 of the Law on Fisheries and Aquaculture, which establishes new fisheries management standards that are aligned with best international practices, the fleet has not been activated in the Commission area, due to the complex implementation process which has required professionalisation of the operational and logistic frameworks. However, Honduras maintains its interest in resuming fishing operations in the near future, which will be duly notified to the Commission. The country reiterates its firm commitment to developing its tuna and other species fisheries with the framework of the ICCAT Convention, with a responsible and sustainable approach.

RÉSUMÉ

Ces dernières années, la République du Honduras n'a eu aucune activité de pêche dans la zone de la Convention. Conformément à nos obligations, nous fournissons les données correspondantes avec un rapport de captures nulles et d'inactivité de pêche. Malgré l'entrée en vigueur de la loi sur la pêche et l'aquaculture, effective depuis le 25 août 2017, qui établit de nouvelles normes de gestion des pêches alignées sur les meilleures pratiques internationales, la flottille n'a pas encore été activée dans la zone de la Commission en raison du processus de mise en œuvre complexe qui a nécessité la professionnalisation des cadres opérationnels et logistiques. Toutefois, le Honduras maintient son intérêt pour le relancement des opérations de pêche dans un avenir proche, ce qui sera notifié à la Commission en temps utile. Le pays réitère son engagement ferme à développer ses pêcheries de thonidés et d'autres espèces dans le cadre de la Convention de l'ICCAT, avec une approche responsable et durable.

RESUMEN

En los últimos años, la República de Honduras no ha realizado actividades pesqueras en la zona del Convenio. En cumplimiento de nuestras obligaciones, proporcionamos los datos correspondientes con un reporte de capturas nulas e inactividad pesquera. A pesar de la entrada en vigor de la Ley de Pesca y Acuicultura, efectiva desde el 25 de agosto de 2017, que establece nuevos estándares de gestión pesquera alineados con las mejores prácticas internacionales, aún no se ha activado la flota en el área de la Comisión debido al complejo proceso de implementación que ha requerido la profesionalización de los marcos operativos y logísticos. No obstante, Honduras mantiene su interés en reiniciar operaciones pesqueras en el futuro cercano, lo cual se notificará oportunamente a la Comisión. El país reitera su firme compromiso de desarrollar sus pesquerías de túnidos y otras especies dentro del marco del Convenio ICCAT, con un enfoque responsable y sostenible.

Sección 1: Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas

La Dirección General de Pesca y Acuicultura (DIGEPESCA) de la Secretaría de Agricultura y Ganadería (SAG) es la entidad responsable de la gestión técnica de las pesquerías nacionales, regionales e internacionales. Dentro de sus funciones está la administración del Sistema Nacional de Investigación Pesquera y Acuícola, encargado de la parametrización, colecta y procesamiento de datos relacionados con la pesquería.

Honduras, al contar con costas en el mar Caribe que coinciden con el Sistema Arrecifal Mesoamericano (SAM), ha centrado históricamente sus actividades pesqueras en especies como camarón, langosta del Caribe y moluscos, entre otras. Sin embargo, estas pesquerías no están bajo el marco de la ICCAT y, por lo tanto, no son objeto de reporte. A pesar de ello, se realiza una continua labor de investigación, análisis y control mediante programas de captura de datos y seguimiento de las medidas de conservación, incluyendo vedas y tamaños mínimos de captura.

Respecto a las especies de interés para ICCAT, Honduras mantiene un interés activo en el desarrollo de las pesquerías de túnidos y otras especies de pelágicos mayores. A corto plazo, el Gobierno de Honduras ha priorizado el desarrollo de estas pesquerías en el Caribe, lo que ha llevado a la especialización técnica en DIGEPESCA para su adecuada gestión. Honduras también asegura la integración del conocimiento generado en el marco de las acciones cooperativas de la ICCAT, garantizando su correcta aplicación en la gestión pesquera nacional.

En los próximos años, Honduras planea iniciar actividades pesqueras moderadas de túnidos tropicales, como atún de aleta amarilla (YFT), atún patudo (BET) y barrilete (SKJ). Estas actividades serán reportadas oportunamente a la ICCAT, utilizando los recursos de cooperación internacional para mejorar las capacidades institucionales y operativas del país.

1.1 Información anual sobre pesquerías

Según el sistema IOMS de ICCAT, no hay información nacional de pesquerías de interés en el año reportado, debido a la inactividad pesquera.

1.2 Investigación y estadísticas

Al igual que en la sección anterior, no se registran datos de investigación o estadísticas de las pesquerías de interés de ICCAT en el período de información, debido a la falta de actividad pesquera. Sin embargo, Honduras cuenta con un sistema de monitoreo satelital (VMS) que cubre el 100% de su flota industrial. Este sistema se implementará en el futuro para embarcaciones de cerco, palangre y pesca con línea, asegurando el cumplimiento de las medidas de trazabilidad desde la captura hasta la comercialización del producto.

Sección 2: Información sobre las medidas de conservación y ordenación

2.1 Implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

La Ley de Pesca posee disposiciones de obligatorio cumplimiento y dispone de sanciones ejemplarizantes y suficientemente severas para evitar los incumplimientos. La misma Ley (art 5.) establece que las disposiciones adoptadas en las OROP son de vinculante e inmediato acatamiento a partir de su entrada en vigor, por lo que DIGEPESCA vigila su cumplimiento y sanciona el incumplimiento cuando proceda. En adición, Honduras ha definido medidas de protección de especies bajo ICCAT con mayores estándares, como lo es la determinación de su ZEE como santuario de tiburones.

2.2 Dificultades encontradas en la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

No se encontró dificultades en la implementación y cumplimiento, no obstante lo cual se desarrollan programas constantes de fortalecimiento institucional. Según se ha informado, en el período 2022-2023 se desarrolló un proceso de transición estructiral y funcional de fortalecimiento de la Dirección General de Pesca y Acuicultura que impactó negativa pero transitoriamente el proceso de reporte de información y en general la comunicación con ICCAT, pero ello ha sido superado con la estructuración de un equipo altamente profesional a cargo de esta materia, bajo la responsabilidad del Subdirector General y la supervisión de la Dirección General. Por ello, respecto de la información y cumplimiento en los plazos para ser proveida, en el período 2022 – 2023 en el marco de un proceso de mejora, se enfrentó dificultades para la compilación de toda la información, pero ello no significó un impedimento para cumplir sustantivamente con las disposiciones de ICCAT.

Como consecuencia del proceso de mejora en curso, se reitera la previsión de que Honduras requiera de cooperación de CICAA y de los países contratantes para la eficiente implementación de las medidas cuando se active la flota, como resultado de sus necesidades de construcción de capacidades, de manera consecuente con los retos de efectivo cumplimiento, de satisfacción cualitativa de los requerimientos de la nueva Ley, y de la decisión del Gobierno de asegurar el mayor estándar de cumplimiento en la gestión pesquera del país.

Sección 3: Comunicaciones en línea

PARTE 1: COMUNICACIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE INVESTIGACIÓN Y ESTADÍSTICAS

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:GEN01	Informes anuales (científico)	Sí	2024-09-16		
S:GEN02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	Sí		2024-09-18	
S:GEN03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	Sí		2024-09-18	
S:GEN04	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CE)	Sí		2024-09-18	
S:GEN05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	Sí		2024-09-18	
S:GEN06	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	Sí		2024-09-18	
S:GEN07	Prospecciones de marcado científico (inventarios)	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que Honduras , actualmente no se tiene pesquerías ni programas de marcado.	
S:GEN08	Declaración de marcado convencional (marcado/recuperación)	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que Honduras , actualmente no se tiene pesquerías ni programas de marcado.	
S:GEN09	Declaración de marcado electrónico (marcado/recuperación)	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que Honduras , actualmente no se tiene pesquerías ni programas de marcado.	
S:GEN10	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores nacionales (incluido el EMS)	Sí		Aun se encuentra en desarrollo.	
S:GEN11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14.	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	
S:GEN12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	
S:GEN13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	
S:BFT02	Procedimientos y resultados de las cámaras estereoscópicas O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	

Nº 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		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	
S:BFT04	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas internos de observadores (BFT)	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	
S:BFT05	Detalles de los programas de investigación sobre BFT-W	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	
S:BFT06	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	
S:BFT07	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	
S:BFT09	Informe de actividades científicas de los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	
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 aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	
S:TRO03	Tarea 3 - Información sobre DCP (tropicales)(mes, cuadrículas estadísticas de 1ºx1º, tipo de DCP, etc)	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	
S:TRO04	Tarea 3 - Datos de buques de apoyo en las pesquerías tropicales (PS/BB)	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	

Nº 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 aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	
S:TRO10	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	
S:TRO06	Tarea 3 - Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto (tropicales)	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	
S:TRO07	Datos históricos de lances sobre DCP tal y como requiere el SCRS (captura y esfuerzo de Tarea 2)	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	
S:ALB01	Talla y edad de madurez (ALB-MD)	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	
S:ALB02	Hábitat (ALB-MD)	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	
S:ALB03	Impacto de las pesquerías de palangre en términos de composición de la captura (ALB-MD)	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	
S:ALB04	Series de CPUE (ALB-MD)	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	
S:ALB05	Estimación mensual de la proporción de reproductores y reclutas en las capturas (ALB-MD)	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	

Nº 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 aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	
S:BIL04	Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala	No		Honduras no posee registradas pesqueras artesanales y/o de pequeña escala dirigidos a billfishes; sin embargo, según se expresó en la hoja de istiofóridos, se ha diseñado un programa de muestreo, captura y recolección.	
S:SHK01	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	
S:SHK02	Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	
S:SHK03	Información sobre tiburón azul del Atlantico norte	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	
S:SHK07	Información sobre tiburón azul del Atlantico sur	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	
S:SHK04	Cantidad de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes de peces muertos y las liberaciones de peces vivos y metodología estadística utilizada para calcular dichos descartes/liberaciones.	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	
S:SHK05	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes de ejemplares muertos y las liberaciones de ejemplares vivos.	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:SHK06	Información sobre programas de recopilacion de datos de pesquerías artesanales/de pequeña escala	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	
S:SHK08	Interacciones con tiburones ballena durante las operaciones de los cerqueros	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	
S:BYC01	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	
S:BYC02	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	
S:BYC03	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	
S:BYC04	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	No		Honduras no posee registradas pesqueras artesanales y/o de pequeña escala con captura incidental despeches de interés para la Comisión; sin embargo, según se expresó en la hoja de istiofóridos, se ha diseñado un programa de muestreo, captura y recolección de datos que permita confirmar esta afirmación dados los cambios que pudieren haber existido en los últimos años. Se solicitará cooperación a ICCAT con el propósito de su implementación y se espera presentar un documento en un futuro.	

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		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT. Sin embargo, el plan de ejecución de muestreos pudiere informar de acciones que se requieran en el futuro cercano y ello se presentará a la Comisión oportunamente.	

PARTE 2: COMUNICACIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE ORDENACIÓN

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Informes anuales	Sí	2024-09-16		
	M:GEN02	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Sí	2024-09-16		
	M:GEN03	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	Sí	2024-09-16		
	M:GEN04	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No		No aplica. Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	
	M:GEN05	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No		No aplica. Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	
	M:GEN06a	Informes de transbordo en el mar	No		No aplica. Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	
	M:GEN06b	Informes de transbordo en puerto	No		No aplica. Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN07	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No		No aplica. Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	
	M:GEN08	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	No		No aplica. Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	
	M:GEN09	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente)	No		No aplica. Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	
	M:GEN10a	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	No		Esta CPC no permite la entrada de buques pesqueros extranjeros a sus puertos.	
	M:GEN10b	Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria	No		Esta CPC no permite la entrada de buques pesqueros extranjeros a sus puertos.	
	M:GEN11	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	No		Esta CPC no permite la entrada de buques pesqueros extranjeros a sus puertos.	
	M:GEN12	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No		Esta CPC no permite la entrada de buques pesqueros extranjeros a sus puertos.	
	M:GEN13	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del Puerto	No		Esta CPC no permite la entrada de buques pesqueros extranjeros a sus puertos.	

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)	No		Esta CPC no permite la entrada de buques pesqueros extranjeros a sus puertos y no tienen buques autorizados sobre especies de ICCAT.	
	M:GEN15	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No		Esta CPC no ha tenido infracciones derivadas de inspecciones.	
	M:GEN16	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No		Esta CPC no permite la entrada de buques pesqueros extranjeros a sus puertos.	
	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 acuerdos Bilaterales.	
	M:GEN42	Declaración anual sobre las actividades de inspección en puerto	No		Esta CPC no permite la entrada de buques pesqueros extranjeros a sus puertos.	
	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		no aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	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.	
	M:GEN23	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	Sí		El Artículo 41 de la Ley Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura, Decreto 106-2015, establece que "[…] La pesca turística y deportiva debe respetar las disposiciones del ordenamiento pesquero sobre especies protegidas y prácticas de pesca responsable. Las especies conocidas como "picudos" están sometidas a la técnica de "captura y liberación".	
	M:GEN24	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU / el/los informe(s) de la CPC (y la no CPC) de pabellón sobre las supuestas actividades 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		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	
	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		Esta CPC no ha recibido ninguna alegación de incumplimiento de las medidas de ICCAT.	

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		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		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT, por lo cual no se tienen autoridades asignadas para inspecciones en el mar sobre estas pesquerías.	
	M:GEN32	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT; por lo cual no hay puntos de contactos sobre programas.	
	M:GEN33	Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	
	M:GEN34	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	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		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la 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		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	
	M:GEN37	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	
	M:GEN38	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	
	M:GEN39	Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional)	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	
	M:GEN40	Declaración de suministro	No		Este CPC no tiene declaración de suministro, no existen buques de suministro en la flota	
	M:GEN41	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas contra nacionales implicados en actividades IUU	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	
	M:GEN43	Descripción de los programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	
	M:GEN44	Informe de implementación de los programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	
	M:GEN45	Informe de implementación de la Res. 23-20, incluidos los Planes de acción de emergencia (EAP)	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
ATÚN ROJO	M:BFT01	Granjas de atún rojo	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no opera con granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT02	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no opera con granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT03	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no opera con jaulas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT04	Informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no opera con jaulas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT05	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con almadrabas de 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.	
	M:BFT08	Plan de capacidad de cría	No		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el 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.	
	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.	
	M:BFT11	Capturas de atún rojo de 2022	No		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo.	
	M:BFT12	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT13	Otros buques de atún rojo	No		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo.	
	M:BFT14	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo.	
	M:BFT15	Mensajes VMS	No		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo.	
	M:BFT16	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	No		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo.	
	M:BFT17	Lista de buques de inspección	No		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo.	
	M:BFT18	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo.	
	M:BFT19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo.	
	M:BFT20	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo.	
	M:BFT21	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo.	
	M:BFT22	Informes quincenales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	No		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo.	
	M:BFT23	Informes de capturas mensuales de atún rojo	No		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT24	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo	No		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo.	
	M:BFT25	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de todos los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo.	
	M:BFT27	Informe anual BCD	No		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo.	
	M:BFT28	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo.	
	M:BFT29	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo.	
	M:BFT30	Legislación para el BCD	No		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo.	
	M:BFT31	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el 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 ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo.	
	M:BFT33	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	No		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo.	
	M:BFT34	Controles aleatorios	No		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo.	

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		Esta CPC no esta involucrada en el proyecto REM.	
ESPECIES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	
	M:TRO02	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	
	M:TRO03	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	
	M:TRO06	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No		Esta CPC no importa ni exporta patudo.	
	M:TRO07	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No		Esta CPC no captura ni comercializa patudo.	
	M:TRO09	Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	No		Esta CPC no captura túnidos tropicales.	
	M:TRO10	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S:TRO02)	No		Esta CPC no planta DCP para capturar túnidos tropicales.	
	M:TRO11	Declaración/plan de pesca/capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies de túnidos tropicales.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:TRO13	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies de túnidos tropicales.	
	M:TRO14	Capturas semanales de patudo	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre patudo.	
	M:TRO15	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad del límite de captura de patudo	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre patudo.	
	M:TRO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	
	M:TRO18	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la M:TRO17	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	
PEZ ESPADA	M:SWO01	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados no participa en la captura o comercialización de pez espada.	
	M:SWO02	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados no participa en la captura o comercialización de pez espada.	
	M:SWO03	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados no participa en la captura o comercialización de pez espada.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:SWO04	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados no participa en la captura o comercialización de pez espada.	
	M:SWO05	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados no participa en la captura o comercialización de pez espada.	
	M:SWO06	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados no participa en la captura o comercialización de pez espada.	
	M:SWO07	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados no participa en la captura o comercialización de pez espada.	
	M:SWO10	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados no participa en la captura o comercialización de pez espada.	
	M:SWO11	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados no participa en la captura o comercialización de pez espada.	

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 aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados no participa en la captura o comercialización de pez espada.	
	M:SWO13	Lista de buques de inspección	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados no participa en la captura o comercialización de pez espada.	
	M:SWO14	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados no participa en la captura o comercialización de pez espada.	
	M:SWO15	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20m o + para pez espada del norte	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados no participa en la captura o comercialización de pez espada.	
	M:SWO16	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados no participa en la captura o comercialización de pez espada.	
	M:SWO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados no participa en la captura o comercialización de pez espada.	
	M:SWO18	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados no participa en la captura o comercialización de pez espada.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:SWO19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados no participa en la captura o comercialización de pez espada.	
	M:SWO20	Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados no participa en la captura o comercialización de pez espada.	
ATÚN BLANCO	M:ALB03	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados no participa en la captura o comercialización de atún blanco.	
	M:ALB04	Autorización específica para buque con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados no participa en la captura o comercialización de atún blanco.	
	M:ALB05	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados no participa en la captura o comercialización de atún blanco.	
	M:ALB06	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados no participa en la captura o comercialización de atún blanco.	
	M:ALB07	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados no participa en la captura o comercialización de atún blanco.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:ALB08	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados no participa en la captura o comercialización de atún blanco.	
	M:ALB09	Capturas mensuales de atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados no participa en la captura o comercialización de atún blanco.	
	M:ALB10	Prises trimestrielles de germon de la Méditerranée	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados no participa en la captura o comercialización de atún blanco.	
MARLINES	M:BIL01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 19-05 y 16-11.	Sí	2024-09-20		
	M:BIL04	Exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías	Sí		Honduras no ha solicitado exención para liberar estas especies.	
TIBURONES	M:SHK05	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	Sí	2024-09-20		
	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.	

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. 22-12, párrs. 1, 2, 4, 5 y 8, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	Sí		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	
	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, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	
	M:BYC03	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No		Esta CPC no opera ninguna pesquería dirigida a los túnidos o especies afines en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT y, por tanto, no realiza capturas fortuitas.	
	M:BYC04	Informe sobre la implementación de la Res. 23-15.	No		No aplica, en virtud que actualmente Honduras no cuenta con buques pesqueros autorizados sobre especies en la ICCAT.	
MISCELÁNEA	M:SDP01	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	No		Esta CPC no ha presentado ningún sistema piloto, se esta trabajando en ello.	
	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.	

ANNUAL REPORT OF ICELAND
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE L'ISLANDE
INFORME ANUAL DE ISLANDIA

SUMMARY

There were no directed fisheries in 2023 for eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna or other ICCAT regulated species. As all discards of commercial fish species are banned for the Icelandic fleet, all bycatches are to be landed and recorded as all other catches. Bycatch of BFT-E was recorded in 2023 and reported to ICCAT. There will be no directed fisheries for BFT-E by Icelandic vessels in 2024. A revised fishing plan was submitted in August 2024 in this regard. As required, Section 3: Online reporting and Part 1: Research and Statistics reporting and Part 2: Management reporting of the Annual Report were submitted via the IOMS system.

RÉSUMÉ

En 2023, il n'y avait aucune pêcherie dirigée sur le thon rouge de l'Atlantique Est ou sur d'autres espèces réglementées par l'ICCAT. Étant donné que tous les rejets d'espèces de poissons commerciales sont interdits pour la flottille islandaise, toutes les prises accessoires doivent être débarquées et consignées comme toutes les autres captures. Les prises accessoires de thon rouge de l'Est ont été enregistrées en 2023 et déclarées à l'ICCAT. Aucun navire islandais ne ciblera directement le thon rouge de l'Est en 2024. Un plan de pêche révisé a été présenté en août 2024 à cet égard. Comme requis, la section 3 : Déclaration en ligne et partie 1 : Déclaration en matière de recherche et de statistiques et Partie 2 : Déclaration de gestion du rapport annuel ont été soumis via le système IOMS.

RESUMEN

En 2023 no hubo pesquerías dirigidas al atún rojo del Atlántico este ni a ninguna especie regulada por ICCAT. Dado que todos los descartes de ejemplares de especies de peces comerciales están prohibidos en la flota islandesa, todas las capturas fortuitas tienen que ser desembarcadas y consignadas, al igual que las demás capturas. En 2023 se consignó captura fortuita de atún rojo del este y se comunicó a ICCAT. En 2024, en Islandia no habrá pesquerías dirigidas al atún rojo del este. En agosto de 2024 se envió un plan de pesca revisado en este sentido. Como es preceptivo, Sección 3: Informes en línea y Parte 1: Informes de investigación y estadísticas y Parte 2: Los informes de ordenación del Informe Anual se presentaron a través del sistema IOMS.

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

2023

The Icelandic national quota for EBFT in 2023 amounted up to 224 tonnes. According to the Icelandic fishing plan for 2023 allocations were a) 212 tonnes to up to three long-liners. b) 12 tonnes for incidental bycatches. No recreational fisheries were allowed in 2023. There was no directed fishing by Icelandic vessels in 2023. Bycatch of EBFT (0,660 tonnes) has been recorded in 2023 and reported to ICCAT.

Preliminary information for 2024

A revised fishing plan was submitted in October 2024 by Iceland. Due to unforeseen circumstance no directed fisheries for EBFT will be conducted in 2024. Bycatches have already been recoded.

1.2 Research and statistics

As there has been no directed fishing for EBFT by Icelandic vessels in 2023 (and 2024) 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 are 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 2023 (0,660 tonnes) and 2024, 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 were no directed fishing in 2023 (or 2024) there have been no information to report in this regard.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

No additional information on implementation of ICCAT CMM.

2.2 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.

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes		2024-08-21	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes		2024-07-15	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes		2024-07-15	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes		2024-07-15	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes		2024-07-15	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	No		No T2CS estimations were made on these 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 (including EMS)	No		N.a. no directed fisheries, nothing to report.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	No		No such fisheries.	
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 stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		No farming in Iceland.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical 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 BFT-W	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.	

Req Nº (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		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	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		No fisheries or bycatches.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	No		No fisheries or bycatches.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No		No longline fisheries (or fisheries in general).	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No		No fisheries or bycatches.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	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: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 North Atlantic blue shark	No		N.A. No information to submit	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	No		N.A. No information to submit	

Req Nº (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		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:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		N.A. No information to submit.	
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 bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		No directed fisheries.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No		No directed fisheries.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes		2024-08-21	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes		2024-08-21	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes		2024-08-21	
	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	Transhipment reports - at sea	No		N.A. Transhipments at sea banned.	
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	No		N.A. No transhipments in port.	
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	No		N.A. Transhipments at sea banned.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	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. Transhipments at sea banned by Iceland.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No		2024-02-15	
	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		2024-02-15	

Group	Req Nº (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		2024.02.15	
	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:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	No		No information.	
	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 2023.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	No		N.A. No directed fishing in 2023 by Iceland.	

Group	Req Nº (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 No sports/recreational fisheries in Iceland.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report (s) on alleged IUU activities	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.	
	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 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 scheme.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No		N.A. Not part of voluntary scheme.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		N.A. No requests.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	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.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	No		No information.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	No		No report.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	No		No report.	
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.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	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		2024-02-15	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	Yes		2024-08-21	
	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		2024-07-15	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No		No BFT vessels in 2023 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 scheme of joint international inspection.	
	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 scheme of joint international inspection.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		N.A. Not part of scheme of joint international inspection.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	Yes		2024-02-15	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes		2024-02-15	
	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.	

Group	Req Nº (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		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 2023 no directed fishing.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes		2024-08-21	
	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.	
	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 Nº (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 minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	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.	

Group	Req Nº (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		N.A. No MED-SWO fisheries.	
	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.	

Group	Req Nº (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 directed fishing.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	No		N.A. No directed fishing.	
	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.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes		2023-11-12	
	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.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes		2023-11-12	
	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. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes		See Annual Report 2024-08-21.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No		N.A. No directed fishing.	

Group	Req Nº (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.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	No		N.A. No directed fishing.	
MISCELLANEOUS	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.	

ANNUAL REPORT OF JAPAN[12]
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU JAPON
INFORME ANUAL DE JAPÓN

SUMMARY

Longline is the only tuna-fishing gear deployed by Japan at present in the Atlantic Ocean. 87% of logbook data from the Japanese longline fleet operating in the Atlantic in 2023 have been analyzed and included in this report (provisional). In 2023, the number of fishing days was 13,400 which was 102% of the past ten year's average. The catch of tunas and tuna-like species (excluding sharks) in 2023 is estimated to be about 27,000 t, which is about 124% of the past ten year's average. In 2023, the most dominant species was bigeye tuna, representing 52% of the total tuna and tuna-like species catch in weight, whose volume has recovered after COVID-19. The second most dominant species was yellowfin tuna, accounting for 25%, and the third was bluefin tuna (14%). A total of 1,074 fishing days were monitored by observers in 2023, covering 8.0% of all operations. 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, northern blue shark and southern shortfin mako, 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 the necessary measures to comply with 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 20 meters 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

La palangre est le seul engin de pêche déployé actuellement par le Japon pour cibler les thonidés dans l'océan Atlantique. 87% des données des carnets de pêche de la flottille palangrière du Japon opérant dans l'Atlantique en 2023 ont été analysés et inclus dans ce rapport (provisoire). En 2023, il y a eu 13.400 jours de pêche, ce qui représentait 102% de la moyenne de ces dix dernières années. En 2023, la prise de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées (à l'exclusion des requins) est estimée s'élever à environ 27.000 t, soit environ 124% de la moyenne de ces dix dernières années. En 2023, l'espèce dominante était le thon obèse qui représentait 52% du total de la prise de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées en poids, dont le volume s'est rétabli après le COVID-19. La seconde espèce dominante suivante était l'albacore, qui représentait 25% et la troisième le thon rouge (14%). Au total, 1.074 jours de pêche ont fait l'objet d'un suivi par des observateurs en 2023, couvrant 8,0% de toutes les opérations. L'Agence des pêches du Japon (Fisheries Agency of Japan*, « FAJ ») a établi des quotas de capture pour le thon rouge de l'Atlantique Ouest et Est, pour le germon du Sud ainsi que pour l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord et de l'Atlantique Sud, le makaire bleu, le makaire blanc/Tetrapturus spp, le thon obèse, le requin peau bleue du Nord et et le requin-taupe bleu du Sud, et a demandé à tous les thoniers opérant dans l'océan Atlantique de soumettre leurs carnets de pêche et, dans le cas du thon rouge, des informations quotidiennes sur les prises. Tous les palangriers japonais opérant dans la zone de la Convention sont équipés à bord de dispositifs de suivi par satellite. Conformément aux recommandations de l'ICCAT, la FAJ a pris les mesures nécessaires, par arrêté ministériel, en vue du respect de ses réglementations de taille minimum, des fermetures spatio-temporelles, etc. Un programme de document de capture statistique ou électronique a été mis en place pour le thon obèse, l'espadon et le thon rouge. Des registres de navires de pêche de plus de 20 m de longueur hors tout (LSFV) ont été établis. Une autorisation préalable de la FAJ est requise pour tout palangrier thonier japonais qui vise à transborder des thonidés ou des produits de thonidés sur des navires transporteurs dans des ports étrangers ou en mer.*

[1] Fisheries Resources Institute, 2-12-4, Fukuura, Kanazawa-ku, Yokohama-shi, 236-8648, Japan.
[2] Fisheries Agency of Japan, 1-2-1, Kasumigaseki,Chiyoda-ku,Tokyo 100－8907, Japan.

RESUMEN

El palangre es el único arte pesquero dirigido a los túnidos que utiliza Japón actualmente en el océano Atlántico. Se ha analizado e incluido en este informe (provisional) el 87 % de los datos de los cuadernos diarios de pesca de la flota palangrera japonesa que faenaba en el Atlántico en 2023. En 2023, el número de días de pesca fue de 13.400, lo que supone el 102 % del valor medio de los últimos diez años. La captura de túnidos y especies afines (excluyendo tiburones) en 2023 se estima en aproximadamente 27.000 t, lo que supone en torno al 124 % de la media de los últimos diez años. En 2023, la especie predominante fue el patudo, que representaba el 52 % de las capturas totales de túnidos y especies afines en peso, cuyo volumen se ha recuperado tras el COVID-19. La segunda especie predominante fue el rabil, que respondió del 25 %, y la tercera el atún rojo, con un 14 %. Se realizó un seguimiento de un total de 1.074 días de pesca mediante observadores en 2023, cubriendo un 8,0 % de todas las operaciones. La Agencia de Pesca de Japón (FAJ) ha establecido cuotas de captura para el atún rojo del Atlántico oriental y occidental, así como para el atún blanco del sur, el pez espada del Atlántico norte y sur, la aguja azul, la aguja blanca/Tetrapturus spp., el patudo y el tiburón azul del norte y el marrajo dientuso del sur y requiere que todos los buques atuneros que operan en el océano Atlántico presenten los cuadernos de pesca y, para el atún rojo, información diaria sobre las capturas. Todos los palangreros japoneses que operan en la zona del Convenio están equipados con dispositivos de seguimiento por satélite a bordo. De acuerdo con las recomendaciones de ICCAT, la FAJ ha tomado medidas para prohibir la captura de ejemplares de talla inferior a la regulada, para establecer las vedas espaciotemporales, etc., mediante una orden ministerial. Se ha llevado a cabo un programa de documentación de capturas estadístico o electrónico para el patudo, el pez espada y el atún rojo. Se han establecido registros de los buques pesqueros de más de 20 m de eslora total (grandes palangreros atuneros). Es necesario la autorización previa de la FAJ en el caso de que los palangreros atuneros japoneses transborden túnidos o productos de túnidos a buques de transporte en puertos extranjeros o en el mar.

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1. Annual Fisheries Information

1.1.1 Type of fisheries

Longline is the only tuna-fishing gear deployed by Japan at present in the Atlantic Ocean. Another 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.

1.1.2 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. 87% of logbook data from the Japanese longline fleet operating in the Atlantic in 2023 have been analyzed and included in this report (provisional).

1.1.3 Trend of fishing effort

The number of vessels and fishing days of the Japanese longliners, which operated in the Atlantic in 2023 of calendar year (preliminary), were 70 vessels and 13,400 days, respectively (**Table 1** and **Figure 1**). Total fishing days and total hooks were relatively low during COVID-19 (2019-2021) but have recovered since then especially in the tropical Atlantic. The fishing effort (number of hooks) showed decreasing trend as to entire Atlantic until 2016 and it slightly increased until 2018, decreased until 2021, and increased again to about 40 million hooks in 2023 (preliminary), which is 47% 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, decreased until 2021, and increased 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, decreased until 2022, but increased in 2023.

Annual geographical distribution of the longline fishing effort in 2022 and 2023 (**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.

1.1.4 Catch trend

The catch of tunas and tuna-like species (excluding sharks) in the Atlantic Ocean in 2023 (calendar year) by the Japanese fishery is estimated to be about 27,000 t (**Table 2**). While the total fishing days in 2023 was 102% (**Table 1**) of past ten years' average (2013 – 2022), the total catches excluding discards in 2023 were about 112% of the average catch for the same period (**Table 2**). The total catch has been comparatively stable since 2001 with some yearly fluctuations. The most dominant species in 2023 was bigeye, representing 52% in weight of the total tuna and tuna-like species catch. During COVID-19 (2019-2021), the catch of bigeye was relatively low, but has recovered since then. The second dominant species was yellowfin which occupied 25% and the third one was bluefin (14%). The catches of bigeye, yellowfin and bluefin in 2023 represented 128%, 191% and 149% 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 is also shown in **Table 3** for the recent two years (2022 - 2023). Amounts of dead discards were included in the 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 is shown in **Table 4**.

As for sharks, in 2013, Japan reviewed the conversion factors of three major shark species (blue shark, shortfin mako shark and porbeagle) from processed weight reported in the longline log-book system to round weight, which are used to estimate the total catch amount. Consequently, the catch of the sharks increased compared with past reports.

Geographical distributions of catch by species are shown in **Figure 4** (bluefin tuna), **Figure 5** (bigeye tuna), **Figure 6** (yellowfin tuna), **Figure 7** (swordfish) and **Figure 8** (albacore). In general, those distributions for bigeye tuna catch coincide with the geographical pattern of fishing effort between 40°N and 40°S. In contrast, the catches of bluefin tuna and yellowfin tuna were mostly limited to north of 40°N and inter-tropical area between 20°N and 30°S, respectively. Bigeye tuna and swordfish were caught mainly in tropical waters. Albacore is caught mainly in the southeastern area. These patterns were shown more clearly in **Figure 9** that indicated geographical distribution of catch composition by species.

1.1.5 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 also has been decreased with an increasing trend during 2016-2018 and 2022-2023 (**Figure 1**).

1.2 Research and statistics

The FRI has been in charge of data collection and compilation of Atlantic tuna fishery necessary for the scientific researches on Atlantic tuna and billfish stocks. Required statistical data have been routinely reported to the ICCAT Secretariat and results of scientific research have also been presented at the regular meetings and intersessional meetings of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS).

1.2.1 Fishery data

The FRI provided up to 2023 catch and effort and size frequency data (Task I, II and biological sampling) of the longline fishery to the ICCAT Secretariat (some data are preliminary and subject to change). In accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendations, 23 observer trips on longline vessels in the Atlantic were conducted in 2023. A total of 1,074 fishing days were monitored (preliminary). This covers 8.0 % of entire operations in the Atlantic Ocean in 2023 (calendar year), 23.1 % of the vessels for eastern bluefin tuna in 2023 fishing year (between August 2023 and July 2024; preliminary) and 6.5 % of the operations for tropical tuna in 2023 (calendar year). Observer activities have returned to the level before the COVID-19 pandemic.

1.2.2 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; Atlantic Blue Marlin Data Preparatory Meeting (hybrid/Miami, United States, 11-15 March 2024), Yellowfin Tuna Data Preparatory Meeting (hybrid/Madrid, Spain, 8-12 April 2024), Intersessional Meeting of Bluefin Tuna Species Group (hybrid/ Sliema, Malta, 15-18 April 2024), Intersessional Meeting of the Swordfish Species Group (including MSE) (hybrid/Madrid, Spain,6–9 May 2024), Mediterranean Albacore Data Preparatory and Stock Assessment Meeting (hybrid, Madrid Spain, 13-18 May 2024), Intersessional Meeting of the Sub-Committee on Ecosystems (hybrid/ Madrid (Spain), May 27-31, 2024), Meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Coordination of Tagging Information (online, 5 July 2024) and Yellowfin Tuna Stock Assessment Meeting (Hybrid/Madrid, Spain,8-12 July2024).

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

2.1.1 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.

2.1.2 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.

2.1.3 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, northern blue shark and southern shortfin mako, 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, northern blue shark and southern shortfin mako. The 2023 quotas for these tunas were applied to the 2023 Fishing Year which started on August 1, 2023 and ended on July 31, 2024.

2.1.4 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, FAJ 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 2023 fishing year were 40 and 18,409, respectively.

2.1.5 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.

2.1.6 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.

2.1.7 National Observer Program

Based on the relevant ICCAT Recommendations, FAJ has implemented a national observer program for vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean. In 2023 (calendar year), the program covered 8.0% (provisional figure) of the total number of fishing days, which was above 5% required by the Recommendation 16-14. The program also covered 23.1% of the total number of fishing vessels for bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic Ocean (fishing year), which was above 20% required by the Recommendation 22-08, and 6.5% of the total number of fishing days for tropical tunas in the entire Atlantic Ocean (calendar year). Observer activities have returned to the level before the COVID-19 pandemic.

2.1.8 Prohibition of import of Atlantic bigeye tuna

Japan had prohibited the import of Atlantic bigeye tuna and its products in any form from Bolivia and Georgia since July 10, 2003 and July 28, 2004, respectively, in accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendations. In 2012, those import prohibitions were lifted in accordance with the Recommendation 11-09.

2.1.9 Implementation of the ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document (BTSD) Program and Catch Document Scheme (CDS)

On September 1, 1993, the Japanese government started requiring BTSDs for frozen products in accordance with Recommendation 92-01. In addition, from June 1, 1994, it started requiring BTSDs for fresh products 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 requiring 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.

2.1.10 Implementation of the ICCAT Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document (BETSD) Program

On July 1, 2002, the Japanese government started requiring BETSDs for frozen products in accordance with Recommendation 01-21.

FAJ has bi-annually reported the data collected under the program to the ICCAT Secretariat.

2.1.11 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.

2.1.12 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 the Recommendation 09-08, the measure was amended to cover vessels larger than 20 m from June 1, 2010. If there are 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, FAJ has submitted a list of vessels authorized to fish for bluefin tuna based on the relevant Recommendations.

2.1.13 Conservation of sharks

Based on the relevant Recommendations, FAJ 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.

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

There were no significant difficulties to implement ICCAT conservation and management measures in 2023.

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2024-09-04	2024-09-04 Submitted.	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2024-07-12	2024-08-29 Submitted.	2024-08-29
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2024-07-12	2024-07-12 Submitted.	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2024-07-12	2024-07-12 Submitted.	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2024-07-12	2024-07-12 Submitted.	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes	2024-07-12	2024-07-12 Submitted.	
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 (including EMS)	Yes	2024-07-12	2024-07-31 Submitted.	2024-07-31
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes	2024-09-04	2024-09-04 Submitted.	
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 stereoscopical 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 stereoscopical 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 BFT-W	No		N/A. Japan is not involved in cooperative research.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes		Japan updates the abundance indices from Japanese vessels annually.	

Req Nº (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 on 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	2024-07-12	2024-07-31 Submitted.	2024-07-31
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	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		N/A Japan does not engage in albacore fishing in Mediterranean.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	No		N/A Japan does not engage in albacore fishing in Mediterranean.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No		N/A Japan does not engage in albacore fishing in Mediterranean.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No		N/A Japan does not engage in albacore fishing in Mediterranean.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	No		N/A Japan does not engage in albacore fishing in 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 Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
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 such research.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	No		N/A Japan does not undertake such research.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	No		N/A Japan does not undertake such 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	Yes	2024-07-12	2024-07-12 Submitted.	2024-07-12
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	Yes	2022-09-20	2022-09-20 Submitted.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No	2024-07-12	N/A Japan does not engage in artisanal and small-scale fisheries in the Atlantic Ocean.	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	Yes		N/A Japan does not operate purse seiners in the Convention area.	
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	2024-07-12	2024-07-31 Submitted.	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	2024-07-12	2024-07-31 Submitted.	2023-07-31
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch 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 bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes	2024-09-04	2024-09-04 Submitted.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2024-09-11	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, northern blue shark and southern shortfin mako, 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	2024-09-11	See above	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2024-08-14	2024-08-14 Submitted.	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		N/A. Japan does not charter any vessels.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		N/A. Japan does not charter any vessels.	
	M:GEN06a	Transhipment reports - at sea	Yes	2024-09-10	2024-09-10 Submitted	
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	Yes	2024-09-10	2024-09-10 Submitted	
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	Yes		The masters of Japanese carrier vessels have transmitted the ICCAT transshipment declarations to the ICCAT Secretariat directly.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes	2024-07-12	2024-07-12 Submitted.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes	2024-07-12	2024-07-13 Submitted.	2024-07-13
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes	2024-04-02	2024-04-02 Submitted.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes	2024-04-02	2024-04-02 Submitted.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No		N/A. No update on Japan's list of foreign vessel ports.	
	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.	

Group	Req Nº (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		N/A. Two foreign fishing vessels with ICCAT-regulated species on board were inspected in 2023.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		N/A. Two foreign fishing vessels with ICCAT-regulated species on board were inspected in 2023.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		N/A. Two foreign fishing vessels with ICCAT-regulated species on board were inspected in 2023.	
	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:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	Yes	2024-09-02	2024-09-02 Submitted.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		N/A. Japan does not have any access agreements under which Japanese vessels operate.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		N/A. Japan does not have any access agreements under which Japanese vessels operate.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes	2024-01-26	2024-08-30 Submitted.	2024-08-30
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		There is no change from 2012.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		N/A. Japan has no sport and recreational fishing vessels in the Convention area.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report (s) on alleged IUU activities	Yes		N/A. Japan has no information regarding vessels involved in IUU fishing.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		N/A. Japan has no comment on IUU allegations.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes	2024-09-10	2024-09-10 Submitted.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		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.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	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.	
	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		The provisions of Rec.19-11 do not apply to longline gear.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		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		The masters of Japanese carrier vessels have transmitted the ICCAT transshipment 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.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	No		N/A. Japan did not choose to implement EMS.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	No		N/A. Japan did no choose to implement EMS.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	No		N/A. Japan did not provide the information.	
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.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	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	2024-02-01	2024-03-05 Submitted.	2024-03-05
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		N/A. Japan has no BFT farming.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	Yes	2024-07-12	2024-07-12 Submitted.	
	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	2024-07-26	2024-08-29 Submitted.	2024-08-29
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes	2024-07-12	2024-07-16 Submitted.	2024-07-16
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes	2024-07-12	2024-07-12 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 transhipment ports	Yes	2024-07-12	2024-07-16 Submitted.	2024-07-16
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes	2024-07-12	2024-07-16 Submitted.	2024-07-16

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes	2023-09-20	2023 fishing year: 7 First 20/9/2023 Last 1/12/2023	2023-12-01
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes	2023-12-01	2023 fishing year :2 First 1/12/ 2023 Last 5/1/2024	2024-01-05
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes	2024-05-01	2024-05-01 Submitted.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes	2024-09-11	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes	2024-09-10	2024-09-10 Submitted.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes	2024-04-03	2024-05-17 Submitted	2024-05-17
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes	2024-04-03	2024-04-3 Submitted.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes	2023-10-25	2023-10-25 Submitted.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes	2024-09-10	2024-09-10 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.	
	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	2024-01-26	2024-08-30 Submitted.	2024-08-30
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes	2024-07-26	2024-09-02 Submitted.	2024-09-02

Group	Req Nº (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 data to report on investigation of IUU activities by TROP vessels.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2024-04-23	2024-09-13 Submitted.	2024-09-13
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2024-04-03	2024-04-3 Submitted.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes	2024-01-31	2024-09-06 Submitted.	2024-09-06
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	No		N/A. Japan does not operate FAD fisheries.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	Yes	2024-01-30		
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes	2024-01-31	2024-08-30 Submitted.	2024-08-30
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		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	Yes		N/A. Japan did not fully utilize its catch limit.	
	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	2024-04-23	2024-09-13 Submitted.	2024-09-13
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2024-04-03	2024-04-3 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.	

Group	Req Nº (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		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	2024-09-10	2024-09-10 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	2024-07-12	2024-08-30 Submitted.	2024-08-30
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Yes	2024-07-12	2024-08-30 Submitted.	2024-08-30
	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.	

Group	Req Nº (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		N/A. Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes	2024-07-12	2024-08-30 Submitted.	2024-08-30
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes	2024-07-12	2024-08-30 Submitted.	2024-08-30
	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.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		N/A. Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		N/A. Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes	2024-09-10	2024-09-10 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.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2024-09-10	2024-09-10 Submitted.	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes	2024-01-31	2024-08-30 Submitted.	2024-08-30

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	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	2024-09-10	2024-09-10 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.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	No		N/A. Japan does not operate purse seine fishery.	
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.	

Table 1. Annual number of Japanese tuna vessels operated in the Atlantic and Mediterranean, 1981-2023. * Values are preliminary especially for number of vessels (unraised).

	Longline			*Purse seine*	*Pole-and-line*
Year	*Number of vessels*	*Fishing days (sets in 100)*	*Fishing days per vessel*	*Number of vessels*	*Number of vessels*
1981	320	297	93	-	10
1982	269	307	114	1	7
1983	182	175	96	1	4
1984	212	252	119	1	2
1985	205	279	136	2	-
1986	190	208	109	2	-
1987	146	172	118	2	-
1988	183	260	142	2	-
1989	239	345	144	1	-
1990	235	359	153	1	-
1991	242	339	140	2	-
1992	248	292	118	2	-
1993	307	399	130	-	-
1994	232	380	164	-	-
1995	253	385	152	-	-
1996	291	471	162	-	-
1997	276	414	150	-	-
1998	250	403	161	-	-
1999	229	339	148	-	-
2000	208	355	171	-	-
2001	199	276	139	-	-
2002	185	240	130	-	-
2003	198	319	161	-	-
2004	199	323	163	-	-
2005	193	290	150	-	-
2006	173	252	145	-	-
2007	127	254	200	-	-
2008	154	283	184	-	-
2009	123	222	180	-	-
2010	111	221	199	-	-
2011	103	202	196	-	-
2012	101	199	197	-	-
2013	102	163	160	-	-
2014	89	154	173	-	-
2015	73	137	188	-	-
2016	77	134	174	-	-
2017	83	146	175	-	-
2018	87	150	172	-	-
2019	81	126	156	-	-
2020	87	119	137	-	-
2021	76	98	129	-	-
2022	72	114	159	-	-
2023[*1]	70	134	192	-	-
Average (2013-2022)	83	132	160		
2023 / average	85%	102%	120%		

Table 2. Catches (t) of tuna and tuna-like fishes taken by the Japanese longline fishery, 1981-2023. 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	3,525	589	1,869	8,679	3,065	789	8	284	1	35	0	437	15,757	2,935	18,691
2022	3,525	943	2,053	11,943	4,187	1,122	3	327	3	22	1	368	20,971	2,875	23,846
2023	3,693	1,404	2,245	13,948	6,713	1,096	11	468	2	43	4	654	26,588	3,577	30,165
average (2013 - 2022)	2,487	1,349	2,134	10,918	3,516	1,083	9	303	2	52	11	857	21,380	5,557	26,937
2023*3 / average	149%	104%	105%	128%	191%	101%	117%	154%	131%	82%	35%	76%	124%	64%	112%

*1 Blue marlin and black marlin were not separated until 1993. *2 Sailfish and spearfish were not separated until 1993.
*3 2023 values are preliminary. *4 Sharks include porbeagle, blue shark, shortfin mako and other sharks

Table 3. Stock or management unit area breakdown of Task I catches (t) taken by the Japanese longline fishery for 2022 and 2023. Discards are not included.

2022											
SPECIES	*WEST*	*EAST*	*NORT*	*SOUTH*	*NE*	*NW*	*SE*	*SW*	*MEDI*	*ALL*	*TOTAL*[*2]
bluefin	657	2,867							0		3,525
southern bluefin					0	0	943	0			943
albacore			280	1,773							2,053
bigeye										11,943	11,943
yellowfin	855	3,332									4,187
swordfish			491	631							1,122
white marlin			2	1							3
blue marlin			212	115							327
back marlin					1	0	1	0			3
sailfish	7	14									22
spearfish	0	1									1
skipjack	1	3									4
porbeagle					0	0	0	0			0
blue shark					1,942	31	897	5			2,874
shortfin mako					0	0	0	0			0
2023[*1]											
SPECIES	*WEST*	*EAST*	*NORT*	*SOUTH*	*NE*	*NW*	*SE*	*SW*	*MEDI*	*ALL*	*TOTAL*[*2]
bluefin	610	3,083							0		3,693
southern bluefin					0	0	1,404	0			1,404
albacore			302	1,942							2,245
bigeye										13,948	13,948
yellowfin	1,501	5,212									6,713
swordfish			606	489							1,096
white marlin			6	4							11
blue marlin			317	151							468
back marlin					0	0	2	0			2
sailfish	6	37									43
spearfish	0	4									4
skipjack	1	4									5
porbeagle					0	0	0	0			0
blue shark					2,389	7	1,158	23			3,577
shortfin mako					0	0	0	0			0

[*1] 2023 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	4.16	17.12	8.74	8.17	0.27	3.74	0.26	6.22	261.03	24.47
2022	4.18	7.61	26.99	6.13	1.84	0.14	0.80	0.62	1.64	310.86	12.59
2023	5.92	25.93	15.94	15.20	14.76	1.49	2.44	9.51	3.55	514.98	17.45

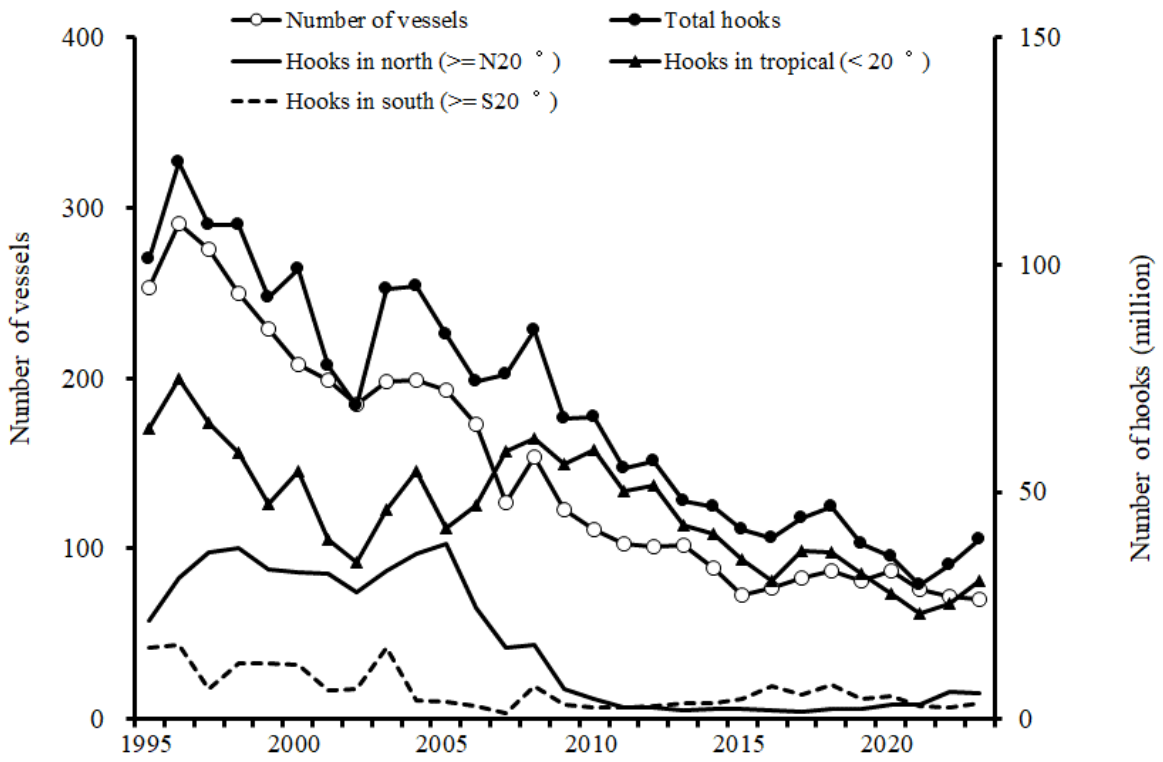

Figure 1. Trends in fishing effort (number of vessels operated and number of hooks used) exerted by the Japanese longline fishery, 1995-2023. Number of hooks are also presented by area (north (>=20N), tropical (20N- equatorial - 20S) and south (>=20 S). 2023 values are preliminary.

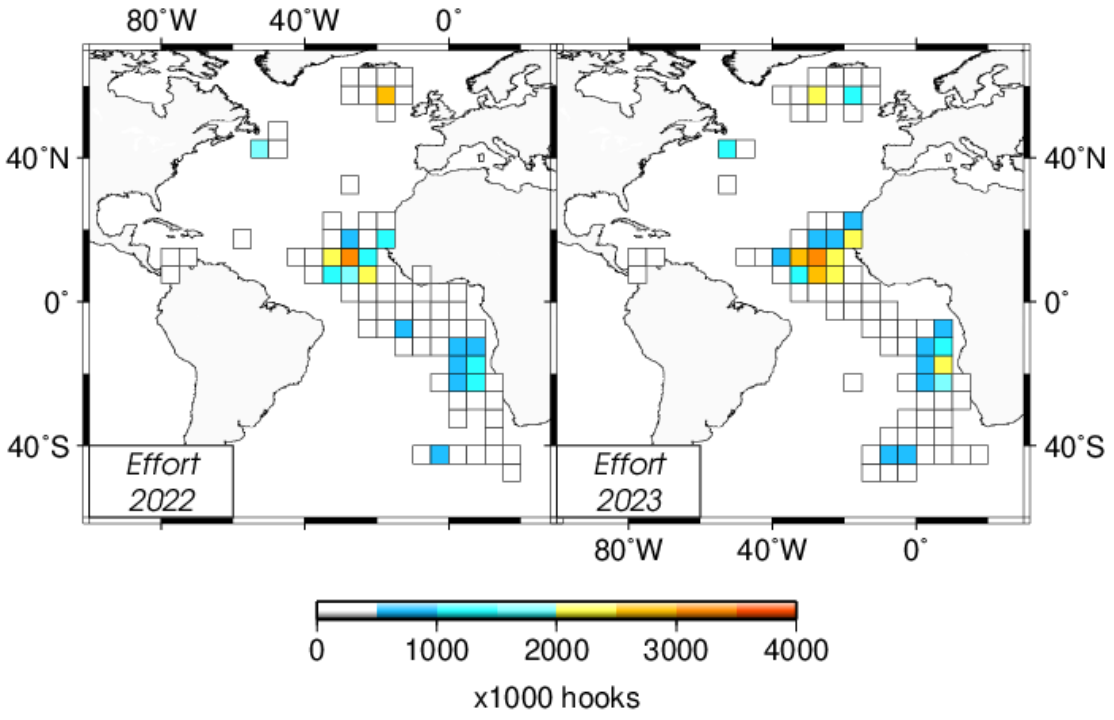

Figure 2. Geographic distribution of the Japanese longline effort (number of hooks) in the Atlantic, for 2022 (left) and 2023 (right).

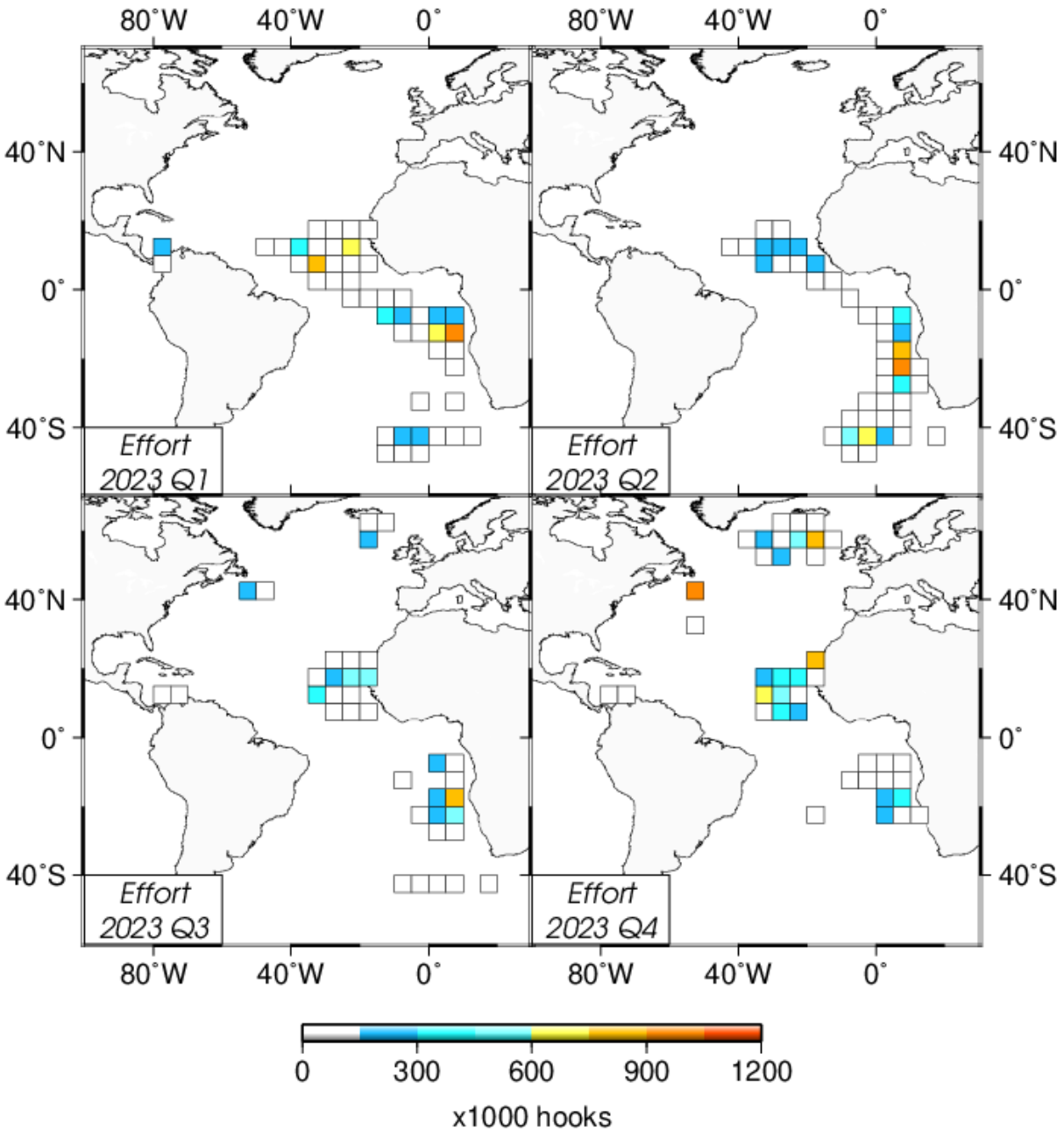

Figure 3. Quarterly distribution of the Japanese longline effort (number of hooks) in the Atlantic for 2023.

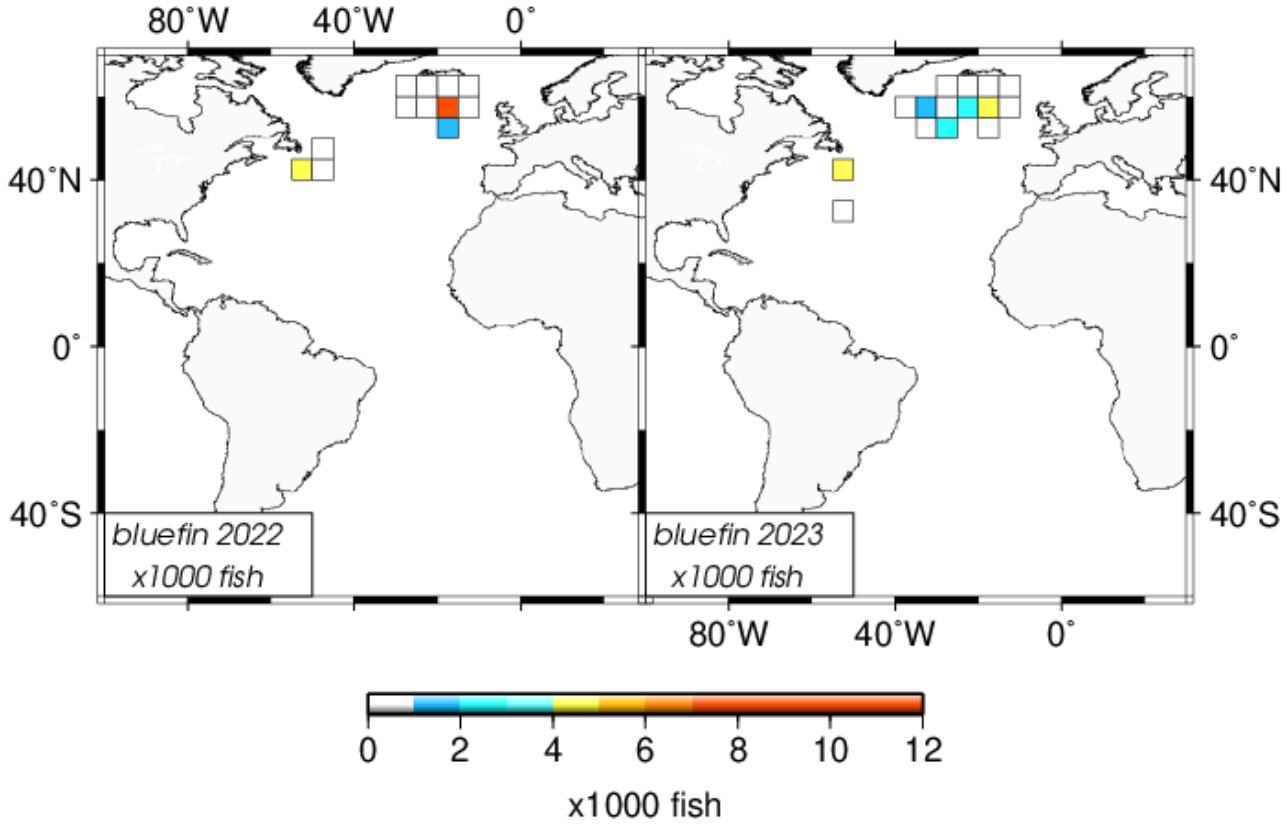

Figure 4. Geographic distribution of bluefin tuna catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2022 (left) and 2023 (right).

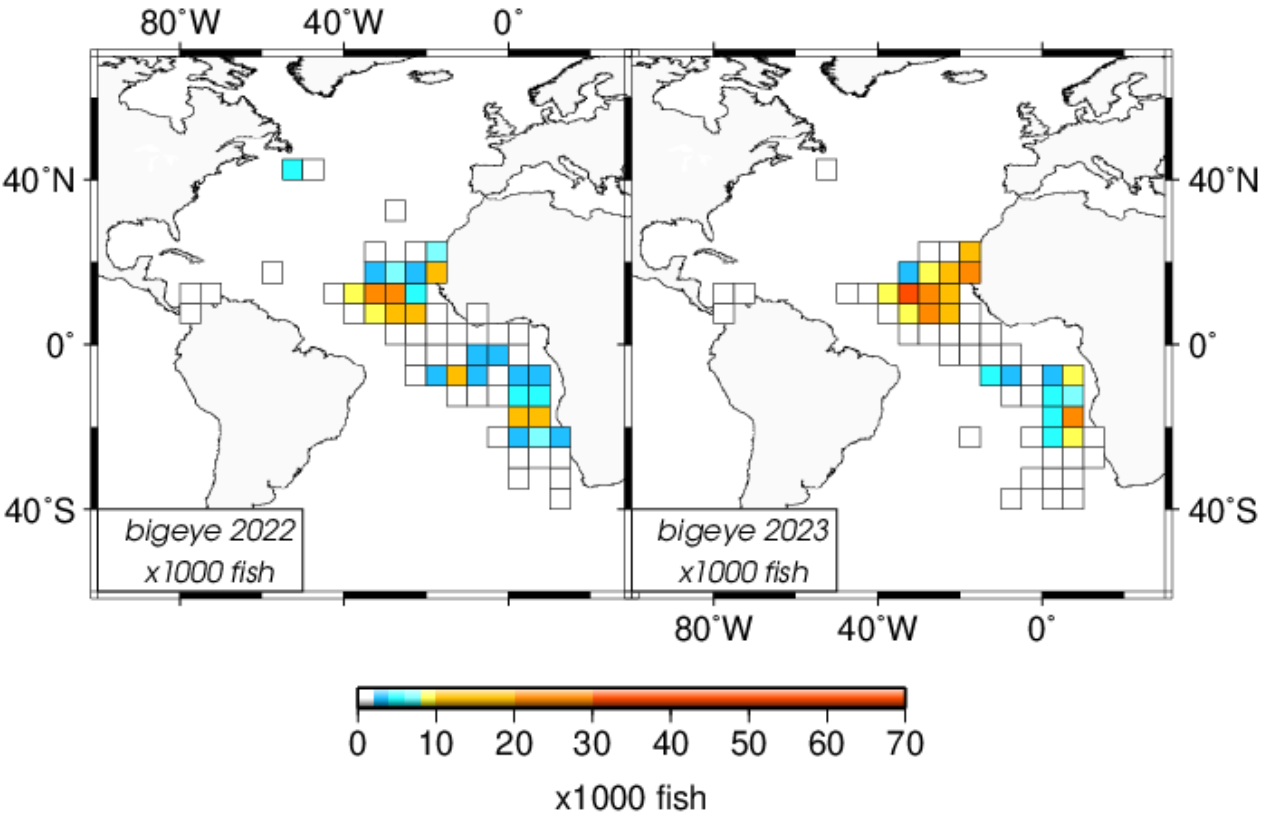

Figure 5. Geographic distribution of bigeye tuna catch in number in the Atlantic for 2022 (left) and 2023 (right).

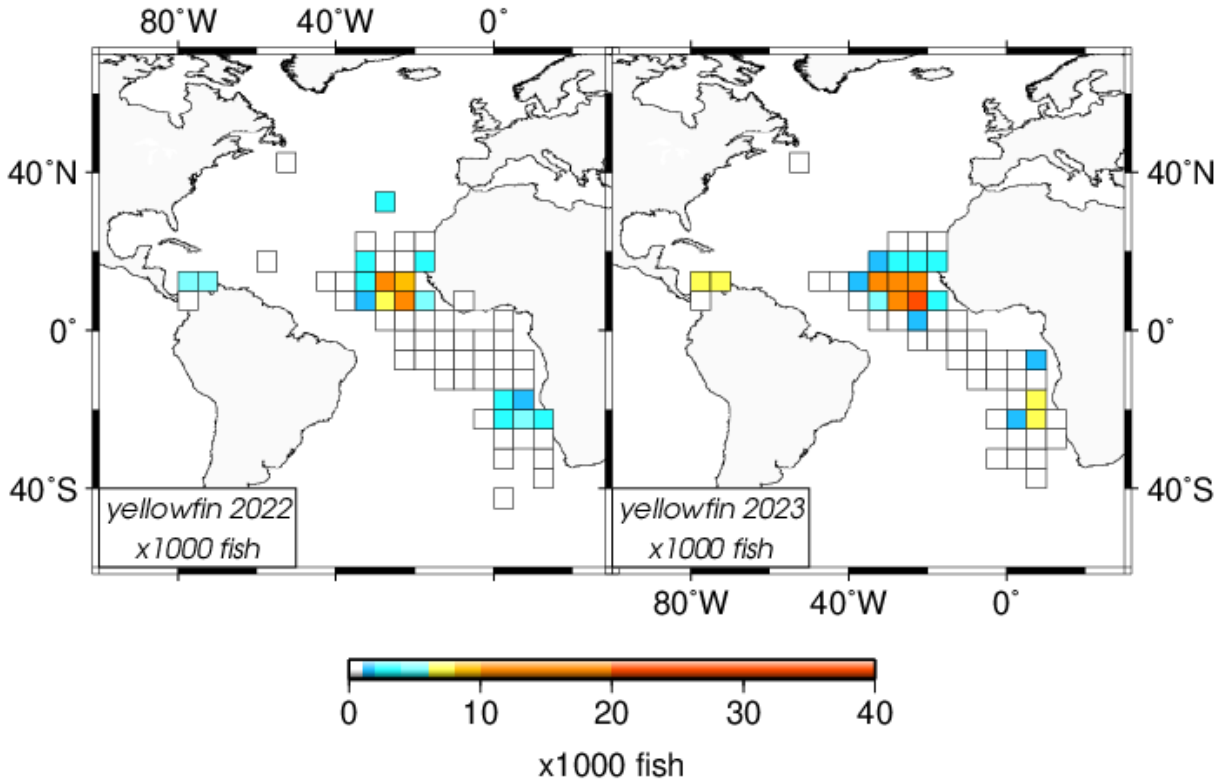

Figure 6. Geographic distribution of yellowfin tuna catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2022 (left) and 2023 (right).

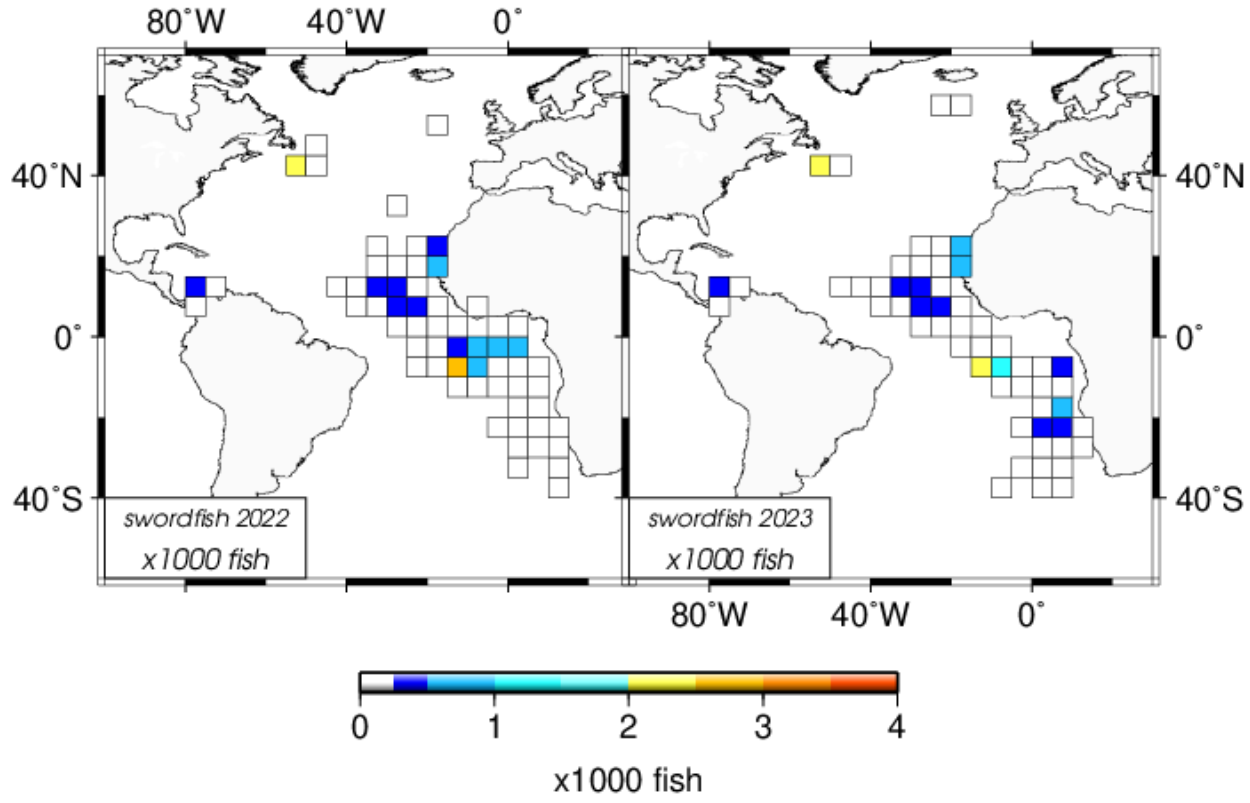

Figure 7. Geographic distribution of swordfish catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2022 (left) and 2023 (right).

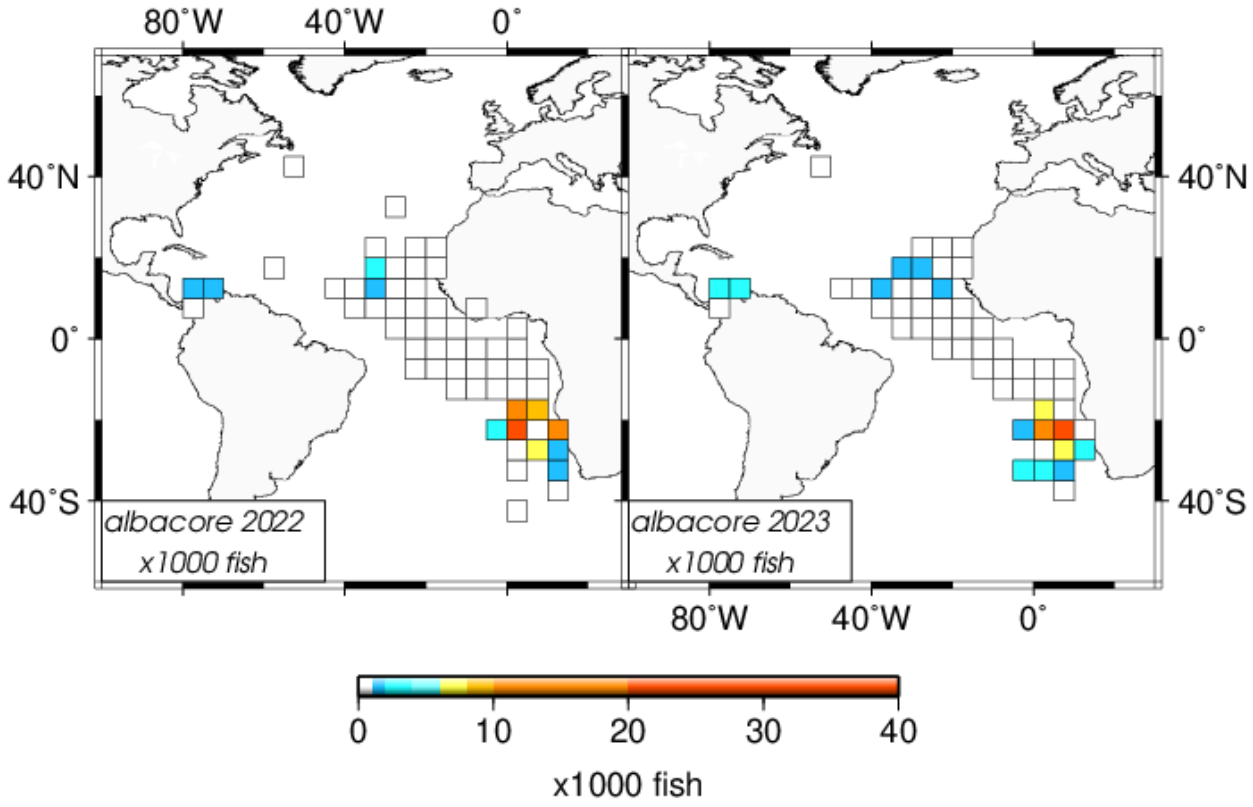

Figure 8. Geographic distribution of albacore catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2022 (left) and 2023 (right).

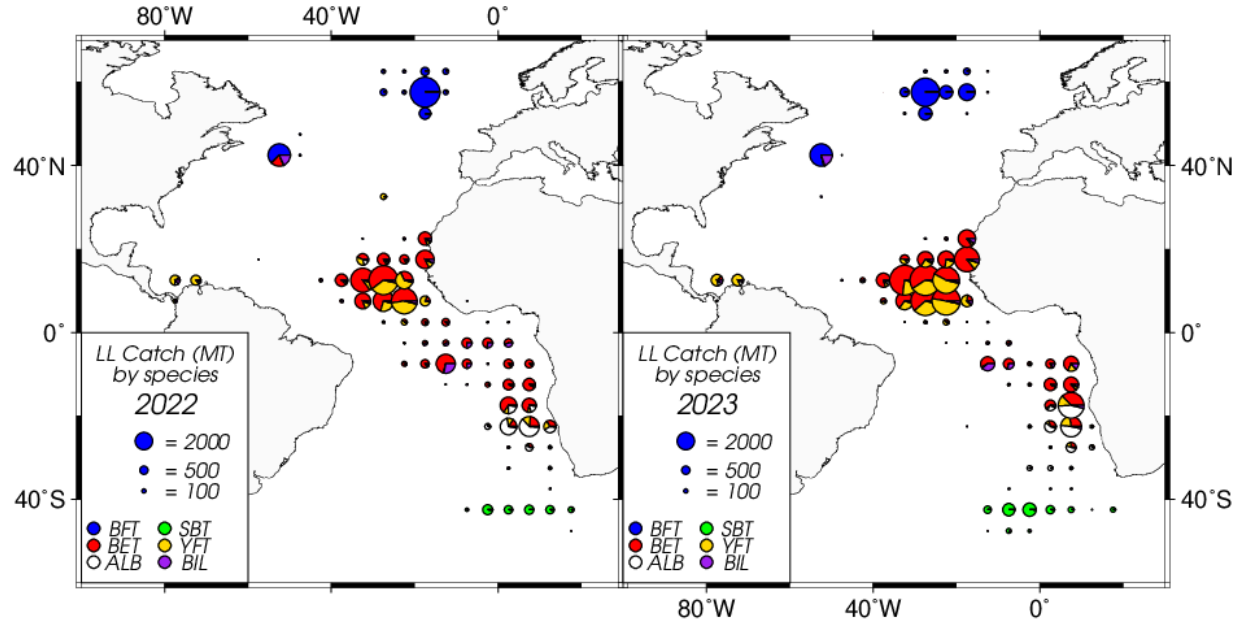

Figure 9. Species composition in the Japanese longline catch in weight for 2022 (left) and 2023 (right). Species are categorized into six groups: BFT (bluefin tuna), SBT (southern bluefin tuna), BET (bigeye tuna), YFT (yellowfin tuna), ALB (albacore) and BIL (swordfish and all billfishes).

Appendix 1

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 40 vessels, respectively, in the 2023 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 the relevant recommendation.

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. Activities 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 longline 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 in the ICCAT Convention area under which Japanese tuna fishing vessels currently operate. Some Japanese tuna 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. As for chartering arrangements, Japan has submitted the information in accordance with the relevant recommendation.

ANNUAL REPORT OF KOREA[1]
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA CORÉE
INFORME ANUAL DE COREA

SUMMARY

In 2023, Korea only has a longline fishery for tunas and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, and the coverage of data reporting was 100%. Nine Korean longline vessels engaged in fishing in the Atlantic Ocean, and fishing effort (No. of days at fished) was 1,552 days, which has decreased by 4% compared to 2022. Total catch was 3,175 t, which has increased by 3% compared to 2022. The catches of Atlantic bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna and yellowfin tuna were 274 t (9%), 724 t (23%) and 732 t (23%), respectively. All Atlantic bluefin tuna were caught within 15°-28°W and 56°-59°N. Except for fishing operations targeting Atlantic and southern bluefin tuna, most of the fishing efforts were focused on the areas of 20°W-35°W and 5°N-15°N. Four observers were deployed on board Korean tuna longline vessels, and the observer coverage in Atlantic Ocean was 11% (No. of sets) in 2023.

RÉSUMÉ

En 2023, la Corée ne comptait qu'une pêcherie palangrière ciblant les thonidés et les espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, et la couverture des données communiquées était de 100%. Neuf palangriers coréens étaient engagés dans la pêche dans l'océan Atlantique, et l'effort de pêche (nombre de jours de pêche) était de 1.552 jours, ce qui a diminué de 4% par rapport à 2022. Le total des captures a été de 3.175 t, ce qui a augmenté de 3% par rapport à 2022. Les captures de thon rouge de l'Atlantique, de thon obèse et d'albacore se sont élevées à 274 t (9%), 724 t (23%) et 732 t (23%), respectivement. Tous les thons rouges de l'Atlantique ont été capturés dans la zone de 15°-28°W et 56º-59°N. À l'exception des opérations de pêche ciblant le thon rouge de l'Atlantique et du Sud, la plupart de l'effort de pêche s'est concentrée dans les zones de 20°W-35°W et 5°N-15ºN. Quatre observateurs ont été déployés à bord des palangriers coréens, et la couverture par les observateurs a atteint 11% (Nbr de calées) en 2023.

RESUMEN

En 2023, Corea contó solo con una pesquería de palangre para los túnidos y especies afines en el océano Atlántico y la cobertura de comunicación de datos fue del 100 %. Nueve palangreros coreanos participaron en la pesca en el océano Atlántico, y el esfuerzo pesquero (número de días de pesca) fue de 1.552 días, lo que representa una disminución del 4 % en comparación con 2022. La captura total fue de 3.175 t, lo que también representa un aumento del 3 % en comparación con 2022. Las capturas de atún rojo del Atlántico, patudo y rabil fueron de 274 t (9 %), 724 t (23 %) y 732 t (23 %), respectivamente. Todo el atún rojo del Atlántico se capturó en las zonas comprendidas entre 15º-28ºW y 56º-59ºN. Excepto en el caso de las operaciones de pesca dirigidas al atún rojo del Atlántico y del sur, la mayor parte de los esfuerzos pesqueros se centraron en las zonas de 20°W-35°W y 5°N-15°N. Se desplegaron cuatro observadores a bordo de palangreros atuneros coreanos, y la cobertura de observadores en el océano Atlántico fue del 11 % (nº de lances) en 2023.

Section 1: Information on Fisheries, Research and Statistics

1.1. Annual fisheries information

1.1.1 Total catch

In 2023, 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 3,175 t, which was increased by 3% compared to the last year (3,067t) and was higher than 2,876 t, which is the average of the last 5 years

[1] Distant Water Fisheries Resources Division, National Institute of Fisheries Science.

(2018-2022). The dominant species in 2023, except for Southern bluefin tuna, were yellowfin tuna, accounting for 23% (732 t), and followed by bigeye tuna (23%, 724 t) and Atlantic bluefin tuna (9%, 274 t). In billfishes, 24 t of swordfish, 13 t of blue marlin and 6 t of sailfish were caught (**Table 1**). In terms of quota allocated species, no species exceeded 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 were no retained sharks caught by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean in 2023. The number of discards and releases of sharks were increased in 2023. Most of the 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 83%, 100%, and 100%, respectively.

The catch distributions of major species by Korean tuna longline fishery in 2022 and 2023 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. All Atlantic bluefin tuna were caught 15°-28°W and 56°-59°N.

1.1.2 Fishing effort

There were nine Korean longline vessels that operated in the Atlantic Ocean in 2023. The number of days fished and hooks in 2023 were 1,552 and 4,398 thousand hooks, respectively, and both of them were decreased by about 4% compared to 2022, respectively (**Table 4**).

The distribution of fishing effort by the Korean longline fishery in 2022 and 2023 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**).

1.1.3 Nominal CPUE

Figure 10 shows the distribution of nominal CPUE of Korean longline fishery in 2022 and 2023. It showed relatively higher CPUE in the areas of north targeting for Atlantic bluefin tuna and within 0°W-35°W and 10°N-40°S for mainly tropical tunas, such as bigeye and yellowfin tunas.

1.1.4 Size frequency data

The fork length (FL) frequency of bigeye tuna ranged from 80 cm to 200 cm (mean 125.2 cm), Atlantic bluefin tuna ranged from 120 cm to 280 cm (mean 205.9 cm) and yellowfin tuna ranged from 80 cm to 190 cm (mean 136.6 cm), respectively (**Figure 11**).

1.1.5 Bycatches

In 2023, bycatch of sea turtle was no observe. But four 4 species of seabirds were caught incidentally, and all seabirds were discarded dead (**Table 5**).

1.2 Research and statistics

1.2.1 Statistical data collection

Since 1 September 2015, the Act on Fisheries Information and Data Reporting has obliged fishermen of distant water fisheries to report catch information to the National Institute of Fisheries Science (NIFS) in real time through the electronic reporting (ER) system. It includes data collection and reporting requirements recently adopted by 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 2023 was 100%.

1.2.2 GBYP tagging activity

There was no tagging campaign on the Korean longline vessels in 2023 (**Table 6**).

1.2.3 Observer program

Three observers were deployed on board the Korean tuna longline vessels, and the observer coverage in Atlantic Ocean was 11% (No. of sets) in 2023.
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 39% (No. of sets) in 2023.

1.2.4 Improving data collection for sharks and other species

NIFS provides regular training program for captains who are scheduled to start fishing trip. Through the program, NIFS offers information of the newest conservation and management measures, identification of ecologically important species, guideline for safe releasing for ecologically important species. They are strongly encouraged to report better accurate and detailed data of not only main target species but also other bycatch species with discard and release information and size data. All those data are submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat as part of Task 1 and 2 in an annual basis.

1.2.5 Results of scientific programs for billfishes

Since Korea has no fishing vessels targeting for billfishes, no scientific program related to billfishes was conducted in 2023.

1.2.6 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.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of 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.

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

None.

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2024-09-13		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2024-07-08		
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2024-07-15		

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2024-07-15		
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2024-07-15		
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes	2024-07-15		
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes		Not applicable/There were no tagging surveys in 2023.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		Not applicable/There were no tagging surveys and no information related to tag recovery in 2023.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		Not applicable/There were no tagging surveys in 2023.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes	2024-07-15		
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes	2024-07-15		
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		Not applicable/ There was no Koran fishing vessel on pelagic Sagassum in 2023.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Yes		Not applicable/ There was no Korean fishing vessel in the Mediterranean.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		Not applicable/ Korea has no procedures and results from stereoscopical cameras or alternative methodology.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting from S:BFT02	Yes		Not applicable/ There were no size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes	2024-07-15		
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	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 2023.	

Req Nº (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		Not applicable/ There were no scientific activities in 2023.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes		Not applicable / There were no FAD activities in 2023. Korea has only longline fishing vessels.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	Yes		Not applicable / There were no FAD activities in 2023. Korea has only longline fishing vessels.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes		Not applicable / Korea has no support vessels.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes	2024-07-15		
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes		Not applicable / There was no information on EMS in 2023.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes		Not applicable / There was no port sampling program.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	Yes		Not applicable / There were no FAD activities in 2023. Korea has only longline fishing vessels.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	Yes		Not applicable/ There were no Korean fishing vessels in Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	Yes		Not applicable/ There were no Korean fishing vessels in Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	Yes		Not applicable/ There were no Korean fishing vessels in Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	Yes		Not applicable/ There were no Korean fishing vessels in Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	Yes		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		Korea collected all information related to dead and live discards of marlins/roundscale spearfish through electronic reporting system with 100%	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				coverage. So it is not need to estimate their total amount.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes		Not applicable/ There were no Korea's artisanal or small-scale fisheries.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes		Section 2 (2.4) in Annual report (scientific).	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes	2024-09-13	There were no result of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako in 2023.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	Yes	2024-09-13	Section 1. (1.1 and **Table 3**) in Annual report (scientific).	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	Yes		Section 1. (1.1 and **Table 3**) in Annual report (scientist).	
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	2024-07-15		
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	Yes		Korea collected all information related to dead and live discards of marlins/roundscale spearfish through electronic reporting system whit 100% coverage. So it is not need to estimate their total amount.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	Yes		Not applicable/ There were no Korea's artisanal or small-scale fisheries	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	Yes		Not applicable/ Korea has only longline vessels.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		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	2024-09-13		

Req Nº (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	2024-09-13		
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes		Not applicable/ There were no Korea's artisanal fishing vessels.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes	2024-09-13		

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2024-09-13		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2024-09-15		
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2024-07-26		
	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	Transhipment reports - at sea	Yes	2024-09-10		
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	Yes	2024-09-10		
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	Yes		No Korea flagged carrier vessels having carried out transhipment at-sea in 2023.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes		No Korea flagged carrier vessels having carried out transhipment at-sea in 2023.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes	2024-05-16		
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes		2024-02-16 The change of contact of point (HoD) has been notified to the Secretariat.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes		2024-02-16 The change of contact of point (HoD) has been notified to the Secretariat.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes		2024-02-14	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No		No change of notification period this year.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes		No port denial of entry or use in 2023.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		Submitted on 2 Feb, 19 Mar, 26 Apr, 16 May and 4 June.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes		No apparent infringement has been found.	

Group	Req Nº (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	Yes		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:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	Yes	2024-09-10		
	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	2024-09-10		
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		We will submit the 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 / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report (s) on alleged IUU activities	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	2024-09-10		

Group	Req Nº (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 no information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report.	
	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 did not/does not 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.	

Group	Req Nº (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		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.	
	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.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	No		Korea does not implement EMS currently.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	No		Korea does not implement EMS currently.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	Yes		We will submit it by the end of October.	
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.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	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	2024-02-14	2024-02-14	
	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 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	18 July 2023	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes	2024-07-24	24 July 2024	
	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	
	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 transhipment ports	Yes	2024-02-14	2024-02-14	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes	2024-02-14	2024-02-14	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes		2023-10-05, 2023-10-17, 2023-11-01, 2023-11-14	
	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		While the quota has not been fully utilized, fishing operations for BFT-E ended on November 7 2023.	
	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	2024-09-09	9 September 2024	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes		2024-02-01, 2024-07-10	
	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	
	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 dirctly 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	2024-06-03	2024-06-03	

Group	Req Nº (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	2024-07-08	Resubmitted on 22 July 2024 after review by Sec.	
	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		2024-02-16 / For the data between 1 January 2024 and 30 June 2024, we will submit it before 1 October.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2024-02-01	2024-02-01, 2024-07-10	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes	2024-03-18	2024-3-18, 2024-4-16, 2024-5-29, 2024-6-11, 2024-8-13	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	No		Not applicable because Korea does not have purse seine fisheries.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	Yes		2024-1-31	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes	2024-04-16	2024-4-16, 2024-8-13	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		Not applicable because Korea did not reach 80% of its catch limit.	
	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		2024-02-16 For the data between 1 January 2024 and 30 June 2024, we will submit it before 1 October.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		2024-02-01, 2024-07-10	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	No		Not applicable because Korea does not have vessels targeting 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 did not/does not have any fishing vessels in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		Not applicable because Korea did not/ does not have any fishing vessels in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes	2024-09-12		
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No		Korea does not have any fishing vessels in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	No		Not applicable because Korea did not/does not 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.	
	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		In 2024, Korea operates 9 vessels for North Atlantic swordfish and longline is the only gear type.	

Group	Req Nº (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		In 2024, Korea operates 9 vessels for North Atlantic swordfish and longline is the only gear type.	
	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 did not/does not have any fishing vessels in the Mediterranean.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes		In 2023, Korea operates 9 vessels for North Atlantic swordfish and longline is the only gear type.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		In 2023, Korea operates 9 vessels for North Atlantic swordfish and longline is the only gear type.	
	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.	
	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.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes		Not applicable as no fishing activities in Mediterranean from Korea.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes		Not applicable as no fishing activities in Mediterranean from Korea.	
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.	
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. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes	2024-09-13		
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes	2024-09-12		
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes	2024-09-13	Included in the Annual Reports Part 1 (Scientific).	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes		We will submit it by the end of October.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		Korea has not implemented any pilot electronic statistical document systems.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	No		Korea has not lodged any objections to ICCAT Recs.	

Table 1. Species-specific catches by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2014-2023.

Unit: t.

Year	*BFT*	*BET*	*YFT*	*ALB*	*SKJ*	*SWO*	*BUM*	*WHM*	*SAI*	*SBF*	*OTH*	*Total*
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
2023	274	724	732	194	<1	24	13	0	6	1,004	204	3,175

* 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, 2019-2023.

Unit: R (t), A and D (no. of individuals)

Year	BFT			BET			ALB-N			ALB-S		
	R	A	D	R	A	D	R	A	D	R	A	D
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
2023	274	0	0	724	0	0	106	0	1	88	0	655

Year	SWO-N			SWO-S			BUM			WHM		
	R	A	D	R	A	D	R	A	D	R	A	D
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
2023	20	0	0	5	0	0	13	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, 2018-2023.

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
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
2023	0	3,245	16,004	0	0	10	0	0	962	0	0	974

* 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, 2014-2023.

Year	*No. of vessels*	*No. of days fished*	*No. of hooks (X1,000)*
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
2023	9	1,552	4,398

Table 5. Information on incidental bycatch of seabirds and sea turtles by Korean tuna longline fishery, 2023.

Species	*No. of individuals*	*Wing length (cm)*
Grey-headed Albatross	7(Dead)	Not measured
Black-browed Albatross	4 (Dead)	
Buller's Albatross	1(Dead)	
Yellow-nosed Albatross	1(Dead)	

Table 6. Information of tagging activities related to ICCAT GBYP program conducted by Korean scientific observer program, 2023.

Species	*Tagging 1*		*Tagging 2*		*Release Information*			
	Code	*Type*	*Code*	*Type*	*Date*	*Lat*	*Long*	*Length (cm)*
No tagging activities								

* No tagging activities conducted in 2023.

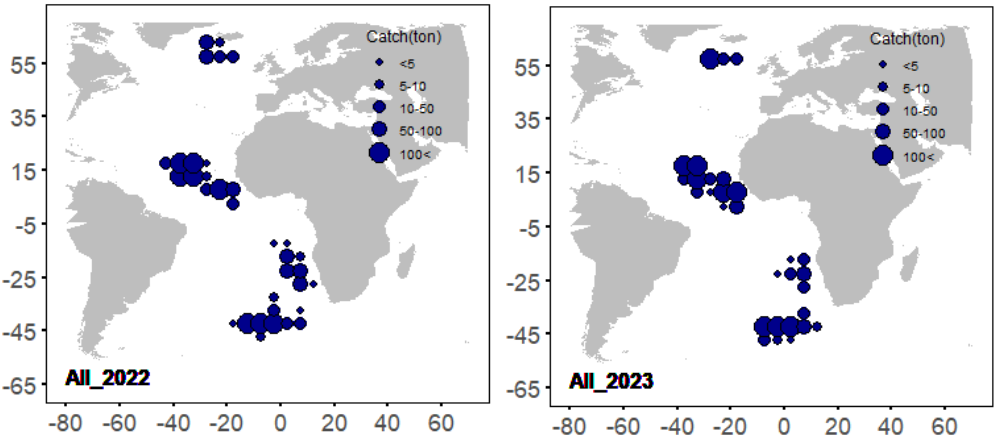

Figure 1. Geographic distribution of total catch by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2022 (left) and 2023 (right).

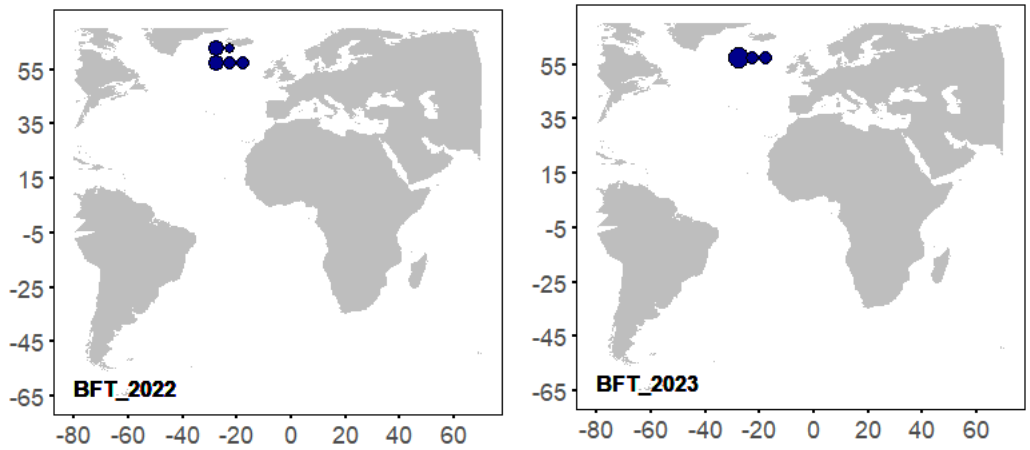

Figure 2. Geographic distribution of Atlantic bluefin tuna catches by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2022 (left) and 2023 (right).

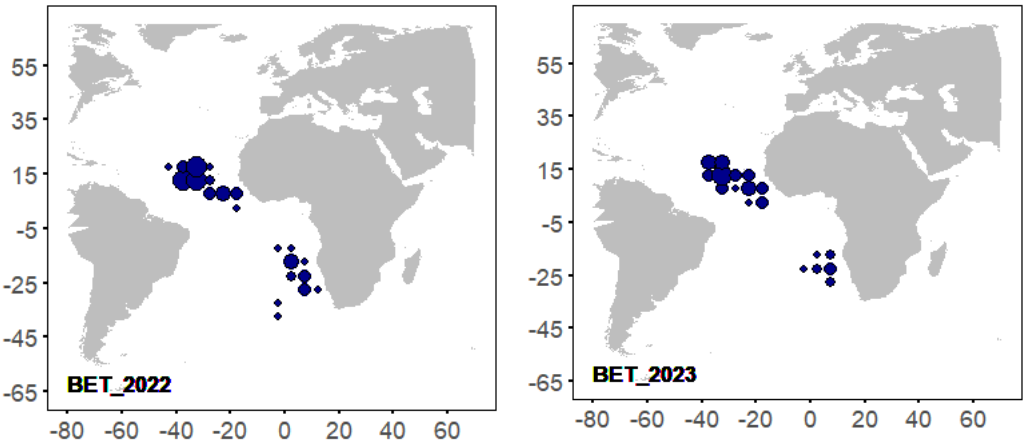

Figure 3. Geographic distribution of bigeye tuna catches by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2022 (left) and 2023 (right).

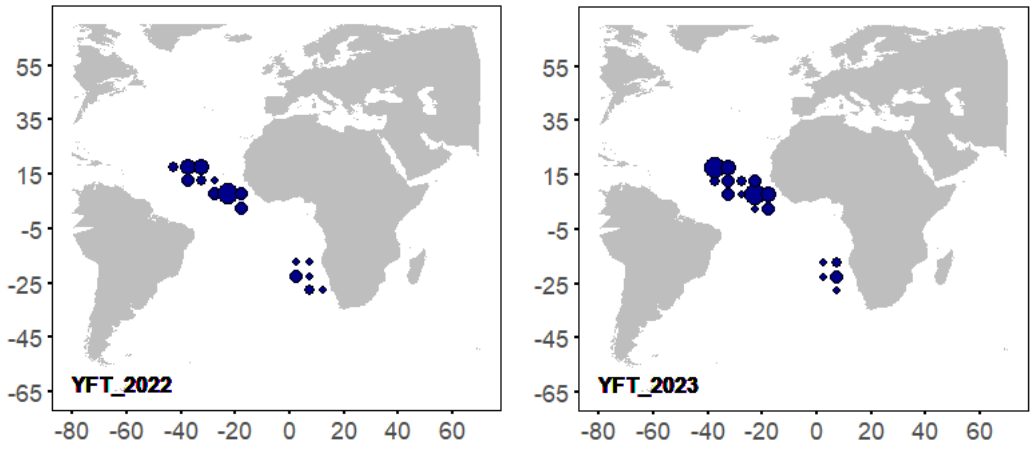

Figure 4. Geographic distribution of yellowfin tuna catches by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2022 (left) and 2023 (right).

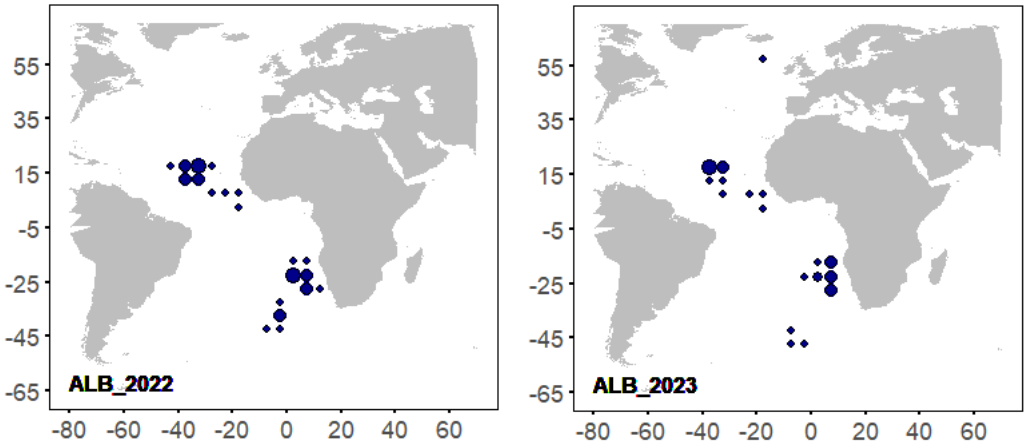

Figure 5. Geographic distribution of albacore tuna catches by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2022 (left) and 2023 (right).

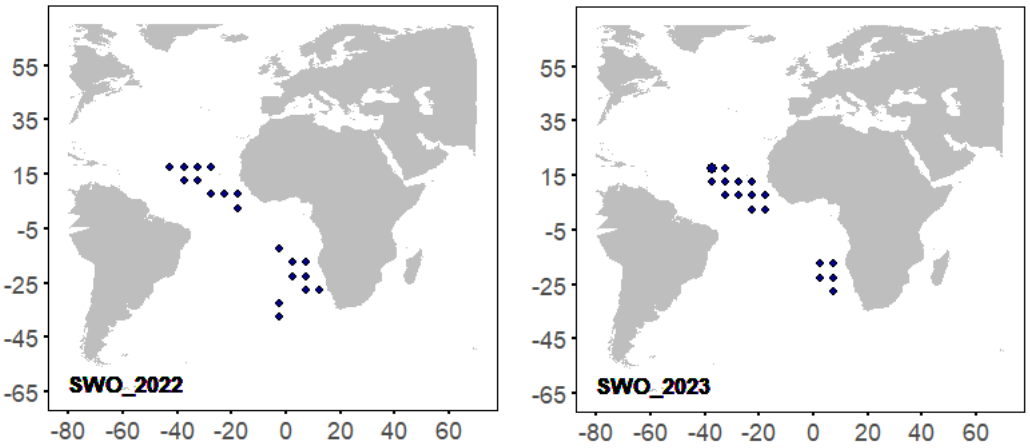

Figure 6. Geographic distribution of swordfish catches by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2022 (left) and 2023s (right).

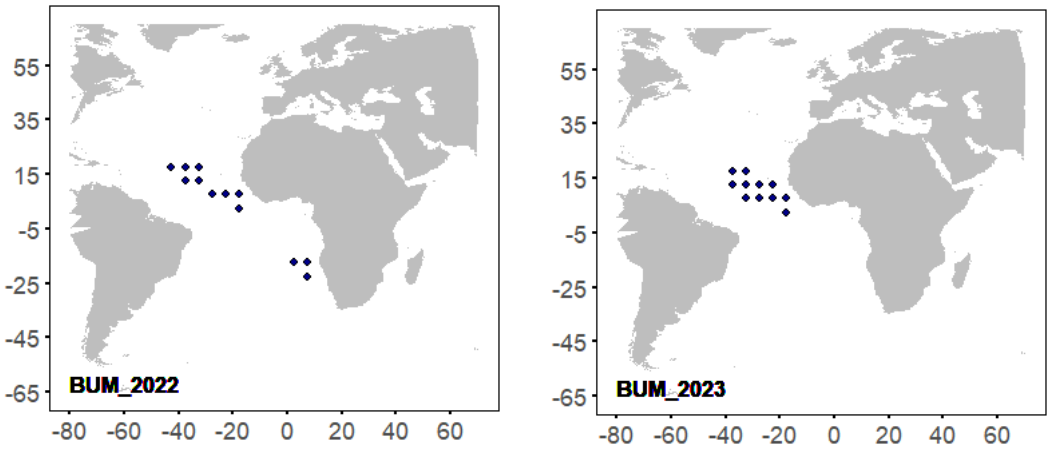

Figure 7. Geographic distribution of blue marlin catches by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2022 (left) and 2023 (right).

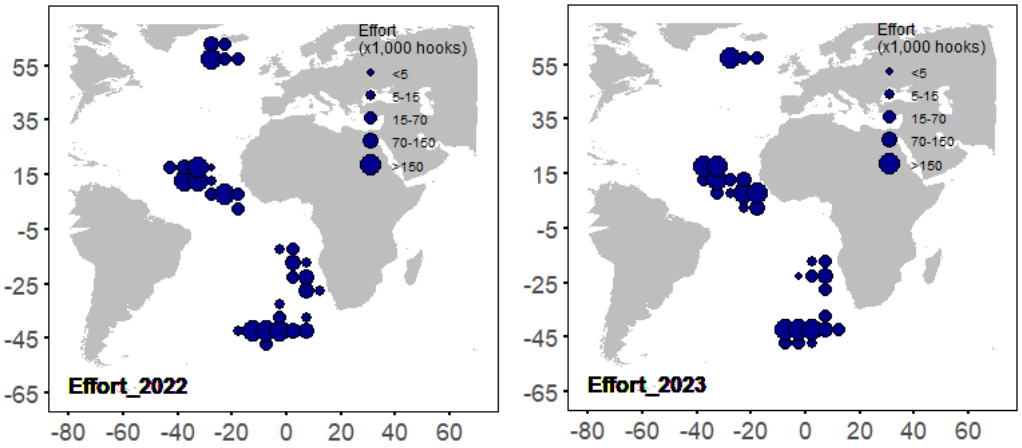

Figure 8. Geographic distribution of fishing effort (No. of hooks) by Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2022 (left) and 2023 (right).

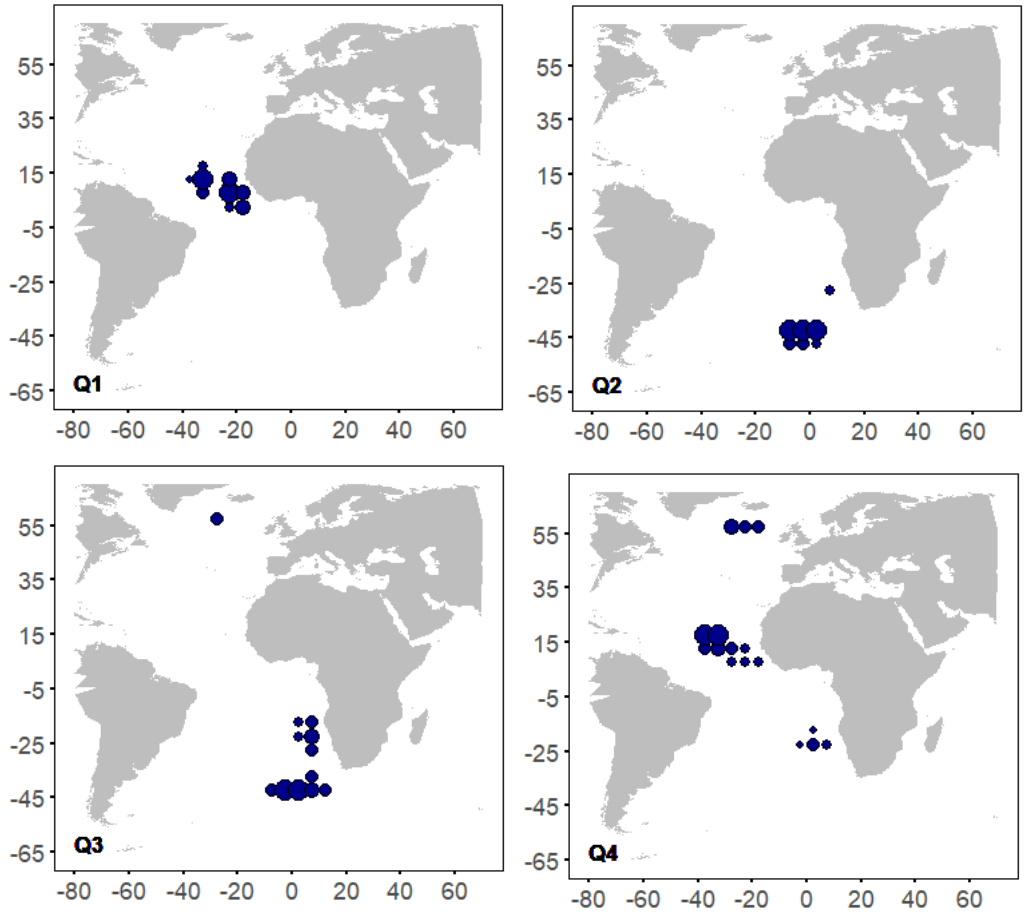

Figure 9. Quarterly distributions of (No. of hooks) by Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean for 2023.

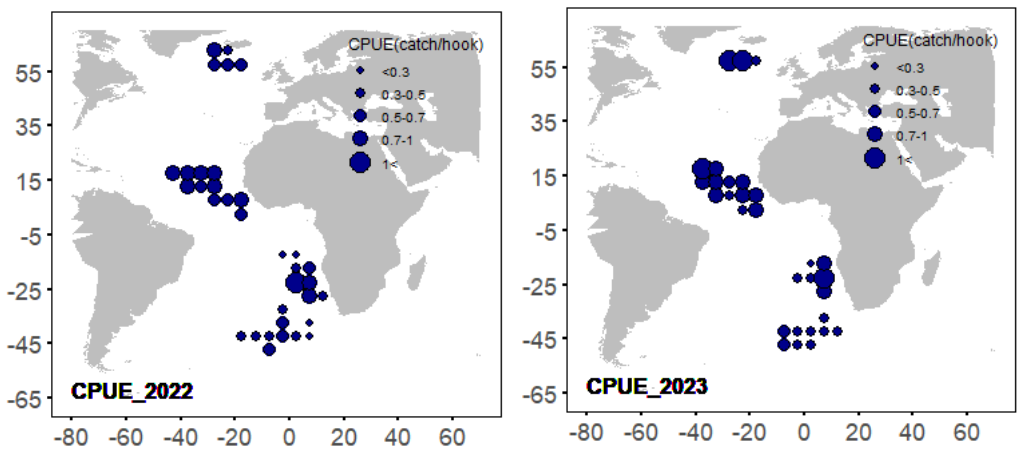

Figure 10. Geographic distribution of the Korean longline nominal CPUE (catch/No. of hooks) in the Atlantic Ocean, 2022 (left) and 2023 (right).

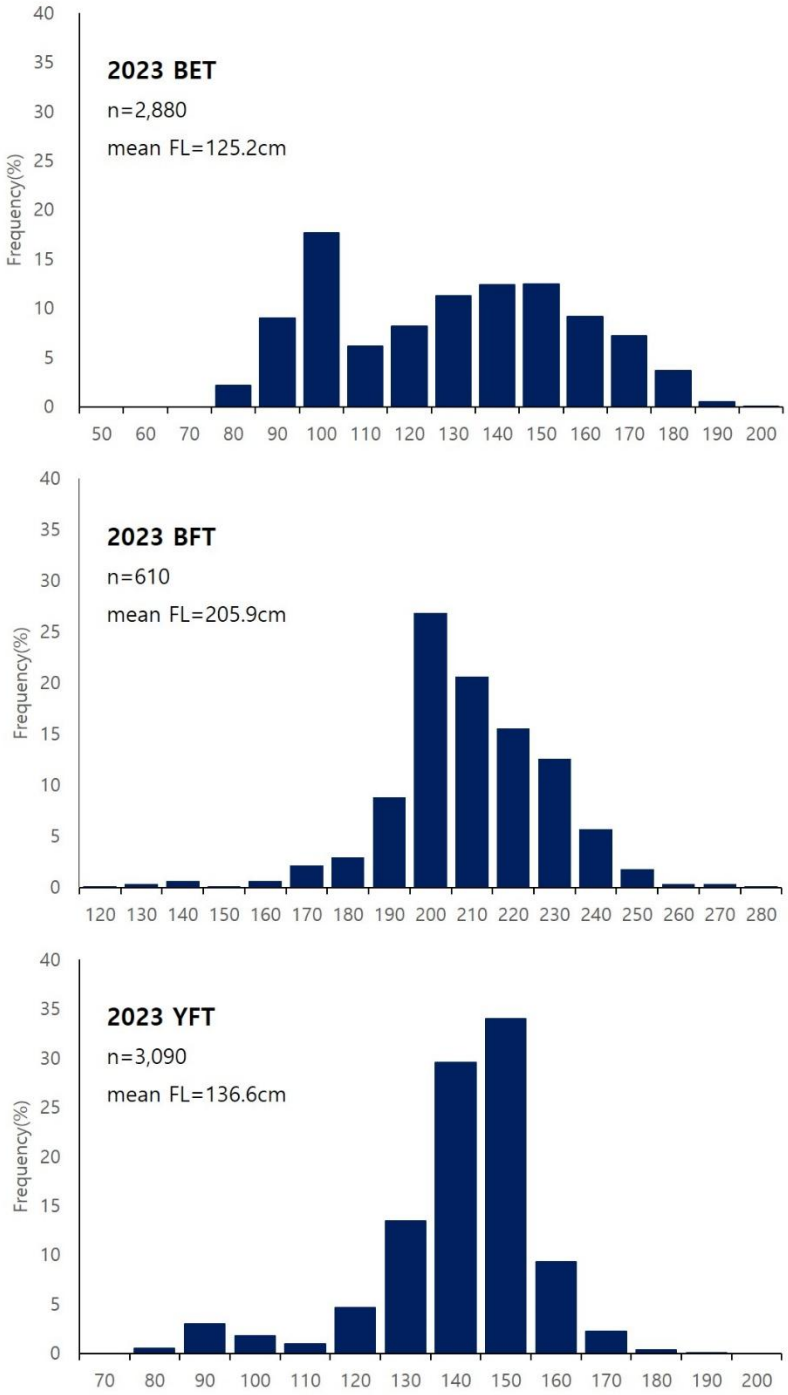

Figure 11. Length frequency of major species of tunas caught by the Korean tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2023.

ANNUAL REPORT OF LIBERIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU LIBÉRIE
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SUMMARY

This report covers the period of one year (from 1 January to 31 December 2024) and is divided into three sections; namely, Section 1 (Information on Fisheries, Research and Statistics), Section 2 (General Management Information) and Section 3 (Online Reporting). Nominal catches were reported for the period under review to ICCAT on 31 July 2024. Some management measures have been put in place to ensure the proper management of Liberia's tuna fisheries by implementing a more comprehensive access agreement guideline for foreign tuna fishing fleet, effective monitoring control and surveillance system, 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

Le présent rapport couvre la période d'un an (du 1er janvier au 31 décembre 2024) et est divisé en trois sections : la première section concerne les informations sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques, la seconde section concerne l'information de gestion générale et la troisième section concerne la communication en ligne. Le 31 juillet 2024, les captures nominales ont été déclarées à l'ICCAT pour la période considérée. Quelques mesures de gestion ont été mises en place afin de garantir une gestion adéquate des pêcheries thonières du Liberia, par la mise en œuvre des directives d'accords d'accès plus complètes pour les flottilles de pêche thonière étrangères, un système effectif de suivi, contrôle et surveillance (MCS), des exigences VMS pour tous les thoniers et 15% minimum de couverture d'observateurs pour toutes les entreprises thonières et la déclaration quotidienne des prises et carnet de pêche à NaFAA par le biais de la Division de la recherche et des statistiques.

RESUMEN

Este informe cubre el periodo de un año (del 1 de enero al 31 de diciembre de 2024) y se divide en tres secciones: la sección uno (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas), la sección dos (Información general sobre ordenación) y la sección tres (Comunicación en línea). Las capturas nominales se comunicaron a ICCAT el 31 de julio de 2024 para el periodo examinado. Se han implementado algunas medidas de ordenación para garantizar la adecuada ordenación de las pesquerías de túnidos de Liberia, mediante la aplicación de un acuerdo de acceso a las pesquerías de túnidos para la flota pesquera atunera extranjera, un sistema de seguimiento, control y vigilancia eficaz, el requisito de VMS para todos los buques pesqueros atuneros, una cobertura mínima de observadores del 15 % para todas las empresas atuneras y la transmisión diaria de información sobre captura y el cuaderno de pesca por parte de los buques individuales a la NaFAA a través de la División de investigación y estadísticas.

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

The exploitation of tuna and tuna-like species has become a major component of the revenue-generating sources of Liberia. About 31 tuna vessels mainly purse seiners owned by private tuna companies conducted fishing activities for the reporting period. There are approximately 650 canoes targeting tuna and tuna-like species throughout the 111 fish landing sites along the nine coastal counties of Liberia. The catches from these artisanal vessels are caught by set bottom gillnets, hook and line, and are landed locally. These artisanal boats commonly called "fanti canoes" range in size from 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 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. However, Liberia has no industrial flag tuna vessels to tap into these rich resources.

1.2 Research and statistics

The Research and Statistics Division of the National Fisheries & Aquaculture Authority (NaFAA) collects all data and information about marine fisheries, including aquaculture and inland fisheries. Fisheries observers, inspectors, and fisheries enumerators have been trained to collect data on vessels and fish landing sites.

Fisheries observers are both trained locally and internationally for placement on tuna vessels to collect fisheries and biological datasets. All Company 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 inspectors 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.

Production data from the artisanal fisheries was reported to ICCAT on July 31, 2024. For foreign flag vessels, the 2023 production report is presented in **Table 1.**

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

All of the conservation and management measures of ICCAT are implemented by Liberia despite the lack of Liberia flag tuna fishing vessels. Tuna and tuna-like species are targets or bycatch of Artisanal and semi-industrial canoes/ boats. Moreover, Liberia has the aspiration of operating industrial tuna fisheries.

2.2 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. However, Liberia as a developing country needs to build its human resources capacity to effectively implement ICCAT conservation and management measures.

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req № (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2024-09-02		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2024-07-31		
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2024-07-31		
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2024-07-31		
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2024-07-31		
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes	2024-07-31		

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes		N/A. Liberia did not conduct scientific tagging surveys for the reporting period.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		N/A. Liberia did not release or recover any tag.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		N/A. No electronic tagging program is in place in Liberia.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have flag vessels.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have flag tuna vessels.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		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	Yes		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 stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have BFT fishery.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting from S:BFT02	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have BFT fishery.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have BFT fishery.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have BFT fishery.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have BFT fishery.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have BFT fishery.	
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have BFT fishery.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes		Liberia does not have any flag vessels. However, the use of Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs), including deployment and retrieval, while in the Liberian fisheries waters	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				may be conducted, as long as the required written regulatory permission of the Director General is obtained on an annual basis in accordance with the 2019 Fisheries and Aquaculture Management and Development Law. This permission is dependent on the requirement that the Company submits annual reports on the number of FADs deployed and the numbers of FAD sets for each Company vessel in Liberian EEZ only. In addition, the FAD management plan of the Flag state of the authorized fishing vessels that is required by ICCAT must include the relevant information on FAD use during fishing in the Liberian fisheries waters and a copy must be submitted to the Liberian Government. Failure to submit information shall be deemed as contravention of Law.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	Yes		N/A. Refer to the answer in TR002.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have support vessels.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have flag vessels.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes		N/A. No EMS was carryout.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes		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)	Yes		N/A. Liberia has not operated FAD fishery before.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	Yes		N/A. Liberia did not collect said information.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	Yes		N/A. No habitat information was collected.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	Yes		N/A. Liberia has no longline fisheries.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	Yes		Liberia has no specific fleet targeting this species.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	Yes		No data was collected by Liberia.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes		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:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes		Liberia has not develop said plan yet. However, Liberia does not have vessels targeting sharks.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes		No research was conducted during the reporting period.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	Yes		No information was collected.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	Yes		N/A. Liberia did not collect specific information on South Atlantic blue shark.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	Yes		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	Yes		Liberia does not have flag vessels.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	Yes		Information of the data collection program for the artisanal fisheries has been sent to ICCAT.	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	Yes		N/A. No interactions were reported covering the reporting period.	

Req Nº (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		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	Yes		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	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have flag vessels.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch 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 bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have flag vessels.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2024-09-09		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2024-07-31		
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2024-08-09		
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes		Liberia has not chartered vessels.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes		Liberia has no chartered vessels.	
	M:GEN06a	Transhipment reports - at sea	Yes	2024-09-03		
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	Yes	2024-09-03		

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	Yes		Three Liberian flag vessels operated in the ICCAT zone for the reporting period. There were 12 transshipment done by three vessels and the declarations (Fuji Bay 12 declarations, Wei Ning 8 declarations and Whitney Bay 2 declarations) were sent to ICCAT individually by the vessels.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes	2024-07-08		
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes	2024-07-08		
	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	2023-09-22	The MCS department of the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Authority is the points of contact (Transshipment@liscr.com; Transshipment@nafaa.gov.lr)	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have list of designated ports.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes	2023-09-22	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.	

Group	Req Nº (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	Yes		N/A. 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:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	Yes		Liberia does not have flag tuna vessels and the vessels that are on access arrangements were not inspected during the period under reviewed.	
	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 31 tuna vessels under access arrangements during the reporting period, they conducted fishing activities with the Liberia EEZ. Liberia has no flag	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					tuna vessels. Annual production per species in Tons- BET- 245, SKJ- 2396, YFT- 1091, LTA- 56, and others- 218.1.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes		Vessel Name Flag State IMO # Call Sign Albacora CARIBE Panama 8716825 H9HB MONTELAPE El Salvador 8021775 YSC 2004 SANT YAGO TRES Guatemala 8918427 TGSY3 SANT YAGO UNO Guatemala 8919439 TGQU CAPE CORAL Panama 9699050 3FEM8 MONTECELO El Salvador 7409152 YSC 2216 EGALABUR Belize 9710995 PJYU XIXILI Senegal 7413828 6WMG GRANADA Senegal 8102907 6WLH WESTERN KIM Senegal 8003242 6WLN MONTEFRISA NUEVE El Salvador 7409176 YSC 3216 OREINTAL KIM Senegal 7827495 6WNE PONT SAINT LOUIS Senegal 8222422 6WLC SEA DEFENDER Senegal 8996190 6WNF	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					FRONTIER Guinea 8988806 3X2015 AFRICA STAR GHANA 8010386 9GNP GALERNA LAU Panama 9861495 3EWW4 PANOFI DISCOVERER Ghana 9565352 9GIL PANOFI PATH FINDER Ghana 9568861 9GIK PANOFI FORE RUNNER Ghana 9568859 9GIJ PANOFI MASTER Ghana 8976815 9GIH PANOFI GRACE GHANA 9517276 9GFA2 PANOFI QUEEN GHANA 9097329 9GFB2 SYDNEY SOFIA Panama 9857030 6426 RAMATOULAYE Senegal 7110414 6WHZ PANOFI COMMANDER Ghana 9097379 9GCY2 DICHA UNO Belize 8029026 V3GL IRIS-'J' GHANA 8214310 9GJD IRIS QUEEN GHANA 8210493 9GBU2 PLAYA DE LAIDA BELIZE 9719812 V3WV6 PLAYA DE LAGA BELIZE 9719800 V30W6	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		No action was reviewed.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		Recreational fisheries in Liberia is still not of significance but it is a likely area where growth and new opportunities are arising both in marine and inland locations. Liberia manages its sport and recreational fisheries 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 / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report (s) on alleged IUU activities	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.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		No vessel was sighted during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		No vessel was sighted during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	Yes		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	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					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 carryout.	
	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 during the period under reviewed.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		There was no report lost fishing gear received for the period under reviewed.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		There was no lost fishing gear reported.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes	2023-09-22	fmc@nafaa.gov.lr	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		No supply declaration was received.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	Yes		There was no incident.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	Yes		Liberia does not have flag vessels and did not institute an EMS for the reporting period.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	Yes		N/A. EMS was not implemented.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	Yes		Liberia is considering rectifying the C188 convention. To this end a National Consultations on the draft Protocol on Labour Standards for Crew and the Elimination of Forced Labour on Fishing Vessels in the Fisheries Committee for the West Central Gulf of Guinea (FCWC) Region.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes		Liberia does not have bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2022	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have bluefin tuna fisheries.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have bluefin tuna fisheries.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes		N/A. 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	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes		N/A. 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	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have bluefin tuna fisheries.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes		There was reduction in the number of vessels that obtained licensed in 2023, from 38 vessels in 2022 to 31 vessels in 2023. Please see below the vessels list. Vessel Name Flag State IMO # Call Sign Albacora CARIBE Panama 8716825 H9HB MONTELAPE El Salvador 8021775 YSC 2004 SANT YAGO TRES Guatemala 8918427 TGSY3 SANT YAGO UNO Guatemala 8919439 TGQU CAPE CORAL Panama 9699050 3FEM8 MONTECELO El Salvador 7409152 YSC 2216	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					EGALABUR Belize 9710995 PJYU XIXILI Senegal 7413828 6WMG GRANADA Senegal 8102907 6WLH WESTERN KIM Senegal 8003242 6WLN MONTEFRISA NUEVE El Salvador 7409176 YSC 3216 OREINTAL KIM Senegal 7827495 6WNE PONT SAINT LOUIS Senegal 8222422 6WLC SEA DEFENDER Senegal 8996190 6WNF SEA FRONTIER Guinea 8988806 3X2015 AFRICA STAR GHANA 8010386 9GNP GALERNA LAU Panama 9861495 3EWW4 PANOFI DISCOVERER Ghana 9565352 9GIL PANOFI PATH FINDER Ghana 9568861 9GIK PANOFI FORE RUNNER Ghana 9568859 9GIJ PANOFI MASTER Ghana 8976815 9GIH PANOFI GRACE GHANA 9517276 9GFA2 PANOFI QUEEN GHANA 9097329 9GFB2 SYDNEY SOFIA Panama 9857030 6426	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					RAMATOULAYE Senegal 7110414 6WHZ PANOFI COMMANDER Ghana 9097379 9GCY2 DICHA UNO Belize 8029026 V3GL IRIS-'J' GHANA 8214310 9GJD IRIS QUEEN GHANA 8210493 9GBU2 PLAYA DE LAIDA BELIZE 9719812 V3WV6 PLAYA DE LAGA BELIZE 9719800 V30W6	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes		Vessel Name Flag State IMO # Call Sign Albacora CARIBE Panama 8716825 H9HB MONTELAPE El Salvador 8021775 YSC 2004 SANT YAGO TRES Guatemala 8918427 TGSY3 SANT YAGO UNO Guatemala 8919439 TGQU CAPE CORAL Panama 9699050 3FEM8 MONTECELO El Salvador 7409152 YSC 2216 EGALABUR Belize 9710995 PJYU XIXILI Senegal 7413828 6WMG GRANADA Senegal 8102907 6WLH	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					WESTERN KIM Senegal 8003242 6WLN MONTEFRISA NUEVE El Salvador 7409176 YSC 3216 OREINTAL KIM Senegal 7827495 6WNE PONT SAINT LOUIS Senegal 8222422 6WLC SEA DEFENDER Senegal 8996190 6WNF SEA FRONTIER Guinea 8988806 3X2015 AFRICA STAR GHANA 8010386 9GNP GALERNA LAU Panama 9861495 3EWW4 PANOFI DISCOVERER Ghana 9565352 9GIL PANOFI PATH FINDER Ghana 9568861 9GIK PANOFI FORE RUNNER Ghana 9568859 9GIJ PANOFI MASTER Ghana 8976815 9GIH PANOFI GRACE GHANA 9517276 9GFA2 PANOFI QUEEN GHANA 9097329 9GFB2 SYDNEY SOFIA Panama 9857030 6426 RAMATOULAYE Senegal 7110414 6WHZ PANOFI COMMANDER Ghana 9097379 9GCY2 DICHA	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					UNO Belize 8029026 V3GL IRIS-'J' GHANA 8214310 9GJD IRIS QUEEN GHANA 8210493 9GBU2 PLAYA DE LAIDA BELIZE 9719812 V3WV6 PLAYA DE LAGA BELIZE 9719800 V30W6	
	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.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	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	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					numbers of FAD sets for each Company vessel in Liberian EEZ only. In addition, the FAD management plan of the Flag state of the authorized fishing vessels that is required by ICCAT must include the relevant information on FAD use during fishing in the Liberian fisheries waters and a copy must be submitted to the Liberian Government. Failure to submit information shall be deemed as contravention of Law.	
	M:TRO11	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.	
	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 (3069 kilogram).	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		N/A. 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	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have vessels targeting Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have vessels targeting Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have vessels targeting Med-SWO.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Yes		N/A. 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	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have vessels targeting Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have vessels targeting Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/managemen t plan for North swordfish	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have vessels targeting Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have vessels targeting Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have vessels targeting Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have vessels targeting Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have vessels targeting Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		N/A. Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have vessels targeting Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have vessels targeting Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have vessels targeting Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have vessels targeting Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have vessels targeting Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have vessels targeting Med-SWO.	

Group	Req Nº (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	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 Mediterranean ALB.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have vessels targeting Mediterranean ALB.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have vessels targeting Mediterranean ALB.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have vessels targeting Mediterranean ALB.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have vessels targeting Mediterranean ALB.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have vessels targeting Mediterranean ALB.	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have vessels targeting Mediterranean 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	Yes		N/A. Liberia is not exempted.	
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		Liberia did not submit monthly report of North Atlantic Shortfin mako. Liberia does not have targeted shark fishery.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	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 was report. 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 alive. 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	Yes		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	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have any flag vessels.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have any flag vessels.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		Liberia did not pilot electronic statistical document systems.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Yes		Liberia did not object to ICCAT Recs during the reporting period.	

Table 1. Production data for foreign-flagged vessels in 2023.

Species	*2023 Annual Prod(KG)*
Yellow fin Tuna	*1,091,000.00*
Big Eye Tuna	*245,000.00*
Skip Jack Tuna	*2,396,000.00*
Frigate Tuna	*55,000.00*
Marlin	-
Other Species	*218,100.00*
ALB	
LTA	*1,000.00*
Total:	***4,006,100.00***

ANNUAL REPORT OF LIBYA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA LIBYE
INFORME ANUAL DE LIBIA

SUMMARY

Total allowable catch (TAC) of bluefin tuna during the year 2023 was (2,548 t). Bluefin tuna was targeted and caught by using 15 Libyan purse seiners and the individual quota for chosen vessels was distributed on the 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-Malta and Türkiye) where the eBCD system was activated. No traps or farms were operated. No incident catch of (sea turtle, seabird and sharks) was recorded.

RÉSUMÉ

Le total admissible de captures (TAC) de thon rouge au cours de l'année 2023 était de 2.548 t. Le thon rouge a été ciblé et capturé par 15 senneurs libyens et le quota individuel des navires sélectionnés a été réparti sur la base de critères nationaux. Les opérations de pêche du thon rouge ont eu lieu dans les eaux territoriales libyennes et dans les zones de pêche de la FAO 2.2 et 3.2 de la mer Méditerranée. Toutes les mesures de conservation de l'ICCAT relatives au thon rouge de l'Est ont été respectées, les données VMS et les rapports de pêche ont été transmis régulièrement à l'ICCAT. Des observateurs régionaux ont été nommés sur les navires de capture pour surveiller et contrôler les activités de pêche, tous les poissons capturés étant exportés vers les fermes déclarées (UE-Malte et Türkiye) où le système eBCD a été activé. Aucune madrague ou ferme n'a opéré. Aucune prise accidentelle de tortue marine, oiseau de mer et requin n'a été enregistrée.

RESUMEN

El total admisible de capturas (TAC) de atún rojo durante el año 2023 fue de 2.548 t. El atún rojo fue objeto de pesca y se capturó mediante la utilización de 15 cerqueros libios y la cuota individual de los buques elegidos, se distribuyó sobre la base de criterios nacionales. Las operaciones de pesca de atún rojo tuvieron lugar en las aguas territoriales de Libia y en las zonas de pesca de la FAO 2.2 y 3.2 en el mar Mediterráneo. Se cumplieron todas las medidas de conservación de ICCAT relacionadas con el atún rojo del este, y se transmitieron regularmente a ICCAT los datos de VMS y los informes de pesca. Se asignaron observadores regionales a los buques de captura para hacer un seguimiento y controlar las actividades pesqueras, y todos los peces capturados se exportaron a las granjas declaradas (UE-Malta y Türkiye) en las que se activó el sistema de eBCD. No se operaron granjas o almadrabas. No se ha consignado ninguna captura incidental (tortugas marinas, aves marinas o tiburones).

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

15 purse seiners were authorized for catching bluefin tuna. Libyan fishing activity of BFT took place in accordance with the ICCAT recommendations (Rec. 20-08) 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.

1.1.1 Bluefin tuna

The total number of active fishing vessels during 2023 season was 15 purse seiners as indicated in the Fishing plan presented to Panel 2 in March 2023. A special license 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 2023 was 2,548 tons and final catches amounted to (2,530 ton). Libyan allocated quota and catches have increased during the last years as shown in the **Table 1**.

1.1.2 Atlantic bonito (BON)

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 2023 the recorded catches of this species amounted to 29 ton.

1.1.3 Little tunny (LTA)

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 2023 was 280 ton increasing from the 250 ton of 2022 as a result of the increase of artisanal fishery activity.

1.1.4 Sword fish (SWO)

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 2023 was 250 ton indicating a heavy less from the previous year (300 ton).

1.1.5 Albacore (ALB)

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 2023 was 150 ton.

1.2 Research and statistics

The Libyan fleet exploits the BFT Mediterranean stock only with purse seiners. During the 2023 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 2023 was 2,530 ton. As mentioned above, The Libyan catch of Eastern Bluefin Tuna increased with respect to previous years. This was due to a 12% increase of the TAC as reported in Rec. 20-08.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

Bluefin tuna is the only species targeted by Libyan purse seine fishing vessels in *202*3. In order to ensure a sustainable fishing activity for Bluefin tuna, The management of fishing activity was governed in accordance with the provisions of the ICCAT Recommendation establishing a multiannual management plan for bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean (Rec. 22-08), 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, amended by Decree #35/2023 (issued by the Government of National Unity) adopting Rec. 22-08 and amending Decree No. 205/2013, to establish a multi-annual recovery plan for BFT in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean. 14-04 & 17-07 which modified by Rec. 18-02 concerning the multiannual recovery plan for BFT were fully observed and applied in the 2023 fishing season.

Catch information and activities were regularly reported to ICCAT Secretariat in required time.

2.1.1 Closed season and catch limits

The authorized fishing period for BFT by the purse seiners has been set from 26.5.2023 until 28.6.2023. Opening and closing of season announced by the Authority due to the officials (close season on 28/06/2023) Any vessel completed its individual and declared quota shall inform the Authority and also to be controlled and to return to the port

In case of determining BFT which have been caught by the fishing vessels without fishing permission or adequate individual quota or determining BFT which have been misstated, the fish shall be seized and released.

2.1.2 Prohibitions of length and weight

These were stated and reported ate stereo camera at sea/caging, the percentage of an incidental catch less than 5% of blue fin tuna weighing (10-30kg) and all national regulation prohibiting fish less than 30 kg /115 cm length.

2.1.3 Prohibition of catch shark, turtle and sea birds

National fishery regulations prohibited fishing shark, turtles and seabird, in Libya fishing plan 2023 no long lines 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.

2.1.4 Vessel Monitorng 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 the Secretariat as required in (para221, Rec. 22-08).

2.1.5 Licensing and Fishing Method

Following to the ICCAT measures and domestic local regulation such as decrees no Decree #35/2023 (issued by the Government of National Unity) adopting Rec. 22-08 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 regarding implementation.

2.1.6 Observers

It was obligatory to accommodate ICCAT Regional Observers for all catching vessels participating in the season during the entire fishing period; National Observers were present on all support/other vessels.

2.1.7 Inspection Schemes and Activities

Libya did not participate in inspection scheme with other regional inspectors for bluefin tuna in Mediterranean.

2.2 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, Antalya in Türkiye and Marsaxlokk and Valetta in Malta for the embarkation and disembarkation of the Regional Observers.

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes		2024-09-11	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes		2024-07-17	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes		2024-07-17	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes		11/09/2024	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes		N/A.	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes		N/A.	
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 (including EMS)	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 stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		N/A No farms in Libya 2022.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical 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 BFT-W	No		No research 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.	
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	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No		No data.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	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 marlines (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:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No		N/A No fisheries in Libya.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No		No plan presented as yet.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	No		No sampling effected.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic 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:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		Identification guide distributed to vessels.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	No		No reports.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No		No incidental catches of sea birds reported by scientific observers.	
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 data available emanates from fish market reports which do not include discard reporting.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		This administration is presently in the process of elaborating said plan.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes		This administration is presently in the process of elaborating said plan.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes		2024-09-11	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes		2024-09-11	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes		09/09/204	
	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	Transhipment reports - at sea	No		Not involved in any transhipment at sea.	
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	No		Not involved in any transhipment in port.	
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	No		No at-sea transhipment is permitted by this CPC.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		This CPC has no carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments 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.	

Group	Req Nº (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		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.	
	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:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	No		No such agreements signed by Libya	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		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		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		2023-05-09	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		2023-05-09	
	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 / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report (s) on alleged IUU activities	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	No		N/A	
	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.	

Group	Req Nº (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		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	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		2023-02-13	
	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.	

Group	Req Nº (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		This CPC does not have 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.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	No		No such program is implemented in Libya.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	No		No such program is implemented in Libya.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	No		EAP Plan sent to ICCAT on 13-02-2023.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		No farms in Libya 2023.	
	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		2023-02-12	
	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.	

Group	Req Nº (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		This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2022	Yes		15-08-2023	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes		2023-05-09	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes		2023-05-11	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	Yes		2023-05-19	
	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 in the Join Inspection Scheme.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		This CPC does not participate in the Join Inspection Scheme.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		This CPC does not participate in the Join Inspection Scheme.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		This CPC does not participate in 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.	
	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.	

Group	Req Nº (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		This CPC does not operate any BFT-W fishery or have any opportunity to take any BFT-W as bycatch.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes		2023-09-18	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes		2023-05-08	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes		2023-05-08	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No		No changes since last submission in 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.	
	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.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	No		Libya does not authorise fishing for tropical species.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	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 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.	

Group	Req Nº (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 Nº (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 bycatch 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.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		No catches were recorded.	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		No catches were recorded.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes		2023-08-15	
	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.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes		2023-05-10	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	No		No landings were recorded.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes		2024-09-11	
	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 Nº (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.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	No		Not applicable.	
MISCELLAN-EOUS	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.	

Table 1. Data on BFT catch during the period 2012-2019 is submitted accordingly.

Year	*Allocated quota (t)*	*Current catch (t)*
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	2,255	2,235
2023	2,548	2,530

ANNUAL REPORT OF MAURITANIA[1]
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA MAURITANIE
INFORME ANUAL DE MAURITANIA

SUMMARY

In Mauritania, high seas tuna species were only targeted by foreign fleets operating under bilateral agreements and free licence arrangements. The fleets of these Contracting Parties which comprised in 2023 some 56 tuna vessels (31 purse seiners, 5 baitboats and 20 longliners) landed their products in foreign ports. Coastal tuna species were taken as bycatch by small pelagic high seas vessels. These statistics show that bycatch of high seas tuna taken by the high seas fishery in 2023 amounted to 8,415 t (i.e. a decrease of 55% as compared with 2023) and essentially comprised Sarda sarda *(58%), compared to Euthynnus sp. (30%) and* Auxis thazard *(12%). Catches landed by the artisanal fishery and coastal canoe fishery in 2023 increased significantly (five-fold compared with 2023). It should be noted that landings of tuna by purse seine in Mauritania are generally taken at night, and are not covered by the current monitoring system. A monitoring programme for these fisheries should be envisaged to strengthen data collection on small tunas and tropical tunas during the times not covered by the Artisanal and Coastal Fishery Monitoring System (SSPAC). Finally, several research programmes focussed on the study of some tuna species were launched by the Mauritanian Institute of Oceanographic Research and Fisheries (IMROP) in 2016 and 2017 with financial support from ICCAT. Since 2018, statistical data on small tunas have been collected within the framework of the usual monitoring programmes of the IMROP. Given the absence of specific support for collection of biological data, collection of biological data to study size structures and growth parametres, and to develop catch rebuilding approaches for these species, which has been limited during the period 2018-2023. Since 2018, the Mauritanian delegation to ICCAT has submitted requests to ICCAT to strengthen monitoring of the fisheries and bycatch of these tuna species but no response has been received to these requests.*

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 2023 environ 56 thoniers (31 senneurs, 5 canneurs et 20 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 2023, 8415 tonnes (soit une diminution de 55% par rapport à l'année 2023) 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 piroguière réalisés en 2023 sont connu une forte augmentation (multiplié par un facteur de 5 par rapport à 2023). 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. Depuis 2018, la collecte des données statistiques sur les thonidés mineurs sont réalisés dans le cadre des programmes de suivi habituel de l'IMROP. En absence d'un appui spécifique sur la collecte des données biologiques, la 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 restent limites pendant la période de 2018-2023. 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 mais aucune suite n'a été donnée à cette demande.

[1] Ministere des Peches et de l'Economie Maritime (MPEM) / Institut Mauritanien de Recherches Oceanographiques et des Peches (IMROP).

RESUMEN

En Mauritania, las especies de túnidos de altura son objetivo únicamente de flotas extranjeras que operan en el marco de acuerdos bilaterales y bajo regímenes de licencia libre. Las flotas de dichas Partes contratantes, que en 2023 habrán alcanzado unos 56 atuneros (31 cerqueros, 5 barcos de cevo vivo y 20 palangreros), desembarcan su producción en puertos extranjeros. Las especies de túnidos costeros son pescadas de forma fortuita por unidades de altura de pequeños pelágicos. Las estadísticas muestran que las capturas fortuitas de túnidos realizadas por la pesca de altura alcanzaron las 8.415 t en 2023 (una reducción del 55 % con respecto a 2023), compuestas principalmente por Sarda sarda*, con una contribución del 58 %, frente al 30 % de* Euthynnus sp*. y el 12 % de* Auxis thazard*. Las capturas desembarcadas por la pesca artesanal y la pesca costera con piragua en 2023 han aumentado considerablemente (se han multiplicado por 5 en comparación con 2023). Cabe señalar que los desembarques de túnidos capturados con redes de cerco en Mauritania se realizan generalmente de noche, lo que no está cubierto por el actual sistema de seguimiento. Se debería considerar un programa de seguimiento de estas pesquerías para reforzar la recopilación de datos de pequeños túnidos y túnidos tropicales durante las horas del día que han sido cubiertas por el Sistema de seguimiento de la pesca artesanal y costera (SSPAC). Por último, el Institut Mauritanien de Recherches Océanographiques et des Pêches (IMROP) puso en marcha en 2016 y 2017 varios programas de investigación centrados en el estudio de determinadas especies de túnidos con el apoyo financiero de ICCAT.. Desde 2018, se recopilan datos estadísticos sobre pequeños túnidos como parte de los programas de seguimiento regulares de IMROP. En ausencia de apoyo específico para la recopilación de datos biológicos, la recopilación de datos biológicos para estudiar las estructuras de tallas y los parámetros de crecimiento, así como para desarrollar enfoques para la reconstitución de las capturas de estas especies, siguió siendo limitada durante el período 2018-2023. La delegación de Mauritania ante ICCAT ha presentado una solicitud a ICCAT desde 2018 para reforzar el seguimiento de las pesquerías y las capturas fortuitas de estas especies de túnidos, pero no se ha tomado ninguna medida al respecto.*

Chapitre 1 : 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.

1.1 Informations annuelles sur les pêcheries

Ce rapport dresse d'une part un aperçu global sur l'activité de la pêche de thons en Mauritanie et d'autre part donne une description détaillée des prises accessoires de la flottille artisanale, côtière et hauturière ciblant les petits pélagiques. Jusqu'à 2015 la Mauritanie ne disposait pas d'une flottille thonière pour les pêches des grands pélagiques côtiers et hauturiers. Deux palangriers Mauritaniens ont effectué deux marrées dans la zone durant l'année 2016. En 2017,2018 et 2019 et 2023 aucun bateau national n'a pris de Licence thoniers.

En ce qui concerne, la pêcherie thonière travaillant dans la ZEE mauritanienne et les zones adjacentes au large, trois (3) espèces de thons hauturiers font l'objet d'une exploitation, exclusivement par des flottilles étrangères opérant dans le cadre d'accord de pêche. Les flottilles observées au cours des trois dernières années sont majoritairement originaires de l'union européenne (Espagne et France) et du Sénégal, et ne débarquent pas en Mauritanie.

Le nombre des thonidés (senneurs, canneurs et palangriers) travaillant dans le cadre des accords bilatéraux a atteint 52 navires en 2016 et 47 navires en 2017 et 57 en 2018. Trente un (31) navires ont travaillé dans le cadre de l'accord de pêche UE-Mauritanie signé en 2015 dont 21 navires de nationalité espagnole et 10 français. Les thonidés ayant travaillé dans la zone utilisent trois types d'engins de pêche : la canne, la palangre et la senne. La flottille de l'UE était composée de 6 canneurs, 5 palangriers et 21 senneurs. Le fichier de License pour es deux dernières années n'ont pas été transmis à l'IMROP. Une actualisation du nombre d'autorisation de License thons sera faite dans les prochains rapports.

En 2023, le nombre des bateaux a atteint environ 56 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.

1.2 Recherche et statistiques

La recherche dans le domaine des pêches est confiée à IMROP qui compte actuellement 259 personnes dont plus de 150 scientifiques (chercheurs, ingénieurs et techniciens) répartis entre les 6 laboratoires et services, implantés dans trois différentes villes. Il regroupe en son sein 17 spécialités différentes nécessaires à la bonne conduite des ses programmes de recherche (évaluation des stocks, biologie et écologie des espèces, océanographie physique et chimique, géologie, sciences sociales, statistique et informatique).

L'IMROP dispose de deux navires de recherche (un bateau hauturier de 36 m et un Catamaran côtier de 17 m) qui lui permettent de prospecter l'ensemble de la ZEE mauritanienne. Il conduit chaque année quatre campagnes de prospection (2 démersales et 2 pélagiques) en vue de suivre l'état de la ressource halieutique. Ces campagnes se limitent pour le moment aux profondeurs en deçà de 500 mètres. Elles ne couvrent que partiellement la zone de distribution des thons hauturiers.

Il mène également des missions mensuelles de l'évaluation de l'état de l'environnement marin à travers un suivi des paramètres hydro-chimiques.

Du fait que la Mauritanie n'a adhéré à l'ICCAT que récemment, l'IMROP n'a pas développé un programme de recherche spécialisé dans ce domaine dans ses plans quinquennaux antérieurs. En revanche dans son nouveau plan quinquennal 2023-2027, 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 affilée 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.

Chapitre 2 : Informations sur les mesures de conservation et de gestion

2.1 Mise en œuvre 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 déclaration 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.

2.2 Difficultés rencontrées dans la mise en œuvre et dans le respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

Pour respecter les exigences de l'ICCAT en matière de déclaration et les réponses sur les données et en absence d'une flottille nationale active dans la zone mauritanienne, les données des captures ont été fournies sur la base de déclarations dans les systèmes d'informations de l'IMROP. Aucune capture n'a été déclaré en 2023 pour les espèces sous quota. Les prises accessoires de la flottille non thonière sont déclarés dans les tableaux récapitulatives. Vu que les données sont préparées en retard, la soumission des données de 2023 n'a été effectué que le 09 septembre 2024.

Chapitre 3 : Déclaration en ligne

1ÈRE PARTIE : DÉCLARATION SUR LA RECHERCHE ET LES STATISTIQUES

Nº 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	2024-09-10		
S:GEN02	Caractéristiques des flottilles (T1FC)	Oui	2024-09-17	Validation de la méthode de transmission avec le departement statistique de l'ICCAT lors de la SCRS.	
S:GEN03	Estimation de la prise nominale de la tâche 1 (T1NC)	Oui	2024-07-12		
S:GEN04	Prise et effort de la tâche 2 (T2CE)	Oui	2024-07-12		
S:GEN05	Échantillons de taille de la tâche 2 ; T2SZ	Oui	2024-09-10	Pas de flottille en 2024.	
S:GEN06	Estimations de la prise par taille de la la tâche 2 (T2CS)	Oui	2024-09-10	Pas de flottille en 2024.	
S:GEN07	Prospections scientifiques de marquage (inventaires)	Non		Pas de flottille ni un programme de marquage en 2023.	
S:GEN08	Déclaration de marquage conventionnel (appositions/récupérations)	Non		Pas de flottille nin programme de marquage en 2023.	
S:GEN09	Déclaration de marquage électronique (appositions/récupérations)	Non		Pas de flottille ni un programme de marquage en 2023.	
S:GEN10	Tâche 3 - Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (y compris EMS)	Non		Absence de flottille en 2023.	
S:GEN11	Rapport sur la mise en oeuvre de la Rec. 16-14	Non		N'est pas concerné en absence d'une flottille.	
S:GEN12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	Non		N'est pas concerné.	
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'est pas concerné en absence d'une flottille.	
S:BFT02	Procédures et résultats des caméras stéréoscopiques OU méthodologie alternative pour l'estimation de la taille du thon rouge	Non		Non concerné.	
S:BFT03	Tâche 2 : Echantillons de taille des caméras stéréoscopiques résultant de S : BFT02	Non		Pas de flottille en 2023.	
S:BFT04	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux (BFT)	Non		Pas de flottille en 2023.	
S:BFT05	Détails des programmes de recherche sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest	Non		Pas de flottille en 2023.	

Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:BFT06	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non		Pas de flottille en 2023.	
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 en 2023.	
S:BFT09	Déclaration des activités scientifiques réalisées par les navires opérant dans le contexte d'un projet scientifique d'un institut de recherche intégré dans un programme de recherche scientifique	Oui		Pas de navire de recherche en activité en 2023.	
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 flottille nationale en 2023 et la Mauritanie applique les plans de gestion établie par l'ICCAT pour les dispositifs de concentration des poisons.	
S:TRO03	Tâche 3 : Informations sur les DCP (tropicaux) (mois, carrés 1x1, type de DCP, etc.)	Non		Pas de flottille nationale en 2023.	
S:TRO04	Tâche 3 : Données sur les navires de support dans les pêcheries tropicales (BB/PS)	Non		Pas de flottille nationale en 2023.	
S:TRO05	Tâche 3 : Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (tropicaux)	Non		Pas de flottille nationale en 2023.	
S:TRO10	Informations sur les systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Non		Pas de flottille nationale en 2023.	
S:TRO06	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'échantillonnage portuaire (tropicaux)	Non		Pas de flottille nationale en 2023.	
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 nationale en 2023.	
S:ALB01	Taille et âge à maturité (ALB-MD)	Non		Pas de flottille nationale en 2023.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	Non		Pas de flottille nationale en 2023.	
S:ALB03	Impact des pêcheries palangrières en termes de composition de la capture (ALB-MD)	Non		pas de flottille nationale en 2023.	
S:ALB04	Série de CPUE (ALB-MD)	Non		Pas de flottille nationale en 2023.	

Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:ALB05	Estimation mensuelle de la proportion de reproducteurs et de recrues dans les captures (ALB-MD)	Non		Pas de flottille nationale en 2023.	
S:BIL03	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et vivants de makaires/ makaires épée	Non		Pas de flottille nationale en 2023 et en absence d'un programme orienté vers les istiopheridés les rejets n'ont pas été estimé.	
S:BIL04	Informations sur leur programme de collecte de données pour les pêcheries artisanales et/ou de petits métiers	Non		Pas de pêche observé par les enquêteurs en 2023.	
S:SHK01	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins à un niveau spécifique aux espèces.	Non		La Mauritanie se conforme avec la réglementation internationale sur l'application des plans visant à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins.	
S:SHK02	Résultats de la recherche et de l'échantillonnage biologique sur le requin-taupe bleu	Non		Pas de capture observé en 2023.	
S:SHK03	Information sur le requin peau bleue de l'Atlantique Nord	Non		Pas de flottille en 2023.	
S:SHK07	Information sur le requin peau bleue de l'Atlantique Sud	Non		Pas de flottille en 2023.	
S:SHK04	La quantité de requin-taupe 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 flottille en 2023.	
S:SHK05	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et les remises à l'eau de spécimens vivants	Non		Pas de flottille en 2023.	
S:SHK06	Information sur les programmes de collecte des données sur les pêcheries artisanales/de petits métiers	Oui	2024-07-12		
S:SHK08	Interactions avec les requins baleines pendant les opérations à la senne	Non		Pas de programme spécifique.	
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 flottille en 2023.	

Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
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 de flottille nationale.	
S:BYC03	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	Non		Pas de flottille en 2023.	
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 de flotilla.	
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 flottille en 2023.	

2ÈME PARTIE : DÉCLARATION SUR LA GESTION

Groupe	Nº 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	2024-09-09	2024-09-09	
	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	2024-09-09	NA. La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unites ciblant les thons en 2023.	
	M:GEN03	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	Oui	2024-09-09		
	M:GEN04	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Non		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unites ciblant les thons en 2023.	
	M:GEN05	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Non		NA La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unites ciblant les thons en 2023.	
	M:GEN06a	Rapports de transbordement -en mer	Non		NA La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unites ciblant les thons en 2023.	
	M:GEN06b	Rapports sur les transbordements au port	Non		NA La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unites ciblant les thons en 2023.	

Groupe	Nº 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		NA. La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unites ciblant les thons en 2023.	
	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		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unites ciblant les thons en 2023.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique (et modifications ultérieures).	Non		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unites ciblant les thons en 2023.	
	M:GEN10a	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	Non		Pas d'embarquement en 2023 à bord des thoniers.	
	M:GEN10b	Points de contact pour recevoir des copies des rapports d'inspection portuaire	Non		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblants les thons en 2023 mais la Garde des côtes assurent le suivi des rappprts d'inspection portuaires.	
	M:GEN11	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.	Non		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblants les thons en 2023 et les navires thoniers devaient envoyés un message à l'avant avant toute demande de débarquement.	
	M:GEN12	Délai de notification préalable requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	Non		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblants les thons en 2023.	
	M:GEN13	Rapport de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port	Non		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblants les thons en 2023.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN14	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port contenant des constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente (et autres lorsque cela est possible)	Non		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblants les thons en 2023.	
	M:GEN15	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	Non		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblants les thons en 2023.	
	M:GEN16	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	Non		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblants les thons en 2023.	
	M:GEN17	Informations des accords/arrangements bilatéraux ou multilatéraux qui autorisent un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération	Non		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblants les thons en 2023.	
	M:GEN42	Déclaration annuelle sur les activités d'inspection au port	Non		Pas de pêche de thons.	
	M:GEN18	Accords d'accès et modification	Non		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblants les thons en 2023.	
	M:GEN19	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Non		Pas d'activité en 2023	
	M:GEN20	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblants les thons en 2023.	
	M:GEN21	Rapport sur l'examen des mesures internes	Non		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblants les thons en 2023.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN23	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Non		Pas de pêchéries sportives et réacréatives en 2023.	
	M:GEN24	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU / le(s) rapport(s) de la CPC (et non CPC) de pavillon sur les activités IUU alléguées	Non		Aucun navire batte pavillon mauritanien n'est signalé pêche INN.	
	M:GEN25	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Non		Aucun navire batte pavillon mauritanien n'est signalé pêche INN.	
	M:GEN26	Mesures commerciales ; soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Non		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblants les thons en 2023.	
	M:GEN27	Données sur la non-application	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:GEN28	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:GEN29	Observations de navires	Non		Pas d'embarquement en 2023.	
	M:GEN30	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Non		Pas d'embarquement en 2023.	
	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 de pêche de thons rouge en Mauritanie.	
	M:GEN32	Point(s) de contact désigné(s) (POC) au sein de l'autorité responsable de la mise en œuvre du programme	Non		Pas concerné.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN33	Déclaration de toute activité menée dans le cadre du programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection	Non		Pas programme d'échange.	
	M:GEN34	Demande de radiation du navire de liste de navires IUU finale	Non		Pas de demande.	
	M:GEN35	Plan d'action d'urgence (EAP) pour la récupération des observateurs	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:GEN36	Rapports sur des incidents impliquant des observateurs qui ont déclenché l'EAP, y compris toute action corrective prise	Non		Pas d'incidents.	
	M:GEN37	Signalisation de la récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Non		Pas de recuperation en 2023.	
	M:GEN38	Signalisation de la non-récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Non		Pas de recuperation en 2023.	
	M:GEN39	Points de contact pour faciliter la coopération en matière d'observation des navires (facultatif)	Non		NA.	
	M:GEN40	Déclarations d'approvisionnement	Non		Pas de declaration.	
	M:GEN41	Rapport sur les mesures prises à l'encontre des ressortissants impliqués dans des activités IUU	Non		Pas de navire impliqués dans la pêche INN en 2023.	
	M:GEN43	Description des programmes nationaux de systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Non		Pas de flottille de thons en 2023.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN44	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des programmes nationaux de systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Non		Pas des programmes nationaux de EMS.	
	M:GEN45	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rés. 23-20, y compris les plans d'action d'urgence (EPA)	Non		Non concerné.	
THON ROUGE	M:BFT01	Fermes de thon rouge	Non		Non concerné (pas de pêche de thons rouge en 2023).	
	M:BFT02	Rapports sur l'élevage du thon rouge	Non		Non concerné (pas d'élevage de thons rouge en 2023).	
	M:BFT03	Déclaration de report du poisson resté en cages	Non		Non concerné (pas de pêche de thons rouge en 2023).	
	M:BFT04	Rapport de mise en cages du thon rouge	Non		Non concerné (pas de pêche de thons rouge en 2023).	
	M:BFT05	Madragues de thon rouge	Non		Non concerné (pas de pêche de thons rouge en 2023).	
	M:BFT07	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:BFT08	Plan de la capacité d'élevage	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications des plans de pêche	Non		Non concerné.	
	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 concerné.	
	M:BFT11	Prises de thon rouge de 2022	Non		Pas de prise en 2023.	
	M:BFT12	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Non		Pas de flottille en 2023.	
	M:BFT13	Autres navires de thon rouge	Non		Pas de flotte.	
	M:BFT14	Opérations de pêche conjointes	Oui		Pas d'opérations conjointes.	
	M:BFT15	Messages VMS	Non		Pas de flottilles de thons.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT16	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Non		Pas de débarquements en 2023.	
	M:BFT17	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non		Aucun navire thonier visiter le port en 2023.	
	M:BFT18	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:BFT19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Non		Pas de visite des ports.	
	M:BFT20	Ports de transbordement du thon rouge	Non		Pas de transbordements.	
	M:BFT21	Ports de débarquement du thon rouge	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:BFT22	Rapports bi-mensuels de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Non		Pas de pêche de madragues.	
	M:BFT23	Rapports de capture mensuels sur le thon rouge	Non		Pas de pêche.	
	M:BFT24	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon rouge a été utilisée	Non		Non concerné.	
	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 concerné.	
	M:BFT27	Rapport annuel du BCD	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:BFT28	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:BFT29	Points de contact pour les BCD	Non		Pas de pêche de thons rouge en 2023.	
	M:BFT30	Législation relative au BCD	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:BFT31	Résumé du marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD	Non		Pas concerné.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	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		Pas de pêche de thons rouge.	
	M:BFT33	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	Non		Pas de pêche de thons.	
	M:BFT34	Contrôles aléatoires	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:BFT35	Autorité nationale et points de contact responsables du navire de transformation participant au projet pilote REM	Non		Non concerné.	
ESPECES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Liste des navires de BET/YFT/SKJ et modification ultérieure	Non		Pas de flotille en 2023.	
	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 ciblants les thons tropicaux en 2023.	
	M:TRO03	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de BET/YFT/SKJ	Non		Pas de pêche INN en 2023.	
	M:TRO06	Données des Programmes de Documents Statistiques ICCAT	Non		Pas d'implication dans des programmes statistiques sur le thons tropicaux.	
	M:TRO07	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:TRO09	Prises trimestrielles de thonidés tropicaux	Non		Pas de navires ciblants les thons tropicaux en 2023.	
	M:TRO10	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (inclure dans le plan de gestion des DCP - cf. aussi exigence S:TRO02)	Non		Pas de navires ciblants les thons tropicaux en 2023.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:TRO11	Déclarations/plans de capacité/de pêche des thonidés tropicaux	Non		Pas de navires ciblants les thons tropicaux en 2023.	
	M:TRO13	Captures mensuelles de thonidés tropicaux (BET ; SKJ ; YFT)	Non		Pas de navires ciblants les thons tropicaux en 2023.	
	M:TRO14	Prises hebdomadaires de thon obèse	Non		Pas de navires ciblants les thons tropicaux en 2023.	
	M:TRO15	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité de la limite de capture de thon obèse a été utilisée	Non		Pas de navires ciblants les thons tropicaux en 2023.	
	M:TRO17	Limite maximale de prise accessoire de thonidés tropicaux à bord	Non		Pas de navires ciblants les thons tropicaux en 2023.	
	M:TRO18	Mesures prises pour garantir l'application du M:TRO17	Non		Pas de navires ciblants les thons tropicaux en 2023.	
ESPADON	M:SWO01	Données des Programmes de Documents Statistiques ICCAT	Non		Pas d'implication dans des programmes sur l'espadon.	
	M:SWO02	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:SWO03	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		Pas de flottille en 2023.	
	M:SWO04	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		Pas de pêche sportive en 2023.	
	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		Non concerné.	
	M:SWO06	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		Non concerné.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:SWO07	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:SWO10	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:SWO11	Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO.	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:SWO12	Résumé de la mise en œuvre du programme de marquage	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:SWO13	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:SWO14	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non		Pas d'inspection des navires de thons en 2023.	
	M:SWO15	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le N-SWO pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:SWO16	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:SWO17	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:SWO18	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:SWO19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:SWO20	Plan de pêche pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		Non concerné	
GERMON	M:ALB03	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée.	Non		Non concerné.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:ALB04	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:ALB05	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:ALB06	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:ALB07	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non		Pas de prise accessoires de germon.	
	M:ALB08	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer du germon de la Méditerranée	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:ALB09	Prises mensuelles de germon de la Méditerranée	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:ALB10	Capturas trimestrales de atún blanco del Mediterráneo	Non		Non concerné.	
ISTIOPHORID	M:BIL01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 19-05 et 16-11	Oui		Il n'est pas préparé mais sera envoyé trés prochainement.	
	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		Non concerné.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
REQUINS	M:SHK05	Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins	Oui		En 2023, il n ya pas eu des mesures règlementaires formelles qui ont été prise. Cependant, il est à signaler que des actions ont été initiées pour évaluer l'ampleur des prises accessoires de la pêche artisanale et côtière. En outre, la recherche examine la possibilité de réactualiser le guide sous régional réalisé dans le cadre du programme sous régional requins de la CSRP.	
	M:SHK08	Débarquements mensuels de requin-taupe bleu de l'Atlantique Sud et de l'Atlantique Nord	Non			
AUTRES ESPS / PRISE ACCESSOIRE	M:BYC01	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		Les prises accessoires sont reglémentées et les mesures sont strictes pour rendre les prises accessoires minimum.	
	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 flottille en 2023.	
	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 concerné.	
	M:BYC04	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rés. 23-15.	Non		Non concerné.	

Groupe	Nº 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		Pas de programmes électroniques.	
	M:MIX01	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Non		Les recommandations de l'ICCAT sont bien suivi au niveau du Minstére.	

Tableau 1. Nombre des thoniers pêchés dans la zone Mauritanienne par type d'engins.

Type de pêche	*Nombre 2023*
Cannes	5
Palangres	20
Senne	31
Total général	56

ANNUAL REPORT OF MEXICO
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU MÉXIQUE
INFORME ANUAL DE MÉXICO

SUMMARY

*This report describes the activity of the longline yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) fishery in the Gulf of Mexico as well as the species that make up the bycatch, while highlighting compliance with national regulations and implementation of the recommendations and resolutions adopted by the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT). It should be noted that the yellowfin tuna fishery in the Gulf of Mexico is developed by midwater vessels using longline as the gear. In addition to the target species, other species are also taken as bycatch such as: skipjack (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*), Atlantic bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*), shark and swordfish, among others. The regulatory framework that governs this fishery in Mexico includes the General Law on Sustainable Fishing and Aquaculture (LGPAS), and the Official Mexican Standard NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014 that regulates exploitation of tuna species by longline vessels in waters of federal jurisdiction of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, which is updated periodically to incorporate the regulations adopted by ICCAT. The Secretariat of Agriculture and Rural Development (SADER), through the National Aquaculture and Fisheries Commission (CONAPESCA), is the national authority in charge of implementing policies, programmes and regulations that promote competitive and sustainable development of Mexico's fisheries and aquaculture sector. For its part, the Mexican Institute of Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture Research (IMIPAS) is responsible for carrying out scientific research and collecting data on the longline tuna fishery in the Gulf of Mexico.*

RÉSUMÉ

*Ce rapport détaille la pêche à la palangre de l'albacore (*Thunnus albacares*) dans le golfe du Mexique, ainsi que les espèces qui font partie des prises accessoires, en soulignant le respect de la réglementation nationale et la mise en œuvre des recommandations et résolutions émises par la Commission internationale pour la conservation des thonidés de l'Atlantique (ICCAT).Il est important de noter que la pêche à l'albacore dans le golfe du Mexique est réalisée par des navires de taille moyenne, utilisant des palangres comme engin de pêche, et dans laquelle, en plus de l'espèce cible, d'autres espèces telles que le listao (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), le thon obèse (*Thunnus obesus*), le thon rouge de l'Atlantique (*Thunnus thynnus*), les requins et l'espadon, entre autres, sont capturées en tant que prises accessoires. Le cadre légal régissant cette pêcherie au Mexique comprend la Loi générale sur la pêche durable et l'aquaculture (LGPAS) et la Norme officielle mexicaine NOM023SAG/PESC-2014, qui régit l'exploitation des espèces de thonidés par les palangriers dans les eaux relevant de la juridiction fédérale du golfe du Mexique et de la mer des Caraïbes, qui est périodiquement révisée et, si nécessaire, mise à jour pour intégrer les réglementations adoptées par l'ICCAT. Le Secrétariat de l'agriculture et du développement rural (SADER), par l'intermédiaire de la Commission nationale de l'aquaculture et de la pêche (CONAPESCA), est l'autorité nationale chargée de la mise en œuvre de politiques, programmes et normes qui promeuvent le développement compétitif et durable du secteur de la pêche et de l'aquaculture du Mexique. Quant à l'Institut mexicain de recherche en pêche et aquaculture durables (Instituto Mexicano de Investigación en Pesca y Acuacultura Sustentables) (IMIPAS), il est chargé de développer la recherche scientifique et de recueillir les statistiques sur la pêche des thonidés à la palangre dans le golfe du Mexique.*

RESUMEN

*Este informe detalla la actividad de la pesca del atún aleta amarilla o rabil (*Thunnus albacares*) con palangre en el golfo de México, así como las especies que forman parte de la captura incidental, destacando el cumplimiento de las regulaciones nacionales y la aplicación de las recomendaciones y resoluciones emitidas por la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (ICCAT).Es importante señalar que la pesca del atún aleta amarilla o rabil en el golfo de México se realiza mediante embarcaciones de mediana altura, utilizando al palangre como arte de pesca, y en la que, además de la especie objetivo, se capturan de manera incidental otras especies como el barrilete o listado (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), el patudo (*Thunnus obesus*), el atún aleta azul o atún rojo del Atlántico (*Thunnus thynnus*), tiburones y pez espada, entre otros. El marco normativo que regula esta pesquería en México incluye la Ley General de Pesca y Acuacultura Sustentables (LGPAS) y la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, que regula el aprovechamiento de especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas bajo la jurisdicción federal del golfo de México y mar Caribe, la cual se revisa y en su caso se actualiza periódicamente para incorporar las regulaciones adoptadas por ICCAT. La Secretaría de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural (SADER), a través de la Comisión Nacional de Acuacultura y Pesca (CONAPESCA), es la autoridad nacional responsable de implementar políticas, programas y normativas que promuevan el desarrollo competitivo y sostenible del sector pesquero y acuícola de México. Por su parte, el Instituto Mexicano de Investigación en Pesca y Acuacultura Sustentables (IMIPAS) se encarga de desarrollar la investigación científica y llevar a cabo la recopilación de las estadísticas sobre la pesca del atún con palangre en el golfo de México.*

Sección 1: Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas

1.1 Información anual sobre pesquerías

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. Éste consiste en una línea principal de monofilamento llamada "línea madre" constituida de nylon (4.0−4.5mm) de 55 a 75 km de longitud, la cual está sostenida en sentido horizontal por una serie de flotadores con líneas de monofilamento verticales, llamados "orinques". De la línea madre penden a intervalos regulares otras líneas con especificaciones semejantes a las de los orinques, denominados "reinales", cada una con anzuelo en el extremo. La principal carnada utilizada en la pesca en el Golfo de México es la carnada viva. Estas características varían en función de las estrategias de pesca. El equipo del palangre está integrado por accesorios de señalización y localización como radio boyas (dos a cuatro) al inicio, mitad y final del palangre, banderines en cada sección, flotadores y luces en inicio y final del palangre.

El IMIPAS a través de la Dirección de Investigación Pesquera en el Atlántico (DIPA) se encarga de la compilación e integración de los informes de los viajes de pesca de los observadores nacionales del Programa Nacional de Aprovechamiento del Atún y de Protección de Delfines (PNAAPD) que pertenece al 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), y cuya actividad se ha mantenido con una cobertura del 100% en 2023, en seguimiento y cumplimiento a lo establecido en la NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014.

El esfuerzo pesquero de la flota palangrera mexicana del Golfo de México dirigido a la captura de atún aleta amarilla durante 2023 registró 18 barcos que realizaron 184 viajes en los que se efectuaron 2,393 lances en 4,557 días de pesca con un intervalo de 08 a 35 días, y en los que se calaron 1,271´475 anzuelos.

El número de viajes por barco fue de 10.22, el número de días por barco fue de 253.17, el número de lances por barco fue de 132.94, el número de anzuelos por barco fue de 70,637.50 el número de anzuelos por lance fue de 531.33, el número de días por viaje fue de 24.77.

La distribución geográfica del esfuerzo ejercido durante 2023 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 219,910 anzuelos (17%) en el segundo trimestre 383,722 anzuelos (30%), en el tercer trimestre 393,710 anzuelos (31%) y en el cuarto trimestre 274,133 anzuelos (22%). En lo que respecta al número de lances en el primer trimestre se registraron 422 lances (18%), el segundo 724 lances (30%), en el tercero 745 lances (31%) y el cuarto 502 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.

Durante 2023 se registró una captura embodegada de 590 t de atún aleta amarilla, 44 t de marlín azul, 39 t de atún aleta azul, 20 t de pez vela, 26 t de pez espada, 12 t de otras especies de peces, 4 t de otros tiburones y 2 t de otros peces picudos (**Tabla 1**).

1.2 Investigación y estadísticas

El IMIPAS 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, lo que 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 intersesionales del Comité Permanente de Investigación y Estadísticas (SCRS). La cobertura de observadores a bordo continúa con el 100% en los viajes vía la pesca.

Durante 2023 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 Secretaria 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 2023 en formato en línea, 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 del subgrupo de Trabajo de Sistemas de Monitoreo Electrónico (EMS) (en línea, 22 de marzo de 2023), en la Reunión de expertos sobre cambio climático (11 y 12 de julio de 2023), en el Taller de ICCAT sobre el programa de recopilación de datos e investigación sobre tiburones-SRDCP (13 al 15 de julio de 2023), en la Reunión de 2023 del Comité Permanente de Investigación y Estadísticas (SCRS) del 25 al 29 de septiembre de 2023, en la Reunión Intersesiones del Comité de Cumplimiento (COC) los días 11 y 12 de noviembre de 2023, en la 28º Reunión ordinaria de ICCAT (del 13 al 20 de noviembre del 2023). Respecto al atún rojo, se continuó el desarrollo de la actualización del índice del Índice multinacional de palangre pelágico de abundancia relativa del atún rojo en el Golfo de México en colaboración con el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, cuyo compromiso fue acordado en el marco de la reunión bilateral MexUS Golfo de 2020. Por otra parte, el IMIPAS realizó la investigación “Manejo de captura incidental de la pesca del atún por la flota palangrera en el Golfo de México”.

Sección 2: Información sobre las medidas de conservación y ordenación

2.1 Implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

Las medidas de conservación de ICCAT fueron implementadas durante el año 2023, y en las que el mantenimiento de la cobertura de observadores a bordo de las embarcaciones palangreras mexicanas ha permitido un seguimiento puntual. No obstante, y en el caso particular de las recomendaciones que involucran a los elasmobranquios se observó que debe existir un reforzamiento en cuanto al uso de una codificación por especie, particularmente para los tiburones martillos, tiburones puntas negras y tiburones zorros. Véase **Apéndice 1**.

2.2 Dificultades encontradas en la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

Existe preocupación sobre la existencia de algunas dificultades respecto a la implementación regulatoria para algunas medidas de conservación y ordenación de la Comisión que involucran algunas especies de tiburones. En consecuencia, se iniciarán mejoras respecto a la implementación de codificación para algunas especies de elasmobranquios, para su adecuada gestión, y la emisión de normatividad, que involucra un trabajo coordinado entre Gobierno, Programa de observadores, así como del sector pesquero.

Sección 3: Comunicaciones en línea

PARTE 1: COMUNICACIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE INVESTIGACIÓN Y ESTADÍSTICAS

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:GEN01	Informes anuales (científico)	Sí	2024-09-13		
S:GEN02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	Sí	2024-07-12		
S:GEN03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	Sí	2024-07-12		
S:GEN04	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CE)	Sí	2024-07-12		
S:GEN05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	Sí	2024-07-12		
S:GEN06	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	Sí	2024-07-12		
S:GEN07	Prospecciones de marcado científico (inventarios)	Sí	2024-07-12		
S:GEN08	Declaración de marcado convencional (marcado/recuperación)	No		N/A. México no ha llevado a cabo actividades de marcado convencional. No obstante, en 2023 no se registró ninguna recuperación de marca convencional.	
S:GEN09	Declaración de marcado electrónico (marcado/recuperación)	No		N/A. México no ha llevado a cabo actividades de marcado electrónico. No obstante, en 2023 no se registró ninguna recuperación de marca electrónica.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:GEN10	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores nacionales (incluido el EMS)	Sí	2024-07-12		
S:GEN11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14.	Sí	2024-07-12		
S:GEN12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	No		N/A. 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		N/A, dado que 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		N/A. México no utiliza cámaras estereoscópicas para obtener datos de talla de atún rojo, ya que la información es obtenida por observadores a bordo en el 100% de los viajes de pesca con palangre en el Golfo de México.	
S:BFT03	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas resultantes de S:BFT02	No		N/A. México no utiliza cámaras estereoscópicas para obtener datos de talla de atún rojo, ya que la información es obtenida por observadores a bordo en el 100% de los viajes de pesca con palangre en el Golfo de México. No obstante, México no lleva a cabo actividades en jaulas.	
S:BFT04	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas internos de observadores (BFT)	Sí	2024-07-12	La información de México se proporcionó a través de la Tarea 1, Tarea 2 y Tarea 3.	
S:BFT05	Detalles de los programas de investigación sobre BFT-W	Sí	2024-09-13	Las actividades de investigación del atún rojo del oeste se llevan a cabo de forma bilateral, particularmente con miras a futura evaluación de stock del atún rojo del oeste.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BFT06	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	Sí	2024-09-13	Las actividades de investigación del atún rojo del oeste se llevan a cabo de forma bilateral, particularmente con miras a futura evaluación de stock del atún rojo del oeste.	
S:BFT07	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	Sí	2024-09-13		
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	2024-07-12		
S:TRO02	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto ecológico).	No		N/A. México no emite planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces, dado que la actividad de pesca con palangre no está asociada a esa actividad de pesca en el Golfo de México.	
S:TRO03	Tarea 3 - Información sobre DCP (tropicales)(mes, cuadrículas estadísticas de 1ºx1º, tipo de DCP, etc)	No		N/A. México no emite el número de DCP plantados por mes y cuadriculas, 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		N/A. México no emite información sobre buques de apoyo, el número de días pasados 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	2024-07-12		

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:TRO10	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	Sí	2024-07-12		
S:TRO06	Tarea 3 - Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto (tropicales)	Sí	2024-07-12		
S:TRO07	Datos históricos de lances sobre DCP tal y como requiere el SCRS (captura y esfuerzo de Tarea 2)	No		N/A. México no emite el número de DCP plantados por mes y cuadriculas, dado que la actividad de pesca con palangre no está asociada a esa actividad de pesca en el Golfo de México.	
S:ALB01	Talla y edad de madurez (ALB-MD)	No		N/A. México no captura atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB02	Hábitat (ALB-MD)	No		N/A. México no captura atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB03	Impacto de las pesquerías de palangre en términos de composición de la captura (ALB-MD)	No		N/A. México no captura atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB04	Series de CPUE (ALB-MD)	No		N/A. México no captura atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB05	Estimación mensual de la proporción de reproductores y reclutas en las capturas (ALB-MD)	No		N/A. México no captura atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
S:BIL03	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto	Sí	2024-07-12	México no lleva a cabo estimación, dado que cuenta con el 100% de cobertura de observadores a bordo en los viajes de pesca.	
S:BIL04	Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala	Sí	2024-07-12	México ha realizado el envío de pesquerías artesanales y pequeña escala de BON, KGM y SSM.	
S:SHK01	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	Sí	2024-09-13	El programa de mejora a la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especie se implementará a la brevedad.	
S:SHK02	Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso	Sí	2024-09-13	México no ha llevado a cabo muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso. Se espera que a la brevedad se lleve a cabo la participación en la evaluación de stock.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:SHK03	Información sobre tiburón azul del Atlantico norte	Sí	2024-09-13	México ha proporcionado la información de capturas de tintorera en las Tareas ICCAT.	
S:SHK07	Información sobre tiburón azul del Atlantico sur	No		N/A. De acuerdo a la ubicación geográfica del Golfo de México, el área de muestreo y existencia/áreas estadísticas para el tiburón azul del Atlántico sur no corresponde a la zona de pesca de México, por lo que no se han emprendido acciones y no se han presentado datos.	
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	2024-07-12	México ha proporcionado la información de capturas de tintorera en las Tareas ICCAT.	
S:SHK05	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes de ejemplares muertos y las liberaciones de ejemplares vivos.	No		N/A. México no lleva a cabo estimación, dado que cuenta con el 100% de cobertura de observadores a bordo en los viajes de pesca.	
S:SHK06	Información sobre programas de recopilacion de datos de pesquerías artesanales/de pequeña escala	Sí	2024-07-12		
S:SHK08	Interacciones con tiburones ballena durante las operaciones de los cerqueros	Sí	2024-07-12		
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	2024-09-13	Toda información de identificación se encuentra contenida en los manuales de observadores a bordo, sin embargo a manera de respaldo se cuenta con las guías de identificación de ICCAT.	
S:BYC02	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	Sí	2024-03-21		

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
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	2024-07-12	México no obtuvo ningún registro de captura incidental de aves marinas en las actividades de pesca con palangre en el Golfo de México en 2023.	
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	2024-09-13	México no ha implementado métodos alternativos para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales.	
S:BYC05	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente	Sí	2024-09-13	México a través del IMIPAS lleva a cabo un seguimiento puntual de la captura incidental con datos provenientes del programa de observadores a bordo, cuyas proporciones entre pesca dirigida e incidental se siguen manteniendo de acuerdo a lo recomendado en la NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014.	

PARTE 2: COMUNICACIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE ORDENACIÓN

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Informes anuales	Sí	2024-09-13		
	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	2024-09-13		
	M:GEN03	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	Sí	2024-08-13		
	M:GEN04	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No		N/A. México no participa en fletamentos de buques.	
	M:GEN05	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No		N/A. México no participa en fletamentos de buques.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN06a	Informes de transbordo en el mar	No		N/A. México no realiza transbordos en el mar.	
	M:GEN06b	Informes de transbordo en puerto	No		N/A. México no realiza transbordos en puerto.	
	M:GEN07	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No		N/A. 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		N/A. 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		N/A. México no realiza transbordos.	
	M:GEN10a	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	Sí	2024-09-02		
	M:GEN10b	Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria	Sí	2024-09-02		
	M:GEN11	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	Sí	2024-09-02		
	M:GEN12	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No		N/A. 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		N/A. No se identificaron denegaciones.	

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)	No		N/A. 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		N/A. México no ha presentado incumplimientos.	
	M:GEN16	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No		N/A. 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		N/A. México no tiene vigentes acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación.	
	M:GEN42	Declaración anual sobre las actividades de inspección en puerto	No		N/A.	
	M:GEN18	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No		N/A. 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		N/A. México no tiene vigentes acuerdos bilaterales.	
	M:GEN20	Lista de buques con una LOA de 20 m o superior	Sí	2024-09-13		
	M:GEN21	Informe de revisión de acciones internas	Sí	2024-09-13		

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	Sí	2024-09-13	La Comisión Nacional de Acuacultura y Pesca lleva a cabo la modernización, actualización y ampliación del Prontuario Estadístico de Pesca Deportiva que se pública 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 / el/los informe(s) de la CPC (y la no CPC) de pabellón sobre las supuestas actividades IUU	No		N/A. México no cuenta con buques implicados en la pesca IUU.	
	M:GEN25	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	No		N/A. No se tienen comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU.	
	M:GEN26	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No		N/A. No existen registros sobre este tema.	
	M:GEN27	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No		N/A. México no detecto ningún caso de incumplimiento.	
	M:GEN28	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No		N/A. México no detecto ningún caso de incumplimiento.	
	M:GEN29	Avistamientos de buques	No		N/A. México no realiza actividades de pesca ilegal.	
	M:GEN30	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No		N/A. 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		N/A. 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		N/A. 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		N/A. 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		N/A. En México no se tiene buques implicados en pesca IUU.	
	M:GEN35	Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para rescate de observadores	No		N/A. 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		N/A. No existe un Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para la recuperación de observadores.	
	M:GEN37	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados	No		N/A. No se han registrado pérdidas de artes de pesca.	
	M:GEN38	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados	No		N/A. No se han registrado pérdidas de artes de pesca.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN39	Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional)	No		N/A. México no ha realizado avistamientos de buques.	
	M:GEN40	Declaración de suministro	No		N/A. México no cuenta con buques que suministren.	
	M:GEN41	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas contra nacionales implicados en actividades IUU	No		N/A. En México no se tiene buques implicados en pesca IUU.	
	M:GEN43	Descripción de los programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		N/A. México por el momento no cuenta con un Programa EMS.	
	M:GEN44	Informe de implementación de los programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		N/A. México por el momento no cuenta con un Programa EMS.	
	M:GEN45	Informe de implementación de la Res. 23-20, incluidos los Planes de acción de emergencia (EAP)	No		N/A. México por el momento no cuenta con Planes de acción de emergencia (EAP).	
ATÚN ROJO	M:BFT01	Granjas de atún rojo	No		N/A. 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		N/A. 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:BFT03	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No		N/A. 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		N/A. 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		N/A. 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		N/A. México no lleva a cabo la actividad de engorda de atún en el Golfo de México, debido a las condiciones oceanográficas no son idóneas para llevar a cabo esa actividad.	
	M:BFT08	Plan de capacidad de cría	No		N/A. 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		N/A. 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		N/A. México no realiza la actividad de pesca del atún rojo en el Atlántico Este y Mediterráneo.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT11	Capturas de atún rojo de 2022	Sí	2024-07-12	Fueron reportadas en Tarea 1 y Tarea 2.	
	M:BFT12	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No		N/A. México no realiza actividades de pesca dirigida del atún rojo en el Atlántico este y Mediterráneo.	
	M:BFT13	Otros buques de atún rojo	No		N/A. México no realiza actividades de pesca dirigida del atún rojo en el Atlántico este y Mediterráneo.	
	M:BFT14	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No		N/A. México no realiza actividades de pesca en esta área.	
	M:BFT15	Mensajes VMS	No		N/A. México no captura BFT en el Atlántico este y mediterráneo.	
	M:BFT16	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	No		N/A. México no participa en el programa conjunto de inspección internacional.	
	M:BFT17	Lista de buques de inspección	No		N/A. México no participa en el programa conjunto de inspección internacional.	
	M:BFT18	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No		N/A. México no participa en el programa conjunto de inspección internacional.	
	M:BFT19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No		N/A. México no participa en el programa conjunto de inspección internacional.	
	M:BFT20	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No		N/A. En México no se realizan transbordos de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT21	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No		N/A. México no realiza actividades de pesca en esta área.	
	M:BFT22	Informes quincenales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	No		N/A. México no captura BFT en el Atlántico Este y Mediterráneo.	
	M:BFT23	Informes de capturas mensuales de atún rojo	Sí	2024-01-04	Se envió en tiempo y forma un total de 12 informes mensuales correspondientes al año 2023.	
	M:BFT24	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo	No		N/A. Sin embargo, México informa la captura incidental anualmente.	

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	Sí	2024-09-13	Se implementó la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014 (2014/04/16), la cual establece que las capturas incidentales de atún aleta azul o rojo únicamente podrán retenerse si los organismos tienen como mínimo un peso de 30 kg o bien, una longitud de 115 cm.	
	M:BFT27	Informe anual BCD	Sí	2024-09-06		
	M:BFT28	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	Sí	2024-09-06		
	M:BFT29	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	Sí	2024-09-06		
	M:BFT30	Legislación para el BCD	Sí	2024-09-13	La NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014 (2014/04/16), establece que todos los embarques de atún aleta azul (*Thunnus thynnus*) que se realicen con destino a la exportación, además de los documentos que se acrediten su legal procedencia, deberán usar el programa electrónico de documentación de captura de atún rojo (eBCD) de la CICAA.	
	M:BFT31	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No		N/A. México no cuenta con programas de marcado con marcas de cola.	
	M:BFT32	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo, pero que se sabe o que se supone que han capturado atún rojo del este	No		N/A. México no realiza la captura de atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT33	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	No		N/A. Los datos ya se encuentran registrados en el sistema de CICAA.	
	M:BFT34	Controles aleatorios	No		N/A. No se realizan transferencias. No se cuenta con granjas.	

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		N/A. México no participa en el proyecto piloto de REM.	
ESPECIES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	Sí	2024-09-13		
	M:TRO02	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	Sí	2024-07-12		
	M:TRO03	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No		N/A. No se cuenta con registros de actividades de IUU.	
	M:TRO06	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	Sí	2024-04-01		
	M:TRO07	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Sí	2024-09-06		
	M:TRO09	Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	Sí	2024-01-31		
	M:TRO10	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S:TRO02)	No		N/A. México no realiza pesca con DCP.	
	M:TRO11	Declaración/plan de pesca/capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	No		N/A. México no excedió 1,000 toneladas durante 2023.	
	M:TRO13	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Sí	2024-01-31	Se enviaron a la Secretaría un total de 12 reportes mensuales durante 2023.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:TRO14	Capturas semanales de patudo	No		N/A. 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		N/A. 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	2024-09-13		
	M:TRO18	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la M:TRO17	Sí	2024-09-13		
PEZ ESPADA	M:SWO01	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	Sí	2024-04-01		
	M:SWO02	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Sí	2024-09-06		
	M:SWO03	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		N/A. 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		N/A. 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		N/A. 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		N/A. México no realiza la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO07	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	Sí	2024-09-05		

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		N/A. México no realiza actividades de pesca de pez espada en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO11	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		N/A. México no realiza actividades de pesca de pez espada en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO12	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	No		N/A. México no implementó ningún programa de marcado para pez espada del Norte en 2023.	
	M:SWO13	Lista de buques de inspección	No		N/A. México no implemento ningún programa de marcado para pez espada del Norte.	
	M:SWO14	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No		N/A. 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	2024-09-13		
	M:SWO16	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	No		N/A. México no realiza la pesca del pez espada del sur.	
	M:SWO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	No		N/A. 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		N/A. México no realiza la pesca de pez espada del Sur.	
	M:SWO19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No		N/A. No se participa en el Programa conjunto ICCAT de inspección internacional.	
	M:SWO20	Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		N/A. 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		N/A. México no cuenta con buques autorizados en el Mediterráneo.	

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		N/A. México no realiza pesca dirigida de atún blanco del norte.	
	M:ALB05	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	No		N/A. México no realiza pesca dirigida de atún blanco del sur.	
	M:ALB06	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	No		N/A. México reporta capturas del atún blanco del norte, sin embargo no se cuenta con un límite máximo establecido, y las capturas son esporádicas y mínimas.	
	M:ALB07	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	No		N/A. 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		N/A. México no realiza pesca de atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
	M:ALB09	Capturas mensuales de atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		N/A. México no realiza pesca de atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
	M:ALB10	Capturas trimestrales de atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		N/A. 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	2024-09-12		
	M:BIL04	Exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías	No		N/A. México no solicito exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF en 2023.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
TIBURONES	M:SHK05	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	Sí	2024-09-13		
	M:SHK08	Desembarques mensuales de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte y sur	Sí	2024-01-31		
OTRAS ESPECIES / CAPTURA FORTUITA	M:BYC01	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	2024-09-13		
	M:BYC02	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	Sí	2024-09-13		
	M:BYC03	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	Sí	2024-09-13		
	M:BYC04	Informe sobre la implementación de la Res. 23-15.	Sí	2024-09-13		
MISCELÁNEA	M:SDP01	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	Sí	2024-09-13		
	M:MIX01	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	Sí	2024-09-13		

Tabla 1. Captura desembarcada de atunes y especies afines por la flota palangrera mexicana en 2023.

Código	*Captura (t)*	*Captura (ejemplares)*
YFT	590	17,779
BFT	39	153
BET	3	61
SKJ	4	989
BLF	3	774
ALB	0	8
WAH	14	1,072
BUM	44	829
SAI	20	1,155
SWO	26	514
WHM	8	395
FAL	8	111
SMA	2	35
THR	2	26
BSH	0	0
OCS	0	4
SPN	0	2
OTRO[a]	12	1,409
OTRO[b]	4	50
OTRO[c]	2	96
TOTAL	782	25,462

Otro[a], otros peces; Otro[b], otros tiburones; Otro[c] otros peces picudos.

Apéndice 1

Implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

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, los cuales indican que no se excedieron los límites de captura incidental de atún rojo y del pez espada del Atlántico norte en 2023.

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, su captura incidental se registra y 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 son presentados anualmente en Tarea 1 y Tarea 2 a la Comisión.

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, sin embargo, su captura se lleva a cabo de manera incidental en la pesca dirigida al atún aleta amarilla con palangre, lo que ha implicado el seguimiento del pez espada y los marlines por semestre, particularmente, sobre sus valores de captura en peso y número de ejemplares, 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 23-04, que remplaza la recomendación 22-03 que amplía y enmienda la recomendación 17-02 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, 2022, 2023 y 2024, la cual no ha sido superada en 2023. 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. Por otra parte, existe 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 PNAAPD.

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, incluyen en primera instancia el aprovechamiento sostenible de los tiburones que 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 japanica, M. thurstoni, M munkiana,, M hypostomata y M. tarapacana*). Cualquier ejemplar de estas especies capturado incidentalmente deberá de ser regresado al agua. Estas especies no podrán ser retenidas, vivas, muertas, enteras o alguna de sus partes y, en consecuencia, no podrá ser objeto de consumo humano ni comercialización.

Además de forma complementaria a la NOM-029-PESC-2006, la SADER (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.

Por otra parte, se cuenta con la ficha de tiburones de la Carta Nacional Pesquera (CNP), publicada el 26 de julio de 2022, y en la que se 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, y cuyo estatus de la pesquería indica 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 estás 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 en 2024 implementará mejoras al manejo y la conservación del tiburón zorro ojón (*Alopias* spp.), mediante la instrumentación de

codificación por especie de tiburones por parte del IMIPAS, así como del control de las estadísticas de captura obtenidas a través del programa de observadores a bordo y de los reportes de las bitácoras de los propios productores. Con esta información se espera contar con avances sustantivos para el establecimiento de la línea base 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 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. En su 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. En 2024 se trabajará intensamente para emitir documentos sobre la interacción de tortugas marinas en la pesca del atún con palangre en el Golfo de México, para referenciar el óptimo proceso sobre 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 embodegada, captura liberada viva y captura descartada muerta 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 en 2023.

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 año 2023, 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 verificativa 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 nueve 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 continúa trabajando en la modernización, actualización y ampliación del Prontuario Estadístico de Pesca Deportiva que se publica en la página web de la CONAPESCA https://www.gob.mx/conapesca, 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 (SEMAR) -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 Acuacultura, 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 acuacultura, 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 Acuacultura 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 Monitoreo de Embarcaciones Pesqueras). Con base en lo anterior, durante el año 2023 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 SEMAR-Armada de México con la finalidad de prevenir, disuadir y sancionar la realización de actos sancionados por la Ley General de Pesca y Acuacultura 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), de conformidad con el Artículo 125 de la LGPAS.

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 la 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 mexicana y estar registrada en el Registro Público Marítimo Nacional, en los términos de la Ley de Navegación, así como en el Registro Nacional de Pesca y Acuacultura (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 entre el programa de observadores a bordo, el sector productivo y el sector gubernamental. A efectos de fortalecer el trabajo de mejora de estadísticas en 2024 se llevará a cabo la revisión de las estadísticas de pesca provenientes de la pesca con palangre en el Golfo de México, lo que permitirá contribuir y dar cumplimiento ante la Comisión.

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 gladiu*s), 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 evaluac ión de la captura nominal e incidental se realizará semestralmente, conforme a lo establecido en el numeral 4.4 de la Norma.

Dentro del mismo contexto una de las medidas adoptadas para reducir la captura fortuita en la pesquería de túnidos con palangre se encuentra contenida en el numeral 4.7 de la Norma NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, donde se establece que las especies de marlin *(*géneros *Makaira* y *Tetrapturus)*; pez vela *(Istiophorus albicans*) y pez espada *(Xiphias gladius)* que durante las operaciones de pesca de túnidos sean capturadas de manera fortuita, deben ser liberadas en buenas condiciones de sobrevivencia. Única y exclusivamente podrán retenerse los ejemplares de dichas especies que, al traerlos al costado del barco, ya se encuentren muertos.

11-15. Recomendación de ICCAT sobre penalizaciones aplicables en caso de incumplimiento de las obligaciones en materia de comunicación (Párrafo 1)

México ha mantenido una mejora continua sobre los procedimientos en materia de comunicación para las especies capturadas incidentalmente, particularmente sobre tiburones.

11-16. Recomendación de ICCAT sobre acuerdos de acceso (Párrafo 5)

No se ha registrado ninguna actividad al respecto.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MOROCCO
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU MAROC
INFORME ANUAL DE MARRUECOS

SUMMARY

The tuna and tuna-like species fishery attained a production of 35,873.93 t in 2023 compared to 24,255.58 t in 2022, which is a volume increase of 47.90%. The main species caught off the coasts of Morocco are bluefin tuna, swordfish, bigeye, yellowfin, skipjack, small tunas, and sharks. Collection of statistical data on fishing and effort is carried out virtually exhaustively through the fisheries administrative structures (Department of Maritime Fisheries and the National Fisheries Office), located along Morocco's Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts. Control is also carried out by the Exchange Office on exports of fishing products. As regards science, the National Institute of Fisheries Research (INRH), through its Regional Centres (6), which cover the entire Moroccan coastline, has strengthened collection of biological data on the major species (bluefin tuna and swordfish). The Regional Centre of the INRH in Tangier coordinates the collection and analysis of all these data. In recent years, monitoring of other species has started, in particular, the tropical species (bigeye tuna, among others), small tunas, and pelagic sharks especially in the areas to the South of Morocco. There has been significant progress in collection of statistical and biological data, as evidenced by the number of scientific papers, and the Task 2 data, submitted by Moroccan researchers to the different SCRS scientific meetings, for the purposes of tuna stock assessment.

RÉSUMÉ

La pêche des espèces de thonidés et des espèces apparentées a atteint une production de 35.873,93 t au cours de l'année 2023 contre 24.255,58 t au cours de l'année 2022 en termes de volume, soit une augmentation en volume de 47,90 %. 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 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 2, soumises par les chercheurs marocains aux différentes réunions scientifiques du SCRS, à des fins d'évaluation de stocks de thonidés.

RESUMEN

La pesca de túnidos y especies afines ha alcanzado una producción de 35.873,93 t durante 2023, frente a las 24.255,58 t t de 2022, es decir, un aumento de aproximadamente el 47,90 % en términos de volumen. Las principales especies explotadas en aguas frente a las costas marroquíes son atún rojo, pez espada, patudo, rabil, listado, pequeños túnidos, así como tiburones. La recopilación de datos estadísticos de pesca y de esfuerzo se realiza prácticamente de un modo exhaustivo, a través de las estructuras administrativas de pesca (Departamento de Pesca Marítima y Oficina Nacional de Pesca) situadas a lo largo de toda la costa atlántica y mediterránea de Marruecos. Además, la Oficina de Cambio realiza también un control de las exportaciones de los productos de la pesca. En el plano científico, el Instituto Nacional de Investigación Pesquera (Institut National de Recherche Halieutique INRH), a través de sus centros regionales (seis), que cubren todo el litoral marroquí, ha reforzado la recopilación de

datos biológicos de las principales especies (atún rojo y pez espada). El Centro regional del INRH en Tánger ejerce las funciones de coordinador de la recopilación y análisis de todos estos datos. Durante los últimos años, se ha comenzado a realizar un seguimiento de otras especies, sobre todo de túnidos tropicales (patudo, entre otros), de pequeños túnidos y de tiburones pelágicos, sobre todo en las zonas situadas en el sur del Reino de Marruecos. Por tanto, se han constatado importantes progresos en materia de recopilación de datos biológicos y estadísticos, tal y como atestigua la serie de documentos científicos, así como las bases de datos de la Tarea 2, presentados por los investigadores marroquíes en las diferentes reuniones científicas del SCRS para la evaluación de los stocks de túnidos.

Chapitre 1 : Informations sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques

1.1 Informations annuelles sur les pêcheries

1.1.1 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.

1.1.2 Zones de pêche

Le thon rouge, le thon obèse et les thonidés mineurs (Bonite à dos rayé, Auxide, 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 et le germon est capturé essentiellement en Méditerranée et au sud de la côte atlantique marocaine, entre Tan-Tan jusqu'au Cap Blanc.

Quant au thon obèse et l'albacore, ils sont pêchés en Atlantique au moyen de navires côtiers et artisanaux, dans les eaux de la ZEE marocaine et par un senneur autorisé hors ZEE.

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.

1.1.3 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 2023, 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 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.

Les engins ligne à main et palangre de surface capturent des grandes tailles de thon rouge et parfois même le thon obèse dans les régions sud du Maroc. Cette activité est presque continue durant toute l'année.

L'espadon est principalement capturé par la palangre dérivante de surface et la ligne. D'autres espèces sont également capturées accessoirement par ces engins, notamment les thonidés mineurs et les espèces de requins.

Senne tournante :

Cette technique de pêche est utilisée par les senneurs (dénommés aussi sardiniers) qui ne pratiquent la pêche aux thonidés que de manière occasionnelle et accidentelle. L'activité se pratique essentiellement en Atlantique, et les espèces capturées, notamment des thonidés majeurs, sont d'un poids et d'une taille inférieurs aux individus capturés par d'autres techniques de pêche comme la madrague.

Il est à souligner que la pêche à la senne tournante réalise des quantités importantes de prises accessoires constituées essentiellement de thonidés mineurs et de thonidés tropicaux (notamment la listao).

Elle est également pratiquée par quatre navires de type thonier, spécialisés dans la capture du thon rouge vivant dans les eaux internationales en Méditerranée.

1.1.4 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 2023. 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 de l'observateur régional ICCAT et l'observateur national.

Les déclarations de mise en cage et le rapport d'élevage avec un taux de croissance provisoire ont été transmises au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT dans les délais requis conformément aux dispositions et exigences de l'ICCAT.

1.2 Recherche et statistiques

1.2.1 Déclaration des statistiques Tâche 1 et 2 et 3

La collecte de données statistiques de pêche et d'effort, se fait pratiquement d'une manière exhaustive, à travers les structures administratives des pêches (Département de la Pêche Maritime et l'Office National des Pêches), implantées tout au long des côtes atlantique et méditerranéenne du Maroc. Un contrôle se fait également en aval par l'Office des Changes, en ce qui concerne les exportations des produits de la pêche. Les données de prises par taille des Principales espèces de thonidés sont basées sur l'échantillonnage de 20% minimum des captures en mer ou à terre. Un récapitulatif des données Tâche 1 et 2 communiquées, est présenté aux **tableaux 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 8 et 9**.

1.2.2 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 2023.

1.2.3 Echantillon de taille de thon rouge prélevé pendant le transport

Pour les madragues, aucune mortalité accidentelle de thon rouge n'a été déclarée durant les opérations de transfert et de transport de thon rouge des madragues vers les cages d'engraissement. En conséquence aucun échantillonnage de taille de thon rouge n'a pu être réalisé.

1.2.4 Echantillons de taille de thon rouge prélevés pendant les transferts dans les cages associées aux déclarations de report des fermes

En 2023, les données de taille/poids de 3237 individus de thon rouge destinés à l'engraissement, soit plus de 20% de la capture totale en effectif, ont été estimées par la caméra stéréoscopique lors des opérations de mis en cage. Ces données ont été saisies dans les formulaires ST04-SZ, ST05-CS et ST06-FM et communiquées au secrétariat ICCAT dans les délais requis.

La longueur à la fourche des individus mis en cage variait entre 153 cm et 296 cm SFL avec une longueur moyenne d'environ 217 cm.

1.2.5 Activités de recherche

En 2023, l'Institut National de Recherche halieutique (INRH) a continué ses activités de recherche dédiées aux thonidés, aussi bien dans le cadre du projet GBYP, qu'au sein du SCRS, en vue d'améliorer les connaissances sur l'exploitation, la biologie, la structure ainsi que l'état des stocks des thonidés en particulier l'espadon, le thon rouge et la bonite à dos rayé. Ces activités ont abouti à des documents scientifiques présentés par l'équipe scientifique marocaine lors des réunions intersession et des réunions annuelles des groupes d'espèce.

Aussi, durant l'année 2023, et conformément à la recommandation 22-08, le Maroc a continué son suivi scientifique visant la mise à jour des taux de croissance de thon rouge engraissé 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.

Conformément à la Rec. 22-08, il a été également procédé à l'échantillonnage d'environ 892 spécimens de thon rouge engraissé lors des opérations de mise à mort dans les trois fermes d'engraissement de thon rouge en Atlantique durant aout et septembre 2023.

Au cours de l'année 2023, le Maroc a aussi poursuit sa collaboration et implication dans les projets de recherche ICCAT. Ainsi pour la septième 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.

1.2.6 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 les données biologiques et les données sur les opérations de pêche dirigées vers l'espadon. D'autres informations sont également collectées et concernent les prises accessoires et les rejets, notamment des espèces de requins taupe bleu et peau bleu.

Ce programme a été temporairement interrompu durant 2020 et 2021 suite aux restrictions sanitaires et sécuritaires liées à la Pandémie COVID-19. Toutefois, les embarquements réalisés durant ces année-là complétés avec des enquêtes ont permis de collecter des données sur les zones de pêche, les rejets des prises accessoires des requins taupe bleu et peau bleu ainsi que sur leur composition en taille. Depuis 2022 les données relatives à ce programme ont été régulièrement collectées et transmises au secrétariat par le biais du formulaire ST09 avant les délais requis.

Concernant les flottilles artisanales ciblant ou pêchant accessoirement les thonidés, le Maroc a présenté en 2023 au SCRS (groupe d'espèce requins) une approche alternative pour la collecte des données d'observateur. L'approche méthodologique a été approuvée par le SCRS et sera mis en œuvre depuis 2024 pour l'estimation des rejets et des prises accessoires dans ces pêcheries.

1.2.7 Prises accidentelles des oiseaux de mer & taux de capture accidentelle des tortues de mer

Les principaux résultats issus des enquêtes menées sur le terrain auprès des marins pêcheurs opérant à bord des palangriers artisanaux ciblant les thonidés et espèces voisines, montrent que :

- Les deux principales espèces de tortues pêchées accidentellement sont la Tortue Caouane (*Caretta caretta*) et la Tortue Luth (*Dermochelys coriacea*). Cette dernière est nettement la plus dominante avec environ 70% de la capture totale en effectif. Ces espèces sont rarement rencontrées lors des opérations de pêche. A titre indicatif, ces tortues peuvent être prises dans les palangres une fois sur toutes les 10 marées réalisées.

- Quand la tortue est prise vivante par leurs hameçons, les pêcheurs procèdent au décrochage immédiat de l'hameçon de l'animal et à sa remise dans l'eau et ce conformément aux guides de la FAO sur les bonnes pratiques pour la manipulation des espèces protégées capturées de manière accidentelle au cours d'activités de pêche. 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.

Chapitre 2 : Informations sur les mesures de conservation et de gestion

2.1 Mise en œuvre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

2.1.1 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.

2.1.2 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 pêcherie du thon rouge, le Maroc souscrit pleinement aux dispositions des recommandations ICCAT 22-08 en matière de limite de la capacité des madragues au 1er juillet 2008.

2.1.3 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 2023.

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 22-08. 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 22-08 ;

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 22-08, 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 22-08;

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 règlementation 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 22-08.

Programme d'inspection internationale conjointe (paragraphes 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.

2.1.4 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.

2.2 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 pêcherie 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.

Chapitre 3 : Déclaration en ligne

1ÈRE PARTIE : DÉCLARATION SUR LA RECHERCHE ET LES STATISTIQUES

Nº 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	2024-07-29		
S:GEN02	Caractéristiques des flottilles (T1FC)	Oui	2024-07-29		2024-09-03
S:GEN03	Estimation de la prise nominale de la tâche 1 (T1NC)	Oui	2024-07-29		2024-09-03
S:GEN04	Prise et effort de la tâche 2 (T2CE)	Oui	2024-07-29		2024-09-03
S:GEN05	Échantillons de taille de la tâche 2 ; T2SZ	Oui	2024-07-29		2024-09-03
S:GEN06	Estimations de la prise par taille de la la tâche 2 (T2CS)	Oui	2024-07-29		2024-09-03
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 des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (y compris EMS)	Oui	2024-07-29	Données envoyées ST09 à la date susmentionnée.	2024-09-03
S:GEN11	Rapport sur la mise en oeuvre de la Rec. 16-14	Oui	2024-09-10		
S:GEN12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	Non		Le Maroc n'est pas concerné par la mer de Sargasse.	
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	2024-09-09	SCRS/2024/167	
S:BFT03	Tâche 2 : Echantillons de taille des caméras stéréoscopiques résultant de S : BFT02	Oui	2024-07-29		2024-09-03
S:BFT04	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux (BFT)	Oui	2024-07-29		2024-09-03

Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
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		Une mise à jour de l'indice des madragues combiné avec le Portugal a été communiqué au coordinateur du groupe.	
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 2023.	
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 2023.	
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	2024-01-24		
S:TRO03	Tâche 3 : Informations sur les DCP (tropicaux) (mois, carrés 1x1, type de DCP, etc.)	Oui	2024-07-29		2024-09-03
S:TRO04	Tâche 3 : Données sur les navires de support dans les pêcheries tropicales (BB/PS)	Oui	2024-07-29		2024-09-03
S:TRO05	Tâche 3 : Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (tropicaux)	Oui	2024-07-29		2024-09-03
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	2024-07-29		2024-09-03
S:TRO07	Données historiques sur les opérations sous DCP telles que requises par le SCRS (prise et effort de la tâche 2)	Oui	2024-07-29	Données communiquées depuis la première année du développement de cette pêcherie.	2024-09-03
S:ALB01	Taille et âge à maturité (ALB-MD)	Non		Le Maroc ne dispose pas d'une flottille ciblant le germon en méditerranée.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	Non		Le Maroc ne dispose pas d'une flottille ciblant le germon en méditerranée.	
S:ALB03	Impact des pêcheries palangrières en termes de composition de la capture (ALB-MD)	Non		Le Maroc ne dispose pas d'une flottille palangrière ciblant le germon en Méditerranée.	

Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:ALB04	Série de CPUE (ALB-MD)	Non		Le Maroc ne dispose pas d'une flottille palangrière ciblant le germon en Méditerranée.	
S:ALB05	Estimation mensuelle de la proportion de reproducteurs et de recrues dans les captures (ALB-MD)	Non		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	Oui	2024-09-10	Document SCRS/2024/169	
S:BIL04	Informations sur leur programme de collecte de données pour les pêcheries artisanales et/ou de petits métiers	Oui	2024-09-10	La pêche de ces espèces est interdite, les données de rejets sont collectées dans le cadre de l'approche alternative SCRS/2024/169.	
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-taupe bleu	Non		Depuis Janvier 2022, le Maroc a interdit la pêche du requin taupe bleu.	
S:SHK03	Information sur le requin peau bleue de l'Atlantique Nord	Oui	2024-07-29		2024-09-03
S:SHK07	Information sur le requin peau bleue de l'Atlantique Sud	Non		Le Maroc ne fait pas partie de l'Atlantique Sud, et n'exploite pas les stocks de cette zone.	
S:SHK04	La quantité de requin-taupe 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	2024-09-10	Pêche interdite en 2022, mais une première estimation des rejets de taupe bleu a été fournie (SCRS/2024/170).	
S:SHK05	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et les remises à l'eau de spécimens vivants	Oui	2024-09-10	SCRS/2024/170	
S:SHK06	Information sur les programmes de collecte des données sur les pêcheries artisanales/de petits métiers	Oui	2024-09-10	SCRS/2024/169	
S:SHK08	Interactions avec les requins baleines pendant les opérations à la senne	Non		Aucune interaction avec ces espèces n'a été signalée.	
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.	

Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:BYC02	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Oui	2024-07-29	L'Information disponible figure dans le rapport national du Maroc sur la pêcherie thonière.	
S:BYC03	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	Oui	2024-07-29	L'Information disponible figure dans le rapport national du Maroc sur la pêcherie thonière. Toute éventuelle prise accidentelle des oiseaux de mer sera consigné moyennant le formulaire ST-09 et déclarée à ICCAT.	
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	2024-09-10	Doc SCRS/2024/169	
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	2024-07-29	Information disponible est incluse dans le rapport national.	

2ÈME PARTIE : DÉCLARATION SUR LA GESTION

Groupe	Nº 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	2024-07-29		
	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	2024-07-29		
	M:GEN03	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	Oui	2024-06-28		
	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	2024-08-27		

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN06b	Rapports sur les transbordements au port	Oui	2024-08-27		
	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	2024-01-19		
	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	2024-01-19		
	M:GEN12	Délai de notification préalable requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	Oui	2024-01-19		
	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	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN14	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port contenant des constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente (et autres lorsque cela est possible)	Oui		Le Département de la Pêche Maritime du Royaume du Maroc n'a pas constaté d'infraction lors des inspections menées dans ses ports.	
	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	2024-08-23		
	M:GEN42	Déclaration annuelle sur les activités d'inspection au port	Oui	2024-09-09		
	M:GEN18	Accords d'accès et modification	Oui	2024-07-04		
	M:GEN19	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Oui	2024-07-04		
	M:GEN20	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui	2024-01-03		
	M:GEN21	Rapport sur l'examen des mesures internes	Non		Non applicable, le Maroc n'opère pas ce type de pêcherie.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Non		Non applicable, le Maroc n'opère pas ce type de pêcherie.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN24	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU / le(s) rapport(s) de la CPC (et non CPC) de pavillon sur les activités IUU alléguées	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) non 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		Aucune correspondance n'a été envoyée à l'ICCAT, étant donné que le Royaume du Maroc ne dispose pas, à ce jour, d'informations pertinentes à transmettre.	

Groupe	Nº 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		Le Royaume du Maroc n'a pas participé jusqu'à présent, à l'échange volontaire de personnel d'inspection dans le cadre de la Rés. 19-17.	
	M:GEN32	Point(s) de contact désigné(s) (POC) au sein de l'autorité responsable de la mise en œuvre du programme	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	Oui		Aucun incident impliquant les observateurs régionaux de l'ICCAT en mission d'observation à bord des navires, madragues et fermes marocaines n'a été enregistré en 2023.	
	M:GEN37	Signalisation de la récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Oui		Aucune opération de récupération des engins de pêche perdus, autres que les palangres n'a été enregistrée en 2024.	
	M:GEN38	Signalisation de la non-récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Oui		Aucun engin de pêche n'a été déclaré perdu en 2024.	

Groupe	Nº 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	2023-05-08		
	M:GEN40	Déclarations d'approvisionnement	Non		Toutes les opérations de ravitaillent en mer se font en présence de l'observateur regional.	
	M:GEN41	Rapport sur les mesures prises à l'encontre des ressortissants impliqués dans des activités 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:GEN43	Description des programmes nationaux de systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Non		Le Royaume du Maroc n'a pas encore mis en place de programme de surveillance électronique (EMS) dans ses pêcheries à la palangre et/ou à la senne.	
	M:GEN44	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des programmes nationaux de systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Non		Le Royaume du Maroc n'a pas encore mis en place de programme de surveillance électronique (EMS) dans ses pêcheries à la palangre et/ou à la senne.	
	M:GEN45	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rés. 23-20, y compris les plans d'action d'urgence (EPA)	Oui		Le Plan d'action d'urgence (EAP) pour la récupération des observateurs s'applique également aux autres membres de l'équipage (Voir GN35).	
THON ROUGE	M:BFT01	Fermes de thon rouge	Oui	2023-04-13		
	M:BFT02	Rapports sur l'élevage du thon rouge	Oui	2024-07-02		
	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		1er rapport transmis le 2024-06-21 / 2ème et 3ème rapport transmis le 2024-06-23/ 4ème rapport transmis le 2024-07-01.	
	M:BFT05	Madragues de thon rouge	Oui	2024-01-22		

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT07	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité	Oui	2024-02-12		2024-05-29
	M:BFT08	Plan de la capacité d'élevage	Oui	2024-02-12		2024-05-29
	M:BFT09	Modifications des plans de pêche	Oui	2024-03-05	2024-04-16 / 2024-04-22	2024-05-29
	M:BFT10	Informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 21-08	Oui	2024-07-08		
	M:BFT11	Prises de thon rouge de 2022	Oui	2024-07-29		2024-09-03
	M:BFT12	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Oui	2024-04-01		2024-04-17
	M:BFT13	Autres navires de thon rouge	Oui	2024-04-04		2024-04-22
	M:BFT14	Opérations de pêche conjointes	Oui	2024-04-30		2024-05-06
	M:BFT15	Messages VMS	Oui		Oui, applicable.	
	M:BFT16	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Oui	2024-02-15		
	M:BFT17	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non		Durant la saison 2024, le Royaume du Maroc a autorisé 5 navires à pêcher le thon rouge en dehors de la ZEE nationale, et ne détache pas de navires d'inspection. Il est à signalé que ces navires ont embarqué des observateurs régionaux de l'ICCAT conformément aux dispositions des recommandations de l'ICCAT.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT18	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non		Durant la saison 2024, le Royaume du Maroc a autorisé 5 navires à pêcher le thon rouge 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, un nombre de navires inférieure à 15 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	2024-01-19		
	M:BFT21	Ports de débarquement du thon rouge	Oui	2024-01-19		
	M:BFT22	Rapports bi-mensuels de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Oui		1er rapport: 2023-05-20 / 2ème rapport: 2023-06-04 / 3ème rapport: 2023-06-20 / 4ème rapport: 2023-07-02 / 5ème rapport: 2023-07-19 / 6ème rapport: 2023-08-02 / 7ème rapport: 2023-08-26	
	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	Nº 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		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	2024-08-26		
	M:BFT28	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Oui	2024-01-24	Les dates d'envoi des demandes de mises à jour : 24/01/2024 - 19/02/2024 - 02/05/2024.	
	M:BFT29	Points de contact pour les BCD	Oui	2024-08-30		
	M:BFT30	Législation relative au BCD	Oui		Le Maroc a utilisé le système eBCD pendant la saison de pêche de thon rouge 2024, et ce, pour tous les segments intervenant dans cette pêcherie.	
	M:BFT31	Résumé du marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD	Oui		Le Maroc n'a pas de programmes d'apposition de marques sur la queue du BFT.	
	M:BFT32	Navires ne figurant pas comme navires de pêche de BFT mais dont on sait ou qui sont présumés avoir pêché du E-BFT	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.	
	M:BFT34	Contrôles aléatoires	Oui	2024-04-30		
	M:BFT35	Autorité nationale et points de contact responsables du navire de transformation participant au projet pilote REM	Oui		Le Maroc ne compte pas de navires de transformation.	
ESPECES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Liste des navires de BET/YFT/SKJ et modification ultérieure	Oui	2024-01-03		

Groupe	Nº 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	Oui	2024-07-29		
	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 22-01.	
	M:TRO06	Données des Programmes de Documents Statistiques ICCAT	Oui	2024-03-29	Deux transmissions : 1. Données du 2éme semestre 2023, envoyé à l'ICCAT en date du 29/03/2024 ; 2. Données du 1er semestre 2024, envoyé à l'ICCAT en date du 30/08/2024.	
	M:TRO07	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Oui	2024-01-24	Les dates d'envoi des demandes de mises à jour : 24/01/2024 - 19/02/2024 - 02/05/2024.	
	M:TRO09	Prises trimestrielles de thonidés tropicaux	Oui		3ème rapport trimestriel du 2023: 2023-10-18/ 4ème rapport trimestriel du 2023: 2024-01-05/ 1er rapport trimestriel du 2024: 2024-04-18 et 2ème rapport trimestriel du 2024: 2024-07-08.	
	M:TRO10	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (inclure dans le plan de gestion des DCP - cf. aussi exigence S:TRO02)	Oui	2024-01-24		
	M:TRO11	Déclarations/plans de capacité/de pêche des thonidés tropicaux	Oui	2024-01-24		

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:TRO13	Captures mensuelles de thonidés tropicaux (BET ; SKJ ; YFT)	Oui	2024-02-12	Rapport du mois de janvier: 2024-02-12/ Rapport du mois de février: 2024-03-22/ Rapport du mois de mars: 2024-04-15/Rapport du mois d'avril : 2024-05-03/Rapport du mois de mai : 2024-06-04/Rapport du mois de juin: 2024-07-03/Rapport du mois de juillet : 2024-08-02/ Rapport du mois d'août : 2024-09-03.	
	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	Non		Le Maroc n'a pas fixé de limite de prise accessoire.	
	M:TRO18	Mesures prises pour garantir l'application du M:TRO17	Non		Le Maroc n'a pas fixé de limite de prise accessoire.	
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	2024-01-24	Les dates d'envoi des demandes de mises à jour : 24/01/2024 - 19/02/2024 - 02/05/2024.	
	M:SWO03	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui	2024-01-05		2024-08-29
	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.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:SWO05	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Non		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	2024-08-30		
	M:SWO07	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Oui	2024-08-30		
	M:SWO10	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	Oui	2024-01-19		
	M:SWO11	Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO.	Oui	2024-01-03	3ème rapport trimestriel du 2023: 2023-10-19/ 4ème rapport trimestriel du 2023: 2024-01-03/ 1er rapport trimestriel du 2024: 2024-04-18 et 2ème rapport trimestriel du 2024: 2024-07-08.	
	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.	

Groupe	Nº 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	Oui		862 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.	
	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	2024-03-12		
GERMON	M:ALB03	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée.	Oui	2024-01-05		2024-08-29
	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.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	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 la Méditerranée.	
	M:ALB09	Prises mensuelles de germon de la Méditerranée	Non		Le Maroc pêche accessoirement le germon de Méditerranée.	
	M:ALB10	Capturas trimestrales de atún blanco del Mediterráneo	Oui	2024-09-05	4ème rapport trimestriel du 2023; 2024-09-05/ 1er rapport trimestriel du 2024; 2024-09-05/ 2ème rapport trimestriel du 2024; 2024-09-05.	
ISTIOPHORID	M:BIL01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 19-05 et 16-11	Oui	2024-09-14		
	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 BUM/WHM/SPF.	
REQUINS	M:SHK05	Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins	Oui	2024-09-14		
	M:SHK08	Débarquements mensuels de requin-taupe bleu de l'Atlantique Sud et de l'Atlantique Nord	Non		Depuis 2022, le Maroc a interdit définitivement la pêche des requins taupe bleue.	

Groupe	Nº 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. 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	2024-07-29	Cf section 7 du chapitre II du rapport annuel.	2024-07-31
	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	2024-07-29	L'information disponible dans le rapport national du Maroc sur la pêcherie thonière.	2024-07-31
	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	2024-07-29	L'information disponible dans le rapport national du Maroc sur la pêcherie thonière.	2024-07-31
	M:BYC04	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rés. 23-15.	Oui	2024-07-29	L'information disponible dans le rapport national du Maroc sur la pêcherie thonière.	2024-07-31
DIVERS	M:SDP01	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Non		Le Maroc n'a pas soulevé d'objection à l'égard d'aucune recommandation ICCAT adoptée conformément aux procédures fixées par la Convention.	
	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.	

Tableau 1. Répartition des quantités de thon rouge livrées aux fermes « BLUE FARM », « LA LEVANTADA » et « PESBAK FISH » au titre de l'année 2023.

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	142,43	717				
LOS CENIZOSOS	AT002MAR00004	141,91	713				
LAS CUEVAS	AT002MAR00012	141,89	711				
ES SAHEL	AT002MAR00011	141,91	710			125,58	640
PUNTA NEGRA	AT002MAR00005	41,83	706	118,03	610		
BRIECH	AT002MAR00016	141,92	709				
PRINCIPE	AT002MAR00002			291,66	1470		
CAP SPARTEL	AT002MAR00001			33,96	211		
JOLOT	AT002MAR00007			141,88	716		
KENITRA 1	AT002MAR00006			140,47	723		
KENITRA 3	AT002MAR00008			141,71	720		
MABROUKA	AT002MAR00017					63,12	329
MANSOURIA	AT002MAR00013					117,96	729
MANSOURIA 2	AT002MAR00014					123,23	620
BOUKNADEL	AT002MAR00018					134,93	682
GHARB	AT002MAR00015					191,64	1004
KENITRA 2	AT002MAR00010					135,29	775
TOTAL		**851,89**	**4266**	**867,71**	**4450**	**891,74**	**4779**

Tableau 2. Activité d'engraissement et mise à mort.

Nom de la ferme	*Mise en cage*		*Mise à mort*		*Taux de croissance*
	Qtité en (t)	*Nbre de pièces*	*Qtité en (t)*	*Nbre de pièces*	
BLUE FARM	851,89	4 266	1 416,66	4 266	66,30
LA LEVANTADA	867,71	4 450	1 440,29	4 450	65,99
PESBAK FISH	891,74	4 779	1 493,01	4 779	67,43
Total	**2 611,34**	**13 495**	**4 349,96**	**13 495**	**66,58**

Tableau 3. Statistiques générales.

Espèces (code ICCAT)	*TOTAL ™ 2023*	
Espèce/Zone	*Atlantique*	*Méditerranée*
Albacore (YFT)	844,68	0,00
Germon (ALB)	90,00	9,70
Thon obese (BET)	1 431,17	0,00
Thon rouge (BFT)	3 202,36	461,64
Bacorette (LTA)	0,00	0,00
Listao (SKJ)	7 673,79	9,67
Bonite à dos rayé (BON)	17 887,90	1,93
Auxide (FRI)	426,11	42,95
Palomette (BOP)	0,00	0,00
Espadon (SWO)	1 145,07	896,47
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 griset (SBL)	0,02	0,00
Requin HÂ(GAG)	4,02	0,00
Requin marteau commun(SPZ)	0,00	0,00
Requin marteau Halicorne(SPL)	0,00	0,00
Requin perlon(HXT)	0,01	0,00
Requin sombre(DUS)	0,00	0,00
Requin Taupe bleue(SMA)	0,00	0,00
Requin Peau bleue	1644,00	0,00
Taupe commune (POR)	0,00	0,00
Autres squalidés et requins (SHK)	0,00	0,00
Autres thonidés	102,44	0,00
SOUS TOTAL (TM)	**34 451,57**	**1 422,36**
TOTAL GENERAL (TM)	**35 873,93**	

Tableau 4. Données statistiques des Pêcheries de thon rouge Est (BFT-E) et de l'Espadon (SWO).

BFT	*Engins*	*Volume*
Atl	Trap	2 611.36
Atl	PS	591
Atl	LL	00
Atl	Gill	00
Méd	Hand (HL)	425,05
Méd	Gill	00
Méd	PS	00
Méd	LL	36,59
Méd	Trap	00
Tot-Atl		**3 202,36**
Tot-Méd		**461,64**
Tot		**3 664,00**

SWO	*Engins*	*Volume*
Atl	Trap	00
Atl	PS	00
Atl	Gill	00
Atl	HL	00
Atl	LL	1 145,07
Méd	LL	896,47
Méd	Gill	00
Méd	PS	00
Méd	Hand	00
Méd	Trap	00
Tot-Atl		**1 145,07**
Tot-Méd		**896,47**
Tot		**2 041,54**

Tableau 5. Données statistiques de la pêcherie des thonidés mineurs.

	Engins	*Bacorette (LTA)*	*B. Sarda (BON)*	*Auxide (FRI)*	*Palomette (BOP)*	***Total***
Atl	Trap	0	0	0	0	0
Atl	Hand	0	5 706,23	262,44	0	**5 968,67**
Atl	Gill	0	0	0	0	**0**
Atl	LL	0	7 870,69	69,04	0	**7 939,73**
Atl	PS	0	4310,98	94,63	0	**4 405,61**
Méd	Trap	0	0	0	0	**0**
Méd	Hand	0	0	25,86	0	**25,86**
Méd	Gill	0	0	0	0	**0**
Méd	LL	0	1,48	6,44	0	**7,92**
Méd	PS	0	0,45	10,65	0	**11,10**
Tot-Atl		**0**	**17 887,90**	**426,11**	**0**	**18 314,01**
Tot-Méd		**0**	**1,93**	**42,95**	**0**	**44,88**
Total		**0**	**17 889,84**	**469,06**	**0**	**18 358,89**

Tableau 6. Données statistiques des autres espèces thonières.

	Engins	*Voilier (SAI)*	*Makaire bleu (BUM)*	*Albacore (YFT)*	*Germon (ALB)*	*Thon obèse (BET)*	*Listao (SKJ)*	*TOTAL*
Atl	Trap	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Atl	PS	0	0	351,89	0	10,03	482,42	**844,34**
Atl	Gill	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Atl	Hand	0	0	102,70	90	1421,14	952,65	**2 566,49**
Atl	LL	0	0	390,05	0	0	6 238,72	**6 628,77**
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	9,7	0	9,67	**19,37**
Méd	Trap	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Tot-Atl		0	0	844,64	90	1 431,17	7 673,79	**10 039,6**
Tot-Méd		0	0	0	9,7	0	9,67	**19,37**
Total		**0**	**0**	**844,64**	**99,7**	**1 431,17**	**7 683,46**	**10 058,97**

Tableau 7. Données statistiques des requins et squalidés.

	Engin	*Grand requin blanc (WSH)*	*Grand requin marteau (SPK)*	*Requin griset (SBL)*	*Requin HÄ (GAG)*	*Requin marteau commun (SPZ)*	*Requin marteau halicorne (SPL)*	*Requin perlon (HXT)*	*Requin sombre (DUS)*	*Requin taupe bleue (SMA)*	*Requin peau bleue (BSH)*	*Requin Taupe commune (POR)*	*Autres Squales & Requins*	***Total***
Atl	Trap	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Atl	PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,01	0	0	662,24	0	0	**662,25**
Atl	Gill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Atl	LL & Hand	0	0	0,02	4,02	0	0	0	0	0	981,76	0	0	**985,8**
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	4,02	0	0	0,01	0	0	1644	0	0	**1648,05**
Tot-Méd		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Total		**0**	**0**	**0,02**	**4,02**	**0**	**0**	**0,01**	**0**	**0**	**1644**	**0**	**0**	**1648,05**

Tableau 8. Récapitulatif des données générales de captures par zones et par espèces (TM).

Espèce	*Atlantique*	*Méditerranée*	***Total***
Thon rouge	3 202,36	461,64	3 664,00
Thon obèse	1 431,17	0,00	1 431,17
Thon germon	90,00	9,70	99,70
Listao	7 673,79	9,67	4 683,46
Thon albacore	844,68	0,00	844,68
Makaire blanc	0,00	0,00	0,00
Makaire bleu	0,00	0,00	0,00
Espadon	1 145,07	896,47	2041,54
Petits thonidés	18 314, 01	44,88	18 358,90
Autres thonidés	102,44	0,00	102,44
requins & Squalidés	1 648,05	0,00	1648,05
TOTAL	**34 451,57**	**1 422,36**	**35 873,93**

Tableau 9. Récapitulatif des données Tâche 1 et 2 et 3 disponibles pour l'année 2023 (voir données détaillées sur support électronique en annexe à ce rapport).

Espèce/stock	*Type données*	*Code engin*
Thon rouge Atlantique Est (BFT)	- Données de prises nominales par zone - Caractéristiques des flottilles - Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données d'échantillonnage de taille de thon rouge - Données mensuelles de prises par taille	HL
	- Données de prises nominales par zone - Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données de tailles de thon rouge vivant estimées par la caméra stéréoscopique - Données d'échantillonnage de taille de thon rouge engraissé - Données mensuelles de prises par taille	Trap
Espadon de la Méditerranée (SWO)	- Données de prises nominales - Caractéristiques des flottilles - Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille - Données mensuelles de prises par taille	LL
Espadon de l'Atlantique Nord (SWO)	- Données de prises nominales - Caractéristiques des flottilles - Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille - Données mensuelles de prises par taille	LL
Albacore (YFT)	- Données de prises nominales - Caractéristiques des flottilles - Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données sur les opérations sous DCP	LL&PS
Thon obèse (BET)	- Données de prises nominales - Caractéristiques des flottilles - Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données sur les opérations sous DCP	LL&PS& HAND

Peau bleu (BSH) et taupe bleu	- Données de prises nominales - Caractéristiques des flottilles - Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille (SMA) - Données du programme d'observateur scientifique (ST09)	LLSWO
Bonite à dos rayé de l'Atlantique (BON)	- Données de prises nominales - Caractéristiques des flottilles - Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille	Hand
Listao (SKJ)	- Données de prises nominales - Caractéristiques des flottilles - Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille - Données mensuelles de prises par taille - Données sur les opérations sous DCP	Hand/PS

ANNUAL REPORT OF NAMIBIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA NAMIBIE
INFORME ANUAL DE NAMIBIA

SUMMARY

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. In 2023, Namibia continued to undertake research on all ICCAT species caught by vessels operating in Namibian waters and data was submitted to ICCAT on 15 July 2024. A total of 67.3% of fisheries observer coverage was observed during the 2023 fishing season. Namibia continued the deployment of fisheries inspectors both at sea on board fisheries patrol vessels and in harbours to ensure that there is strict compliance with the country's rules and regulations related to the exploitation of marine living resources, which also include those that are adopted by Namibia as part of its obligations to RFMOs and international organisations. Namibia also ratified the FAO Agreement on Port State Measures in June 2017.*

RÉSUMÉ

Le secteur des grands pélagiques de la Namibie compte deux secteurs de pêche commerciale qui ciblent les thonidés et les espèces apparentées : le secteur des palangriers ciblant les grands pélagiques et le secteur des canneurs (canne et moulinet) ciblant les thonidés. Les principales espèces de grands pélagiques couramment capturées par cette pêcherie sont les thonidés (principalement le germon - Thunnus alalunga *et le thon obèse* - *T* . obesus*), l'espadon (*Xiphias gladius) *et les grands requins pélagiques (principalement le requin bleu* - Prionace glauca *et le requin-taupe bleu* - Isurus oxyrinchus*). La Namibie, en sa qualité de membre de l'ICCAT, s'efforce de mettre pleinement en œuvre toutes les mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT. Tous les navires de pêche entrant dans les ports namibiens font l'objet d'une inspection exhaustive afin de veiller à ce qu'ils n'ont pas enfreint la législation nationale et les réglementations de la Namibie ou celles d'autres États, ni les mesures de conservation et de gestion adoptées par l'ICCAT et d'autres organisations régionales de gestion des pêcheries (ORGP) ou organisations internationales. En 2023, la Namibie a continué à entreprendre des recherches sur toutes les espèces de l'ICCAT capturées par les navires opérant dans les eaux namibiennes et les données ont été soumises à l'ICCAT le 15 juillet 2024. Au total, la couverture des pêcheries par des observateurs s'est élevée à 67,3 % au cours de la campagne de pêche 2023. La Namibie a continué de déployer des inspecteurs des pêches en mer à bord de patrouilleurs des pêcheries et dans les ports afin de garantir le strict respect des normes et des réglementations du pays concernant l'exploitation des ressources marines vivantes, comprenant celles adoptées par la Namibie dans le cadre de ses obligations à l'égard des ORGP et des organisations internationales. La Namibie a également ratifié l'Accord de la FAO sur les mesures du ressort de l'État du port en juin 2017.*

RESUMEN

El sector de los grandes pelágicos de Namibia cuenta con dos sectores de pesca comercial que se dirigen a túnidos y especies afines: el sector de palangres de grandes pelágicos y el sector de atuneros de caña y línea (cebo vivo). Las especies de grandes pelágicos más importantes que suele capturar esta pesquería son los túnidos (sobre todo el atún blanco, Thunnus alalunga*, y el patudo,* T. obesus*), el pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*) y los grandes tiburones pelágicos (sobre todo el tiburón azul,* Prionace glauca*, y el marrajo dientuso,* Isurus oxyrinchus*). Namibia, en su calidad de miembro de ICCAT, se esfuerza por implementar plenamente todas las medidas de*

conservación y ordenación de ICCAT. Todos los buques pesqueros que entran en los puertos de Namibia se someten a una exhaustiva inspección para garantizar que no infringen las legislaciones y reglamentos de Namibia o de otros Estados, así como las medidas de conservación y ordenación adoptadas por ICCAT y por cualquier otra organización regional de ordenación pesquera (OROP) u organización internacional. En 2023, Namibia continuó realizando investigaciones de todas las especies de ICCAT capturadas por los buques que operan en aguas de Namibia y los datos se presentaron a ICCAT el 15 de julio de 2024. Durante la temporada de pesca de 2023 hubo uan cobertura total del 67,3 % por parte de observadores de pesca. Namibia prosiguió el despliegue de inspectores de pesca tanto en el mar, a bordo de buques patrulla de pesquerías, como en los puertos, para garantizar el estricto cumplimiento de las normas y reglamentos del país relacionados con la explotación de los recursos marinos vivos, que también incluyen los adoptados por Namibia en el marco de sus obligaciones con las OROP y las organizaciones internacionales. Namibia también ratificó el Acuerdo de FAO sobre medidas del Estado rector del puerto en junio de 2017.

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 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 2023 fishing season, 1 bait boat (BB) operated inside the Namibian EEZ, while a total of 33 longline (LL) vessels operated within and outside the Namibian EEZ. 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 from the period of 2021-2023 are shown in **Table 1**. There has been a decrease in the number of baitboat vessels from 6 in 2022 to 1 in 2023, while the longline vessels increased from 19 to 33 vessels. All in all, the landings indicate that there has been a subsequent decrease for most species from 2022 to 2023.

1.2 Research and statistics

Namibia's large pelagic statistical data is collected in three ways:

- Directly from the large pelagic fishing fleet, through logbook data which are supplied to the captains/masters/skippers of fishing vessels;
- As landing data obtained from fishing companies; and
- Biological data (RESDAT) collected at sea by Fisheries observers.

The data is then analysed, compiled and submitted through the relevant ICCAT reporting forms annually.

1.2.1 Logbooks

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

- Logsheet 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.

1.2.2 Biological data (RESDAT Form 1A, 2A 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).

1.2.3 Fisheries 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) (**Table 2**). 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.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of 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 & baitboat vessels only;
6. Requirement of value-added processing as a license condition for bait boat vessels; and lastly
7. A limited entry (number of licenses) for the long line fishery.

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

Namibia's Fisheries Observer Agency's (FOA) mandate is to observe the harvesting, processing and handling of marine resources as well as to collect biological data onboard commercial fishing vessels. Fisheries observers are 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 deploys Fisheries Inspectors at sea onboard Fisheries Patrol vessels and at landing ports, 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 capacity, both in terms of availability of resources and research vessels, to carry out dedicated scientific research on ICCAT managed species and this is complicated by the fact that these species are highly migratory and transboundary.

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes		15/09/2024	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes		15/09/2024	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes		15/07/2024	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes		15/07/2024	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes		15/07/2024	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes		15/07/2024	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes		No scientific tagging surveys were conducted.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		No conventional tagging declarations release or discovered.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		No electronic tagging declarations release or discovered.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes		15/07/2024	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes		15/07/2024	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		No data on pelagic Sargassum were reported.	
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		Namibia do not fish in the Mediterranean.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Yes		Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting from S:BFT02	Yes		Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes		Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	Yes		Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes		Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes		Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.	
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		Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes		Namibia is not targeting tropical tunas.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	Yes		Namibia is not targeting tropical tunas.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes		Namibia is not targeting tropical tunas.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes		Namibia is not targeting tropical tunas.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes		Namibia is not using electronic monitoring systems (EMS).	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes		Namibia is not targeting tropical tunas.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	Yes		Namibia is not allowing FADs.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	Yes		15/09/2024	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	Yes		15/07/2024	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	Yes		15/07/2024	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	Yes		15/07/2024	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	Yes		15/07/2024	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes		Namibian laws already prohibit discarding of any species at sea. Task 1 sent on 15/07/2024 includes BUM that was landed.	

Req Nº (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		Namibia do not have artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes		15/09/2024	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes		15/09/2024	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	Yes		Namibia not fishing in the North Atlantic.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	Yes		15/07/2024	
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		Namibia does Namibian laws prohibit discarding of any species at sea and do not fish in the North Atlantic.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	Yes		Namibian laws prohibit discarding of any species at sea. Task 1 sent on 15/07/2024 includes BUM that was landed.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	Yes		Namibia do not have artisanal/small-scale fisheries.	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	Yes		No interactions with whale sharks were reported.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		Namibia has an NPOA for seabirds, together with regulations in place.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes		No information on sea turtle interactions were 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	Yes		Namibia has an NPOA for seabirds, together with regulations in place.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes		Namibian laws prohibit discarding of any species at sea. Namibia do not have artisanal fisheries.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes		Namibian laws already prohibit discarding of any species at sea.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes		2024/09/15	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes		2024/07/15	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes		2024/08/15	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes		2024/08/12	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes		2024/08/12	
	M:GEN06a	Transhipment reports - at sea	Yes		No reports were submitted during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	Yes		The two Namibian flag vessels that were authorized to transship at the sea did not fish in 2023.	
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	Yes		The two Namibian flag vessels that were authorized to transship at the sea did not fish in 2023.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes		The two Namibian flag vessels that were authorized to transship at the sea did not fish in 2023.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes		The two Namibian flag vessels that were authorized to transship at the sea did not fish in 2023.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes		2014/02/14	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes		2014/02/24	

Group	Req Nº (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		2014/02/24	
	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	Yes		No reports were submitted.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		No reports of potential noncompliance were submitted during 2024.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes		No reports of potential noncompliance were submitted during 2024.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		No reports of infringements were submitted during 2024.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes		Namibia did not participate in any exchange program.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	Yes		No reports were submitted.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes		Namibia have not entered into access agreements.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes		Namibia do not have access agreements.	

Group	Req Nº (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		No changed from previous year.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		No changes were made to internal actions.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		Namibia do not participate in sport and recreational fishing activities.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation repor t(s) on alleged IUU activities	Yes		No reports on vessels in volved in IUU fishing were submitted.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		No IUU fishing vessel was observed during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes		No imports were reported.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		No data of non-compliance were submitted.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		No findings relation to allegations were made.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		No vessels were sighted.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		No vessels were sighted.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	Yes		Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes		Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.	

Group	Req Nº (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	Yes		Namibia did not participate in any exchange of inspection program.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		Namibia did not request for any removal of vessel from final IUU list.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes		Namibia do not have an EAP for observer recovery.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		No report of Observer incidents of the EAP including corrective action taken.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		No reports were submitted on lost fishing gear.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		No reports were submitted on lost fishing gear.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes		2014/02/14	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		No supply declarations were submitted.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	Yes		No reports were made on Nationals involved in IUU.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	Yes		Namibia is not using (EMS) in domestic programs.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	Yes		Namibia is not using (EMS) in domestic programs.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	Yes		Namibia do not have a EAP for observer recovery.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes		Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes		Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes		Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	Yes		Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes		Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Yes		Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	Yes		Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	Yes		Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	Yes		Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2022	Yes		Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes		Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes		Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	Yes		Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes		Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes		Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	Yes		Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes		Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes		Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes		Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes		Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.	

Group	Req Nº (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	Yes		Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes		Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes		Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes		Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes		Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes		Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Yes		Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes		Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes		Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes		Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes		Namibia does not target tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes		Namibia does not target tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		Namibia does not target tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		Namibia does not target tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		2014/02/14	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes		2024/07/01	

Group	Req Nº (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 S:TRO02)	Yes		Namibia does not target tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	Yes		Namibia does not target tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes		Namibia does not target tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		Namibia does not target tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		Namibia does not target tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		Namibia does not target tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	Yes		Namibia does not target tropical tuna.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		2024/07/15	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		2014/02/14	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	Yes		Namibia does not fish for MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Yes		Namibia does not fish for MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes		Namibia does not fish in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes		Namibia does not fish for MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes		Namibia does not fish for North-SWO.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Yes		Namibia does not fish for MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Yes		Namibia does not fish for MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes		Namibia does not fish for MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	Yes		Namibia does not fish for MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		Namibia does not fish for MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Yes		Namibia does not fish for N-SWO.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Yes		5	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Yes		Namibia does not fish for N-SWO.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Yes		Namibia does not fish for N-SWO.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		No reports were submitted from JIS.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes		Namibia does not fish for MED-SWO.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes		Namibia does not fish for MED-ALB.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes		Namibia do not fish for MED-ALB.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		34	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Yes		Namibia does not fish in the N-Atlantic.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Yes		No bycatch for S-Albacore were reported.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	Yes		Namibia does not fish for Med-ALB.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes		Namibia does not fish in the Mediterranean.	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes		Namibia does not fish in the Mediterranean.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes		2024/09/15	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Yes		No exemption was claimed for BUM/WHM and PS.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes		2024/09/15	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		2024/07/15	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes		2024/07/15	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes		Namibia has an NPOA for seabirds, together with regulations in place.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes		As part of Namibian domestic laws, dumping at sea is prohibited and all by-catches have to be landed. The onboard 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.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes		2024/07/15	
MISCELLAN-EOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		Namibia does not have such pilot systems in place.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes		Namibia did not raise an objection to any of the ICCAT recommendations during the reporting period.	

Table 1. Landings (mt) of ICCAT species caught by baitboat and longline vessels operating during the period 2021-2023.

Year	*BB*	*LL*	*ALB*	*SWO*	*BET*	*YFT*	*BSH*	*SMA*	*BUM*	*OIL*
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
2023	1	33	4856.15	594.10	619.31	156.23	4394.31	522.01	98.76	67.10

Table 2. Level of Fisheries Observer coverage from January 2023 to December 2023.

Fishery	*Total trips*	*Observed trips*	*Observer coverage (%)*
Tuna longline	60	24	40
Tuna pole and line	11	3	27.3
Longline (sharks)	9	0	0
Longline (swordfish)	21	0	0

ANNUAL REPORT OF NICARAGUA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU NICARAGUA
INFORME ANUAL DE NICARAGUA

SUMMARY

The Republic of Nicaragua has not carried out any positive fishing activity in the Convention area since the country does not yet operate national or chartered fishing fleets. Notwithstanding, Nicaragua complies with the obligation to provide data on zero catches and fishing inactivity.

RÉSUMÉ

La République du Nicaragua n'a pas d'activité de pêche positive dans la zone de la Convention car elle n'exploite pas encore de flotte de pêche nationale ou affrétée. Toutefois, l'obligation de fournir des données sur la base de captures nulles et d'inactivité de pêche est remplie.

RESUMEN

La República de Nicaragua no ha ejercido actividad pesquera positiva en la zona del Convenio debido a que aún no opera flotas pesqueras nacionales ni fletadas. No obstante, se cumple con la obligación de proporcionar datos sobre la base de cero capturas e inactividad pesquera.

Sección 1: Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas

1.1 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.

1.2 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.

Sección 2: Información sobre las medidas de conservación y ordenación

2.1 Implementación de las 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.

2.2 Dificultades encontradas en la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

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.

Sección 3: Comunicaciones en línea

PARTE 1: COMUNICACIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE INVESTIGACIÓN Y ESTADÍSTICAS

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:GEN01	Informes anuales (científico)	Sí	2024-09-13		2024-09-12
S:GEN02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	Sí	2024-09-13	No aplicable. (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la convención, y por tanto reporta CERO CAPTURA). Nota: La celda D6 está protegida y no se puede cambiar a N.	2024-09-12
S:GEN03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	Sí	2024-09-13	No aplicable. (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la convención, y por tanto reporta CERO CAPTURA). Nota: La celda D7 está protegida y no se puede cambiar a N.	2024-09-12
S:GEN04	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CE)	Sí	2024-09-13	No aplicable. (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la convención, y por tanto reporta CERO CAPTURA). Nota: La celda D8 está protegida y no se puede cambiar a N.	2024-09-12

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:GEN05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	Sí	2024-09-13	No aplicable. (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la convención, y por tanto reporta CERO CAPTURA). Nota: La celda D9 está protegida y no se puede cambiar a N.	2024-09-12
S:GEN06	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	No	2024-09-13	No aplicable. (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la convención, y por tanto reporta CERO CAPTURA).	2024-09-12
S:GEN07	Prospecciones de marcado científico (inventarios)	No	2024-09-13	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no ha realizado prospecciones para el marcado científico de atunes, ya que actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la convención).	2024-09-12
S:GEN08	Declaración de marcado convencional (marcado/recuperación)	No	2024-09-13	No aplicable, (Nicaragua no ha realizado declaraciones de marcado convencional, ya que actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la convención).	2024-09-12
S:GEN09	Declaración de marcado electrónico (marcado/recuperación)	No	2024-09-13	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no ha realizado prospecciones para el marcado electrónico de atunes, ya que actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la convención).	2024-09-12
S:GEN10	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores nacionales (incluido el EMS)	No	2024-09-13	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no ha recopilado información en el marco de los observadores atuneros nacionales, ya que actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la convención).	2024-09-12
S:GEN11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14	No	2024-09-13	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no ha recopilado información en el marco de los observadores atuneros nacionales, ya que actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la convención).	2024-09-12

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:GEN12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	No	2024-09-13	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no ha remitido información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico, ya que actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la convención).	2024-09-12
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	2024-09-13	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no ha tenido buques pesqueros palangreros pelágicos y de arpón autorizados para operar en el área de Mediterráneo en años anteriores).	2024-09-12
S:BFT02	Procedimientos y resultados de las cámaras estereoscópicas O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo	No	2024-09-13	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no aplica ninguna metodología de filmación para la estimación del crecimiento de estas especies, ya que actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la convención).	2024-09-12
S:BFT03	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas resultantes de S:BFT02	No	2024-09-13	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no aplica ninguna metodología de filmación para la estimación del crecimiento de estas especies, ya que actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la convención).	2024-09-12
S:BFT04	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas internos de observadores (BFT)	No	2024-09-13	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera ni observadores nacionales en buques que pescan el atún rojo).	2024-09-12
S:BFT05	Detalles de los programas de investigación sobre BFT-W	No	2024-09-13	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no participa en los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre W_BFT.	2024-09-12
S:BFT06	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No	2024-09-13	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no participa en los programas de investigación donde se estimen los índices de abundancia y otros indicadores del estado de las pesquerías.	2024-09-12

Nº 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	2024-09-13	No aplicable. (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la convención, y no ha participado en actividades científicas de campo en el área de la ICCAT).	2024-09-12
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	2024-09-13	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no ha participado en programas de ningún instituto de investigación integrado en el área de la ICCAT).	2024-09-12
S:TRO02	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto ecológico).	No	2024-09-13	No aplicable. (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la convención, por lo tanto, no cuenta con planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces).	2024-09-12
S:TRO03	Tarea 3 - Información sobre DCP (tropicales)(mes, cuadrículas estadísticas de 1ºx1º, tipo de DCP, etc.)	No	2024-09-13	No aplicable. (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la convención ni DCP que estén operando en la zona de la ICCAT).	2024-09-12
S:TRO04	Tarea 3 - Datos de buques de apoyo en las pesquerías tropicales (PS/BB)	No	2024-09-13	No aplicable. (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera ni buques de apoyo en el área de la convención).	2024-09-12
S:TRO05	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos (tropicales)	No	2024-09-13	No aplicable. (Nicaragua actualmente no cuenta con un programa de observadores internos).	2024-09-12
S:TRO10	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No	2024-09-13	No aplicable. (Nicaragua no ha remitido información sobre EMS ya que actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la convención).	2024-09-12
S:TRO06	Tarea 3 - Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto (tropicales)	No	2024-09-13	No aplicable. (Nicaragua aún no tiene puertos habilitados para realizar descargas, por lo tanto, aún no cuenta con programas de muestreo en puerto.	2024-09-12
S:TRO07	Datos históricos de lances sobre DCP tal y como requiere el SCRS (captura y esfuerzo de Tarea 2)	No	2024-09-13	No aplicable. (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la convención).	2024-09-12

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:ALB01	Talla y edad de madurez (ALB-MD)	No	2024-09-13	No aplicable. (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la convención).	2024-09-12
S:ALB02	Hábitat (ALB-MD)	No	2024-09-13	No aplicable. (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la convención).	2024-09-12
S:ALB03	Impacto de las pesquerías de palangre en términos de composición de la captura (ALB-MD)	No	2024-09-13	No aplicable. (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la convención).	2024-09-12
S:ALB04	Series de CPUE (ALB-MD)	No	2024-09-13	No aplicable. (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la convención).	2024-09-12
S:ALB05	Estimación mensual de la proporción de reproductores y reclutas en las capturas (ALB-MD)	No	2024-09-13	No aplicable. (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la convención).	2024-09-12
S:BIL03	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto	No	2024-09-13	No aplicable. (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera de aguja/marlín/peto en el área de la convención; no obstante, la captura de algunas especies pelágicas ocurre de manera incidental en la pesca artesanal de pargos y meros, las estadísticas de desembarque son recopilada por los inspectores de pesca directamente en los centros de acopio y plantas de proceso, la información de los pelágicos no se clasifica a nivel de especies, estos son reportados en la base de datos en el grupo de otras especies).	2024-09-12

Nº 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	2024-09-13	Nicaragua recopila información estadística de su pesquería artesanal por medio de sus inspectores de pesca directamente en centros de acopio y plantas de proceso, la información se obtiene por grupos de especie de acuerdo a su nombre común, la oficina central de estadísticas procesa la información de manera mensual y anual, según su procedencia y es publicada en los anuarios pesqueros y acuícolas del INPESCA.	2024-09-12
S:SHK01	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	No	2024-09-13	Nicaragua recopila información estadística de la pesca incidental de tiburones por medio de sus inspectores de pesca directamente en centros de acopio y plantas de proceso, la información se obtiene por grupos de especie de acuerdo a su nombre común, la oficina central de estadísticas procesa la información de manera mensual y anual, según su procedencia y es publicada en los anuarios pesqueros y acuícolas del INPESCA.	2024-09-12
S:SHK02	Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso	No	2024-09-13	No aplicable (Nicaragua no realiza investigaciones ni realiza muestreos biológicos del marrajo dientuso).	2024-09-12
S:SHK03	Información sobre tiburón azul del Atlantico norte	No	2024-09-13	No aplicable (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera que captura tiburón azul en el Atlántico Norte).	2024-09-12
S:SHK07	Información sobre tiburón azul del Atlantico sur	No	2024-09-13	No aplicable (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera que captura tiburón azul en el Atlántico Sur).	2024-09-12

Nº 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	2024-09-13	No aplicable (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera que captura marrajo dientuso en el área de la convención).	2024-09-12
S:SHK05	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes de ejemplares muertos y las liberaciones de ejemplares vivos.	No	2024-09-13	No aplicable. (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la convención).	2024-09-12
S:SHK06	Información sobre programas de recopilación de datos de pesquerías artesanales/de pequeña escala	No	2024-09-13	No aplicable. (Nicaragua actualmente no captura especies ICCAT en pesca artesanal en el área de la convención).	2024-09-12
S:SHK08	Interacciones con tiburones ballena durante las operaciones de los cerqueros	No	2024-09-13	No aplicable (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera que interactúe con tiburones ballena en el área de la Convención).	2024-09-12
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	2024-09-13	Para la identificación de los tiburones, aves marinas, las tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos, Nicaragua utiliza diferentes guías de identificación, principalmente las guías de la FAO publicadas en su sitio web.	2024-09-12
S:BYC02	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	No	2024-09-13	No aplicable (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la convención).	2024-09-12
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	2024-09-13	No aplicable (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera ni programa de observadores en el área de la convención).	2024-09-12
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	2024-09-13	No aplicable (Nicaragua no realiza recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita a través de medios alternativos, solamente recopila a través de los inspectores de pesca descritos en el apartado S56).	2024-09-12

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	2024-09-13	No aplicable (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la convención).	2024-09-12

PARTE 2: COMUNICACIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE ORDENACIÓN

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Informes anuales	Sí		2024/09/13	2024-09-13
	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		2024/09/13	
	M:GEN03	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	Sí		2024/09/13	
	M:GEN04	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	Sí		2024/09/13	
	M:GEN05	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	Sí		2024/09/13	
	M:GEN06a	Informes de transbordo en el mar	Sí		2024/09/13	
	M:GEN06b	Informes de transbordo en puerto	Sí		2024/09/13	
	M:GEN07	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	Sí		2024/09/13	
	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		2024/09/13	

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		2024/09/13	
	M:GEN10a	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	Sí		2024/09/13	
	M:GEN10b	Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria	Sí		2024/09/13	
	M:GEN11	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	Sí		2024/09/13	
	M:GEN12	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	Sí		2024/09/13	
	M:GEN13	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	Sí		2024/09/13	
	M:GEN14	Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable)	Sí		2024/09/13	
	M:GEN15	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	Sí		2024/09/13	

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	Sí		2024/09/13	
	M:GEN17	Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación	Sí		No tenemos ningún acuerdo	
	M:GEN42	Declaración anual sobre las actividades de inspección en puerto	Sí		2024/09/13	
	M:GEN18	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	Sí		No se envió ninguno.	
	M:GEN19	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	Sí		2024/09/13	
	M:GEN20	Lista de buques con una LOA de 20 m o superior	Sí		2024/09/13	
	M:GEN21	Informe de revisión de acciones internas	Sí		2024/09/13	
	M:GEN23	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	Sí		No tenemos pesquerías deportivas ni de recreo en el área de la Convención.	
	M:GEN24	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU / el/los informe(s) de la CPC (y la no CPC) de pabellón sobre las supuestas actividades IUU	Sí		2024/09/13	
	M:GEN25	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	Sí		2024/09/13	

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		2024/09/13	
	M:GEN27	Datos sobre incumplimiento	Sí		2024/09/13	
	M:GEN28	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	Sí		2024/09/13	
	M:GEN29	Avistamientos de buques	Sí		2024/09/13	
	M:GEN30	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	Sí		2024/09/13	
	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		2024/09/13	
	M:GEN32	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	Sí		2024/09/13	
	M:GEN33	Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	Sí		2024/09/13	
	M:GEN34	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	Sí		2024/09/13	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN35	Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para rescate de observadores	Sí		2024/09/13	
	M:GEN36	Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada	Sí		2024/09/13	
	M:GEN37	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados	Sí		2024/09/13	
	M:GEN38	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados	Sí		2024/09/13	
	M:GEN39	Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional)	Sí		2024/09/13	
	M:GEN40	Declaración de suministro	Sí		2024/09/13	
	M:GEN41	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas contra nacionales implicados en actividades IUU	Sí		2024/09/13	
	M:GEN43	Descripción de los programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	Sí		2024/09/13	
	M:GEN44	Informe de implementación de los programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	Sí		2024/09/13	
	M:GEN45	Informe de implementación de la Res. 23-20, incluidos los Planes de acción de emergencia (EAP)	Sí		2024/09/13	
ATÚN ROJO	M:BFT01	Granjas de atún rojo	Sí			
	M:BFT02	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	Sí			

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT03	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	Sí			
	M:BFT04	Informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	Sí			
	M:BFT05	Almadrabas de atún rojo	Sí			
	M:BFT07	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad	Sí			
	M:BFT08	Plan de capacidad de cría	Sí			
	M:BFT09	Modificaciones al plan de pesca	Sí			
	M:BFT10	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 21-08	Sí			
	M:BFT11	Capturas de atún rojo de 2022	Sí			
	M:BFT12	Buques de captura de atún rojo	Sí			
	M:BFT13	Otros buques de atún rojo	Sí			
	M:BFT14	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	Sí			
	M:BFT15	Mensajes VMS	Sí			
	M:BFT16	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	Sí			
	M:BFT17	Lista de buques de inspección	Sí			
	M:BFT18	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	Sí			
	M:BFT19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	Sí			
	M:BFT20	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	Sí			
	M:BFT21	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	Sí			
	M:BFT22	Informes quincenales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	Sí			

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	Sí			
	M:BFT24	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo	Sí			
	M:BFT25	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de todos los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	Sí			
	M:BFT27	Informe anual BCD	Sí			
	M:BFT28	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	Sí			
	M:BFT29	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	Sí			
	M:BFT30	Legislación para el BCD	Sí			
	M:BFT31	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	Sí			
	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			
	M:BFT33	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	Sí			
	M:BFT34	Controles aleatorios	Sí			
	M:BFT35	Autoridad nacional y puntos de contacto responsables del buque de transformación que participa en el proyecto piloto de REM	Sí			
ESPECIES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	Sí			

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:TRO02	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	Sí			
	M:TRO03	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	Sí			
	M:TRO06	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	Sí			
	M:TRO07	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Sí			
	M:TRO09	Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	Sí			
	M:TRO10	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S:TRO02)	Sí			
	M:TRO11	Declaración/plan de pesca/capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	Sí			
	M:TRO13	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Sí			
	M:TRO14	Capturas semanales de patudo	Sí			
	M:TRO15	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad del límite de captura de patudo	Sí			
	M:TRO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales	Sí			
	M:TRO18	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la M:TRO17	Sí			

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	Sí			
	M:SWO02	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Sí			
	M:SWO03	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí			
	M:SWO04	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí			
	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			
	M:SWO06	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	Sí			
	M:SWO07	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	Sí			
	M:SWO10	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	Sí			
	M:SWO11	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí			
	M:SWO12	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	Sí			
	M:SWO13	Lista de buques de inspección	Sí			
	M:SWO14	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	Sí			

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

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:ALB09	Capturas mensuales de atún blanco del Mediterráneo	Sí			
	M:ALB10	Prises trimestrielles de germon de la Méditerranée	Sí			
MARLINES	M:BIL01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 19-05 y 16-11.	Sí			
	M:BIL04	Exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías	Sí			
TIBURONES	M:SHK05	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	Sí			
	M:SHK08	Desembarques mensuales de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte y sur	Sí			
OTRAS ESPECIES / CAPTURA FORTUITA	M:BYC01	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			
	M:BYC02	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	Sí			

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			
	M:BYC04	Informe sobre la implementación de la Res. 23-15.	Sí			
MISCELÁNEA	M:SDP01	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	Sí			
	M:MIX01	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	Sí			

ANNUAL REPORT OF NIGERIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU NIGERIA
INFORME ANUAL DE NIGERIA

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2024-09-20		2024-09-20
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes		The fleets in Nigeria currently are Shrimping vessels that deploys bottom trawling in its fishing activities and carries Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs)on board.	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes		The fleets in Nigeria currently are Shrimping vessels that deploys bottom trawling in its fishing activities and carries Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) on board. Also, the Nation is yet to start exploration of ICCAT species, hence, no reports yet on catch estimations.	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes		The fleets in Nigeria currently are Shrimping vessels that deploys bottom trawling in its fishing activities and carries Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) on board. Also, the Nation is yet to start exploration of ICCAT species, hence, no reports yet on catch estimations.	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes		The fleets in Nigeria currently are Shrimping vessels that deploys bottom trawling in its fishing activities and carries Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) on board. Also, the Nation is yet to start exploration of ICCAT species, hence, no reports yet on catch estimations.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes		The fleets in Nigeria currently are Shrimping vessels that deploys bottom trawling in its fishing activities and carries Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) on board. Also, the Nation is yet to start exploration of ICCAT species, hence, no reports yet on catch estimations.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes		The fleets in Nigeria currently are Shrimping vessels that deploys bottom trawling in its fishing activities and carries Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) on board. Also, the Nation is yet to start exploration of ICCAT species, hence, no reports yet on catch estimations.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		The fleets in Nigeria currently are Shrimping vessels that deploys bottom trawling in its fishing activities and carries Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) on board. Also, the Nation is yet to start exploration of ICCAT species, hence, no reports yet.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		The fleets in Nigeria currently are Shrimping vessels that deploys bottom trawling in its fishing activities and carries Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) on board. Also, the Nation is yet to start exploration of ICCAT species, hence, no reports yet.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes		The fleets in Nigeria currently are Shrimping vessels that deploys bottom trawling in its fishing activities and carries Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) on board. Also, the Nation is yet to start exploration of ICCAT species, hence, no reports yet.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes		The fleets in Nigeria currently are Shrimping vessels that deploys bottom trawling in its fishing activities and carries Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) on board. Also, the Nation is yet to start exploration of ICCAT species, hence, no reports yet.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		The fleets in Nigeria currently are Shrimping vessels that deploys bottom trawling in its fishing activities and carries Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) on board. Also, the Nation is yet to start exploration of ICCAT species, hence, no reports yet.	
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 fleets in Nigeria currently are Shrimping vessels that deploys bottom trawling in its fishing activities and carries Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) on board. Also, the Nation is yet to start exploration of ICCAT species, hence, no reports yet.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Yes		The fleets in Nigeria currently are Shrimping vessels that deploys bottom trawling in its fishing activities and carries Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) on board. Also, the Nation is yet to start exploration of ICCAT species, hence, no reports yet.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting from S:BFT02	Yes		The fleets in Nigeria currently are Shrimping vessels that deploys bottom trawling in its fishing activities and carries Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) on board. Also, the Nation is yet to start exploration of ICCAT species, hence, no reports yet.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes		The fleets in Nigeria currently are Shrimping vessels that deploys bottom trawling in its fishing activities and carries Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) on board. Also, the Nation is yet to start exploration of ICCAT species, hence, no reports yet.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	Yes		The fleets in Nigeria currently are Shrimping vessels that deploys bottom trawling in its fishing activities and carries Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) on board. Also, the Nation is yet to start exploration of ICCAT species, hence, no reports yet.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes		The fleets in Nigeria currently are Shrimping vessels that deploys bottom trawling in its fishing activities and carries Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) on board. Also, the Nation is yet to start exploration of ICCAT species, hence, no reports yet.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes		The fleets in Nigeria currently are Shrimping vessels that deploys bottom trawling in its fishing activities and carries Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) on board. Also, the Nation is yet to start exploration of ICCAT species, hence, no reports yet.	

Req Nº (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		The fleets in Nigeria currently are Shrimping vessels that deploys bottom trawling in its fishing activities and carries Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) on board. Also, the Nation is yet to start exploration of ICCAT species, hence, no reports yet.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes		The fleets in Nigeria currently are Shrimping vessels that deploys bottom trawling in its fishing activities and carries Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) on board. Also, the Nation is yet to start exploration of ICCAT species, hence, no reports yet.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	Yes		The fleets in Nigeria currently are Shrimping vessels that deploys bottom trawling in its fishing activities and carries Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) on board. Also, the Nation is yet to start exploration of ICCAT species, hence, no reports yet.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes		The fleets in Nigeria currently are Shrimping vessels that deploys bottom trawling in its fishing activities and carries Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) on board. Also, the Nation is yet to start exploration of ICCAT species, hence, no reports yet.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes		The fleets in Nigeria currently are Shrimping vessels that deploys bottom trawling in its fishing activities and carries Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) on board. Also, the Nation is yet to start exploration of ICCAT species, hence, no reports yet.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes		The fleets in Nigeria currently are Shrimping vessels that deploys bottom trawling in its fishing activities and carries Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) on board. Also, the Nation is yet to start exploration of ICCAT species, hence, no reports yet.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes		The fleets in Nigeria currently are Shrimping vessels that deploys bottom trawling in its fishing activities and carries Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) on board. Also, the Nation is yet to start exploration of ICCAT species, hence, no reports yet.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	Yes		The fleets in Nigeria currently are Shrimping vessels that deploys bottom trawling in its fishing activities and carries Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) on board. Also, the Nation is yet to start exploration of ICCAT species, hence, no reports yet.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	Yes		The fleets in Nigeria currently are Shrimping vessels that deploys bottom trawling in its fishing activities and carries Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) on board. Also, the Nation is yet to start exploration of ICCAT species, hence, no reports yet.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	Yes		The fleets in Nigeria currently are Shrimping vessels that deploys bottom trawling in its fishing activities and carries Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) on board. Also, the Nation is yet to start exploration of ICCAT species, hence, no reports yet.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	Yes		The fleets in Nigeria currently are Shrimping vessels that deploys bottom trawling in its fishing activities and carries Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) on board. Also, the Nation is yet to start exploration of ICCAT species, hence, no reports yet.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	Yes		The fleets in Nigeria currently are Shrimping vessels that deploys bottom trawling in its fishing activities and carries Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) on board. Also, the Nation is yet to start exploration of ICCAT species, hence, no reports yet.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	Yes		The fleets in Nigeria currently are Shrimping vessels that deploys bottom trawling in its fishing activities and carries Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) on board. Also, the Nation is yet to start exploration of ICCAT species, hence, no reports yet.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes		The fleets in Nigeria currently are Shrimping vessels that deploys bottom trawling in its fishing activities and carries Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) on board. Also, the Nation is yet to start exploration of ICCAT species, hence, no reports yet.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes		The fleets in Nigeria currently are Shrimping vessels that deploys bottom trawling in its fishing activities and carries Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) on board. Also, the Nation is yet to start exploration of ICCAT species, hence, no reports yet.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes		The fleets in Nigeria currently are Shrimping vessels that deploys bottom trawling in its fishing activities and carries Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) on board. Also, the Nation is yet to start exploration of ICCAT species, hence, no reports yet.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes		The fleets in Nigeria currently are Shrimping vessels that deploys bottom trawling in its fishing activities and carries Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) on board. Also, the Nation is yet to start exploration of ICCAT species, hence, no reports yet.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	Yes		The fleets in Nigeria currently are Shrimping vessels that deploys bottom trawling in its fishing activities and carries Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) on board. Also, the Nation is yet to start exploration of ICCAT species, hence, no reports yet.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	Yes		The fleets in Nigeria currently are Shrimping vessels that deploys bottom trawling in its fishing activities and carries Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) on board. Also, the Nation is yet to start exploration of ICCAT species, hence, no reports yet.	
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		The fleets in Nigeria currently are Shrimping vessels that deploys bottom trawling in its fishing activities and carries Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) on board. Also, the Nation is yet to start exploration of ICCAT species, hence, no reports yet.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	Yes		The fleets in Nigeria currently are Shrimping vessels that deploys bottom trawling in its fishing activities and carries Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) on board. Also, the Nation is yet to start exploration of ICCAT species, hence, no reports yet.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	Yes		The fleets in Nigeria currently are Shrimping vessels that deploys bottom trawling in its fishing activities and carries Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) on board. Also, the Nation is yet to start exploration of ICCAT species, hence, no reports yet.	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	Yes		The fleets in Nigeria currently are Shrimping vessels that deploys bottom trawling in its fishing activities and carries Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) on board. Also, the Nation is yet to start exploration of ICCAT species, hence, no reports yet.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		The fleets in Nigeria currently are Shrimping vessels that deploys bottom trawling in its fishing activities and carries Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) on board. Also, the Nation is yet to start exploration of ICCAT species, hence, no reports yet.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes		The fleets in Nigeria currently are Shrimping vessels that deploys bottom trawling in its fishing activities and carries Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) on board. Also, the Nation is yet to start exploration of ICCAT species, hence, no reports yet.	

Req Nº (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		The fleets in Nigeria currently are Shrimping vessels that deploys bottom trawling in its fishing activities and carries Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) on board. Also, the Nation is yet to start exploration of ICCAT species, hence, no reports yet.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes		The fleets in Nigeria currently are Shrimping vessels that deploys bottom trawling in its fishing activities and carries Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) on board. Also, the Nation is yet to start exploration of ICCAT species, hence, no reports yet.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes		The fleets in Nigeria currently are Shrimping vessels that deploys bottom trawling in its fishing activities and carries Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) on board. Also, the Nation is yet to start exploration of ICCAT species, hence, no reports yet.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2024-09-20	The fleets in Nigeria currently are Shrimping vessels that deploys bottom trawling in its fishing activities and carries Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs)on board.	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2024-09-20	The fleets in Nigeria currently are Shrimping vessels that deploys bottom trawling in its fishing activities and carries Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs)on board.	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2024-09-20	The fleets in Nigeria currently are Shrimping vessels that deploys bottom trawling in its fishing activities and carries Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs)on board.	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes	2024-09-20	The fleets in Nigeria currently are Shrimping vessels that deploys bottom trawling in its fishing activities and carries Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs)on board.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes			
	M:GEN06a	Transhipment reports - at sea	Yes	2024-09-20	The fleets in Nigeria currently are Shrimping vessels that deploys bottom trawling in its fishing activities and carries Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs)on board.	
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	Yes	2024-09-20	The fleets in Nigeria currently are Shrimping vessels that deploys bottom trawling in its fishing activities and carries Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs)on board.	
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	Yes	2024-09-20	The fleets in Nigeria currently are Shrimping vessels that deploys bottom trawling in its fishing activities and carries Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs)on board.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes			
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes			
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes			
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes			
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes			
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes			
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes			
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes			
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes			

Group	Req Nº (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	Yes			
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes			
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	Yes			
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes			
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes			
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes			
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes			
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes			
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report(s) on alleged IUU activities	Yes			
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes			
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes			
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes			
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes			

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes			
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes			
	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			
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes			
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes			
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes			
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes			
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes			
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes			
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes			
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes			
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes			

Group	Req Nº (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			
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	Yes			
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	Yes			
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	Yes			
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes			
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes			
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes			
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	Yes			
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes			
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Yes			
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	Yes			
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	Yes			
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	Yes			
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2022	Yes			
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes			
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes			
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	Yes			
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes			
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes			
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes			

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes			
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes			
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	Yes			
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes			
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes			
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes			
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes			
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes			
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes			
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes			
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes			
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes			
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes			
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Yes			
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes			
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes			
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes			
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes			

Group	Req Nº (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			
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes			
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes			
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes			
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes			
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	Yes			
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	Yes			
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes			
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes			
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes			
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Yes			
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	Yes			
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes			
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes			
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	Yes			

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Yes			
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes			
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes			
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes			
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Yes			
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Yes			
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes			
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	Yes			
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes			
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Yes			
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Yes			
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Yes			
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Yes			
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes			
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes			
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes			

Group	Req Nº (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			
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes			
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Yes			
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Yes			
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	Yes			
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes			
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes			
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes			
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Yes			
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes			
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes			
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes			

Group	Req Nº (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			
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes			
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes			
MISCELLAN-EOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes			
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes			

ANNUAL REPORT OF NORWAY
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA NORVÈGE
INFORME ANUAL DE NORUEGA

SUMMARY

*Norway was allocated a quota of 368 tonnes of eastern bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) for 2023. In addition to this, 5% of the unused quota from 2022, equating to 15 tonnes, was carried over to 2023. Thus, the total Norwegian quota in 2023 was 383 tonnes. Due to bad weather conditions, the quota was not exhausted. Numerous observations of Atlantic bluefin tuna continued to be made in 2023, along the Norwegian coast and in offshore waters from late June to November, with the majority of observations made in August and September. Norway made significant efforts to obtain biological, ecological, and genetic samples and data from Atlantic bluefin tuna caught in 2023. Norway continuously works on present and historical data on tuna and tuna-like species and aims to incorporate the data on these species into an ecosystem perspective. Norway participated in management strategy evaluation (MSE) related meetings on North Atlantic swordfish and the SCRS annual science meeting also in 2023.*

RÉSUME

*La Norvège a reçu un quota de 368 t de thon rouge de l'Est (*Thunnus thynnus*) au titre de 2023. En outre, 5 % du quota non utilisé en 2022, soit 15 tonnes, ont été reportés à 2023. Par conséquent, le quota total de la Norvège en 2023 était de 383 tonnes. En raison des mauvaises conditions météorologiques, le quota n'a pas été épuisé. De nombreuses observations de thon rouge de l'Atlantique ont continué à être faites en 2023 le long de la côte norvégienne et dans les eaux hauturières de fin juin à novembre, la majorité des observations ayant été faites en août et septembre. La Norvège a déployé de grands efforts pour obtenir des échantillons et des données biologiques, écologiques et génétiques de tous les thons rouges de l'Atlantique capturés en 2023. La Norvège mène des travaux continus sur les données historiques et actuelles concernant les thonidés et les espèces apparentées et vise à incorporer les données sur ces espèces dans une perspective écosystémique. La Norvège a participé aux réunions consacrées à l'évaluation de la stratégie de gestion (MSE) sur l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord et à la réunion scientifique annuelle du SCRS, également en 2023.*

RESUMEN

*A Noruega se le ha asignado una cuota de 368 t de atún rojo del este (*Thunnus thynnus*) para 2023. Además, el 5 % de la cuota no utilizada de 2022, equivalente a 15 t, se traspasó a 2023. Por tanto, la cuota total de Noruega en 2023 fue de 383 t. Debido a las malas condiciones meteorológicas, no se ha consumido la cuota. Se han continuado realizando numerosas observaciones de atún rojo en 2023, a lo largo de la costa noruega y en aguas de alta mar desde finales de junio a noviembre, aunque la mayoría de las observaciones se realizaron en agosto y septiembre. Noruega realizó importantes esfuerzos para obtener muestras y datos biológicos, ecológicos y genéticos del atún rojo del Atlántico capturado en 2023. Noruega trabaja continuamente en los datos históricos y actuales de túnidos y especies afines, con el objetivo de incorporar los datos sobre estas especies en una perspectiva ecosistémica. Noruega participó en las reuniones relacionadas con la evaluación de estrategias de ordenación (MSE) para el pez espada del Atlántico norte y en la reunión científica anual del SCRS también en 2023.*

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

A total of 28 Norwegian vessels, including seven purse seiners and 21 small-scale vessels, were authorised to fish for bluefin tuna in 2023. Three Norwegian purse seine vessels participated in the fisheries, and they caught 100,1 tonnes, while ten of the small-scale vessels caught fish equivalent to a weight of 10,7 tonnes. In addition to this, 58 fishing teams participated in the recreational fisheries, landing a total of 18 tunas with

a combined weight of 4,4 tonnes. As many as 31 of these teams were also a part of the catch-and-release project, resulting in samples being collected from a total of 15 tunas before releasing them back into the ocean. In 2023, 2,2 tonnes was caught as bycatch. Altogether 117,4 tonnes of the Norwegian bluefin tuna quota were caught in 2023.

In 2023 the Institute of Marine Research carried out research on live storage of Atlantic Bluefin Tuna. During the 14-day sea trials, three purse seine casts were performed. A total of 28 fish were caught. Of these, two fish were entangled in the seine netting and died before transfer. The other fish were successfully transferred into a transfer cage. Three fish from the last cast were transferred successfully into an inshore storage cage and kept alive for 10 days. In accordance with res 22-07, Norway reported on the implementation of the pilot project in advance of the regular meeting of the Commision in 2023.

1.2 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). Reviews of the increasing number of scientific activities and studies conducted by Norway from the comeback in 2012 and onwards have been summarized by Nøttestad et al. (2017; 2024). A continuous and sharp increase in BFT observations in Norwegian waters have been made during the last decade up until 2022. In 2023, an estimated ~900 sightings of various sized schools of BFT were observed along the Norwegian coast and in offshore waters from August to November, with most observations made in August and September (Boge et al. in prep).

Norway conducted acoustic sonar field studies and experiments in combination with visual observations of BFT from 2020 to 2022 (Pena et al. 2022). Furthermore, standardized visual observations from a steadily increasing recreational fishery have been conducted for the five-year period 2019-2023 to obtain quantitative information on distribution, school size and behaviour of BFT in Norwegian waters (Boge et al. in prep). 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 also conducted dedicated field studies on satellite (PSATs) and conventional tagging from recreational tag and release fishery on BFT in Norway in 2023. The Institute of Marine Research (IMR) in Bergen, Norway, collaborated with ICCAT-GBYP and received five WC PSATs in 2023. In total, 11 BFT ranging from 231 cm to 292 cm (CFL) in length were tagged with PSATs and conventional spaghetti tags, and genetic samples were collected. All fish were tagged between 60-63°N in 2023, which is some of the northernmost e-tagging of BFT in the world (Ferter et al. 2023; Ferter et al. in press).

There have also been conducted new methodological experiments and dedicated trials related to the different stages of short-term live storage of Atlantic bluefin tuna in Norway from 2020 onwards (Sistiaga et al. 2020- 2023; Sistiaga *et al*., in press).

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 in 2023. Sampling in Norwegian waters was conducted in September 2023, 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 131 large (>100 kg) Atlantic bluefin tuna (BFT) were sampled along the coast and in the Norwegian Sea in 2023. A total number of 131 genetic samples, 115 spines (fin rays) and 95 pair of otoliths have been taken from large specimen in 2023 (ICCAT GBYP Phase 13, 2023). Because some of the BFT were sold with heads on also in 2023, it was not possible to extract the otoliths from more than 73% of the fish.

Norway has contributed on various important topics particularly related to BFT, including contributions to the MSE process on Atlantic bluefin tuna.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of 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 regulations in 2007 prohibiting Norwegian vessels from fishing and landing 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 2023.

2.2 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 2023.

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2024-09-15		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2024-06-28		

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2024-06-28		
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2024-06-28		
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2024-06-28		
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes	2024-06-28		
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes	2024-06-28		
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2024-06-28		
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2024-06-28		
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes	2024-06-28		
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 stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		Norway is not involved in farming of BFT. However, we did carry out a pilot project on live storage in 2023. The use of stereoscopical cameras is an important element of the project. The full report from the pilot project was prepared in advance of the ICCAT annual meeting in 2023. The paper was presented as PA2_604_ANNEX_1/2023. In chapter 3.5 of the paper, it is noted that even though there is more work to be done regarding the placement of cameras, etc. "... the system provided high quality underwater	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				images ... The length estimates gathered by the camera were fairly accurate: the camera estimated flat fork length range was 258 – 277 cm. The actual flat fork length measured post hoc was 269, 272 and 276 cm".	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		See above	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes	2024-06-28		
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	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	2024-03-15	ICCAT GBYP report Norway "Tagging of Atlantic bluefin tuna (Thunnus thynnus) with pop-up satellite archival tags (PSAT) in Norway during 2023" - Keno Ferter, Otte Bjelland, Jan Hinriksson, Martin Wiech, Leif Nøttestad - Institute of Marine Research, Bergen, Norway.	
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.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
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	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		Norwegian vessels do not catch Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	No		Norwegian vessels do not catch Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No		Norwegian vessels do not catch Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No		Norwegian vessels do not catch Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	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 neither 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 neither in a directed fishery or as bycatch in other fisheries	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No		Norway had, for vessels targeting BFT in 2023, 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.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
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 North Atlantic 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:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	No		South Atlantic blue shark does not occur in Norwegian waters, hence Norway is not undertaking scientific research on blue sharks.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	No		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:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		According to paragraph 7 in rec 23-12, paragraph 5 does not apply to Norway: "Paragraph 1-6 shall not apply to fishing vessels operating exclusively North of 40° N or South of 40° S (i.e., outside the core geographic range of whale shark in the Atlantic Ocean).	

Req Nº (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	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 2023 had no interaction with sea turtles.	
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	No		The vessels targeting BFT in 2023 had no interaction with seabirds.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		There was no artisanal fishery conducted by Norwegian vessels on ICCAT regulated species in 2023.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No		The vessels targeting BFT in 2023 had zero by-catch. Norway has a general ban on discards.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2024-09-15		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2024-09-15		
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2024-08-12		
	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	Transhipment reports - at sea	No		There are no Norwegian vessels authorized for transshipment of tuna or tuna-like species.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	No		There are no Norwegian vessels authorized for transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species.	
	M:GEN07	Transhipment 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 transhipments 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		2014-02-08
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	No		Norwegian vessels fishing for BFT do not enter foreign ports.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes	2013-06-27		2023-02-14
	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.	

Group	Req Nº (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	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:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	No		There were no landings of ICCAT species from foreign vessels in Norwegian ports in 2023. There were also no transshipments from foreign vessels transshipping ICCAT species in Norwegian ports. Finally, there were no port denials and withdrawal of denials.	
	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	2023-06-10		2023-10-24
	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	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					participate, and all team leaders were contacted and interviewed to make sure that they possessed the skills necessary for this type of fishery. In addition to this there is a separate crew pool where the people not participating in a team is listed. All the recreational fishers, both the one in the crew pool and the teams, have been placed in groups depending on their skills. Group 1 consists of teamleaders, group 2 of people with a lot of skills - but not enough to become team leaders-, and group 3 of people with fishing skills, but where they don't possess a lot of knowledge, if any, about fishing for bluefin tuna. For security reasons, a group 1 and 2 member, or two group 1 members, must always be on board the vessel while fishing. The teams fill out a google form on every trip they make, and if they catch a bluefin tuna, they are to report to the Norwegian FMC immediately. The teams can only fish one bluefin tuna. When this fish has been caught, their season is over. Of the recreational teams, some teams have been "upgraded" to participate in the tag- and release fishery in accordance with rec 22-08 paragraph 44. These teams are in close contact with the institute of marine research as well. In 2022, 58 teams participated in a recreational fishery and 31 of these teams were	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					also allowed to participate in the tag an 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 / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report (s) on alleged IUU activities	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 2023.	
	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.	

Group	Req Nº (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		Norway 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	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 2023.	
	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.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	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.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	No		Norway has not implemented an EMS program in its longline and/or purse seine fisheries.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	No		Annual reporting on Port inspection activity.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	No		Norway has not reported on a voluntary basis on the implementation of Res. 23-20. However, Norway would like to stress that labour standards in the Norwegian fisheries are of high importance. Consequently, Norway has ratified the ILO Work in Fishing Convention (C188).	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		No farming of BFT taking place in Norway in 2023. However, in order to accurately fill out the relevant sections of the eBCD system in relation to the pilot project on live storage, Norway registered the owner of the storage cage as a farm company in a CP07 form 15. august 2023.	
	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 Nº (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	2023-03-05		
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	Yes	2024-08-20		
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2022	Yes	2023-06-28		
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes	2023-06-10		2023-06-13
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes	2023-06-10		
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	No		There are no Norwegian vessels involved in joint fishing operations for BFT.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes	2023-08-15		
	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 Join Inspection Scheme.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Norway does not participate to the Join 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 transhipment 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		2023-02-15
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes	2024-09-03		
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		Norwegian vessels do not fish bluefin tuna in the western Atlantic.	

Group	Req Nº (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 2023, and the Norwegian fishery in 2024 had just started when this report was submitted.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes		In 2021 two bluefin tunas less than 30kg/115 cm were caught in a river north in Norway. 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	2024-09-13		
	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 2023.	
	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	2023-06-10	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.	

Group	Req Nº (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		Norway is not involved in the REM pilot project.	
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 are no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for BET/YFT/SKJ.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2024-03-15		2024-09-15
	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 S:TRO02)	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)	

Group	Req Nº (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		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.	
	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	2024-03-15		2024-09-15
	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 targeting MED-SWO	No		Norway does not authorise any of its vessels to catch MED-SWO.	
	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 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		Norway does not have any sport/recreational vessels to operate for MED-SWO 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.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	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.	
	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.	

Group	Req Nº (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		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.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes	2021-09-21		
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Yes	2021-09-15	These species are not found in Norwegian waters. Hence, Norwegian vessels do not catch marlins/SPF for local consumption.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2024-09-13		
	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. 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.	

Group	Req Nº (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		There were no by-catches of sea birds in the Norwegian purse seine fishery for BFT in 2023.	
	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 2023.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes	2024-09-13	Norway has not implemented this resolution as part of the national regulations, as it is in the fishermen's interest to avoid the encirclement of cetaceans when catching bluefin tuna. However, starting in 2025, the license issued to bluefin tuna purse seine vessels will specify that they are prohibited from setting a purse seine net on a school of tuna if a cetacean is sighted in or above the school. Furthermore, if a cetacean is unintentionally encircled in the purse seine net, the master of the vessel will be required to follow the steps outlined in paragraph 2 a) and b).	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		There is no pilot electronic statistical document system in Norway.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	No		Norway has no objection to any of the current ICCAT recommendations.	

ANNUAL REPORT OF PANAMA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU PANAMA
INFORME ANUAL DE PANAMÁ

SUMMARY

Panama's fishing activities in the coastal areas of the Panamanian Caribbean are carried out by artisanal or small-scale vessels that are less than 12 meters in length, while on the high seas a significant tropical tuna fishery is developed by purse seiners and longliners with international fishing licenses. Artisanal fishing in the Panamanian Caribbean is associated with rocky substrates and targeted catches of Caribbean spiny lobster, Panulirus argus*, and, in lower volumes, the extraction of octopus and crabs, for which rudimentary fishing gears are used. These activities are carried out in the northern part of the country, which is characterized by a short continental shelf. As regards the international fisheries service, Panama maintains a register of vessels that engage in fishing and fishing related activities in the Atlantic Ocean, including the specifications of dimensions, fishing gears, authorised species and fishing areas. As regards international service fishing, Panama maintains a register of catching and fishery related activity vessels that carry out their activities in the Atlantic Ocean. It specifies the dimensions, fishing gear, and authorized species allowed within the framework of the conservation and management measures in the Convention area. Currently, the fleet with international catch licenses comprises purse seiners and longliners that fish mainly for yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*), bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*), skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) and associated species.*

RÉSUMÉ

*Les activités de pêche panaméennes dans les zones côtières des Caraïbes panaméennes sont pratiquées par des navires artisanaux ou à petite échelle de moins de 12 m de long, tandis qu'une importante pêche ciblant les thonidés tropicaux est pratiquée en haute mer par des senneurs et des palangriers détenteurs de licences de pêche internationales. La pêche artisanale dans les Caraïbes panaméennes est associée aux substrats rocheux et aux captures et cible principalement la langouste des Caraïbes (*Panulirus argus*), et dans une moindre mesure le poulpe et les crabes, pour lesquels des engins de pêche rudimentaires sont utilisés. Ces activités sont menées dans le Nord du pays, qui se caractérise par un plateau continental réduit. En ce qui concerne les services internationaux de pêche, le Panama tient un registre des navires de capture et des activités de pêche dans l'océan Atlantique. Les spécifications relatives aux dimensions, aux engins de pêche, ainsi qu'aux espèces autorisées dans le cadre des mesures de conservation et de gestion dans la zone de la Convention sont maintenues. La flottille titulaire de licence de pêche internationale est actuellement composée de senneurs et de palangriers qui pêchent essentiellement l'albacore (*Thunnus albacares*), le thon obèse (*Thunnus obesus*), le listao (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) et les espèces associées*.

RESUMEN

Las actividades pesqueras de Panamá en las zonas costeras del Caribe panameño la realizan embarcaciones artesanales o de pequeña escala de menos de 12 m de eslora, mientras que en alta mar se desarrolla una importante pesquería de túnidos tropicales realizada por buques de cerco y palangre con licencia de pesca internacional. La pesca artesanal en el Caribe panameño está asociada a los sustratos rocosos y capturas y se dirige principalmente a la langosta espinosa del Caribe, Panulirus argus*, y en menor volumen a la extracción de pulpo y cangrejos, para la cual se utiliza artes de pesca rudimentarios. Estas actividades se desarrollan en la zona norte del país, la cual se caracteriza por tener una plataforma continental reducida. En cuanto a la pesca de servicio internacional, Panamá mantiene un registro de buques de captura y de actividades relacionadas con la pesca que realizan en el océano Atlántico. Se mantienen las especificaciones relacionadas con las dimensiones, los artes de pesca, así como con las especies autorizadas en el marco de las medidas de conservación y ordenación en la zona del Convenio. 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*

Sección 1: información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas

1.1 Información anual sobre pesquerías

1.1.1 Generalidades

La actividad pesquera de los buques con bandera panameña se desarrolla de la siguiente forma: (1) la pesca de pequeña escala 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 realiza sus actividades en aguas internacionales dentro 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 asociada a sustratos rocosos, y captura principalmente langosta espinosa (*Panulirus argus*), y en menor cantidad a la extracción de pulpo y cangrejo. La flota de buques con licencia de servicio internacional históricamente ha dirigido sus capturas a los túnidos tropicales y en los últimos años ha desarrollado su actividad en la región central del Océano Atlántico (**Figura 1**). Esta flota está conformada en 2023 por buques cerqueros y palangreros que pescan principalmente atún aleta amarilla (*Thunnus albacares*), patudo (*Thunnus obesus*), barrilete (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) y especies asociadas.

1.1.2 Característica y actividad de la flota

Panamá, mantuvo una flota de pesca activa de 19 buques de pesca durante el año 2023, distribuida en 15 palangreros y 4 cerqueros, lo que representa un 47.5% de la totalidad de buques en el registro de la ICCAT, lo que igualmente representa un 5% menos de buques activos pescando durante el 2022 (**Tabla 1** y **Figura 2**). Esta reducción se deriva de la inactividad y salidas de los buques de palangre menores de 20 m de LOA del registro de la ICCAT. 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 2023 fue de 23,107 toneladas (t), esta incluye al atún blanco, patudo, atún aleta amarilla, listado, melva y bacoreta. El mayor porcentaje de la captura de atún estuvo representado por el listado y atún aleta amarilla con 54% y 37% respectivamente, en menor porcentaje el patudo (6%), bacoreta (2%), melva (1%) y atún blanco (1%) (**Tabla 2**).

De las especies asociadas a estas pesquerías se reportó una captura total desembarcada de 157.6 t. Entre las especies más representativas están el (pez vela del Atlántico) *Istiophorus albicans* con 96.1 t, y el (tiburón azul) *Prionace glauca* con 61.4 t, ambas reportadas por la pesca con palangre.

Sobre los requerimientos de cumplimiento, para la cual se solicita responder en el informe anual, se detalla lo siguiente:

S: BIL05 de acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente, Panamá ha iniciado reunión bilateral con personal de la NOAA con la finalidad de crear capacidad y sobre la medida establecida en la Recomendación 11-10 párrafo 1e. En ese sentido, hemos avanzado con la implementación y actualización de las obligaciones sobre los reportes de datos a la flota para la colecta de datos, a partir del 2024.

1.1.3 Esfuerzo de pesquero

Los datos de esfuerzo pesquero de la pesca con palangre y cerco son obtenidos de los 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 2.6 millones de anzuelo en el 2023, lo que corresponde a un esfuerzo pesquero y volumen de capturas retenidas significativamente menor a los registrados entre 2020 y 2021 (**Figura 3**). Al considerarse el promedio anual de anzuelos utilizados entre buques, el esfuerzo de pesca estuvo alrededor de 175 mil.

Los buques de cerco reportaron un total de 898 lances efectivos, de ellos 694 fueron sobre FOB y 204 sobre bancos libre. El promedio anual por buque fue estimado en 174 lances efectivo sobre FOB y 68 lances sobre bancos libres (**Tabla 3**).

1.2 Investigación y estadísticas

1.2.1 Sistemas de recopilación de datos estadísticos

La Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá (ARAP) está a cargo de recopilar las estadísticas pesqueras y desde el 2022 ha trabajado 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 muestreo en puerto es complementada con los muestreos realizado a bordo por los observadores en los buques de cerco.

1.2.2 Investigaciones

No se tiene investigación en curso sobre estas especies regulada en la zona de convenio.

1.2.3 Programa de observadores a bordo

El programa de observadores a bordo de la pesquería de cerco durante el 2023 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 89% de los lances realizados. Esto en su conjunto, son equivalentes a 648 lances sobre FOB y 167 sobre bancos libre (**Tabla 4**). Entre la información registrada se reportó la liberación de un total de 62,944 individuos, de estos 11,972 fueron descartados muertos, 50,972 vivos y 4 en condición desconocida (datos de formulario ST09).

Sección 2: ***Implementación sobre las medidas de conservación y ordenación***

2.1 Implementación de las 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 Nº 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.

- Ley No. 43 de 14 de septiembre de 2016, por el cual se aprueba el Acuerdo sobre Medidas del Estado Rector del Puerto de la FAO, para prevenir, desalentar y eliminar la pesca INDNR.

- Resolución ADM/ARAP Nº 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.

- Resolución ADM/ARAP Nº 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.

- 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. 049 del 5 de octubre de 2021, adoptó de forma doméstica, todas las Recomendaciones ICCAT vigentes.

- 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.

- Resolución ADM/ARAP No. 036 de 04 de julio de 2023, por medio del cual se establecen medidas y criterios de asignación sobre la Recomendación ICCAT 22-01 sobre el programa plurianual de conservación y ordenación para los Túnidos Tropicales.

- En referencia a la Recomendación ICCAT 11-15, la Autoridad se mantiene trabajando 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. 048 de 30 de agosto de 2023, por la cual se establece e-LAND, cómo plataforma oficial de requisitos para el registro de desembarques de buques de pabellón nacional, dedicados a la pesca y actividades relacionados a la pesca, en puertos de terceros países, así como para el registro de desembarques de buques de pabellón extranjero en puertos nacionales autorizados. CIRCULAR TÉCNICA N° 062-2023

- Resolución ADM/ARAP No.050 de 01 de septiembre de 2023, publicada en gaceta oficial No.29867 el 13 de septiembre de 2023, se implementa el uso obligatorio de la plataforma e-Catch para la presentación de los requisitos y validación de los Certificados de Captura. CIRCULAR TÉCNICA N° 063-2023 y N° 078-2023.

- Resolución ADM/ARAP N°051 de 01 de septiembre de 2023, que establece los requisitos para realizar transbordos de los buques panameños de servicio internacional.

- Se comunica a la flota por medio de la Circular técnica N° 064-2023 el Cumplimiento de las Recomendaciones de la ICCAT 21-09 y 22-11, sobre la Conservación del stock del marrajo dientuso del Atlántico Norte y Atlántico Sur capturado en la Zona del Convenio de la ICCAT, en base a la Resolución ADM/ARAP No. 049 del 5 de octubre de 2021, adoptó de forma doméstica, todas las Recomendaciones ICCAT vigentes y futuras.

- Se comunica a la flota por medio de la Circular técnica N° 066-2023 el Cumplimiento de las recomendaciones de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (ICCAT): 16-11 Medidas de ordenación para la conservación del pez vela del Atlántico, 19-05 Programa de recuperación para el pez aguja azul y pez aguja blanca, 22-03 Conservación del pez espada del Atlántico Norte, 22-04 Conservación del pez espada del Atlántico Sur, en base a la Resolución ADM/ARAP No. 049 del 5 de octubre de 2021, adoptó de forma doméstica, todas las Recomendaciones ICCAT vigentes y futuras.

- Se comunica a la flota por medio de la Circular técnica N° 071-2023 las Buenas prácticas para el marcado e identificación de buques pesqueros.

- Se comunica a la flota por medio de la Circular técnica N° 074-2023 el Cumplimiento de la Recomendación 23-05 de la ICCAT, sobre Medidas de Conservación y Ordenación, que incluye procedimiento de Ordenación y protocolo de circunstancias excepcionales, para la gestión del recurso Atún blanco del Atlántico Norte, en base a la Resolución ADM/ARAP No. 049 del 5 de octubre de 2021, adoptó de forma doméstica, todas las Recomendaciones ICCAT vigentes y futuras.

- Se comunica a la flota por medio de la Circular técnica N° 077-2023 el Cumplimiento de las Recomendaciones de la ICCAT 23-10 y 23-11, sobre Medidas de Ordenación para la Conservación del Tiburón Azul del Atlántico Norte y Atlántico Sur capturado en asociación con pesquerías gestionadas por ICCAT, en base a la Resolución ADM/ARAP No. 049 del 5 de octubre de 2021, adoptó de forma doméstica, todas las Recomendaciones ICCAT vigentes y futuras.

- Se comunica a la flota por medio de la Circular técnica N° 079-2023 el Cumplimiento de las recomendaciones de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (ICCAT, por sus siglas en inglés) sobre tiburones: 04-10 Conservación de tiburones, 07-06 Recomendación suplementaría sobre tiburones, 09-07 Conservación de los tiburones zorro, 10-07 Conservación de los tiburones oceánicos, 10-08 Recomendación sobre los peces martillo (familia Sphyrnidae), 11-08 Conservación sobre el tiburón jaquetón, 15-06 Conservación del marrajo sardinero, en base a la Resolución ADM/ARAP No. 049 del 5 de octubre de 2021, adoptó de forma doméstica, todas las Recomendaciones ICCAT vigentes y futuras.

- Se comunica a la flota por medio de la Circular técnica N° 080-2023 el Cumplimiento de la Resolución ADM/ARAP No.013 de 29 de febrero de 2024 promulgada el 06 de marzo de 2024, Por la cual se adopta la Recomendación 21-14 de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún del Atlántico (ICCAT) y se establecen las disposiciones para cubrir las contribuciones al presupuesto anual de dicha Comisión.

- Se comunica a la flota por medio de la Circular técnica N° 081-2023 el uso obligatorio del formato homologado de bitácora de pesca para el reporte de datos de captura para la flota pesquera con arte de pesca de palangre.

- Se comunica a la flota por medio de la Circular técnica N° 082-2023 donde se comunica el cumplimiento de la Resolución ADM/ARAP 079 del 26 de diciembre de 2023, se establecieron los requisitos para realizar trasbordos, para buques de pesca y de actividades relacionados con la pesca de pabellón nacional de servicio internacional

- 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. CIRCULAR TÉCNICA N° 059-2023.

- Resolución ADM/ARAP No.027 de 10 de mayo de 2024, promulgada en la Gaceta Oficial No. 30034 del día 20 de mayo de 2024, se realizaron adiciones que modifica la Resolución ADM/ARAP No. 015 de 21 de mayo del 2019 que reglamentan los programas de observadores a bordo.

2.2 Dificultades encontradas en la implementación y cumplimiento en las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

[S:BIL03]

Se han realizado esfuerzo en la colecta de datos de descarte y liberación, sin embargo aún no se ha podido establecer un método de estimaciones de los descarte para toda la flota en el caso de los istiofóridos. Sobre el particular, Panamá ha iniciado reunión bilateral con personal de la NOAA con la finalidad de crear capacidad y establecer los mecanismos acordes a las medidas de conservación y Ordenación de la ICCAT. En ese sentido, hemos avanzado con la implementación y actualización de las obligaciones sobre los reportes de datos a la flota para la colecta de datos, a partir del 2024.

Sección 3: Comunicación en línea

PARTE 1: COMUNICACIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE INVESTIGACIÓN Y ESTADÍSTICAS

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:GEN01	Informes anuales (científico)	Sí	2024-09-13		
S:GEN02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	Sí	2024-07-15		
S:GEN03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	Sí	2024-07-15		
S:GEN04	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CE)	Sí	2024-07-15		
S:GEN05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	Sí	2024-07-15		
S:GEN06	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	Sí	2024-07-15		
S:GEN07	Prospecciones de marcado científico (inventarios)	No		No se efectúa dicha actividad.	
S:GEN08	Declaración de marcado convencional (marcado/recuperación)	No		No se efectúa dicha actividad.	
S:GEN09	Declaración de marcado electrónico (marcado/recuperación)	No		No se efectúa dicha actividad.	
S:GEN10	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores nacionales (incluido el EMS)	Sí	2024-04-29	Formulario ST09 enviado el 29 de abril de 2024 a ICCAT de la flota de cerco y palangre.	
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. Esta CPC no autoriza a buques a pescar atún rojo.	
S:BFT03	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas resultantes de S:BFT02	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a buques a pescar atún rojo.	
S:BFT04	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas internos de observadores (BFT)	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a buques a pescar atún rojo.	
S:BFT05	Detalles de los programas de investigación sobre BFT-W	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a buques a pescar atún rojo.	
S:BFT06	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a buques a pescar atún rojo.	

Nº 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		Esta CPC no autoriza a buques a pescar 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		Esta CPC no autoriza a buques a pescar 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	2024-01-30		
S:TRO03	Tarea 3 - Información sobre DCP (tropicales)(mes, cuadrículas estadísticas de 1ºx1º, tipo de DCP, etc)	Sí	2024-07-15		
S:TRO04	Tarea 3 - Datos de buques de apoyo en las pesquerías tropicales (PS/BB)	Sí	2024-07-15		
S:TRO05	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos (tropicales)	Sí	2024-04-29	Formulario ST09 enviado el 29 de abril de 2024 a ICCAT de la flota de cerco y palangre.	
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	2024-07-15		
S:TRO07	Datos históricos de lances sobre DCP tal y como requiere el SCRS (captura y esfuerzo de Tarea 2)	Sí	2024-07-15	Se entrego en el 2023 y en el 15 de julio de 2024 el año correspondiente.	
S:ALB01	Talla y edad de madurez (ALB-MD)	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:ALB02	Hábitat (ALB-MD)	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 (ALB-MD)	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:ALB04	Series de CPUE (ALB-MD)	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:ALB05	Estimación mensual de la proporción de reproductores y reclutas en las capturas (ALB-MD)	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	

Nº 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	2024-09-13	Informe Anual, Sección 2.2.	
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.	
S:SHK01	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	No		Se está 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 tiburón azul del Atlantico norte	No		Panamá no emprende trabajos de investigación de esta naturaleza".	
S:SHK07	Información sobre tiburón azul del Atlantico sur	No		Panamá no realizó trabajos de investigación sobre tiburón azul.	
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		Panamá no autorizan a sus buques a capturar y retener a bordo, transbordar o desembarcar marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte. Además Panamá no tiene capturas medias anuales de 1 t entre 2018-2020. En cuanto, a las pesquerías artesanales, Panamá tiene pesquerías rudimentarias, donde no se puede capturar esta especie.	
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 1t 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:SHK08	Interacciones con tiburones ballena durante las operaciones de los cerqueros	No		No hay reporte de interacción con tiburón ballena.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BYC01	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	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	2024-04-29		
S:BYC03	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	Sí	2024-04-29		
S:BYC04	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	Sí		La captura artesanal que representa aproximadamente el 5% en el Caribe se dedica a la pesca de supervivencia para la captura de langosta y moluscos.	
S:BYC05	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente	Sí	2024-09-13	Informe Anual, incluida en la parte 1.	

PARTE 2: COMUNICACIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE ORDENACIÓN

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Informes anuales	Sí	2024-09-13		
	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	2024-09-13		
	M:GEN03	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	Sí	2024-07-24		
	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.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN06a	Informes de transbordo en el mar	Sí	2024-09-13		
	M:GEN06b	Informes de transbordo en puerto	Sí	2024-09-13		
	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 2023 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	
	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	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	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)	No		N/A. No se dieron indicios de un potencial incumplimiento o de una presunta infracción en buques extranjeros.	
	M:GEN15	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No		N/A. No se dieron indicios de un potencial incumplimiento o de una presunta infracción en buques extranjeros.	
	M:GEN16	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No		N/A. No se dieron indicios de un potencial incumplimiento o de una presunta infracción en buques extranjeros.	
	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.	
	M:GEN42	Declaración anual sobre las actividades de inspección en puerto	Sí	2024-09-14		
	M:GEN18	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No		N/A. No hay acuerdos de acceso y cambios.	

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		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	Sí	2022-09-14		
	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 / el/los informe(s) de la CPC (y la no CPC) de pabellón sobre las supuestas actividades 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	Sí		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	No		Esta CPC no tiene información que comunicar sobre supuestos incumplimientos de las medidas de ICCAT.	
	M:GEN29	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:GEN30	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No		No se reporto avistamiento de buques.	
	M:GEN31	Autoridad nacional responsable de la inspección en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo, según proceda, y/o Autoridad nacional responsable de la almadraba y las actividades de cría de atún rojo	No		Esta CPC no realiza esta actividad.	
	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.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN39	Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional)	No		No se envio.	
	M:GEN40	Declaración de suministro	Sí		Panamá actualiza recurrentemente a la secretaria la información de declaración de suministros.	
	M:GEN41	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas contra nacionales implicados en actividades IUU	No		N/A.	
	M:GEN43	Descripción de los programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	Sí		Panamá no ha implementado programas nacionales de EMS.	
	M:GEN44	Informe de implementación de los programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		Panamá no ha implementado programas nacionales de EMS.	
	M:GEN45	Informe de implementación de la Res. 23-20, incluidos los Planes de acción de emergencia (EAP)	No		Panamá no ha implementado planes de acción de emergencia.	
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.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	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	No		N/A. Panamá no opera en pesquería de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT14	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No		Panamá no ha realizado ninguna operación de pesca conjunta en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT.	
	M:BFT15	Mensajes VMS	Sí		Panamá de acuerdo a las recomendaciones enmarcadas establece la regulación de envió de datos VMS cada hora a la comisión de pesca mediante formato NAF	
	M:BFT16	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	No		Esta CPC no participa en el Programa de inspección conjunta.	
	M:BFT17	Lista de buques de inspección	No		Esta CPC no participa en el Programa de inspección conjunta.	
	M:BFT18	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No		Esta CPC no participa en el Programa de inspección conjunta.	
	M:BFT19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No		Esta CPC no participa en el Programa de inspección conjunta.	
	M:BFT20	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No		Esta CPC no pesca atún rojo en el Atlántico Este + Mediterraneo.	
	M:BFT21	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No		N/A. Panamá no opera en pesquería de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT22	Informes quincenales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	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: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 marcado 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		Esta CPC no importó o exportó atún rojo.	
	M:BFT28	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No		Panamá no cuenta con buques que capturan Atún Rojo.	
	M:BFT29	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No		Panamá no cuenta con buques que capturan Atún Rojo.	
	M:BFT30	Legislación para el BCD	No		Esta CPC no exporta o reexporta atún rojo.	
	M:BFT31	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No		Esta CPC no cuenta con buque de captura 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 cuenta con buque de captura de atún rojo de ningún stock.	
	M:BFT33	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	Sí		Los datos se han introducido directamente.	
	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		

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		Panamá actualiza recurrentemente a la secretaria la información de buques mayores de 20m o superior, bajo la plantilla CP01.	
	M:TRO02	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	Sí	2024-07-15		
	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		No hay importación de patudo congelado.	
	M:TRO07	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Sí	2023-11-15	Panamá envío correo el 12 de agosto de 2024, en la cual se actualizo las firmas para la validación de documentos estadísticos. Sin embargo, la Secretaría hace acuse de recibo de su correo el 3 de septiembre de 2024 e indicó que parece que ha habido algún problema con la recepción de correos o la gestión de estos por parte del servidor.	2024-08-12
	M:TRO09	Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	Sí		Se envío 4 informes.	
	M:TRO10	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S:TRO02)	Sí	2024-01-30		
	M:TRO11	Declaración/plan de pesca/capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	Sí	2024-01-30		

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:TRO13	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Sí		12	
	M:TRO14	Capturas semanales de patudo	Sí		Panamá no llego a capturar el 80% de su límite.	
	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	Sí		Panamá no tiene establecido captura fortuita para TT.	
	M:TRO18	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la M:TRO17	Sí	2024-09-13	Informe anual, incluido en la sección de Implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT.	
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	2023-11-15	Panamá envío correo el 12 de agosto de 2024, en la cual se actualizo las firmas para la validación de documentos estadísticos. Sin embargo, la Secretaría hace acuse de recibo de su correo el 3 de septiembre de 2024 e indicó que parece que ha habido algún problema con la recepción de correos o la gestión de estos por parte del servidor.	2024-08-12
	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.	

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		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	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.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	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.	
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 autorizó 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	Sí	2024-09-13	Informe anual, incluido en la Sección 2: Implementación sobre las medidas de conservación y ordenación.	
	M:ALB07	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	Sí	2024-09-13	Informe anual, incluido en la Sección 2: Implementación sobre las medidas de conservación y ordenación.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	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.	
	M:ALB09	Capturas mensuales de atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
	M:ALB10	Prises trimestrielles de germon de la Méditerranée	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
MARLINES	M:BIL01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 19-05 y 16-11	Sí	2024-09-03		
	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 para liberar ejemplares vivos de BUM/WHM/SPF.	
TIBURONES	M:SHK05	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	Sí	2024-09-03		
	M:SHK08	Desembarques mensuales de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte y sur	No		Panamá prohíbe retener a bordo, transbordar, y desembarcar marrajo dientuso del norte y del sur capturado en asociación con las pesquerías de la ICCAT. Más detalles en la nota DCI-070-2024 del 29 de abril de 2024 enviada a CIAT.	
OTRAS ESPECIES / CAPTURA FORTUITA	M:BYC01	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.	

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	2022-07-21	Aunque la flota pesquera panameña no realizó actividades dentro del área establecida en la Recomendación. Panamá adoptó 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	2024-09-13	Incluido en el informe anual, parte 1.	
	M:BYC04	Informe sobre la implementación de la Res. 23-15.	No		Panamá no presentó informe sobre esta medida voluntaria.	
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.	

Tabla 1. Característica de los buques panameños con licencia de pesca internacional y su actividad de pesca en el Océano Atlántico desde 2020 a 2023 (Datos de Tarea 1 FC).

Años calendario	*Numero de buques con licencia*					
	Palangre <20 m LOA		*Cerco >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
2023	12	0	6	4	22	15

Tabla 2. Capturas desembarcadas en peso (t) de atún del Atlántico por arte de pesca y especie de los últimos cuatro años (Datos de tarea 1 NC).

	Pesquería de cerco					*Pesquería de palangre*		
Año	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
2023	1,174	7,936	12,374	341	385	174	150	573

Tabla 3. Esfuerzo de pesca en número de lances y tipo de lance en la pesquería de cerco durante el 2023 (Datos Tarea 2 CE).

Tipo de lance	*Número de lances*			
	Realizados		*Efectivos*	
	2022	*2023*	*2022*	*2023*
FOB	785	716	770	694
Bancos libres	400	245	323	204
TOTAL	**1185**	**961**	**1093**	**898**

Tabla 4. Resumen de cobertura de los observadores a bordo en buques de cerco sobre el número total de lances realizado durante el 2023. El símbolo menos (-) indica que no se realizó lance.

CLASES LOA (m)	*Número lances observados*		*Número lances realizados*		*% cobertura sobre lance*	
	FOB	*Bancos libres*	*FOB*	*Bancos libres*	*FOB*	*Bancos libres*
[40,50[	285	-	285	-	100	-
>70	363	167	431	245	84	68
TOTAL	648	167	716	245	92	68

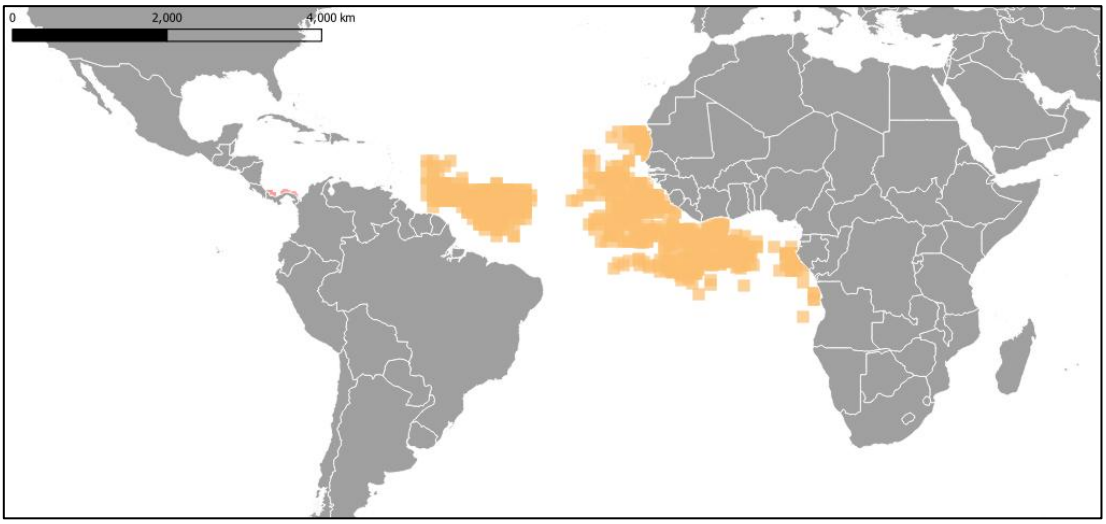

Figura 1. Distribución de los buques de pesca panameños en el Océano Atlántico. El color rosado representa las principales zonas de actividad de los buques artesanales de pesca en el Caribe (langosteros). El color naranja zona de actividad de los buques de licencia de pesca internacional que capturan atunes del Atlántico.

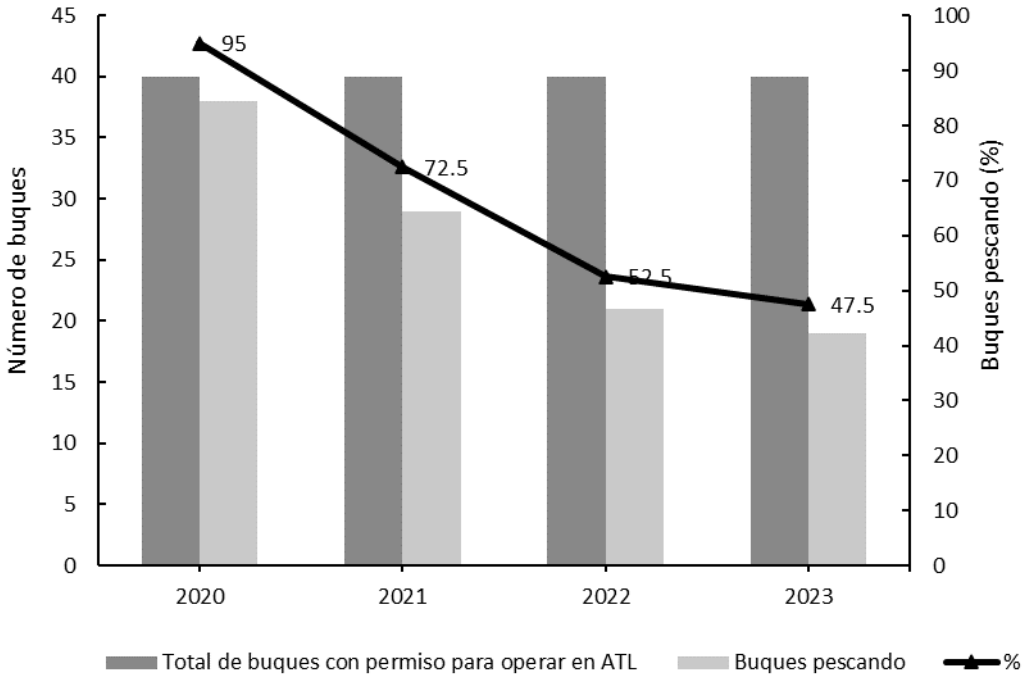

Figura 2. Número de buques pescando activos en relación con el número total de buques pesqueros con licencia para operar en Océano Atlántico de los últimos cuatro años, 2020- 2023 (Tarea 1 FC).

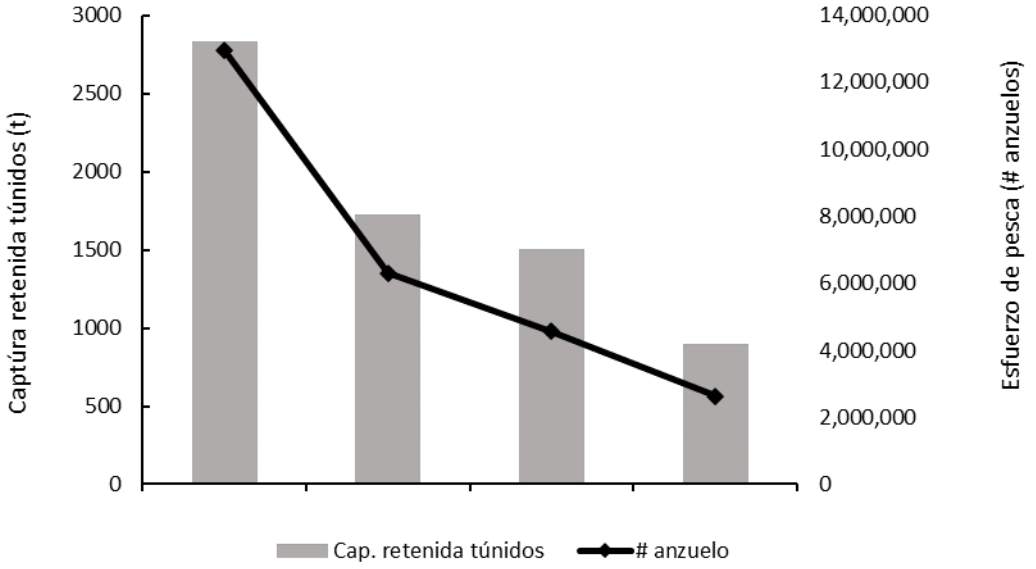

Figura 3. Esfuerzo de pesca de la pesquería de palangre y captura retenida en peso (t) de atunes del Atlántico (Datos Tarea 2 CE).

ANNUAL REPORT OF PHILIPPINES
RAPPORT ANNUEL DES PHILIPPINES
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 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

Les Philippines ont renforcé leur système de collecte de données pour traiter les questions de conservation et de gestion des stocks de poissons grands migrateurs, comme en témoigne leur participation aux diverses organisations régionales de gestion des pêches (ORGP). Bien que les Philippines soient restées inactives dans la zone de la Convention de la Commission internationale pour la Conservation des Thonidés de l'Atlantique (ICCAT) de 2015 à aujourd'hui, elles soutiennent toujours le programme statistique de l'ICCAT pour le thon rouge, le thon obèse et l'espadon, et apportent un soutien financier au programme régional d'observateurs de l'ICCAT. En tant que membre de l'ICCAT, les Philippines maintiennent leur ferme engagement en faveur de la gestion efficace, de la conservation et de l'utilisation durable des stocks de poissons grands migrateurs dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT.

RESUMEN

Filipinas ha estado reforzando el sistema de recopilación de datos para abordar las cuestiones de conservación y ordenación de stocks de peces altamente migratorios tal y como se evidencia por su participación en las diversas organizaciones regionales de ordenación pesquera (OROP). Aunque Filipinas ha permanecido inactiva en la zona del Convenio de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (ICCAT) desde 2015 hasta actualidad, sigue apoyando el de observadores estadístico de ICCAT para el atún rojo, el patudo y el pez espada, y sigue proporcionando apoyo financiero al Programa regional de observadores de ICCAT. Filipinas, en su calidad de miembro de ICCAT, mantiene su firme compromiso de fomentar la ordenación eficaz, la conservación y el uso sostenible de los stocks de peces altamente migratorios en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT.

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

The Philippines is still one of the top fish producing countries in the world. Over 1.6 million Filipinos depend on the fishing industry for their livelihood (PSA, 2023). The Philippines is also considered a major tuna producer in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO). The fishing industry's contribution to the country's Gross Domestic Products (GDP) in 2023 was 1.3% (PSA, 2024).

Also, in 2022, the foreign trade performance of the fishery industry gave a net surplus of 794 million dollars (PSA, 2023). Tuna remained as the top export commodity with a collective volume of 86,870MT for fresh/chilled/frozen, smoked/dried, and canned tuna products valued at US $370 million. Canned tuna, though, constitutes bulk of tuna products being exported. In general, tuna exports decreased by 19% in terms of volume and decreased by 8% in terms of value (PSA, 2024).

Chilled/frozen fish comprised the bulk of the total import in terms of value. Tuna, mackerel and squid and cuttlefish are the major import fish commodities in 2023. Tuna has the largest import share of 24% with an import value of US $267million. Other fishery imports include mackerel 18%, cuttlefish 7%, fishmeal 7%and sardines 2% (PSA, 2024).

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.

1.2 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.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of 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.

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.

2.2 Difficulties encountered in the 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 Area of Convention from 2015 to the present.

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes		2024-September-15	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes		2024-July-15	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes		2024-July-15	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes		2024-July-15	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes		2024-July-15	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Competence since 2015 to present.	
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.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	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 Area of Convention 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 Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopical 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 stereoscopical 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 BFT-W	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.	
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 Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		No fishing operations using FADs on ICCAT tropical fisheries (no PS/BB fishing activities on tropical tunas).	

Req Nº (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.)	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 troupical 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 area of Convention.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	No		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	No		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.	

Req Nº (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. 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 area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
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 North Atlantic 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.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
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:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT area of Convention from 2015 to present.	

Req Nº (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	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 Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes		2024-September-15	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes		2024-September-15	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes		2024-September-15 No catch report. This CPC has been inactive in the ICCAT Area of Convention since 2015 to the present.	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		Not applicable. This CPC is not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		Not applicable. This CPC is not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.	
	M:GEN06a	Transhipment reports - at sea	No		Not applicable. Not involved in any transhipment (at sea and in-port).	
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	No		Not applicable. Not involved in any transhipment (at sea and in-port).	
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	No		Not applicable. Not involved in any transhipment (at sea and in-port).	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments 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 transhipments 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.	

Group	Req Nº (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		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.	
	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:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	No		Not applicable. This CPC is not active in the ICCAT Area of Convention since 2015.	
	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.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	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 / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report (s) on alleged IUU activities	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.	
	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.	

Group	Req Nº (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. 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 Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
	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 Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention 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 Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	

Group	Req Nº (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. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention 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.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	No		Not applicable. This CPC has not yet implemented Electronic Monitoring Systems.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	No		Not applicable. This CPC has not yet implemented the Electronic Monitoring Systems.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
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.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	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 transhipment ports	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.	
	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.	

Group	Req Nº (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		Not applicable. 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		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 area of Convention.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not catch or trade any BET from ICCAT area of Convention.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not catch any BET from ICCAT area of Convention.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	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 area of Convention.	
	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 area of Convention.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species in the ICCAT Area of Convention.	

Group	Req Nº (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		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species in the ICCAT Area of Convention.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species in the ICCAT Area of Convention.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
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.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	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.	
	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.	

Group	Req Nº (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	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.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes		2023-September-15 (no updates for 2024).	
	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 Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes		2023-September-15 (no updates for 2024).	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes		2024-September-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.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
	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.	

ANNUAL REPORT OF RUSSIA[1]
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA RUSSIE
INFORME ANUAL DE RUSIA

SUMMARY

In 2023-2024, during trawl fishing by 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 by-catch. A purse seine specialized fishery for tunas of a tropical group is in the process of being established at the moment. Issues aimed at resuming this type of fishery are being resolved. A specialized (purse-seine) fleet did not operate in 2023-2024. In Russia, work related to research of tunas and other species of the tuna fishery is carried out by the Atlantic branch of the Russian Federal Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography "VNIRO" ("AtlantNIRO"), in Kaliningrad. This institution collects fishery and biological statistics, analyzes collected data, carries out operative fishery monitoring, and prepares proposals and recommendations required for tuna fishing vessel 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 2023-2024 comprised collecting and processing current fishery and biological materials.

RÉSUMÉ

En 2023 et 2024, des thonidés sont apparus dans les captures de navires russes qui s'adonnaient à la pêche au chalut dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT. Dans le cadre de la pêche au chalut non spécialisée (petits poissons côtiers), des thonidés ont été capturés en tant que prises accessoires. La pêche à la senne spécialisée dans les thonidés tropicaux est en cours d'établissement. Les questions relatives à la reprise de ce type de pêche sont en cours de résolution. Entre 2023 et 2024, la flottille spécialisée de senneurs n'a pas opéré. En Russie, les travaux liés à la recherche sur les thonidés et les autres espèces de la pêcherie thonière sont assumés par la branche atlantique de l'Institut de Recherche Fédéral Russe des Pêcheries et d'Océanographie « VNIRO » ("AtlantNIRO"), Kaliningrad. Cette institution recueille les statistiques sur la pêche et la biologie, analyse les données collectées, fournit un suivi des pêcheries opérationnelles et formule les propositions et les recommandations nécessaires aux opérations des navires de pêche thoniers. Dans le cadre des activités de l'ICCAT, la Russie prend part aux travaux de la Sous-commission 1 consacrés aux thonidés tropicaux et aux travaux de la Sous-commission 2 dédiés aux thonidés tempérés du Nord. Les travaux de recherche réalisés en 2023 et 2024 ont englobé la collecte et le traitement du matériel actuel sur la pêche et la biologie.

RESUMEN

En 2023-2024, durante las actividades de la pesca de arrastre de los buques rusos en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT, se capturaron túnidos. En la pesca de arrastre no especializada (pequeños peces costeros), se capturaron túnidos de forma fortuita. En la actualidad se está estableciendo una pesquería especializada de cerco para atunes de un grupo tropical. Se están solucionando los problemas existentes para reiniciar este tipo de pesquería. En 2023-2024 no operó la flota especializada (cerco). En Rusia, la labor relacionada con la investigación de los túnidos y otras especies de la pesca del atún está a cargo de la filial atlántica del Instituto Federal de Investigación Pesquera y Oceanográfica de Rusia "VNIRO" ("AtlantNIRO"), Kaliningrado. Estar institución recopila estadísticas biológicas y pesqueras, analiza los datos recopilados, proporciona un seguimiento operativo de la pesca, y también redacta propuestas y recomendaciones necesarias para las operaciones de los buques pesqueros atuneros. En el marco de las actividades de ICCAT, Rusia participa en los trabajos de la Subcomisión 1 sobre "túnidos tropicales" y de la Subcomisión 2 sobre "túnidos templados del norte". Los trabajos de investigación realizados en 2023-2024 incluyeron la recopilación y procesamiento de materiales biológicos y pesqueros actuales.

[1] Bandurin K.V., Nesterov A.A., Kolomeiko F.V. Atlantic branch of VNIRO (AtlantNIRO), 5, Dm.Donskoy Str., Kaliningrad 236022, Russia, e-mail: atlantniro@atlantniro.ru, nesterov@atlantniro.ru, fed@atlantniro.ru

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

In 2023, trawl fishing vessels caught 32,31 t of bullet tuna *Auxis rochei*, 136,2 t of frigate tuna *Auxis thazard,* 144,96 t of Atlantic black skipjack *Euthynnus alletteratus*, 0,04 t of oceanic skipjack *Katsuwonus pelamis* and 732 t of Atlantic bonito *Sarda sarda* as a bycatch in the Eastern-Central Atlantic (ECA). There are 1045.51 t of tunas in total.

According to preliminary figures, in the first half of 2024 in the ECA, trawl vessels caught 33.05 t of bullet tuna, 139,27 t of frigate tuna, 148.20 t of Atlantic black skipjack and 749.76 t of Atlantic bonito. There are 1070.28 t of tunas in total.

1.2 Research and statistics

In 2023, 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 tons. The material on bullet tuna, frigate tuna, Atlantic black skipjack, oceanic skipjack and Atlantic bonito was collected in amount of 3470 specimens for length measurements, 656 specimens for biological analyses.

Bullet tuna occurred in by-catches within the area of 18º03´- 25º08´ N in June-December. Fish length varied from 24,0 up to 37,0 cm, the mean length was 31,6 cm (the straight fork length SFL was used for the calculation). During the mentioned period immature (56%) tuna specimens dominated in the by-catches.

Frigate tuna occurred (very few) in the bycatches within the area of 21º17´-21º18´ N in September. In the observation period fish length was 29,0 (the straight fork length SFL was used for the calculation). During the mentioned period immature (100%) tuna specimen was observed in the bycatches.

Atlantic black skipjack occurred singular in the catches within the area of 18º00´-22º44´ N in July and October-November. Fish length varied from 31,0 up to 64,0 cm. The mean length was 40,9 cm (the straight fork length SFL was used for the calculation). Species was presented mainly by immature (67%) tuna specimens.

Oceanic skipjack occurred singular in the catches within the area of 20º39´-22º28´ N in July, September and November. Fish length varied from 48,0 up to 62,0 cm. The mean length was 53,5 cm (the straight fork length SFL was used for the calculation). Species was presented by immature (67%) tuna specimens.

Atlantic bonito occurred as a by-catch in the area of 18º03´-24º54´ N from June to December. The catches contained 25,0-71,0 cm specimens. The mean length made up 41,5 cm (the straight fork length SFL was used for the calculation). The proportion of immature was 67% tuna specimens.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

In 2023-2024, 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 fully observed in accordance with special Orders of the Federal Agency for Fishery of the Russian Federation after the ICCAT annual meetings.

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

In 2023, 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 2023, the catch of tunas was 1045.51 t.

Difficulties are encountered in collecting scientific materials by observers on board fishing trawlers.

1. In 2023-2024, 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 (singular) of skipjack as a by-catch. Large tunas from this group were absent, as well as tunas of the group "Temperate Waters". Swordfishes and sharks are presented in by-catch of trawlers in single specimens.

2. In the absence of specialized fishing for tunas and with periodic by-catch (by trawl) of tunas (group "Small 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.

Section 3: Online reporting

The data of Part 1: Research and Statistics reporting has been provided directly through the IOMS into the ICCAT Integrated Online Management System (IOMS) as required by Recommendation 22-17.

The data of Part 2: Management reporting has been provided directly through the IOMS into the ICCAT Integrated Online Management System (IOMS) as required by Recommendation 22-17.

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2024-08-30	2024-08-30	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2024-07-02	2024-07-02	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2024-07-02	2024-07-02	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2024-07-02	2024-07-02	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2024-07-02	2024-07-02	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes	2024-07-02	2024-07-02	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
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 (2024-07-02). There are no scientific tagging surveys (inventories).	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2024-07-02	Specialized fishing and tagging do not carry out (2024-07-02).	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2024-07-02	Specialized fishing and tagging do not carry out (2024-07-02).	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes	2024-07-02	2024-07-02	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes	2024-07-02	Observers covered 14% fishing days of trawl fisheries (2024-07-02).	
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 stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		No tuna production under farm conditions.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		No tuna production under farm conditions.	
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 BFT-W	No		There is no fishery and BFT-W 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.	

Req Nº (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		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 is not carried 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	2024-07-02	(2024-07-02) Observer data on fish by-catch in trawls. Submitted to the ICCAT. Observers cover 14% of the time of the trawlers work.	
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	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		There is no specialized fishery.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	No		There is no specialized fishery.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No		There is no specialized fishery.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No		There is no specialized fishery.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	No		There is no specialized fishery.	
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.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
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	2024-07-02	2024-07-02 (**Appendix 2**).	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	Yes	2024-07-02	2024-07-02 (**Appendix 2**).	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	No		There is no specialized ICCAT fishery. There were no South Atlantic blue sharks in the by-catches of Russian trawlers 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	2024-07-02	2024-07-02	
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 2018-2023.	
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 2023.	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		There is no specialized ICCAT fishery.	
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 2023 observers did not encounter sea turtles in the trawl catches.	

Req Nº (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 2023 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 bycatch 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 bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes	2024-07-02	(2024-07-02) 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.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2024-08-30	2024-08-30	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2024-07-02	(2024-07-02) In 2023, 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 2010-2023. A purse-seine specialized fishing for tunas of a tropical group is planned in 2025. Issues aimed at resuming this type of fishery are being resolved. Within the framework of ICCAT activities Russia carried out in 2023-2024 comprised collecting and processing current fishery and biological materials.	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2024-08-14	2024-08-14	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	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	Transhipment reports - at sea	No		There is no specialized tuna fishery and transhipment at sea.	
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	No		There is no specialized tuna fishery and transhipment in-port.	
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	No		There is no specialized tuna fishery and transhipment at sea.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes	2023-01-27	Carrier vessels are included in the ICCAT Record of Vessels (2023-01-27). The tasks of the vessels 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 LSPLVs 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 the ICCAT on 2022-04-13. Russian ports are located in the inland waters (the Baltic and Black Seas) afar from fishing areas. Foreign vessels fishing for tuna did not enter the ports in 2023.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes	2022-04-13	List of Russian ports was submitted to the ICCAT on 2022-04-13. Russian ports are located in the inland waters (the Baltic and Black Seas) afar from fishing areas. Foreign vessels fishing for tuna did not enter the ports in 2023.	

Group	Req Nº (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 № 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.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	No		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	Yes		There were no agreements.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes	2022-12-13	In 2023 there were 16 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 (2020-12-24, 2022-07-19, 2022-12-13, 2022-12-15, 2022-12-27, 2023-01-27, 2023-04-25).	
	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 / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation repor t(s) on alleged IUU activities	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.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	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.	
	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.	

Group	Req Nº (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		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 are included in ICCAT Record of Vessels (2023-01-27), but there is no ICCAT fishery.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	Yes		There are no vessels involved in IUU Fishing. No information to report on alleged IUU activities.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	No		There is no ICCAT fishery.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	No		There is no ICCAT fishery.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	No		There is no Russian specialized ICCAT fishery, but Russia implemented the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO's) Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries provides that "States should ensure that fishing facilities and equipment as well as all fisheries activities allow for safe, healthy and fair working and living conditions and meet internationally agreed standards adopted by	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					relevant international organizations"; Russia implemented the International Labour Organization's (ILO) five Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work.	
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	No		There was no plan.	
	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. 22-08.	
	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 Nº (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 transhipment 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 transhipment 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 of bluefin tuna during 2023. In the framework of eBCD information system, in 2023 there was one request to register as an importer.	
	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	Russia is not involved in catching or exporting of BFT (2018-01-22).	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No		Submitted as required 2018-01-22. Russia is not involved in catching or trading BFT. eBCD Contact point: Atlantic branch of «VNIRO» («AtlantNIRO»).	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		Russia does not participate in the BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	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 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 2022, 2023. 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 2022, 2023. 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.	

Group	Req Nº (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 S:TRO02)	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 2023.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		There is no specialized fishery of tropical tuna (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 1000 t (Rec. 22-01).	
	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 (2023-07-02). 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.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	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 2022-2023.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		There is no fishery of Med-SWO.	
	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.	

Group	Req Nº (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		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.	
	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.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		There is no Mediterranean albacore fishery.	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		There is no Mediterranean albacore fishery.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes	2024-08-14	(2024-08-14) 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		There is no specialized fishery, so no catch of BUM/WHM/SPF.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2024-08-14	(2024-08-14) 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.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes		Russia does not carry out longline and purse-seine fisheries in the Convention area and hence can take no by-catch. Based on the observer data, turtles did not occur in the trawl by-catches in 2023.	
	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 2023.	
	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 (2024-07-02). The corresponding steps are described in Billfish Check Sheet and Shark Implementation Check Sheet.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	No		There is no specialized ICCAT fishery.	
MISCELLAN-EOUS	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.	

Appendix 1

Program of Russia's scientific research works carried out by observers in the ICCAT Convention area in 2018-2025

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 764 000 and 855 000 t in the last five years. Yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack tunas as well as the Small Tunas Species Group are the most dominant 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 7335 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 424 000 - 504 000 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 up to 171 000 t.

Currently, it is the International Commission (ICCAT) which assesses the stocks of Atlantic tunas and developments fisheries management measures. Russia is a founder of the Commission and since 1977 it has been its member. In accordance with the current ICCAT recommendations, Russia has the right to tuna fishing. However, Russia does not currently conduct a specialized tuna fishery and forms a purse seine fleet to renew tuna fishing in the Eastern Atlantic.

Thus, the relatively stable state of the fishery resources of the Tropical Tunas and Small Tunas Species Groups in the Atlantic Ocean, the stable legislative and legal position of Russia in the ICCAT and the existing reserve in the fishing effort suggest favourable environment for expanding fisheries.

Purpose of the work

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. Bycatch 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 2023, 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 bycatch by the Russian trawlers and some parameters of sharks in 2023.

Species (English name)	Species (Latin name)	Months	Measurement Analysis	Coordinates	Fish length TL from to cm	Mean length TL cm
Bigeye thresher	*Alopias superciliosus*	10	1 1	28º17´ - 28º19´ N	223	223,0
Shortfin mako	*Isurus oxyrinchus*	6, 7, 8, 10, 11	17 8	20º49´ - 22º48´ N	86-199	114,4
Blue shark	*Prionace glauca*	6, 9, 10, 11, 12	35 19	20º10´ - 24º27´ N	79-240	115,4
Smooth hammerhead	*Sphyrna zygaena*	6, 7, 11, 12	27 4	18º03´ - 20º27´ N	47-144	74,3

ANNUAL REPORT OF SÃO TOMÉ E PRÍNCIPE
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU SÃO TOMÉ E PRÍNCIPE
INFORME ANUAL DE SÃO TOMÉ Y PRÍNCIPE

Sección 3: Comunicaciones en línea

PARTE 1: COMUNICACIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE INVESTIGACIÓN Y ESTADÍSTICAS

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:GEN01	Informes anuales (científico)	Sí			
S:GEN02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	Sí	2024-06-25		
S:GEN03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	Sí	2024-06-26		
S:GEN04	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CE)	Sí			
S:GEN05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	Sí			
S:GEN06	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (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 nacionales (incluido el EMS)	Sí	2024-06-25	Sao Tomé e Príncipe no tiene un programa doméstico de observadores.	
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			

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BFT05	Detalles de los programas de investigación sobre BFT-W	Sí			
S:BFT06	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	Sí			
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 1ºx1º, 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	Talla y edad de madurez (ALB-MD)	Sí			
S:ALB02	Hábitat (ALB-MD)	Sí			
S:ALB03	Impacto de las pesquerías de palangre en términos de composición de la captura (ALB-MD)	Sí			
S:ALB04	Series de CPUE (ALB-MD)	Sí			
S:ALB05	Estimación mensual de la proporción de reproductores y reclutas en las capturas (ALB-MD)	Sí			
S:BIL03	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto	Sí			

Nº 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	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			
S:SHK03	Información sobre tiburón azul del Atlantico norte	Sí			
S:SHK07	Información sobre tiburón azul del Atlantico sur	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 recopilacion de datos de pesquerías artesanales/de pequeña escala	Sí			
S:SHK08	Interacciones con tiburones ballena durante las operaciones de los cerqueros	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			

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.	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 2: COMUNICACIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE ORDENACIÓN

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			
	M:GEN03	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	Sí			
	M:GEN04	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	Sí			
	M:GEN05	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	Sí			
	M:GEN06a	Informes de transbordo en el mar	Sí			
	M:GEN06b	Informes de transbordo en puerto	Sí			
	M:GEN07	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	Sí			
	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			

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			
	M:GEN10a	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	Sí			
	M:GEN10b	Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria	Sí			
	M:GEN11	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	Sí			
	M:GEN12	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	Sí			
	M:GEN13	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	Sí			
	M:GEN14	Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable)	Sí			
	M:GEN15	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	Sí			

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	Sí			
	M:GEN17	Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación	Sí			
	M:GEN42	Declaración anual sobre las actividades de inspección en puerto	Sí			
	M:GEN18	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	Sí			
	M:GEN19	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	Sí			
	M:GEN20	Lista de buques con una LOA de 20 m o superior	Sí			
	M:GEN21	Informe de revisión de acciones internas	Sí			
	M:GEN23	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	Sí			
	M:GEN24	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU / el/los informe(s) de la CPC (y la no CPC) de pabellón sobre las supuestas actividades IUU	Sí			
	M:GEN25	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	Sí			

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			
	M:GEN27	Datos sobre incumplimiento	Sí			
	M:GEN28	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	Sí			
	M:GEN29	Avistamientos de buques	Sí			
	M:GEN30	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	Sí			
	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			
	M:GEN32	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	Sí			
	M:GEN33	Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	Sí			
	M:GEN34	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	Sí			

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN35	Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para rescate de observadores	Sí			
	M:GEN36	Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada	Sí			
	M:GEN37	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados	Sí			
	M:GEN38	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados	Sí			
	M:GEN39	Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional)	Sí			
	M:GEN40	Declaración de suministro	Sí			
	M:GEN41	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas contra nacionales implicados en actividades IUU	Sí			
	M:GEN43	Descripción de los programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	Sí			
	M:GEN44	Informe de implementación de los programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	Sí			
	M:GEN45	Informe de implementación de la Res. 23-20, incluidos los Planes de acción de emergencia (EAP)	Sí			
ATÚN ROJO	M:BFT01	Granjas de atún rojo	Sí			
	M:BFT02	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	Sí			

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT03	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	Sí			
	M:BFT04	Informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	Sí			
	M:BFT05	Almadrabas de atún rojo	Sí			
	M:BFT07	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad	Sí			
	M:BFT08	Plan de capacidad de cría	Sí			
	M:BFT09	Modificaciones al plan de pesca	Sí			
	M:BFT10	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 21-08	Sí			
	M:BFT11	Capturas de atún rojo de 2022	Sí			
	M:BFT12	Buques de captura de atún rojo	Sí			
	M:BFT13	Otros buques de atún rojo	Sí			
	M:BFT14	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	Sí			
	M:BFT15	Mensajes VMS	Sí			
	M:BFT16	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	Sí			
	M:BFT17	Lista de buques de inspección	Sí			
	M:BFT18	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	Sí			
	M:BFT19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	Sí			
	M:BFT20	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	Sí			
	M:BFT21	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	Sí			
	M:BFT22	Informes quincenales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	Sí			

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	Sí			
	M:BFT24	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo	Sí			
	M:BFT25	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de todos los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	Sí			
	M:BFT27	Informe anual BCD	Sí			
	M:BFT28	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	Sí			
	M:BFT29	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	Sí			
	M:BFT30	Legislación para el BCD	Sí			
	M:BFT31	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	Sí			
	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			
	M:BFT33	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	Sí			
	M:BFT34	Controles aleatorios	Sí			
	M:BFT35	Autoridad nacional y puntos de contacto responsables del buque de transformación que participa en el proyecto piloto de REM	Sí			
ESPECIES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	Sí			

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:TRO02	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	Sí			
	M:TRO03	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	Sí			
	M:TRO06	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	Sí			
	M:TRO07	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Sí			
	M:TRO09	Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	Sí			
	M:TRO10	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S:TRO02)	Sí			
	M:TRO11	Declaración/plan de pesca/capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	Sí			
	M:TRO13	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Sí			
	M:TRO14	Capturas semanales de patudo	Sí			
	M:TRO15	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad del límite de captura de patudo	Sí			
	M:TRO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales	Sí			
	M:TRO18	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la M:TRO17	Sí			

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	Sí			
	M:SWO02	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Sí			
	M:SWO03	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		São Tomé não tem nenhuma pescaria no mediterranio.	
	M:SWO04	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		São Tomé não tem nenhuma pescaria no mediterranio.	
	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		São Tomé não tem nenhuma pescaria no mediterranio.	
	M:SWO06	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	Sí			
	M:SWO07	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	Sí			
	M:SWO10	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	Sí			
	M:SWO11	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí			
	M:SWO12	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	Sí			
	M:SWO13	Lista de buques de inspección	Sí			
	M:SWO14	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	Sí			

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

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:ALB09	Capturas mensuales de atún blanco del Mediterráneo	Sí			
	M:ALB10	Capturas trimestrales de atún blanco del Mediterráneo	Sí			
MARLINES	M:BIL01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 19-05 y 16-11	Sí			
	M:BIL04	Exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías	Sí			
TIBURONES	M:SHK05	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	Sí			
	M:SHK08	Desembarques mensuales de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte y sur	Sí			
OTRAS ESPECIES / CAPTURA FORTUITA	M:BYC01	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			
	M:BYC02	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	Sí			

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			
	M:BYC04	Informe sobre la implementación de la Res. 23-15	Sí			
MISCELÁNEA	M:SDP01	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	Sí			
	M:MIX01	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	Sí			

ANNUAL REPORT OF SENEGAL
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU SÉNÉGAL
INFORME ANUAL DE SENEGAL[1,2]

SUMMARY

*In Senegal, tuna and tuna-like species are fished by the industrial and artisanal fleets. In 2023, the Senegalese industrial tuna fishing fleet comprised four (4) baitboat vessels and seven (7) purse seiners that exploited mainly Atlantic tropical tunas, in particular yellowfin (*Thunnus albacares*), bigeye (*Thunnus obesus*) and skipjack (*Katsuwonus pelamis*). Some gears of the artisanal fishery also target or bycatch billfish (marlins and sailfish), large tunas, small tunas (Atlantic black skipjack, mackerel, bonito, Atlantic bonito, frigate tuna etc.) and shark. In 2023, total catches of tropical tunas taken by Senegalese baitboats and purse seiners amounted to around 55,181 t (42,467t in 2022). The total catch of the Senegalese baitboats is estimated at 2,500 t for 2023 (1,614 t in 2022). The tropical tuna catches for 2023 of Senegalese purse seiners are estimated at 68,493 t (53,567 t in 2022). The fishing effort deployed in 2023 by the industrial tuna fleets was 987 days at sea and 947 fishing days for baitboats, and 2,688 days at sea and 2,646 fishing days for Senegalese purse seiners. As regards the artisanal fishery, the total catches of all species combined for 2023 are estimated to be 6,982 t.*

RÉSUMÉ

*Les thonidés et espèces voisines et apparentées sont pêchées au Sénégal par les flottilles industrielle et artisanale. La flottille thonière industrielle sénégalaise était composée en 2023 de quatre (4) 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*). En outre, 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 2023, les prises totales de thonidés tropicaux des engins des canneurs et senneurs sénégalais s'élèvent autour de 55.181 t (42.467 tonnes en 2022). La capture totale des canneurs sénégalais est estimée à 2.500 t en 2023 (1.614 t en 2022). Les prises de thons tropicaux des senneurs sénégalais de 2023 sont estimées à 68.493 t (53.567 t en 2022). Les efforts de pêche déployés en 2023 par les flottilles thonières industrielles sont de 987 jours de mer et 947jours de pêche pour les canneurs et 2.688 jours de mer et 2.646 jours de pêche pour les senneurs sénégalais. Concernant la pêche artisanale, les prises de toutes espèces confondues en 2023 sont estimées à 6.982 t.*

RESUMEN

*Los túnidos y especies afines son pescados por flotas tanto industriales como artesanales. En 2023, la flota atunera industrial senegalesa está compuesta por cuatro (4) barcos de cebo vivo y siete (7) cerqueros que pescan principalmente túnidos tropicales del Atlántico, en particular rabil (*Thunnus albacares*), patudo (*Thunnus obesus*) y listado (*Katsuwonus pelamis*). Además, algunos artes de pesca artesanal también capturan como especie objetivo o de forma fortuita peces de pico (marlines y pez vela), grandes túnidos, pequeños túnidos (atún, bonito, listado, etc.) (bacoreta, carita lucio, bonito, melva, etc.) y tiburones. En 2023, las capturas totales de túnidos tropicales de los barcos de cebo vivo y cerqueros senegaleses ascendieron a aproximadamente 55.181 t (42.467 t en 2022). Las capturas totales de los barcos de cebo senegaleses se estiman en 2.500 t en 2023 (1.614 t en 2022). Las capturas de atún tropical por parte de los cerqueros senegaleses en 2023 se estiman en 68.493 t (53.567 t en 2022). El esfuerzo pesquero desplegado en 2023 por las flotas atuneras industriales es de 987 días de mar y 947 días de pesca para los barcos de cebo vivo y de 2.688 días en el mar y 2.646 días de pesca para los cerqueros senegaleses. Para la pesca artesanal, las capturas de todas las especies en 2023 se estiman en 6.982 t.*

[1] Fambaye Ngom Sow, Centre de Recherches Océanographiques de Dakar-Thiaroye (CRODT) LNERV, Hann BP 2241 Dakar E-mail: famngom@yahoo.com

[2] Mamadou Seye, Direction des pêches Maritimes. E-mail: mdseye@gmail.com

Chapitre 1 : 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

1.1 Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

1.1.1 La pêche industrielle thonière

La flottille nationale qui cible les thons majeurs est composée de 06 canneurs et 07 senneurs sénégalais.

En 2023, les prises totales de thonidés majeurs et autres espèces des thoniers senneurs et canneurs s'élèvent à 70 993 t (**Tableau 1**). Les canneurs sénégalais en 2023 est estimée à 2500 t dont 1626 t d'albacore 713 t de listao,161t. La capture totale des canneurs de 2023 a connu une hausse de 55 % par rapport à celle de 2022 (1614 t).

Les prises totales des senneurs sénégalais en 2023 sont estimées à 68493 t soit une hausse de 28% par rapport à 2022 (53 567 t) et les captures sous objets flottants (FOB) (46323 t) représentent 68 % de la capture totale et celles sous bancs libres estimées à 22170 t (32%) (**Tableau 2**). Le listao reste toujours l'espèce dominante dans la capture totale des senneurs. Par ailleurs, il faut noter que les données de 2023 sont provisoires.

En 2023, l'effort de pêche déployé par les canneurs sénégalais est de 987 jours de mer et 947 jours de pêche contre 870 jours de mer et 700 jours de pêche en 2022. On note une hausse de l'effort de pêche des canneurs en dépit de leur difficulté d'approvisionnement de l'appât vivant depuis l'instauration de l'Aire Marine protégée de Gorée. L'effort de pêche des senneurs a fortement augmenté en 2023 par rapport à 2022. En effet, en 2023 ils ont effectué 2688 jours de mer et 2646 jours de pêche contre 1738 et 1694 en 2022 (**Tableau 3**)**.** Les senneurs ont réalisé un total de 2148 coups sous bancs objets dont 1917 coups positifs et 231 coups nuls et 906 sous bancs libres avec 695 calées positives et 211calées nulles. Les **Figures 1** et **2** montrent la distribution spatiale des captures et de l'effort des canneurs sénégalais et des senneurs sénégalais dans l'Atlantique respectivement.

1.1.2 Les prises des pêcheries artisanales

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 en 2023 ont été estimées à 6982 t (**Tableau 4**). On note une forte réduction des captures (88%) par rapport à 2022 (13114 t). La thonine est l'espèce dominante dans les prises (3670 t) suivi de la bonite à dos rayé (2469 t), du listao (1163 t), du thazard blanc (434 t), du voilier (310 t), de l'albacore (254 t), de l'auxide (212 t), de l'espadon (54t), des marlins (33 t) et du thon obèse (19 t). Les prises de requins des pêcheries artisanales sont dominées par l'espèce *Mustelus mustelus* avec 441 t et la famille des Sphyrnidae (182 t).

1.2 Recherche et statistiques

1.2.1 Recherche

Le Centre de Recherches Océanographiques de Dakar-Thiaroye (CRODT) est en charge de la Recherche halieutique assure la recherche sur les ressources thonières et espèces apparentées au Sénégal. Les scientifiques du centre de recherche sont impliqués dans plusieurs programmes de recherche mis en place par l'ICCAT tels que le Programme de Recherches annuel sur les thonidés mineurs SMTYP» portant sur les thonidés mineurs, les activités relatives à la biologie des thonidés mineurs, programme de recherche intensive des istiophoridés (EPBR), sur la collecte des échantillons et l'étude de la croissance (lecture d'âge et l'estimation des paramètres 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.

1.2.2 Les statistiques

1.2.2.1 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 des thonidés tropicaux est également réalisé par les enquêteurs du CRODT lors des débarquements des canneurs et senneurs au port autonome 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 a en charge 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.

Embarquement des observateurs sénégalais sur les senneurs sénégalais

L'embarquement sur les navires de pêche à la senne est effectué par les observateurs qui sont des agents de la Direction de la Protection et de la Surveillance des Pêches (DPSP). Les données collectées en 2023 par les observateurs à bord des senneurs battant pavillon du Sénégal ont été traitées, compilées et soumises au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT.

1.2.2.2 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, Petite Côte et Casamance). 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. Dans le cadre du consortium du EPBR, des prélèvements des trois premières épines anales, et des otolithes sont toujours effectués chez les poissons capturés par la pêche artisanale en vue de réaliser l'étude de la croissance des trois espèces. L'équipe du CRODT impliquée dans ce programme est responsable du traitement et de l'ageâge des poissons d'istiophoridés capturés par les pêcheries de l'Afrique de l'ouest.

Chapitre 2 : Informations sur les mesures de conservation et de gestion

2.1 Mise en œuvre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

La nouvelle Loi (2015-18) portant code de la pêche maritime et ses textes réglementaires d'application fixent le cadre de gestion des ressources halieutiques de façon générales et ses dispositions permettent de faire observer les recommandations de gestion en vigueur dans les organisations de pêche thonière notamment l'ICCAT celles sous le mandat de l'ICCAT.

Des dispositions particulières de lutte contre la pêche INN sont contenues dans ce Code notamment celles relatives à l'application des mesures du ressort de l'Etat du port, de l'Etat du pavillon et des recommandations pertinentes de l'ICCAT. La transposition continue des recommandations de l'ICCAT dans la législation nationale permet de compléter les bases juridiques de la pêche aux thonidés et espèces apparentées par les navires de pavillon sénégalais et faciliter leur application au niveau national.

Le Sénégal a adopté le plan de lutte contre la pêche INN pour une couverture complète en matière de contrôle et de lutte contre la pêche illégale.

Dans la pêche industrielle, globalement un suivi des activités de suivi contrôle et surveillance avec des patrouilles maritimes, aériennes et un régime d'inspection permanente à quai sont en vigueur. Ainsi tous les navires thoniers touchant le port de Dakar sont systématiquement inspectés. Un suivi des activités de certains navires est en cours avec l'embarquement des observateurs à bord.

En outre, les opérations de pêche des navires battant son pavillon en activité dans d'autres zones économiques exclusives et en Haute mer avec le VMS sont suivis.

Pour les navires étrangers, sont assurées, l'application des dispositions relatives à l'inspection et au contrôle des navires conformément aux mesures du ressort de l'Etat du port : la notification d'entrée au port dans les délais de 72 h et l'autorisation préalable ainsi que la vérification de l'autorisation de pêche ; la demande d'entrée au port, l'autorisation de débarquement, la fiche de contrôle de captures, l'autorisation de transbordement ; l'inscription au registre des navires.

Un journal de pêche institué par arrêté en mars 2017, fixe les conditions dans lesquelles les informations sur les captures sont consignées dans le journal de pêche en conformité avec les exigences de l'ICCAT. Afin de rendre le suivi des captures plus fluide, les navires thoniers senneurs disposent d'une couverture complète par un système électronique de déclaration des captures et dont la mise en place est en cours pour les canneurs nationaux.

En termes de Schéma d'inspection, les inspections et les contrôles sont réalisées :

- Au port de Dakar : par une équipe d'inspection journalière au port de pêche de Dakar et les stations côtières au niveau des sites de débarquement de la pêche artisanale.
- Par les vedettes, les patrouilleurs de la Marine nationale et les pinasses des stations côtières par moyen aérien avec les aéronefs des éléments français au Sénégal et de l'Armée de l'Air sénégalaise.
- Par les senseurs (VMS –AIS-RADAR) : Ces différents senseurs permettent de suivre toutes les activités des navires dans la ZEE du Sénégal et ou au-delà. Ils aident aussi à la prise de décision avant toute certification de capture des produits destinés à l'exportation
- Au niveau des usines de traitement du poisson : par une équipe qui effectue des visites inopinées pour inciter au respect de la réglementation en matière de protection et de surveillance des pêches.
- A travers des missions conjointes dans le cadre de la coopération sont réalisées pour couvrir les besoins de surveillance avec plusieurs pays limitrophes avec l'implication des inspecteurs de la sous-région avec un très bon niveau d'échange d'expérience.
- Toutes ces inspections et contrôles sont réalisés sur base d'un manuel de procédure en conformité avec les lois et règlements en vigueur au Sénégal.

Depuis 2016, une brigade de veille fonctionnelle 24 heures sur 24 est opérationnelle au niveau du port de pêche de Dakar dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre effective des mesures du ressort de l'Etat du port.

Au niveau de la pêche artisanale, le Sénégal intervient de manière ponctuelle sur les activités de cette pêcherie car il est constaté une extension des opérations de pêche vers les espèces couvertes par l'ICCAT. C'est pourquoi la surveillance participative avec une forte implication des acteurs de pêche est en train d'être mise en œuvre. Au niveau des pêcheries artisanales le concept de surveillance participative est de mise avec la sensibilisation des acteurs de la pêche sur les bonne pratiques et une meilleure mise en œuvre des mesures de gestion.

Le suivi régulier des activités de pêche des thoniers est toujours assuré par l'équipe mise en place au port par le centre de recherches océanographiques de Dakar thiaroye.

Ce travail est complété par les informations provenant de diverses sources (Direction des pêches maritimes, armateurs).

Des échantillonnages multi-spécifiques sont également réalisés en pêche industrielle et en pêche artisanale. Grace aux fonds du programme de recherches « istiophoridés, », l'échantillonnage des captures et de l'effort et des tailles est mené dans les centres de débarquement de la pêche artisanale.

2.2 Difficultés rencontrées dans la mise en œuvre et dans le respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

Des difficultés d'ordre administratif, de gestion et techniques peuvent être évoquées pour une bonne observation des règles de gestion de l'ICCAT. Il s'agit de :

- la transposition de l'ensemble des recommandations pertinentes dans le cadre juridique de la pêche du Sénégal qui est en cours ;
- l'implication de plusieurs services administratifs nécessite une synergie et une coordination qui se mettent en place progressivement ;
- Les bases de données disponibles qui n'offrent pas un traitement optimal des informations ;
- le vieillissement et le nombre réduit des observateurs font qu'il est difficile de mettre en œuvre le programme national d'observateurs scientifiques. A cet effet, il y a un besoin de formation et de renforcement des capacités en matière de collecte des données, d'identification des espèces, d'échantillonnage biologiques, de mise à niveau pour pouvoir accomplir les tâches scientifiques à bord.

Chapitre 3 : Déclaration en ligne

1ÈRE PARTIE : DÉCLARATION SUR LA RECHERCHE ET LES STATISTIQUES

Nº 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	2024-09-19		
S:GEN02	Caractéristiques des flottilles (T1FC)	Oui	2024-08-12		
S:GEN03	Estimation de la prise nominale de la tâche 1 (T1NC)	Oui	2024-08-12		
S:GEN04	Prise et effort de la tâche 2 (T2CE)	Oui	2024-08-12		
S:GEN05	Échantillons de taille de la tâche 2 ; T2SZ	Oui	2024-08-12		
S:GEN06	Estimations de la prise par taille de la tâche 2 (T2CS)	Oui	2024-08-12		

Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:GEN07	Prospections scientifiques de marquage (inventaires)	Oui		Dans le cadre du contrat sur l'extension des activités de récupération du Programme AOTTP, le tag seeding est fait en mer et t les marques trouvées sont remises à l'équipe du centre de Recherches Océanographiques de Dakar. Les marques sont automatiquement saisies dans la base dédiée.	
S:GEN08	Déclaration de marquage conventionnel (appositions/récupérations)	Oui		Dans le cadre du contrat sur l'extension des activités de récupération du Programme AOTTP, le tag seeding est fait en mer et t les marques trouvées sont remises à l'équipe du centre de Recherches Océanographiques de Dakar. Les marques sont automatiquement saisies dans la base dédiée. Toutes les marques récupérées sont déclarées a l'ICCAT.	
S:GEN09	Déclaration de marquage électronique (appositions/récupérations)	Oui		Depuis la fin du programme AOTTP, aucune marque n'a été récupérée.	
S:GEN10	Tâche 3 - Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (y compris EMS)	Oui	2024-08-12		
S:GEN11	Rapport sur la mise en oeuvre de la Rec. 16-14	Oui		Le Sénégal dispose d'un programme d'observateur et l'embarquement des observateurs à bord est automatique sur les senneurs nationaux. En effet, un recrutement d'une quarantaine d'agents a été faite en 2023 et des ateliers de formation ont été organisés en 2023 et 2024. Les données collectées en 2023 par les observateurs à bord des senneurs sénégalais ont été soumises l'ICCAT.	

Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:GEN12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	Non		No information/data to report on pelagic Sargassum.	
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		Le 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). Le Sénégal dispose d'un quota scientifique de 5 tonnes en cas de captures accidentelles mais aucune capture accidentelle n'a été faite en 2024.	
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	2024-01-31		
S:TRO03	Tâche 3 : Informations sur les DCP (tropicaux) (mois, carrés 1x1, type de DCP, etc.)	Oui		2024-08-12	

Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
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).	
S:TRO05	Tâche 3 : Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (tropicaux)	Oui	2024-08-12		
S:TRO10	Informations sur les systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Non		Not yet implemented/deployed the EMS on large scale fishing vessels targeting tropical tunas.	
S:TRO06	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'échantillonnage portuaire (tropicaux)	Oui	2024-08-12		
S:TRO07	Données historiques sur les opérations sous DCP telles que requises par le SCRS (prise et effort de la tâche 2)	Oui	2024-09-12		
S:ALB01	Taille et âge à maturité (ALB-MD)	Non		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	Non		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:ALB03	Impact des pêcheries palangrières en termes de composition de la capture (ALB-MD)	Non		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:ALB04	Série de CPUE (ALB-MD)	Non		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:ALB05	Estimation mensuelle de la proportion de reproducteurs et de recrues dans les captures (ALB-MD)	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	2024-09-19		
S:BIL04	Informations sur leur programme de collecte de données pour les pêcheries artisanales et/ou de petits métiers	Oui	2024-09-19		
S:SHK01	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins à un niveau spécifique aux espèces.	Oui	2024-09-19		
S:SHK02	Résultats de la recherche et de l'échantillonnage biologique sur le requin-taupe bleu	Non		No research conducted on SMA (residual or no catches).	

Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:SHK03	Information sur le requin peau bleue de l'Atlantique Nord	Non		Aucune information sur le requin peau bleue de l'Atlantique nord n'est disponible	
S:SHK07	Information sur le requin peau bleue de l'Atlantique Sud	Oui		Idem, aucune capture de requin peau bleue de l'Atlantique Sud.	
S:SHK04	La quantité de requin-taupe 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		Pour l'année 2023, il n'y a pas de captures de requin taupe bleu déclarées.	
S:SHK05	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et les remises à l'eau de spécimens vivants	Oui	2024-09-19		
S:SHK06	Information sur les programmes de collecte des données sur les pêcheries artisanales/de petits métiers	Oui	2007-09-19		2024-09-19
S:SHK08	Interactions avec les requins baleines pendant les opérations à la senne	Oui		Aucune information disponible concernant les interactions avec les requins baleines pendant les opérations à la senne.	
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	2011-10-30		
S:BYC02	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Oui	2024-08-12		
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	2024-08-12		
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	2024-08-12		

Nº 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	2020-01-16		

2ÈME PARTIE : DÉCLARATION SUR LA GESTION

Groupe	Nº 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	2024-09-15	2024-09-15	
	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	2024-09-15	2024-09-15	
	M:GEN03	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	Oui	2024-08-16	2024-08-16	
	M:GEN04	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Non		La CPC n'affrète pas de navires.	
	M:GEN05	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Oui		2023-11-08	
	M:GEN06a	Rapports de transbordement -en mer	Non		Aucun palangrier actif et pas de participation au Rop transbordement.	
	M:GEN06b	Rapports sur les transbordements au port	Non		Aucun rapport transbordement au port transmis.	
	M:GEN07	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non		Aucun palangrier actif et pas de participation au Rop transbordement.	
	M:GEN08	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port.	Non		Aucun navire de charge dans notre pavillon.	

Groupe	Nº 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		2021-02-04	2021-02-04
	M:GEN10b	Points de contact pour recevoir des copies des rapports d'inspection portuaire	Non		Non les navires nationaux n'entrent pas dans des ports étrangers.	
	M:GEN11	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.	Oui		2021-02-04	2022-06-14
	M:GEN12	Délai de notification préalable requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	Oui		2021-02-04	2022-06-14
	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 constatation de non-application potentielle.	
	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 à l'issue de l'inspection au port.	

Groupe	Nº 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:GEN42	Déclaration annuelle sur les activités d'inspection au port	Oui		Non.	
	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	2024-09-15		
	M:GEN20	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui	2024-08-12		
	M:GEN21	Rapport sur l'examen des mesures internes	Non		Néant.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Non		Les pêches récréatives et sportives de thonidés tropicaux et espèces apparentées au Sénégal devront être gérées avec les permis de pêche sportive et de pêche de loisirs prévus dans le nouveau cadre réglementaire de la pêche maritime du Sénégal (décret de 2016). La pêche sportive est regroupée autour d'une fédération nationale de la pêche sportive qui suit les activités de ses membres. Un arrêté (N° 37691) de réglementation de la pêche sportive a été signé le 23 décembre 2022, et les mesures d'application sont en cours.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN24	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU / le(s) rapport(s) de la CPC (et non CPC) de pavillon sur les activités IUU alléguées	Non		Aucun nouveau navire impliqué dans les activités INN pour l'année 2023.	
	M:GEN25	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Non		Aucun commentaire sur des allégations d'activités INN.	
	M:GEN26	Mesures commerciales ; soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Oui	2024-09-15		
	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	Non		Aucune enquête sur des allégations de pêche INN de navires étrangers.	
	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		Cette CPC n'a aucune madrague et aucune 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		Cette CPC n'a aucune madrague ni de ferme d'élevage de thon rouge et ne participe à aucun programme de cette nature.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	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		Aucune demande de radiation de 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.	
	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		Aucun engin récupéré.	
	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)	Non		Même point de contact que l'inspection au port.	
	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		Aucune nouvelle mesure.	2023-11-10
	M:GEN43	Description des programmes nationaux de systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Non		Aucun programme national de système de surveillance électronique (EMS).	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN44	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des programmes nationaux de systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Non		Pas de programme de système de surveillance électronique (EMS) mis en œuvre.	
	M:GEN45	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rés. 23-20, y compris les plans d'action d'urgence (EPA)	Oui		Non, les cadres juridiques régissant les normes de travail à bord sont du ressort de l'autorité maritime. Le code de la pêche est en révision et pourrait prendre en compte ces aspects.	
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.	
	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.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	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		2018-09-27	
	M:BFT21	Ports de débarquement du thon rouge	Oui		2018-09-27	
	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 n'a pas exploité les 5 t autorisées à des fins scientifiques.	
	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.	

Groupe	Nº 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		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		Aucun navire présumé avoir capturé du 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		Aucun nouveau navire.	
	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	2024-08-12		
	M:TRO03	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de BET/YFT/SKJ	Non		Aucune enquête sur des activités IUU réalisées par des navires BET/YFT/SKJ.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:TRO06	Données des Programmes de Documents Statistiques ICCAT	Oui	2023-09-22		2024-09-15
	M:TRO07	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Oui		2022-04-26	
	M:TRO09	Prises trimestrielles de thonidés tropicaux	Oui		Non.	
	M:TRO10	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (inclure dans le plan de gestion des DCP - cf. aussi exigence S:TRO02)	Oui	2024-01-31		2024-03-27
	M:TRO11	Déclarations/plans de capacité/de pêche des thonidés tropicaux	Oui	2024-01-31		2024-03-27
	M:TRO13	Captures mensuelles de thonidés tropicaux (BET ; SKJ ; YFT)	Oui		Non.	
	M:TRO14	Prises hebdomadaires de thon obèse	Oui		Non.	
	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	Non		Tous les navires actifs ciblent les tropicaux.	
	M:TRO18	Mesures prises pour garantir l'application du M:TRO17	Non		Pas de navire ciblant des thonidés autres que les tropicaux.	
ESPADON	M:SWO01	Données des Programmes de Documents Statistiques ICCAT	Oui		2023-09-22	
	M:SWO02	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Oui		2022-04-26	
	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	Nº 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 n'autorise pas de navires de pêche au harpon l'espadon de la Méditerranée.	
	M:SWO06	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		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	Non		Aucune modification au plan de développement/pêche/gestion pour le N-SWO.	
	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.	

Groupe	Nº 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		Aucune modification des autorisations de pêche de N-SWO.	
	M:SWO16	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		Aucune modification des autorisations pour S-SWO.	
	M:SWO17	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Oui		5%	
	M:SWO18	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Oui		5%	
	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		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		1 navire autorisé pour le germon du sud, aucun navire ne cible le germon du sud.	
	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.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:ALB07	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	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.	
	M:ALB09	Prises mensuelles de germon de la Méditerranée	Non		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
	M:ALB10	Capturas trimestrales de atún blanco del Mediterráneo	Non		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
ISTIOPHORID	M:BIL01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 19-05 et 16-11	Oui		2022-03-18	
	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.	
REQUINS	M:SHK05	Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins	Oui	2024-09-14		
	M:SHK08	Débarquements mensuels de requin-taupe bleu de l'Atlantique Sud et de l'Atlantique Nord	Non		Pas de palangriers en 2023 et captures nulles.	
AUTRES ESPS / PRISE ACCESSOIRE	M:BYC01	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		Protection intégrale des tortues marines, oiseaux et cétacés et l'interdiction de leur capture sont dans la législation des pêches. Transposition de la Rec. 22-12 sur les tortues. Formation des observateurs pour le recueil de données. Formation aux bonnes pratiques pour les	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
					capitaines et membres d'équipage sur les bonnes pratiques de la pêche sous DCP pour limiter les impacts sur les oiseaux de mer et d'autres animaux marins. Poursuite de la sensibilisation.	
	M: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		Protection intégrale des oiseaux et l'interdiction de leur capture sont dans la législation des pêches. Formation des observateurs pour le recueil de données.	
	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		Protection intégrale des tortues marines, oiseaux et cétacés et l'interdiction de leur capture sont dans la législation des pêches. Formation des observateurs pour le recueil de données. Formation aux bonnes pratiques pour les capitaines et membres d'équipage sur les bonnes pratiques de la pêche sous DCP pour limiter les impacts sur les oiseaux de mer et d'autres animaux marins. Poursuite de la sensibilisation.	
	M:BYC04	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rés. 23-15.	Oui	2024-09-14	Les cétacés bénéficient d'une protection intégrale excluant tout encerclement.	
DIVERS	M:SDP01	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Non		Aucun programme pilote de documents statistiques.	
	M:MIX01	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Non		Aucune information et clarification demandée.	

Tableau 1. Prises totales par espèce des canneurs et senneurs de 2023.

Espèces	*YFT*	*SKJ*	*BET*	*FRI*	***Total***
Canneurs	1626	713	161		**2500**
Senneurs	24017	40834	994	2648	**68493**
Total	**25 643**	**41 547**	**1 155**	**2 648**	**56 067**

Tableau 2. Prises par espèce selon les types types de bancs des senneurs sénégalais en 2023.

Type de Banc	*YFT*	*SKJ*	*BET*	*FRI*	***Total***
Bancs libres	14372	7453	114	231	**22170**
Bancs objets	9645	33381	880	2417	**46323**
Total	**24017**	**40834**	**994**	**2648**	**70993**

Tableau 3. Efforts en jours de mer et jours de pêche et nombre de calées des senneurs sénégalais de 2023.

Type de bancs	*Nb calées positives*	*Nb calées nulles*	*Nb calées total*	*Jours de mer*	*Jours de pêche*
Objets	1917	231	2148	2688	2646
Libres	695	211	906		

Tableau 4. Prises (en tonnes) de petits thonidés, d'istiophoridés, thons majeurs et requins des pêcheries artisanales de 2023.

Espèces	*Quatité (tonnes)*
Auxis thazard	212
Eutynnus alletteratus	3670
Sarda sarda	2460
Katsuwonus pelamis	1163
Istiophorus albicans	310
Xiphias gladius	54
Mustelus mustelus	441
Scomberomorus tritor	434
Thunnus obesus	19
Sphyrna spp	182
Makaira nigricans	33
Thunnus albacares	252
Total	**6 982**

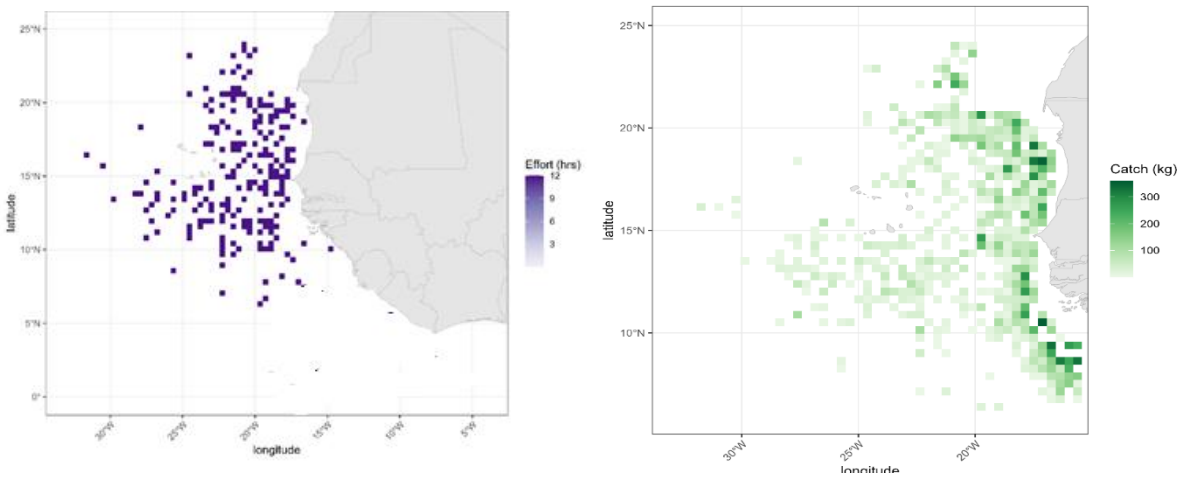

Figure 1. Distribution spatiale de l'effort de pêche et des captures des canneurs sénégalais en 2023.

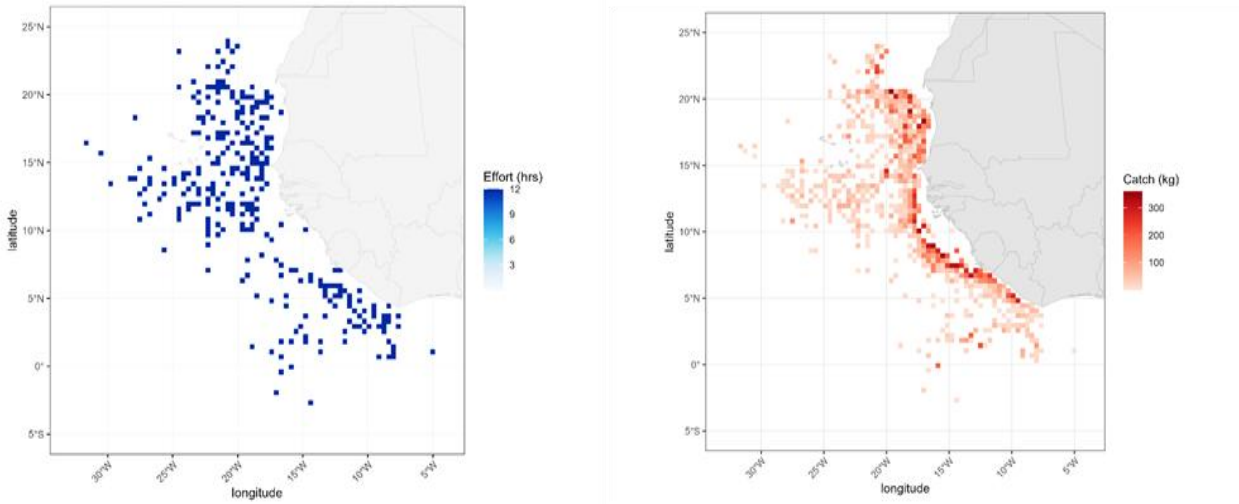

Figure 2. Distribution spatiale de l'effort de pêche et des captures des senneurs sénégalais en 2023.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SIERRA LEONE
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU SIERRA LEONE
INFORME ANUAL DE SIERRA LEONA

SUMMARY

Sierra Leone does not have tuna vessels flying its flag. Therefore, tuna catch data submitted by Sierra Leone from the licensed industrial tuna vessels has never been included in the tuna data preparation for regional analysis. However, about 42 tuna vessels, many of which are purse seiners, mostly from Spain and France, were given access licenses to catch tuna and tuna-like species within the EEZ of Sierra Leone. These vessels mainly exploited skipjack, yellowfin and bigeye tuna within the Atlantic Ocean. Other tuna and tuna-like species exploited were Atlantic black skipjack. Sierra Leone does not have observers on board these fleets to collect data. However, catch information are submitted to Sierra Leone through emails by the captains of these vessels. Pre-license inspections on these vessels are conducted in Abidjan and Dakar ports. Regarding the industrial trawl vessels, the tuna catch reported as by-catch has not been classified into the various categories of species (YFT, BET and SKJ). Therefore, we cannot submit the data as individual by-catch species at this moment. A plan has been made to train at-sea observers on board industrial trawl vessels to start collecting data by species type. For artisanal tuna and tuna-like species data, plans are ongoing for data collection which will start later this year if the required fund is available.

RÉSUMÉ

La Sierra Leone n'a pas de navires thoniers battant son pavillon. Par conséquent, les données sur les captures de thonidés soumises par la Sierra Leone par les thoniers industriels sous licence n'ont jamais été incluses dans la préparation des données sur les thonidés en vue d'une analyse régionale. Cependant, environ 42 thoniers, dont beaucoup sont des senneurs, principalement originaires d'Espagne et de France, ont obtenu une licence d'accès pour capturer des thonidés et des espèces apparentées dans la ZEE de la Sierra Leone. Ces navires exploitaient principalement le listao, l'albacore et le thon obèse dans l'océan Atlantique. Les autres thonidés et espèces apparentées exploités sont la thonine commune. La Sierra Leone n'a pas d'observateurs à bord de ces flottilles pour recueillir des données. Cependant, les informations sur les prises sont transmises à la Sierra Leone par les capitaines de ces navires par le biais de courriels. Les inspections de ces navires préalablement à l'octroi de licences sont effectuées dans les ports d'Abidjan et de Dakar. En ce qui concerne les chalutiers industriels, les captures de thonidés déclarées comme prises accessoires n'ont pas été classées dans les différentes catégories d'espèces (YFT, BET et SKJ). Par conséquent, nous ne pouvons pas soumettre les données en tant qu'espèces individuelles de prises accessoires pour le moment. Il est prévu de former des observateurs en mer à bord des chalutiers industriels pour commencer à collecter des données par type d'espèces. En ce qui concerne les données sur les thonidés et les espèces apparentées de la pêcherie artisanale, des plans sont en cours pour la collecte de données qui commencera plus tard cette année si les fonds nécessaires sont disponibles.

RESUMEN

Sierra Leona no tiene atuneros que enarbolen su pabellón. Por lo tanto, los datos de la captura de túnidos enviados por Sierra Leona de los atuneros industriales con licencia no se han incluido en la preparación de los datos de túnidos para el análisis regional. Sin embargo, aproximadamente 42 buques, muchos de los cuales son cerqueros, en su mayoría de España y Francia, recibieron licencias de acceso para capturas túnidos y especies afines en la ZEE de Sierra Leona. Estos buques explotaron principalmente el listado, el rabil y el patudo en el océano Atlántico. El barrilete negro del Atlántico fue otro de los túnidos y especies afines explotado. Sierra Leona no cuenta con observadores embarcados en estas flotas para recopilar datos, Sin embargo, los capitanes de estos buques envían a Sierra Leona la información sobre capturas mediante correos electrónicos. En los puertos de Dakar y Abiyán se realizan inspecciones de estos buques antes de conceder la licencia. Respecto a los arrastreros industriales, la captura de túnidos declarada como captura fortuita no ha sido clasificada en las diversas categorías de

especies (YFT, BET y SKJ). Por tanto, no podemos enviar los datos de las especies individuales de captura fortuita en este momento. Se ha elaborado un plan para formar a observadores en el mar a bordo de los arrastreros industriales para que empiecen a recopilar datos por tipos de especies. Para los datos de las especies de túnidos y afines artesanales, existen planes en curso para su recopilación que empezarán más tarde en este año si se dispone de los fondos necesarios.

Section 1 (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

1.1. Annual fisheries information

The fisheries sector is an important component in the Government's strategic vision to reduce poverty through enhancement of means of livelihoods. The sector contributes significantly to food security, employment and economic growth through revenue generation. The fisheries sector is comprised of marine, inland and aquaculture fisheries. The fishing industry consists of the industrial and artisanal or canoe fisheries. In the industrial fisheries sub-sector, Sierra Leonean fishing companies either alone or through joint ventures with foreign partners participate in trawler fishing. Fishing license fees are based on the Gross Registered Tonnage (GRT) of the vessels for shrimp and fish trawlers, and cubic capacity of fish hold for tuna vessels. Each fishing license shall be valid for not more than one year.

1.2 Research and statistics

The Statistics, Research and Policy Division of the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources is responsible for the Management, Development and Conservation of the fisheries data collection in Sierra Leone. Industrial fishing vessels are monitored to ensure compliance of the fisheries legislation. Catch and effort data on industrial and artisanal fisheries are compiled and analyzed for rational utilization of the resources. The total catch recorded for tuna species in 2023 through emails sent by the captains of tuna vessels is 26,929.35mt. With regards to the disaggregation by species, yellow fin was the most dominant of 14,946.34mt, accounting for 55.50 percent of the total production. Skipjack and Bigeye recorded 11,696.5mt and 286.55mt, representing 43.43% and 1.06% respectively. However, this data has not been reported to ICCAT because, Sierra Leone is not a flag state. Information on FAD (fish Aggregating Devices) have not been recorded.

Observers are deployed onboard industrial fishing vessels to collect and record catch data on logbooks; in addition, they send daily catch and effort data to the Statistics Division through the Radio Room Officers in the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources. A database programme (IFDAS) has been developed to analyze data. There are also Dock Observers at major landing sites that collect catch landing for the Statistics Unit. Fisheries personnel that supervise transshipment activities, collect data on the quantity of fish transshipped and that landed for sale in local markets. Sampling for statistical data is continuous throughout the license period of every fishing vessel.

Research carried out in Sierra Leone waters by the Norwegian fisheries research vessel, Dr. *Fridtj of Nansen* in 2006, 2007, under the auspices of a regional "Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem Project", (GCLME). The stock was estimated to be around 300,000mt. A transboundary fisheries survey conducted in the sub-region by the Norwegian fisheries research vessel, Dr. *Fridtj of Nansen* in 2017, 2019, and 2023 revealed that the stock level is encouraging of which the 2017 survey estimated a total biomass for the pelagic stock of 153 433mt and in 2019, the total biomass level by main groups in swept-area bottom-trawl around 38,500mt. FAO Regional Survey 2024 in the Gulf of Guinea shows that Sierra Leone has abundance fish stocks. The full report of the 2024 survey has not been released yet. In addition, in 2008, the Ministry in collaboration with the Institute of Marine Biology and Oceanography (IMBO), Fourah Bay College, University of Sierra Leone, with help of the EU-funded ISFM project conducted a comprehensive stock assessment. The biomass level was estimated to be 450,000mt

Section 2: **Information on conservation and management measures**

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

The Sierra Leone Territorial water is richly endowed in biodiversity with multispecies that are characteristics of marine tropical finfish, molluscs and some 200 species of fish that have been identified in

the country's EEZ. However, species of finfish have been found to be relatively common with commercial importance. Management of the fisheries resources is based on data collection and analysis of statistical data, market data and biological data of both industrial and artisanal fisheries. For the past decades, the Ministry has put in place field-based monitoring activities that have been supporting the data collection efforts. 15 Tuna vessels have been provided with VMS and are remotely monitored in addition to AIS coverage mandated by IMO.

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

A main difficulty encountered in the implementation and compliance with ICCAT management measures are observer coverage for data collection onboard tuna fishing vessels. Sierra Leone does not have Observers on board tuna vessels licensed to fish tuna and tuna-like species in Sierra Leone. Therefore, tuna catch data submitted by Sierra Leone from the licensed industrial tuna vessels has never been included in the tuna data preparation for regional analysis. However, about 42 tuna vessels, many of which are purse seiners, mostly from Spain and France, were given access license to catch tuna and tuna-like species within the EEZ of Sierra Leone. Pre-license inspections on these vessels are conducted in Abidjan and Dakar ports. Regarding the industrial trawl vessels, the tuna catch reported as a by-catch, has not been classified into the various categories of species (YFT, BET and SKJ). Therefore, we cannot submit the data as individual bycatch species at this moment. Plan has been made to train at-sea observer onboard industrial trawl vessels to start collecting data by species types. For the artisanal tuna and tuna-like species data, plans are ongoing for data collection which will start later this year if the required fund is available.

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes		2024-09-17	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes		Sierra Leone is not a flag state to submit data on fleet characteristic.	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes		Sierra Leone is not a flag state to submit Task 1 Nominal catch estimate.	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes		Sierra Leone is not a flag state to submit Task 2 catch and effort data.	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes		Sierra Leone is not a flag state CPC.	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes		Sierra Leone is not a flag state CPC.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes		Sierra Leone is not a flag state CPC and has not been involved in scientific tagging survey.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		Not applicable. Sierra Leone has not been involved in any tagging survey.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		Not applicable. Sierra Leone has not been involved in any tagging survey.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes		Sierra Leone does not have observers on board tuna vessels.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes		Sierra Leone does not have observers on board tuna vessels.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		Sierra Leone has no pelagic vessel targeting sargassum.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Yes		Not applicable. Sierra Leone has not been involved in any fishing in the Mediterranean Sea.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Yes		Not applicable. Sierra Leone does not involve in bluefin tuna fisheries.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting from S:BFT02	Yes		Not applicable. Sierra Leone does not involve in bluefin tuna fisheries.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes		Not applicable. Sierra Leone does not involve in bluefin tuna fisheries.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	Yes		Not applicable. Sierra Leone does not involve in bluefin tuna fisheries.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes		Not applicable. Sierra Leone does not involve in bluefin tuna fisheries.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes		Not applicable. Sierra Leone does not involve in bluefin tuna fisheries.	
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. Sierra Leone does not involve in bluefin tuna fisheries.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes		No information on FAD, Sierra Leone does not have Observers on board to provide such information.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	Yes		No information on FAD, Sierra Leone does not have Observers on board to provide such information.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes		No information on FAD, Sierra Leone does not have Observers on board to provide such information.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes		Not applicable, Sierra Leone does not have Observers on board to provide such information.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes		Sierra Leone is not a flag state and does not collect sample at port	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes		Sierra Leone is not a flag state and does not collect sample at port.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	Yes		No information on FAD, Sierra Leone does not have observers on board to provide such information.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate ALB-MD fisheries.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate ALB-MD fisheries.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate ALB-MD fisheries.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate ALB-MD fisheries.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate ALB-MD fisheries.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes		No data or information on billfish and Sierra Leone does not operate billfish fisheries.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes		No data or information on billfish and Sierra Leone does not operate billfish fisheries.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes		Plans are ongoing to develop data collection for sharks at species specific level.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes		Not applicable. Sierra Leone has not carried out any research on shortfin mako.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	Yes		No information, Sierra Leone has not involved in such data collection.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	Yes		No information, Sierra Leone has not involved in such data collection.	

Req Nº (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		No information, Sierra Leone has not been involved in such data collection.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	Yes		No information, Sierra Leone has not involved in such data collection.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	Yes		Plans are ongoing to develop data collection for sharks on species specific level.	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	Yes		No information, Sierra Leone has not involved in such data collection.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		No information available as of now as Sierra Leone does not have observers onboard licensed tuna vessels.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes		No information available as of now as Sierra Leone does not have observers onboard licensed tuna 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		No information, available as of now as Sierra Leone does not have observers onboard licensed tuna vessels.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes		Data collection in the artisanal sector has not been effective for the past years due to lack of support.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes		All fishermen have been trained to handle by-catch reduction and turtle excluder.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2024-09-17	2024-09-17	2024-09-17
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes		No information, Sierra Leone has not involved in such data collection.	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2024-09-17	Leone is not involved in these type of fisheries (Bluefin Tuna, Shortfin Mako, Southern and Northern ALBACORE. Sierra Leone does not operate MED-SWO fisheries. For Bigeye and Marlin, not applicable, Sierra Leone is not a flag state country and does not have vessel flying her flag.	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes		Not applicable because Sierra Leone has no charting arrangement with any country.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		Not applicable because Sierra Leone has no charting arrangement with any country.	
	M:GEN06a	Transhipment reports - at sea	No		Not applicable. No report of transhipment at sea.	
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	No		Not applicable. No report of transhipment at sea.	
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	No		Not applicable. No report of transhipment at sea.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		Not applicable. No report of transhipment at sea.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		Not applicable. No report of transhipment at sea.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No		Tuna vessel operating in our EEZ does not enter our port. Catch statistics are however submitted electronically.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes		MCS and the Statistics Division of the Ministry.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes		There is no designated port for inspection of Tuna vessels in Sierra Leone. Tuna vessels operating in the EEZ of Sierra Leone undergo inspections at the Ports of Dakar and Abidjan.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No		There is no port for inspection of Tuna vessels in Sierra Leone.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		There is no port for inspection of Tuna vessels in Sierra Leone.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		There have been no reports of potential non-compliance by tuna vessels inspected in other ports on behalf of Sierra Leone.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		There have been no reports of potential non-compliance by tuna vessels inspected in other ports on behalf of Sierra Leone.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		There have been no reports of potential non-compliance by tuna vessels inspected in other ports on behalf of Sierra Leone.	

Group	Req Nº (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		Sierra Leone has not entered into any such bilateral arrangements.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	No		There is no port for inspection of Tuna vessels in Sierra Leone.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		Sierra Leone has no access agreement and changes with any country.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		Sierra Leone has no access agreement and changes with any country.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	No		Sierra Leone is not a flag state country, only provide access license to tuna vessels to in her EEZ.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	No		Sierra Leone is not a flag state country, to provide such information.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No		There are no sport or recreational fisheries carried out by in the Convention Area in Sierra Leone.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report (s) on alleged IUU activities	No		Not applicable to Sierra Leone, because no report of such.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		Not applicable to Sierra Leone, because no report of such.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	No		Not applicable to Sierra Leone, because no report of such.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No		No information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measure.	

Group	Req Nº (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 information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measure.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		Sierra Leone has not received any reports of vessels having been sighted engaging in activities which contravene ICCAT conservation and management measures.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		Sierra Leone has not received any reports of 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		The Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, the Navy, Marine Police, Sierra Leone Maritime Administration, National Revenue Authority, Immigration Department, Port Health Division of the Ministry of Health and Sanitation are the National Authority responsible for at-sea inspection under the umbrella of the Joint Maritime Committee of Sierra Leone.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes		The Head of Management Team and Head of MCS is the Designated point of Contact. Contact details: +23276619276.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes		Sierra Leone has not participated in the pilot program but interested to do so in the future. Kindly furnish us with information on how to participate.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		Not applicable, no IUU activities were reported.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No		Sierra Leone has no observers on board tuna vessels. But intent to participate in the ICCAT Observer Program.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		Sierra Leone has no observers on board tuna vessels. But intent to participate in the ICCAT Observer Program.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		Not applicable, Sierra Leone has no observers on board tuna vessels to collect such date on gear retrieved.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		Not applicable, Sierra Leone has no observers on board tuna vessels to collect such date on gear retrieved.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	No		No point of contact.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		No applicable, Sierra Leone has no observer onboard Tuna vessels to supply such declaration.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	Yes		Not applicable, no IUU activities were reported.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	Yes		All Tuna vessels license to Sierra Leone have AIS, and some with VMS.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	Yes		All Tuna vessels license to Sierra Leone have AIS, and some with VMS.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	No		Sierra Leone does not have observers onboard tuna vessels to implement and action plan.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2022	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	

Group	Req Nº (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		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	No		Sierra Leone is not a flag state country to submit catch data on tropical tuna from tuna fishing vessels.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	No		Sierra Leone is not a flag state country, but all tuna vessels giving access license are required to inform the ministry through the director of fisheries prior to the deployment of FAD.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	No		Sierra Leone is not a flag state country to submit catch data on tropical tuna from tuna fishing vessels.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		Sierra Leone is not a flag state country to submit catch data on tropical tuna from tuna fishing vessels.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		Not applicable, Sierra Leone is not a flag state to submit list of tuna vessels fishing BET, YFT and SKJ.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		Not applicable, Sierra Leone is not a flag state to submit list of tuna vessels fishing BET, YFT and SKJ.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	No		Not applicable, Sierra Leone is not a flag state to submit list of tuna vessels fishing BET, YFT and SKJ.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	No		Not applicable, Sierra Leone is not a flag state country and no data available on artisanal sector.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		No data at the moment.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		No information.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	No		No data at the moment on SWO.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No		Sierra Leone does not operate MED-SWO fisheries.	

Group	Req Nº (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		Sierra Leone does not operate SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		Sierra Leone does not operate SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No		Sierra Leone does not operate SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No		Sierra Leone does not operate SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	No		Sierra Leone does not operate SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		Sierra Leone does not operate SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		Sierra Leone does not operate SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Sierra Leone does not operate SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	No		Sierra Leone does not operate SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	No		Sierra Leone does not operate SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	No		Sierra Leone does not operate SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	No		Sierra Leone does not operate SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Sierra Leone does not operate SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		Sierra Leone does not operate MED-SWO fisheries.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		Sierra Leone does not operate ALB fisheries.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No		Sierra Leone does not operate ALB fisheries.	

Group	Req Nº (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		Sierra Leone does not operate ALB fisheries.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	No		Sierra Leone does not operate ALB fisheries.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	No		Sierra Leone does not operate ALB fisheries.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	No		Sierra Leone does not operate ALB fisheries.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate ALB fisheries.	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate ALB fisheries.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes		Sierra Leone is not flag state country to implement this recommendation 19-05 and 16-11.	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		Sierra Leone does not have observers onboard tuna vessels to implement this action.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes		No data or information on shark, however, Sierra Leone Fisheries Act prohibits the landing of shark without the fins attached.	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	No		Sierra Leone does not have observers onboard tuna vessels to send report on this species.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	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 information on seabirds. Sierra Leone does not have longline fishery in the area to which the requirement pertains.	

Group	Req Nº (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		No information on seabirds. Sierra Leone does not have 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		Sierra Leone does not have observers onboard tuna vessels to send report.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes		Sierra Leone does not have observers onboard tuna vessels TO implement this recommendation, however, Sierra Leone Fisheries and Aquaculture Act prohibits the landing of any endangered species (Ceteceans).	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		Not applicable, Sierra Leone has not operated any pilot electronic statistical document system.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Yes		Sierra Leone had not lodged any objection to any of the previous year's Recommendations.	

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 2023, the baitboat fleet comprised 89 active vessels of an average length of 16 m overall (LOA). The total baitboat effort of 4550 catch days within the ICCAT Convention area represents a decrease in effort of 19%, which resulted in a decrease of albacore catches to 2341 t. The availability of yellowfin tuna in inshore regions resulted in a 171% increase in yellowfin tuna catches from 2022 to 2023 with 1455 t caught. In 2023, 20 active longline vessels fished in the Atlantic. After having seen an increase from 924 thousand hooks in 2016 to 1537 thousand hooks in 2018, the effort decreased after 2019, remaining below 1200 thousand hooks. Alongside the increase in the number of active vessels, the effort increased to 1575 thousand hooks in 2023. The 2023 longline catches increased for all target species in 2023 compared to 2022. Swordfish increased from 161 t to 291 t, yellowfin tuna increased from 169 t to 301 t, bigeye tuna increased from 341t to 459t, albacore doubled from 175 t to 368 t, shortfin mako shark (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) increased from 66 t to 96 t, and finally blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) is the only species with a decreased catch, from 90 t to 51 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 t and 154 t respectively. In 2023 South Africa has complied with the ICCAT Recommendation 22-12, to reduce bycatch and increase post-release survival of threatened and endangered sea turtle populations within the Convention area. In 2023, the number of observed trips increased to 20 trips after a reduction to 12 and 13 trips in 2021 and 2022, respectively. 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 species and topics related to the fishery and management thereof.*

RÉSUMÉ

*Les pêcheries sud-africaines de grands pélagiques comprennent une flottille de canneurs (thoniers à la canne) et une flottille de palangriers pélagiques (grands palangriers pélagiques). En 2023, la flottille de canneurs comprenait 89 navires actifs d'une longueur moyenne de 16 m (LHT). L'effort total des canneurs de 4.550 jours de capture dans la zone de la Convention ICCAT représente une diminution de l'effort de 19%, ce qui a entraîné une diminution des prises de germon à 2.341 tonnes. La disponibilité de l'albacore dans les régions côtières a entraîné une augmentation de 171% des prises d'albacore entre 2022 et 2023, avec 1.455 t capturées. En 2023, 20 palangriers actifs pêchaient dans l'Atlantique. Après une augmentation de 924.000 hameçons en 2016 à 1.537.000 hameçons en 2018, l'effort a diminué après 2019, restant inférieur à 1.200.000 hameçons. Parallèlement à l'augmentation du nombre de navires actifs, l'effort a augmenté pour atteindre 1.575.000 hameçons en 2023. Les captures palangrières de 2023 ont augmenté pour toutes les espèces cibles en 2023 par rapport à 2022. L'espadon est passé de 161 t à 291 t, l'albacore de 169 t à 301 t, le thon obèse de 341 t à 459 t, le germon a doublé de 175 t à 368 t, le requin-taupe bleu (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) est passé de 66 t à 96 t, et enfin le requin peau bleue (Prionace glauca) est la seule espèce dont les captures ont diminué, passant de 90 t à 51 t.* Les stratégies visant à réduire le ciblage des requins afin d'orienter l'effort vers une amélioration des captures de thonidés et d'istiophoridés ont été incluses dans la politique de pêche à la palangre des grands pélagiques et les mesures ont été efficaces. *En outre, des limites de capture pour le requin peau bleue et le requin taupe-bleu ont été mises en œuvre pour la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT , de 1.000 t et 154 t respectivement. En 2023, l'Afrique du Sud s'est conformée à la Recommandation 22-12 de l'ICCAT, visant à réduire les prises accessoires et à augmenter la survie après remise à l'eau des populations de tortues marines menacées et en voie de disparition dans la zone de la Convention. En 2023, le nombre de sorties observées a augmenté pour atteindre 20 sorties après une réduction à 12 et 13 sorties en 2021 et 2022, respectivement. Les scientifiques du gouvernement sud-africain travaillent indépendamment et en collaboration avec des scientifiques d'autres CPC et des ONG pour mener des recherches sur les espèces de grands pélagiques et sur des sujets liés à la pêche et à sa gestion.*

RESUMEN

*Las pesquerías de grandes pelágicos de Sudáfrica comprenden una flota de cebo vivo (caña y línea de túnidos) y una flota de palangre pelágico (palangre pelágico grande). En 2023, la flota de cebo vivo estuvo compuesta por 89 buques activos con una talla media de 16 m (LOA). El esfuerzo total de los barcos de cebo vivo de 4.550 días de captura en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT representa una disminución del esfuerzo del 19 %, lo que se tradujo en un descenso de las capturas de atún blanco hasta las 2.341 t. La disponibilidad de rabil en las regiones costeras se tradujo en un aumento del 171 % de las capturas de rabil de 2022 a 2023, con 1.455 t capturadas. En 2023, 20 palangreros pescaron de forma activa en el Atlántico. Después de haber visto un aumento de 924.000 anzuelos en 2016 a 1537.000 anzuelos en 2018, el esfuerzo disminuyó después de 2019, manteniéndose por debajo de 1200000 anzuelos. Junto con el aumento del número de buques activos, el esfuerzo se incrementó hasta los 1.575.000 anzuelos en 2023. Las capturas de palangre de 2023 aumentaron para todas las especies objetivo en 2023 en comparación con 2022. Las capturas de pez espada aumentaron, pasando de 161 t a 291 t, las de rabil de 169 t a 301 t, las de patudo de 341 t a 459 t, las de atún blanco se duplicaron pasando de 175 t a 368 t, las de marrajo dientuso (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) pasó de 66 t a 96 t y, por último, el tiburón azul (*Prionace glauca*) es la única especie cuyas capturas disminuyeron, pasando de 90 t a 51 t. En la Política de pesca de grandes palangreros pelágicos se han incluido estrategias para reducir la pesca dirigida al tiburón con el fin de dirigir el esfuerzo hacia la mejora de las capturas de túnidos e istiofóridos, y las medidas han resultado eficaces. Además, se implementaron límites de capturas para el tiburón azul y los marrajos para la zona del Convenio de ICCAT de 1.000 t y 154 t, respectivamente. En 2023 Sudáfrica ha cumplido la Recomendación 22-12 de ICCAT, para reducir las capturas fortuitas y aumentar la supervivencia tras la liberación de las poblaciones de tortugas marinas amenazadas y en peligro dentro de la zona del Convenio. En 2023, el número de mareas observados aumentó a 20 mareas tras una reducción a 12 y 13 mareas en 2021 y 2022, respectivamente. Los científicos del gobierno sudafricano trabajan de forma independiente y en colaboración con científicos de otras CPC y ONG para llevar a cabo investigaciones relacionadas con las grandes especies pelágicas y temas relacionados con la pesca y su ordenación.*

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1. Annual fisheries information

1.1.1 Tuna pole-line fishery

Prior to 2006, the pole and line fishery were managed under the category of commercial line fishing. Following the long-term rights allocation process in 2006, the Tuna Pole-Line fishery has been managed as a distinct entity. 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 fishing within the ICCAT convention area has fluctuated between 89 and 99 vessels between 2017 and 2023. Of the 89 active vessels in 2023, 15 were larger than 20 m. Total effort of the Tuna Pole-Line fishery in the Atlantic was 5625 fishing days in 2022 and a notable decrease to 4550 fishing days in 2023, which represents a decrease in effort by 19% compared to 2022 (**Table 1**). The total reported annual pole fleet catch of the main target species albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*) and yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) decreased from 2016 to 2018, respectively. Following the sharp decrease in albacore catch from 2016 to 2018, catches nearly doubled in 2019 and achieved a 5412 t maximum in 2022, the highest catch in recent years. However, the albacore catches in 2023 decreased by approximately 56% compared to 2022, totaling 2341t in 2023. Catches of yellowfin stabilised from 2019 to 2022, with a substantial increase in 2023 by 326% to 1455t. These catches in 2023 represent a boom in catches similar to that of 2014 (**Table 1**) when compared to the average catch of 455t from 2016-2022. Similarly, bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) catches increased from 122t in 2021 to 123t in 2022 and 159t in 2023. The Tuna Pole-Line fishery initially focused on targeting yellowfin tuna. However, catch levels have varied over time due to the inconsistent availability of this species in the nearshore waters around the Cape of Good Hope. In general, this fishery's reliance on tuna availability in the inshore regions greatly influences 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.

1.1.2 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 targeting tunas, swordfish and sharks as by-catch. South Africa allocated 62 new fishing rights in this fishery in 2017, for a period of 15 years.

In 2023, 20 active vessels fished in the Atlantic compared to 13 active vessels in 2022 (**Table 2**). These were exclusively domestic vessels ranging in size from 20-39m LOA. After having seen an increase from 924 thousand hooks in 2016 to 1537 thousand hooks in 2018, the effort decreased after 2019, remaining below 1200 thousand hooks. Alongside the increase in the number of active vessels, the effort increased to 1575 thousand hooks in 2023. The 2023 longline catches increased for all target species in 2023 compared to 2022. Swordfish increased from 161t to 291t, yellowfin tuna increased from 169t to 301t, bigeye tuna increased from 341t to 459t, albacore doubled from 175t to 368t, shortfin mako shark (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) increased from 66t to 96t, and finally blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) is the only species to have decreased catch, from 90t to 51t (**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 2023 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. In 2023 South Africa has complied with ICCAT 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 deploy shallow sets (majority of the hooks fish at a depth shallower than 100 meters), must implement at least one of the two mitigation methods i.e., the use of only large circle hooks or the use of whole fish bait only.

1.2 Research and statistics

1.2.1 Pole and line fishery

1.2.1.1 Logbooks

Each Rights Holder in the baitboat fishery records daily catches in the onboard logbook. The logbooks capture estimated dressed weight (species dependent) of all fish retained per day, the dressing method, 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 is used for verification of estimated weights. The Department, the Industry Associations and Rights Holders continuously work to improve reporting by the baitboat fishery. An electronic logbook is currently under development, and when available for implementation will improve data collection, reporting and accuracy.

1.2.1.2 Observer coverage

Since vessels are small and the nature of the operation requires the vessel to maximise on crew (who work in pairs to catch and haul albacore), South Africa has not mandated vessels to accommodate human scientific observers and instead catches have been monitored in port during offloading. Two industry groups in this sector, which cover the entire fleet, are becoming certified by the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) for South Atlantic albacore stock. One industry group recently achieved certification of albacore in August 2024. The MSC certification process includes assessing and scoring external validation of evidence and information, and the adequacy of information through methods such as observer coverage. As such, this sector has voluntarily commenced with onboard human scientific observer coverage on suitable and willing vessels and their observer coverage currently is ~3% of fishing days.

1.2.2 Large pelagic longline fishery

1.2.2.1 Logbooks

Rights Holders in the large pelagic longline fishery are required to complete daily logs of catches, since 1997. The logbook records locations of catch, number of hooks, time of setting and hauling, bait used, number and estimated weight of retained species, and data reported on bycatch, including Endangered, Threatened and Protected (ETP) species such as 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.

1.2.2.2 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, Only one single set has been made by a foreign-flagged vessel fishing in the ICCAT area since 2013.

The number of observed trips in the Large Pelagic Longline Fishery had previously increased from just two 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 (number of hooks) in the Atlantic. The observed effort has fluctuated between 9% and 12% between 2018 and 2023 in the Atlantic.

In 2023, the number of observed trips increased to 20 trips after a reduction to 12 and 13 trips in 2021 and 2022, respectively. To further improve the spatio- temporal observer coverage and reporting to the three RFMOs (ICCAT, IOTC and CCSBT), South Africa amended the Large Pelagic Longline Permit Conditions in 2018, requiring all Permit Holders to carry one or more scientific observers on board their vessel on a minimum of one fishing trip per quarter. DFFE is working more closely with the pelagic longline fishery to achieve 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. 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.

Since baitboat vessels are small and the nature of the operation requires the vessel to maximise on crew (who work in pairs to catch and haul albacore), South Africa has not mandated these vessels to accommodate a human scientific observer and instead catches have been monitored in port during offloading. Two components of this sector, that collectively covers the entire fleet, are in the process of becoming certified with the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC), one of which was certified in August 2024. The MSC certification process includes assessing and scoring external validation of evidence and information, and the adequacy of information through methods such as observer coverage. As such, this sector has voluntarily commenced with onboard human scientific observer coverage on suitable and willing vessels and their observer coverage currently is ~3% of fishing days.

The observers collect all operational, catch (retained and discard), effort and length frequency data, and will collect biological material when required. The observers record data on the following forms:

- Form 1: Vessel and trip information sheet (IOTC Form I-GEN)
- Form 2D: Pelagic longline gear and operation information (IOTC Form 2-LL)
- Form 3D: Fishing effort pelagic long-line (IOTC Form 4-LL)
- Form 4: Marine mammal, sea turtle, and seabird incidental take form
- Form 6: Depredation
- Form 7: Fish biological sampling

1.2.3 Research

1.2.3.1 Stock Assessment

South African government scientists, in collaboration with CPC scientists from NOAA, led 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.

1.2.3.2 Seabird bycatch

A National Plan of Action for seabirds (NPOA-seabirds) was published in 2008, which aimed to reduce seabird mortalities below 0.05 seabirds.1000 hooks-1. Good collaboration with the fishing industry, researchers and managers, continual refining of mitigation measures, the implementation of stringent management measures through permit conditions, and close monitoring through the observer programme indicates that seabird mortalities have decreased. South Africa is in the process of reviewing and updating its NPOA-seabirds and a final draft is expected to be completed within the next year.

1.2.3.3 Sea turtle bycatch

Rec. 22-12, paras:

- 1: the use of only large circle hooks or use of only finfish bait is in permit conditions (section 5.4)
- 2: the pelagic longline permit conditions include an annexure on the safe handling and release of turtles, which includes an infographic depicting the actions to take and the gear to use (net, de-hooker, wire cutters, line cutter, mouth gag).
- 4: No research has been conducted on mitigating bycatch and reducing bycatch mortality, and increasing post release survival of sea turtles.
- 5: a report on the pelagic longline fleet's interaction with turtles has been provided in using form ST09-DomObPrg. Mitigation measures reported on includes large circle hooks (ULCH), whole finfish bait (UWFB), and sea turtle promptly released (RUST).

South Africa's pelagic longline fleet uses opts to use large circle hooks.

1.2.3.4 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 timeframes 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 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.

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 time- frames. Research prioritisation, gap analyses and collation of information for 103 shark species have already been accomplished, and training programmes with simplified identification guides for compliance staff to improve shark identification have started.

1.2.3.5 Electronic Monitoring (EM)

Operators in the baitboat and pelagic longline fleet have been funding and piloting electronic monitoring systems voluntarily on several vessels (4 in the baitboat and 3 in the pelagic longline). A number of challenges not uncommon in the trialing of EM have been experienced, e.g. camera placement, camera failure, power interruptions, radio frequency interference, data storage with hard drives, data retrieval, footage review, equipment installation and maintenance costs.

South Africa is in its infancy of forming an EM project implementation team, conducting stakeholder consultation, reviewing regulatory and policy legislation, assessing technical infrastructure requirements, and quantifying the budgeting and resource allocation requirements. South Africa's permit conditions do not require nor do they prohibit/restrict any EM observation devices.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1. Implementation of 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 Fisheries Compliance Officer (FCOs)/Fishery Monitors (FM) 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 DFFE. 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 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 NPOA for shark in 2013 and updated and reviewed it in 2022. Most of the Management Measures that are contained therein, have been in place and implemented for several years to conserve shark populations. 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 12000 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 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, transhipments at sea are not permitted.

02-21: South Africa is in the process of expanding its fishing capacity within the Large Pelagic Longline fishery. In previous years, foreign fishing vessels were chartered to operate under South African jurisdiction, subject to the country's regulations and permit conditions. These vessels were equipped with VMS and required to have an observer on board during all fishing trips, ensuring compliance with South Africa's monitoring protocols. However, it should be noted that no foreign fishing vessels operated under charter agreements in South African waters during 2023. Additionally, several South African pole-and-line vessels were authorized to fish under charter in Namibia, with the necessary notifications and terminations reported to the ICCAT Secretariat. In 2023, no South African-flagged vessels were chartered in Namibia.

03-12: Commercial tuna fishing vessels are authorised by the DFFE to fish for tuna and tuna-like species by means of a valid catch permit. A high seas vessel 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 must be marked in as stipulated in the permit conditions.

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 in South African waters are weighed at the quayside and are independently monitored and inspected by FCOs and FMs. The Statistical Document Programme for swordfish and bigeye tuna, established in 2003, continues to be robust. Onboard scientific observers play a critical role in ensuring that longline skippers comply with the relevant permit conditions.

Although the National Observer Programme contract expired in March 2011, the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment (DFFE) has been actively working to re-establish the programme for domestic vessels. It was initially anticipated that the programme would be fully functional by February 2015, but due to supply chain challenges and cost containment measures, the process was delayed. The DFFE is still in the process of appointing a service provider to reinstate the observer programme.

Nonetheless, it is important to highlight that current Permit Conditions require Right Holders to deploy at least one scientific observer aboard their vessels for a minimum of one trip per quarter. Additionally, South Africa has mandated that, starting from the 2022/23 fishing season, observer coverage in the Large Pelagic Longline fishery must be increased to 20%, further strengthening oversight and sustainability efforts.

South Africa prohibits transhipments at sea. However, transhipments in port are permitted, subject to obtaining a transhipment permit, which requires monitoring by a FCO or FM. As part of the application for this permit, the Permit Holder must provide detailed information to South African authorities, including vessel details, the quantity and species of fish to be transhipped, and the location of the catch.

Through collaboration with other national agencies such as the National Ports Authority and Customs and Excise, South Africa continues to enhance the effective implementation of these measures. South Africa maintains a full Port Inspection Scheme in line with the FAO's Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA), which the country ratified in 2015. This scheme requires foreign vessels to obtain an EEZ permit before entering and discharging at South African ports (Permit for foreign vessels entering South AFrica's Exclusive Economic Zone and designated ports).

Port access for foreign vessels is restricted to Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and Durban harbours, where there is sufficient capacity to effectively monitor vessel activities. EEZ permits are issued only to authorized vessels, and vessels listed as Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) are strictly prohibited from entering or discharging at any South African port.

To obtain an EEZ permit, skippers must submit the necessary Flag State authorization documents, details on the quantity and species of fish onboard, the gear type used, and the purpose of the port call. In cases of uncertainty, a letter of authorization from the Flag State is required to validate the discharge permit application. South Africa is committed to inspecting and monitoring 100% of foreign vessel discharges and transshipments at its ports, ensuring strict compliance with all regulatory measures.

The surveillance of South Africa's coastal waters is routinely conducted by Fisheries Patrol Vessels, ensuring the monitoring and enforcement of regulations within the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). These efforts are further bolstered through joint operations with the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) and the South African Police Service (SAPS), enhancing the country's capacity to deter illegal activities.

In addition to maritime efforts, the Cape Town Port of Entry Control Centre is undergoing expansion to cover the Air Border Environment, with a third phase focusing on land border posts. This expansion aims to prevent the illegal export of fish and fish products to neighboring countries.

South Africa is also in the process of establishing the Border Management Authority (BMA), which will serve as the central authority managing all matters related to the country's ports of entry. The BMA is expected to significantly enhance the country's ability to combat illegal activities along its borders. The Border Management Authority Bill has been passed by the National Assembly and is currently awaiting concurrence from the National Council of Provinces.

2.2 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.

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2024-09-15		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2024-07-16		
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2024-07-16		
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2024-07-16		
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2024-07-16		
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes		South Africa has not compiled catch-at-size estimations.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No		No scientific tagging surveys in 2023.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		South Africa is in the process of compiling tagging data inventory, 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 inventory, and declarations will be provided in the future.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes	2024-07-16		
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes	2024-09-15		
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		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		South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	No		South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		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		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		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		FADs are prohibited in South African tuna fisheries.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	No		FADs are prohibited in South African tuna fisheries.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		Support vessels are prohibited in South African tuna fisheries.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes	2024-07-16		
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		South Africa did not participate in trials on electronic monitoring.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes	2024-09-15		
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		FADs are prohibited in South African tuna fisheries.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		South Africa does not fish for Mediterranean Albacore.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	No		South Africa does not fish for Mediterranean Albacore.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No		South Africa does not fish for Mediterranean Albacore.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No		South Africa does not fish for Mediterranean Albacore.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	No		South Africa does not fish for 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		South Africa does not have any artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries that interact with blue marlin or white marlin/spearfish.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes		Sharks are identified to species specific level. All sharks must be landed with fins attached, which facilitates species identification. Identification guides developed and distributed to fishers. Verifying fisher species identification against observer data will be conducted in future.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes		No results to report.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	No		South Africa does not fish for North Atlantic blue shark.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	Yes	2024-09-05	Information provided in Shark Implementation Check sheet.	
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		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		Artisanal/small-scale fisheries do not fish for any tuna and tuna like species, including pelagic sharks.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		South Africa does not have a purse seine fishery for tuna.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes	2024-09-15		
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes	2024-07-16		
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	2024-09-15	Data provided in ST09-DomObPrg.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		South Africa does not have any artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries that interact with tuna and tuna like species, as well as large pelagic sharks.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes	2024-09-15	Included in part 1 of Annual Report.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2024-09-15		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2024-09-15		
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2024-08-13		
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		Not applicable. South Africa did not charter any foreign flagged fishing vessel in 2023/24.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		Not applicable. South Africa did not charter any foreign flagged fishing vessel in 2023/24.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN06a	Transhipment reports - at sea	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not permit transhipment at sea.	
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	No		Not applicable. No South African flagged vessel transhipped in port.	
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	No		Not applicable. No South African flagged vessel transhipped in port.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		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	Yes	2015-04-29	No amendments have taken place. Contact details updated and report sent to the Secretariat on 2015-04-29.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes	2020-09-30	No amendments have taken place. Last updated on 2020-09-30.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes	2018-03-06	No amendments have taken place. Last updated on 2018-03-06.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes	2018-03-06	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.	

Group	Req Nº (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		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 2023/24 fishing season.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	Yes	2024-09-13		
	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	2023-12-12	A full review was conducted on 2022-03-24.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	No		Not applicable. No changes from the previous years.	

Group	Req Nº (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 fishers are not permitted to sell their catch.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report(s) on alleged IUU activities	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		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.	

Group	Req Nº (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		Not applicable. No vessels sightings were detected, as such, no actions taken.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT. In addition, 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 does not fish or trade in BFT. In addition, 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 does not fish or trade in BFT. In addition, 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. Transhipment 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. Transhipment at sea is not permitted in South Africa, furthermore, South Africa does not fish for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		Not applicable. No lost fishing gear were retrieved.	

Group	Req Nº (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 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.	
	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.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	No		Not applicable. South Africa has not implemented an EMS programme in its longline fishery thus far.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	No		Not applicable. South Africa has not implemented an EMS programme in its longline fishery thus far.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	No		South Africa is a member of the International Labour Organization (ILO). The country joined the ILO in 1919, shortly after the organization's founding. As a member, South Africa participates in the development and implementation of international labor standards and contributes to discussions and initiatives aimed at improving working conditions, social protection, and labor rights both domestically and globally.	
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.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	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.	
	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 transhipment ports	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	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.	
	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.	

Group	Req Nº (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	Yes		57.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes		2024-07-15	
	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	Yes		Last updated on 2022-09-21.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes	2024-03-01		
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	No		Not applicable. FADs are prohibited in South African 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	2024-03-01	6.	
	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 Nº (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		Not Applicable. South Africa did not import swordfish in 2023/24.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		Last updated on 2022-09-21.	
	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 North 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.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Not applicable. South Africa did not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	No		Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for North swordfish.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Yes		57.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	No		Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for North swordfish.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	No		Not applicable. S. SWO is a target specie 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		57.	
	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.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for Mediterranean Albacore.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	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		2024-09-05	
	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, striped 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		2024-09-05	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes	2024-01-31		
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes	2024-07-16	Notification on turtle bycatch interactions submitted to ICCAT for the purpose of statistical reporting requirements on 2024-07-16. 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	2024-09-15		

Group	Req Nº (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		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). South Africa enforces a "fins naturally attached" policy, which requires that all sharks landed must have their fins naturally attached to their bodies. Several shark species are protected under South African law, and fishing for these species is prohibited. South Africa developed a National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks. Scientific observers are placed on vessels to monitor shark catches, both targeted and incidental. South Africa collaborates with research institutions and international bodies to monitor shark stocks and develop conservation strategies.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	No		Not applicable. South Africa prohibits purse seine fishing in its tuna fisheries.	
MISCELLAN-EOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		Not 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.	

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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 - 2023. ALB: albacore; YFT: yellowfin tuna; BET: bigeye tuna and SKJ: skipjack tuna.

Total Effort			*Catch (t)*			
Year	*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	3
2020	3975	97	3941	534	74	0.6
2021	3915	98	3508	213	122	1.1
2022	5625	95	5412	848	123	2
2023	4550	89	2341	1455	159	5.2

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 – 2023. All species 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
2023	1575	20	368	301	459	291	96	51

ANNUAL REPORT OF ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES
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 that continues to explore all available sources of revenue in order to ensure food security for its people while meeting the challenges of sustainable utilization in 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 2023 reporting period, St. Vincent and the Grenadines' fishing fleet operating in the ICCAT conservation area comprised small scale artisanal vessels operated by outboard engines that target multiple species including tuna and tuna like species within the exclusive economic zone.

RÉSUMÉ

En tant que petit État insulaire en développement, Saint-Vincent-et-les-Grenadines continue à explorer toutes les sources disponibles de revenus, afin de garantir la sécurité alimentaire de ses ressortissants, tout en relevant les défis de l'utilisation soutenable et d'un environnement mondial changeant. Ces efforts doivent être conformes aux pratiques et aux normes internationales acceptables, et Saint-Vincent-et-les-Grenadines continue à développer, affiner et mettre en œuvre les mécanismes législatifs, de gestion, de suivi, de contrôle et de surveillance (MCS) pertinents en ce qui concerne sa flottille de pêche. Ces mesures visent à garantir que les activités de sa flottille de pêche sont pleinement conformes aux initiatives de conservation et de gestion prises par l'ICCAT et d'autres organisations compétentes. Au cours de la période de déclaration de 2023, la flottille de pêche de Saint-Vincent-et-les-Grenadines opérant dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT se constituait de palangriers ciblant les thonidés et des espèces apparentées en haute mer et de plus petits navires équipés de moteurs hors-bord qui ciblent les thonidés et des espèces apparentées dans la zone économique exclusive.

RESUMEN

Como pequeño estado insular en desarrollo, San Vicente y las Granadinas continúa explorando todas las fuentes disponibles de ingresos con el fin de garantizar la seguridad alimentaria de sus ciudadanos a la vez que cumple los desafíos de la utilización sostenible y de un medio ambiente global cambiante. Esos esfuerzos deben ajustarse a las prácticas y normas internacionales aceptables, y San Vicente y las Granadinas sigue desarrollando, perfeccionando y aplicando los mecanismos legislativos, de ordenación, seguimiento, control y vigilancia (SCV) pertinentes en relación con su flota pesquera. Estas medidas están destinadas a garantizar que las actividades de la flota pesquera son plenamente conformes con las iniciativas en materia de ordenación de ICCAT y de otras organizaciones pertinentes. Durante el periodo del informe de 2023, la flota pesquera de San Vicente y las Granadinas que faenaba en la zona de conservación de ICCAT estaba compuesta por barcos artesanales de pequeña escala operados con motores fueraborda que se dirigen a múltiples especies, incluidos túnidos y especies afines, dentro de la zona económica exclusiva.

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

The fishing activities for 2023 were conducted by the artisanal fleet. Species targeted by this fleet included inter alia, yellowfin tuna, blackfin tuna, skipjack tuna, blue marlin, white marlin, albacore tuna, bigeye tuna, amberjack, and wahoo.

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2024-10-02		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2024-07-12		
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2024-07-12		
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes		Only the small scale artisanal fleet in operation and this data is not collected for this fleet.	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes		Only the small scale artisanal fleet in operation and this data is not collected for this fleet.	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	No		Only the small scale artisanal fleet in operation and this data is not collected for this fleet.	
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 scientific tagging (conventional/ electronic) surveys on ICCAT species in place.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not deploy any scientific observers in 2023. The vessels currently operating is the artisanal fleet.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not deploy any scientific observers in 2023. The vessels currently operating is the artisanal fleet.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		Data on pelagic sargassum not collected.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct fishing the Mediterranean.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopical 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 stereoscopical 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 BFT-W	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		St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have purse seine and/or baitboat vessels fishing for bigeye, yellowfin and skipjack tunas in association with FADs.	

Req Nº (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.)	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have purse seine and/or baitboat vessels fishing for bigeye, yellowfin and skipjack tunas in association with FADs.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have purse seine and/or baitboat vessels fishing for bigeye, yellowfin and skipjack tunas in association with FADs.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not deploy any scientific observers in 2023. Only the artisanal fleet fished for that year.	
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	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	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 marlines (residual catches).	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes		2024-12-09	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No		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 North Atlantic blue shark	No		No additional information collected on BSH other than the one provided under Task 1/2/3.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	No		No blue sharks caught 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	No		No mako sharks caught in 2023.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	No		No mako sharks caught in 2023.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	Yes	2024-10-02		
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have purse seining vessels.	
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 interactions reported for the domestic fleet.	
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	No		Only the artisanal fleet operated in 2023.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch 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.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch 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 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2024-10-02		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2024-09-12		
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2024-09-10		
	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		St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not charter vessels from another CPC.	
	M:GEN06a	Transhipment reports - at sea	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines has no at sea transhipment to report for 2023.	
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines has no in port transhipment to report for 2023.	
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines has no at sea transhipment to declare for 2023.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have carrier vessels.	

Group	Req Nº (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		No vessels licensed 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.	
	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.	

Group	Req Nº (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		St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not currently have any such arrangements.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	No		There is no activity to report.	
	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		St. Vincent and the Grenadines currently has no licensed fishing vessel 20 metres LOA or greater.	
	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 / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report (s) on alleged IUU activities	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.	

Group	Req Nº (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		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.	

Group	Req Nº (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		St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not have carrier vessels.	
	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.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	No		There is no Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programme to report.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	No		There is no Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programme to report.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	No		Implementation not complete.	
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.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	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.	
	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.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	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	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	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	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		St. Vincent and the Grenadines has no registered vessel 20m+.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	No		These species were caught only in the artisanal fishery in 2023.	
	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		Currently only the artisanal fleet operating.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	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		Only the artisanal fleet was active in 2023.	
	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.	

Group	Req Nº (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		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	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not import Swordfish.	
	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 plan for North swordfish	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines catches of northern swordfish is currently by the artisanal fleet only.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No		This CPC has not authorised any of its ports to receive landings or allow transhipment of SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	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.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	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		St. Vincent and the Grenadines has no vessels 20m+ catching northern swordfish.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines has no vessels 20m+ catching southern swordfish.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines has a quota for northern swordfish.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines artisanal vessels do not fish 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 for North Atlantic albacore	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines has no registered vessel 20m+.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines has no registered vessel 20m+.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines had no registered vessel fishing on the High seas in 2023.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines had no registered vessel fishing on the High seas in 2023.	

Group	Req Nº (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		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to catch MED-ALB for sport/recreational fishing.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes	2021-09-30		
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		St. Vincent and the Grenadines is a developing coastal CPCs catching marlins for local consumption by artisanal, subsistence, and small-scale coastal fisheries.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2024-09-12		
	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. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes		St. Vincent and the Grenadines has passed bycatch mitigation measures in line with Rec. 22-12 and the FAO guidelines.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No		There were no tuna longline vessels registered to St. Vincent and the Grenadines operating on the High seas in 2023.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes		St. Vincent and the Grenadines has included steps to mitigate discards in the Shark Management Plan for St. Vincent and the Grenadines.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes		St. Vincent and the Grenadines has no purse seine fishery.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
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		St. Vincent and the Grenadines made no objections in 2024.	

ANNUAL REPORT OF SYRIA[1]
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA SYRIE
INFORME ANUAL DE SIRIA

SUMMARY

Fishing in Syria is traditional, and vessels traditionally operate in territorial water and are not equipped to target tuna species. Two vessels are equipped to participate in BFT fishing activities. The Syrian quota of BFT (128 t) was transferred for farming purposes in 2024 fishing season. There are no tuna transhipping activities authorized previously in Syria. Vessels flying the Syrian flag are not likely to catch any shark species covered by ICCAT recommendations. Farming, tuna caging and tuna traps activities are not applicable in Syria. No catch was recorded in 2023 because the total quota of 128 t was transferred for farming purposes in accordance with paragraph 10 of ICCAT Recommendation 19-04.

RÉSUMÉ

La pêche en Syrie est traditionnelle et les navires opèrent traditionnellement dans les eaux territoriales et ne sont pas équipés pour cibler les espèces thonières. Deux navires sont équipés pour participer aux activités de pêche au thon rouge. Le quota syrien de thon rouge (128 t) a été transféré à des fins d'élevage pour la saison de pêche 2024. Aucune activité de transbordement de thonidés n'a été autorisée précédemment en Syrie. Les navires battant pavillon syrien ne sont pas susceptibles de capturer des espèces de requins couvertes par les recommandations de l'ICCAT. Les activités d'élevage, de mise en cage des thonidés et de madragues thonières ne sont pas applicables en Syrie. Aucune prise n'a été enregistrée en 2023 car le quota total de 128 t a été transféré à des fins d'élevage conformément au paragraphe 10 de la Recommandation 19-04 de l'ICCAT.

RESUMEN

La pesca en Siria es tradicional, y los buques operan tradicionalmente en aguas territoriales y no están equipados para dirigirse a los túnidos. Hubo dos buques equipados para participar en actividades de pesca de atún rojo. La cuota siria de atún rojo (128 t) se transfirió para fines de cría en la campaña de pesca de 2024. No hay actividades de transbordo de túnidos autorizadas previamente en Siria. No es probable que los buques que enarbolan pabellón de Siria capturen ninguna de las especies de tiburones cubiertas por las Recomendaciones de ICCAT. Las actividades de cría, introducción en jaula y almadrabas atuneras no son aplicables a Siria. No se registraron capturas en 2023 porque la cuota total de 128 t se transfirió con fines de cría de conformidad con el párrafo 10 de la Recomendación 19-04 de ICCAT.

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

Syria has a coastline of 183 km with good artificial ports, The shelf is very narrow (8 km at its widest) and has an approximate surface of 1160 km^2. With continental shelf is very steep. Only 40 km are trawlable, trawling area on the shelf is about 310 km^2.

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.

[1] General Commission for Fisheries Resources.

The majority of fishing vessels belong to the artisanal sector, The marine fleet consists of 1850 feluccas (open boats of 4–6 m in length), which also includes some artisanal small-sized purse seiners and 6 trawlers.

Feluccas are the standard artisanal fishing vessel made of wood; 4–6 m length, 1.5–2.0 m width and powered by 5–20 hp diesel engines, distributed all along the coast where there are suitable places to beach them or in the small fishing ports.

Most of the feluccas are operated by their owners and operate very near the coast (up to 2 km) and near to the points where they are usually beached.

A variety of fishing gears are used in this mixed-species fishery, including trammel nets for bottom fishing, bottom longlines, gillnets, shore seines, cast nets, small purse seines, bottom-set nets and handlines. Trawling is forbidden along the coast up to 5.5 km from shoreline.

The purse-seine fleet is considered part of the artisanal sector due to vessel lengths under 8 m, and targets small pelagics such as sardine and mackerel, they are operating 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.

1.2 Research and statistics

1.2.1 Fisheries statistics

Bluefin tuna

Syrian Bluefin tuna fishery regulated by quotas, seasons and gear restrictions recommended by ICCAT. Only two Syrian vessels (Purse seiner) are recorded in ICCAT list of vessels so far due to illegal sanctions since 2011 and difficulties of at sea transfer of regional observer, the quota of 128000 Kg transferred in accordance with paragraph 9 of ICCAT Recommendation 22-08 during 2023 and 2024 fishing seasons. Tropical tuna, swordfish, marlins, sailfish and shark fishery are underprivileged in Syria.

1.2.2 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.

1.2.3 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 and 2024 because the total quota transferred for farming purposes.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of 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.

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:

2.1.1 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 and 2024. Consistent with Rec. 22-08 /21-08/ 19-04 /20-07, Syria implemented the recommended 2024 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.

2.1.2 Closed seasons

No fishing activities conducted in 2023 and 2024 fishing season, The Syrian quota (128 t) of BFT transferred for farming.

2.1.3 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 and 2024 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

2.1.4 Vessel monitoring

Syrian vessel equipped with VMS and transmission of the VMS messages to the ICCAT Secretariat implemented strictly.

2.2 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 TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO[1]
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA TRINITÉ ET TOBAGO
INFORME ANUAL DE TRINIDAD Y TOBAGO

SUMMARY

Landings of tuna and tuna-like species from Trinidad and Tobago commercial fleets for the year 2023 were estimated at 3 268 t. The non-artisanal longline fleet landed an estimated 1240 t of fish of which yellowfin tuna was the most abundant species as expected. In 2023 the number of operational non-artisanal longliners was 24 compared to 25 in both 2022 and 2021. The fleet consisted of 11 large scale longliners greater than 20 m length overall and 13 longliners of length overall less than 20 m. Data were collected from the two major game fishing tournaments held in 2023. A Vessel Monitoring System for the non-artisanal longline fleet became fully operational in January 2023. The VMS includes an electronic logbook component which is in the testing phase. The logbook form includes identification guides for seabirds and sea turtles. The Fisheries Division continues to work with the FAO to develop an integrated fisheries management information system in Trinidad and Tobago (FisMIS) to integrate fisheries catch and effort data, fisher registration data and vessel record data. Development and testing of a suite of technological solutions to mitigate sea turtle bycatch are being undertaken under a collaborative project involving national and international agencies and organisations with funding from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. In addition, Trinidad and Tobago is participating in the GEF regional project: Strategies, technologies and incentives to manage bycatch in tropical Large Marine Ecosystem Fisheries (REBYC-III CLME+). Trinidad and Tobago will implement pilot observer and electronic monitoring system programmes for the non-artisanal longline fleet under the project. The gillnet component of the artisanal multi-gear fleet is also a focus of the project. Activities to address sea turtle bycatch reduction and increasing post-release survival and documentation of interaction between marine mammals and the selected gears are being planned. Public consultations on Trinidad and Tobago's Fisheries Management Bill were held in November 2023. The Fisheries Division is engaged in the review of extensive comments, the last of which are expected to be submitted by a key stakeholder before the end of 2024.

RÉSUMÉ

Les débarquements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées des flottilles commerciales de Trinité-et-Tobago pour l'année 2023 ont été estimés à 3.268 t. La flottille palangrière non artisanale a débarqué une quantité estimée à 1.240 t de poisson, dont l'albacore était l'espèce la plus abondante, comme on s'y attendait. En 2023, le nombre de palangriers non artisanaux opérationnels était de 24, contre 25 en 2022 et 2021. La flottille se composait de 11 grands palangriers d'une longueur hors tout supérieure à 20 m et de 13 palangriers d'une longueur hors tout inférieure à 20 m. Des données ont été collectées lors des deux grands tournois de pêche organisés en 2023. Un système de surveillance des navires pour la flottille palangrière non artisanale est devenu pleinement opérationnel en janvier 2023. Le VMS comprend une composante de carnet de pêche électronique qui est en phase d'essai. Le formulaire du carnet de pêche comprend des guides d'identification pour les oiseaux de mer et les tortues marines. La division de la pêche continue à travailler avec la FAO pour développer un système intégré d'information sur la gestion de la pêche à Trinité-et-Tobago (FisMIS) afin d'intégrer les données sur les captures et l'effort de pêche, les données sur l'enregistrement des pêcheurs et les données sur l'enregistrement des navires. Le développement et l'essai d'une série de solutions technologiques visant à atténuer les prises accessoires de tortues marines sont entrepris dans le cadre d'un projet de collaboration impliquant des agences et des organisations nationales et internationales, avec un financement de la National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. En outre, Trinité-et-Tobago participe au projet régional du GEF : « Stratégies, technologies et incitations pour gérer les prises accessoires dans les pêcheries tropicales des grands écosystèmes marins (REBYC-III CLME+) ». Trinité-et-Tobago mettra en œuvre des programmes pilotes d'observateurs et de surveillance électronique pour la flottille palangrière non artisanale dans

[1] Fisheries Division. Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries, 35 Cipriani Boulevard, Newtown, Port of Spain. Trinidad & Tobago E-mail: lmartin@gov.tt

le cadre de ce projet. La composante filet maillant de la flottille artisanale à engins multiples est également au centre du projet. Des activités visant à réduire les prises accessoires de tortues de mer et à augmenter le taux de survie après remise à l'eau, ainsi qu'à documenter les interactions entre les mammifères marins et les engins sélectionnés sont en cours de planification. Des consultations publiques sur la loi concernant la gestion des pêches de Trinité-et-Tobago ont eu lieu en novembre 2023. La Division des pêches s'attache à la révision des nombreux commentaires, les derniers d'entre eux devraient être soumis par une partie prenante majeure d'ici fin 2024.

RESUMEN

Los desembarques de túnidos y especies afines de las flotas comerciales de Trinidad y Tobago para el año 2023 se estimaron en 3.268 t. La flota palangrera no artesanal desembarcó unas 1.240 t de pescado, de las cuales el rabil fue la especie más abundante, tal y como se esperaba. En 2023, el número de palangreros no artesanales operativos era de 24, frente a los 25 de 2022 y 2021. La flota estaba compuesta por 11 grandes palangreros de más de 20 m de eslora total y 13 palangreros de menos de 20 m de eslora total. Se recopilaron datos de los dos principales torneos de pesca deportiva celebrados en 2023. En enero de 2023 entró en pleno funcionamiento un sistema de seguimiento de buques (VMS) para la flota palangrera no artesanal. El VMS incluye un componente de cuaderno de pesca electrónico que está en fase de pruebas. El formulario del cuaderno de pesca incluye guías de identificación de aves marinas y tortugas marinas. El Departamento de Pesca sigue trabajando con la FAO para desarrollar un sistema integrado de información sobre ordenación de pesquerías en Trinidad y Tobago (FisMIS) que integre los datos sobre capturas y esfuerzo pesqueros, los datos de registro de los pescadores y los datos de registro de los buques. Se están desarrollando y probando una serie de soluciones tecnológicas para mitigar la captura fortuita de tortugas marinas en el marco de un proyecto de colaboración en el que participan organismos y organizaciones nacionales e internacionales con financiación de la National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. Además, Trinidad y Tobago participa en el proyecto regional de GEF: Estrategias, tecnologías e incentivos para gestionar la captura fortuita en las pesquerías de los grandes ecosistemas marinos tropicales (REBYC-III CLME+). En el marco del proyecto, Trinidad y Tobago pondrá en marcha programas piloto de observadores y sistemas electrónicos de seguimiento para la flota palangrera no artesanal. El proyecto también se centra en el componente de redes de enmalle de la flota artesanal de artes múltiples. Se están planificando actividades para abordar la reducción de las capturas fortuitas de tortugas marinas y el aumento de la supervivencia tras la liberación y la documentación de la interacción entre los mamíferos marinos y los artes seleccionados. En noviembre de 2023 se celebraron consultas públicas sobre el proyecto de ley de ordenación pesquera de Trinidad y Tobago. La División de Pesca está revisando extensos comentarios, el último de los cuales se espera que sea presentado por una parte interesada clave antes de finales de 2024.

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

Landings of tuna and tuna-like species from Trinidad and Tobago commercial fleets for the year 2023 were estimated at 3 268 t, representing a two percent increase (69 t) compared to the 2022 landings (3 199 t) and a three percent decrease (100 t) compared to the 2021 landings (3 368 t). The non-artisanal longline fleet landed an estimated 1 240 t of fish of which yellowfin tuna was the most abundant species as expected. The proportionality of yellowfin tuna landings compared to the fleet's total landings, 94%, was consistent with 2022 and 2021 estimates when yellowfin tuna landings accounted for 92% and 93% respectively of the fleet's landings. The 2023 yellowfin tuna landings were estimated at 1 169 t, a difference of 89 t or increase of eight percent compared to the 2022 landings of 1 080 t. In 2023, the number of operational non-artisanal longliners was 24 compared to 25 in both 2022 and 2021. The fleet consisted of 11 large-scale longliners greater than 20 m length overall and 13 longliners of length overall less than 20 m. Over the period 2018 to 2020, the number of longliners fluctuated between 23 and 24 and between 2013 and 2017 the number ranged from 29 to 32. Data were collected from the two major game fishing tournaments held in 2023.

1.2 Research and statistics

1.2.1 Catch and effort data collection and analysis

Catch and effort data from the non-artisanal longline fleet continue to be collected by the submission of Trip Reports by vessel owners with data verification being achieved through cross-checking of customs export forms, receipts and Statistical Document Programme forms which must accompany each submission as relevant. Coverage of the catch and effort fishing operations of the fleet is estimated at 90%. In January 2023, a Vessel Monitoring System implemented via an agreement among Collecte Localisations Satellites System (CLS), the Trinidad and Tobago Longliners' Association, the Ministry of National Security and the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries became fully operational. All non-artisanal longliners that seek commercial fishing authorisations to fish on the high seas, must be outfitted with the VMS hardware and software. To date, all operational non-artisanal longliners are utilising the system. The VMS includes an electronic logbook component which is in the testing phase. The electronic logbook will complement the trip reporting system by providing more refined temporal and spatial data on catches, fishing effort, discards, and encounters with seabirds, sea turtles and marine mammals. The logbook form includes identification guides for seabirds and sea turtles. Data submission via the electronic logbook is linked to the issuing of subsequent commercial fishing authorisations.

As previously indicated, the system for catch and effort data collection, verification and raising for the artisanal multi-gear fleet of Trinidad was disrupted in October 2015 when collection of the data was significantly curtailed as a result of a change in administrative policy. Over the period October 2021 to September 2023 fish landings and fishing effort data were collected at 18 out of 65 landing sites around Trinidad. Under a government-funded project to preserve historical fish catch and effort records, over 18,200 historical catch and effort data sheets were inventoried and over 33,500 sheets scanned in 2023.

1.2.2 Biological data collection and analysis

The biological data collection programme for key tuna and tuna-like species landed by the non-artisanal longline fleet continues to be suspended due to the loss of staff and lack of financial resources. However, Task II size data for three major species, yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna and swordfish are being reported based on the size data for each exported fish obtained under the trip reporting system.

Currently there is no biological data collection programme in place covering the artisanal multi-gear fleet.

Biological data will be collected under the GEF project: *Strategies, technologies and incentives to manage bycatch in tropical Large Marine Ecosystem Fisheries (REBYC-III CLME+)* (see Section 2.1, Implementation of specific ICCAT conservation and management measures, M:BYC01).

1.2.3 Development of fisheries management information system (FisMIS)

The Fisheries Division continues to work with the FAO to develop an integrated fisheries management information system in Trinidad and Tobago (FisMIS) to integrate fisheries catch and effort data, fisher registration data and vessel record data from the fisheries administrations in Trinidad and in Tobago. The database was deployed in Trinidad in 2020 and the process of testing is in progress. Activities undertaken to date include data entry and data verification in the vessel registry component of the database and import of artisanal catch and effort data into the landings component of the database.

1.2.4 Updating of data collection systems for artisanal and non-artisanal fleets

A draft report on the review of the current fisheries data collection and statistical systems, which was conducted jointly under projects GCP/INT/228/JPN – *Fisheries Management and Marine Conservation within a Changing Ecosystem* and GCP/SLC/202/SCF – *Climate Change Adaptation in the Eastern Caribbean Fisheries Sector* (CC4FISH) was developed and includes recommendations for improving the data collection systems for the artisanal and non-artisanal fleets. These recommendations are aligned with those presented by Dr Freddy Arocha on improvement of Trinidad and Tobago's data collection for ICCAT species (Arocha 2014) (SCRS/2018/114), and will be prioritised for implementation based on resource availability. Further to the review of the data collection and statistical systems, and workshop conducted by the FAO in February 2021 to develop a new Trinidad and Tobago data collection scheme for the artisanal fisheries, an in-person training workshop for enumerators of the artisanal catch and effort data collection

system for Trinidad as well as staff involved in data collection and verification for the non-artisanal longline fleet, was convened in 2022. Workshop components included: presentation of the proposed revised data collection system (methodology and implementation), presentation of the revised data forms, review of gear types, and species identification (sharks and pelagics). With reference to measures taken to collect by-catch and discards data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means (Rec. 11-10), data collectors were sensitised and trained to record data on discards, utilising the updated data collection forms which were modified to capture discards data.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

2.1.1 Implementation of flag, coastal, port and market State measures

The Fisheries Division continues to utilise informal means—not supported by national fisheries legislation—in the implementation of several flag State, coastal State and related ICCAT conservation and management measures.

The Fisheries Division maintains vessel records for all fishing vessels and collaborates with the Maritime Services Division which is the agency responsible for vessel registration in Trinidad and Tobago. Additionally, the trip reporting system through which the non-artisanal longline catch and effort data are acquired entails voluntary submission of trip reports by vessel owners. In 2024 industry stakeholders voluntarily adopted use of a VMS including electronic logbook and some non-artisanal longline operators have been trialling circle hooks. The vessel owners are incentivised to participate as utilisation of the system and reporting are linked to the granting by the Fisheries Division of commercial fishing authorisations which facilitate fishing on the high seas and the export of catch. Adherence to measures stipulated in the Internal Actions Report is also linked to the granting of commercial fishing authorisations.

With respect to Trinidad and Tobago's Observer Programme, to date one trial Observer-monitored trip was completed in September 2022 as a fact-finding mission. The lack of progress is a result of the limited financial and human resources in conjunction with the need for enabling legislation. It is recognised, however, that several of Trinidad and Tobago's non-artisanal longliners may not be equipped to accommodate Observers and thus consideration is being given to the implementation of an Electronic Monitoring System (EMS) for such longliners. Onboard camera systems have been installed on three vessels to date (see below, Implementation of specific ICCAT conservation and management measures, M:BYC01).

The Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries is continuing its efforts to finalise a National Plan of Action for sharks. The draft NPOA is to be submitted by the Fisheries Division for Ministerial approval followed by Cabinet approval. A Draft Management Plan to address bycatch in the longline fleet with respect to sea turtles, seabirds and marine mammals was completed. The National Sea Turtle Task Force (NSTTF) comprising representatives of the Environmental Management Authority, the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries (including the Fisheries Division), the Ministry of Planning and Development, the Ministry of National Security, the Ministry of Tourism, the Tobago House of Assembly, the Institute of Marine Affairs, several non-governmental organisations and academia (including the University of the West Indies), was reconstituted in 2024. The NSTTF will address conservation and management of five species of sea turtles (Leatherback, Loggerhead, Green, Olive Ridley and Hawksbill) that were designated Environmentally Sensitive Species (ESS) under the ESS Rules 2001. Under a project with funding from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, the NSTTF's Turtle Bycatch Working Group is collaborating with Ecolibrium, Inc., Arizona State University, and the Wider Caribbean Sea Turtle Conservation Network (WIDECAST) to develop and test a suite of technological solutions to mitigate sea turtle bycatch, complete socio-economic fisheries characterisations, and update turtle bycatch surveys (see below, Implementation of specific ICCAT conservation and management measures, M:BYC01).

Trinidad and Tobago acceded to the Port State Measures Agreement and accepted the Compliance Agreement in October 2019. State agencies collaborated to implement port state measures under a Memorandum of Understanding for Collaboration in Regulating Fishing, Fishing Related Activities and Relevant Trade (MOU IUU-Fishing) which came into effect in August 2019 and expired in August 2024. The participating agencies including: the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries (Fisheries Division), the Ministry of National Security (Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard), the Ministry of Finance (Customs and

Excise Division), the Ministry of Works and Transport (Maritime Services Division), the Ministry of Trade and Industry, and the Tobago House of Assembly (Division of Food Production, Forestry and Fisheries) continue to collaborate informally. The implementation of measures for fishing vessel entry into and departure from port, and fish cargo landings, is currently guided by the legislation under which the Maritime Services, Immigration and Customs and Excise Divisions and the Public Health Inspectorate operate, in conjunction with the legal mandates of the Ministry of Trade and Industry and the Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard. Fishing vessel entry into port and fish cargo landings are administered through a Single Electronic Window (SEW) established under the Ministry of Trade and Industry. Decision-making instruments utilised in port State matters include the draft National Strategy and Roadmap for Trinidad and Tobago's implementation of the PSMA and the Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Review (including Port Assessment) which were developed under the Port State Measures Support Project, GCP/RLA/222/USA (see Outdated legislation, para 3 under section 2.2)

The following were achieved by the Oversight Committee during its tenure: identification of Trinidad and Tobago's: points of contact for port entry, contact points for receiving copies of port inspection reports, designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry, advance notification period required for entry into port, and points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sightings. In addition, standard operating procedures for implementation of the Port State Measures Agreement and for the landing and transshipment of fish were reviewed and updated; draft National Control and Inspection Plans were developed with assistance from the 3rd Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA) Global Capacity Building Programme; and linkages were established with the Blue Justice Community, Caribbean Community Agency for Crime and Security (CARICOM IMPACS), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and International Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Network (IMCSN) for strengthened regional and international cooperation and information-sharing.

The Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC) endorsed a Regional Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing that will be used as a guide for developing National Plans of Action IUU Fishing, including that of Trinidad and Tobago. Further, Trinidad and Tobago participated in a WECAFC Survey on the state of readiness to implement the RPO-IUU Fishing in-country to help guide the regional approach towards strengthening: (a) national capacity to develop and implement NPOA–IUU Fishing; (b) regional coordination in fisheries enforcement; (c) data collection on IUU fishing incidences; and (d) national capacity to implement the RPOA-IUU Fishing – among other things.

Market State measures are addressed mainly under the import and export licencing systems administered by the Ministry of Trade and Industry. Import and export licences are issued subject to recommendations based on fisheries management considerations from the Fisheries Division.

2.2.2 Implementation of specific ICCAT conservation and management measures

M:GEN45

Via the stakeholder consultations on the Fisheries Management Bill, the Ministry of Labour has signalled its intention to address the implementation of International Labour Organisation (ILO) standards in the Trinidad and Tobago fisheries sector in collaboration with the Fisheries Division.

M:ALB07

A maximum per trip on-board bycatch limit for the non-artisanal longline fleet was set at 100kg.

M:BYC01

Trinidad and Tobago is participating in the GEF project: Strategies, technologies and incentives to manage bycatch in tropical Large Marine Ecosystem Fisheries (REBYC-III CLME+). The four-year project which focuses on the Caribbean and North Brazil Continental Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems (CLME+), is being implemented with the support of numerous local, regional and international partners including fisher organisations, NGOs and academia. The project inception meeting was convened in January 2024 in Trinidad and Tobago. The project addresses the management of bycatch and discards in selected fisheries and thereby aims to promote sustainable and responsible fisheries that provide economic opportunities while ensuring the conservation of marine living resources, with successful solutions for potential scale up to other LMEs. Activities will be aligned with components relating to: 1. improving fishing practices to manage bycatch and reduce discards; 2. strengthening governance and management

frameworks and enforcement measures to better manage bycatch and reduce discards; 3. encouraging behaviour change for adoption of effective bycatch mitigation, discard reduction and ALDFG management measures; and 4. knowledge management and lesson learning. The participating countries are currently in the process of elaborating their work plans in collaboration with the project partners. The selected Trinidad and Tobago fisheries are the non-artisanal longline fishery and gillnet component of the artisanal multi-gear fishery. Pilot observer and electronic monitoring system programmes are to be implemented under the project. Activities to address sea turtle bycatch reduction and increasing post-release survival are being planned.

M:BYC02

See section on implementation of reporting requirement M:BYC01 above.

M:BYC03

See section on implementation of reporting requirement M:BYC01 above.

M:BYC04

See section on implementation of reporting requirement M:BYC01 above. Activities addressing bycatch of marine mammals are to be implemented by Trinidad and Tobago under GEF project: Strategies, technologies and incentives to manage bycatch in tropical Large Marine Ecosystem Fisheries (REBYC-III CLME+).

2.2.3 Monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement

Monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement operations implemented between October 2023 and September 2024 included:

1. review of 621 foreign fishing vessel arrival declarations and 453 foreign fishing vessel departure declarations on the Single Electronic Window eMaritime Module, conduct of risk assessments and generation of 11 reports;
2. participation by staff of the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries (Fisheries Division), Ministry of National Security (Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard), Ministry of Finance (Customs and Excise Division), Ministry of Works and Transport (Maritime Services Division), Tobago House of Assembly (Department of Marine Resources and Fisheries) in a regional workshop conducted by the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Office of Law Enforcement (NOAA OLE) and focusing on, inter alia, operational aspects of IUU fishing enforcement, the Port State Measures Agreement and methods to collect and document evidence for successful prosecution;
3. joint operations of the Fisheries Monitoring Centre involving the Fisheries Division and Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard;
4. inspection of 5 offloads of foreign fishing vessels and one offload of a Trinidad and Tobago fishing vessel at port and generation of reports;
5. inspection of 11 Trinidad and Tobago non-artisanal longline fishing vessels for issuance of Commercial Fishing Authorisations (CFAs);
6. monitoring of VMS data from the Trinidad and Tobago non-artisanal longline fleet, with generation of 51 reports.

2.2.4 Institutional linkages, collaboration and cooperation

Relative to institutional linkages between the Fisheries Division and other government agencies, the following initiatives were undertaken between October 2023 and September 2024:

1. registration of fishing vessels;
2. review of Draft Harbours (Reporting Formalities for Ships) Regulations;
3. discussion on Draft Shipping (Small Boats) Regulations 2020;
4. issuance of licences for the import and export of live fresh, chilled and frozen fish;

5. development of the SEW Trade and Business Information Portal and Enhanced Application Software Project and implementation of the application;
6. preparatory meetings for the World Trade Organization's negotiations for a Fisheries Subsidies Agreement;
7. work with respect to Trinidad and Tobago's acceptance of the Protocol amending the Marrakesh Agreement establishing the World Trade Organization (WTO) - Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies;
8. review of stakeholder comments on the Fisheries Management Bill and articulation of responses and proposed textual changes to the Joint Select Committee (JSC) of Parliament and Legislation Review Committee of Cabinet.

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

2.2.1 Outdated legislation

The matter of Trinidad and Tobago's outdated fisheries legislation continues to be addressed. The Fisheries Management Bill was laid in Parliament in August 2020 and subsequently in October 2020, following the general elections and consequent reconstitution of the Parliament. The Bill was subsequently released for public consideration from which extensive comments were submitted by 30 stakeholder groups between December 2020 and March 2021. Between April 2021 and March 2023, staff of the Fisheries Division (FD) and the office of the Chief Parliamentary Counsel (CPC) were engaged in review of the comments and drafting of responses and proposed amendments to the Bill. The FD-CPC responses and proposed amendments were reviewed by the Joint Select Committee of Parliament (JSC), a process which was completed in July 2023. Due to the substantive changes proposed, the JSC referred the amended Bill to the Legislation Review Committee of the Cabinet for final legal review before being submitted to Cabinet. The Bill was approved, by Cabinet in September 2023, for distribution to stakeholders for a final round of consultations before it is laid in Parliament. As a result, public consultations were held between 5 and 15 November 2023. Following the stakeholder consultations in November 2023 the Fisheries Division is engaged in the review of extensive comments, the last of which are expected to be submitted by a key stakeholder before the end of 2024. Following review of the comments, any required drafting/re-drafting will be undertaken by the office of the Chief Parliamentary Counsel. The Bill will then be submitted to the Legislation Review Committee of the Cabinet. The Fisheries Management Bill, 2023 consists of 20 parts, 266 clauses and 2 schedules.

Draft Regulations were developed to facilitate implementation of the registration and licensing system, and monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement.

The draft National Strategy and Roadmap for Trinidad and Tobago's implementation of the PSMA and the Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Review (including Port Assessment) (see Implementation of flag, coastal, port and market State measures, para 5 under Section 2.1) identified enactment of the FMB and re-establishment of the fisheries monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement capability within the Fisheries Division to be the most significant interventions required for Trinidad and Tobago's advancement with respect to compliance with its international obligations. In this regard, an action plan to address the deficiencies in Trinidad and Tobago's legal, administrative and MCS frameworks was approved by the Cabinet in February 2024.

Consequent to Trinidad and Tobago's outdated legislation, the country was negatively certified by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) of the United States for not having a regulatory programme comparable to that of the United States to reduce bycatch of sea turtles in pelagic longline fisheries in the ICCAT waters beyond national jurisdiction. In addition, in September 2023 the country was identified by the European Commission as a non-cooperating country in the fight against IUU fishing.

2.2.2 Human resource capacity constraints

As previously reported, it is a challenge for Trinidad and Tobago to keep abreast with the implementation and compliance of ICCAT conservation and management measures as well as increasing national, regional and other international commitments due to the limited human resource capacity at the Fisheries Division in particular. The Division has identified submission of the Fisheries Management Bill to the Cabinet as its priority activity. It is expected that recruitment of the required staffing capacity will be addressed upon enactment of the Bill.

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2024-09-22		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2024-07-31		
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2024-07-31		
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2024-07-31		
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2024-07-31		
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes		No catch at size estimations have been done. The biological data collection programme for key tuna and tuna-like species landed by the non-artisanal longline fleet continues to be suspended due to the loss of staff and lack of financial resources. Trinidad and Tobago's fisheries management governance framework is expected to be significantly upgraded through passage of the Fisheries Management Bill (2023). Following stakeholder consultations on the Bill in November 2023 the Fisheries Division is engaged in the review of extensive comments, the last of which are expected to be submitted by a key stakeholder before the end of 2024. Following review of the comments, any required drafting/re-drafting will be undertaken by the office of the Chief Parliamentary Counsel. The Bill will then be submitted to the Legislation Review Committee of the Cabinet. The Bill provides for the collection and analysis of the necessary catch, fishing effort and biological data.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes		No scientific tagging surveys have been implemented nor tags submitted by fishers. The biological data collection programme for key tuna and tuna-like species landed by the non-artisanal longline fleet continues to be suspended due to the loss of staff and lack of financial resources. Trinidad and Tobago's fisheries management governance framework is expected to be significantly upgraded through passage of the Fisheries Management Bill (2023). Following stakeholder consultations on the Bill in November 2023 the Fisheries Division is engaged in the review of extensive comments, the last of which are expected to be submitted by a key stakeholder before the end of 2024. Following review of the comments, any required drafting/re-drafting will be undertaken by the office of the Chief Parliamentary Counsel. The Bill will then be submitted to the Legislation Review Committee of the Cabinet. The Bill provides for the collection and analysis of the necessary catch, fishing effort and biological data.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		No tagging programme has been implemented. The biological data collection programme for key tuna and tuna-like species landed by the non-artisanal longline fleet continues to be suspended due to the	

Req № (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				loss of staff and lack of financial resources. Trinidad and Tobago's fisheries management governance framework is expected to be significantly upgraded through passage of the Fisheries Management Bill (2023). Following stakeholder consultations on the Bill in November 2023 the Fisheries Division is engaged in the review of extensive comments, the last of which are expected to be submitted by a key stakeholder before the end of 2024. Following review of the comments, any required drafting/re-drafting will be undertaken by the office of the Chief Parliamentary Counsel. The Bill will then be submitted to the Legislation Review Committee of the Cabinet. The Bill provides for the collection and analysis of the necessary catch, fishing effort and biological data.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		No tagging programme has been implemented. The biological data collection programme for key tuna and tuna-like species landed by the non-artisanal longline fleet continues to be suspended due to the loss of staff and lack of financial resources. Trinidad and Tobago's fisheries management governance framework is expected to be significantly upgraded through passage of the Fisheries Management Bill (2023). Following stakeholder	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				consultations on the Bill in November 2023 the Fisheries Division is engaged in the review of extensive comments, the last of which are expected to be submitted by a key stakeholder before the end of 2024. Following review of the comments, any required drafting/re-drafting will be undertaken by the office of the Chief Parliamentary Counsel. The Bill will then be submitted to the Legislation Review Committee of the Cabinet. The Bill provides for the collection and analysis of the necessary catch, fishing effort and biological data.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago is participating in the 4-year regional GEF project "Strategies, technologies and social solutions to manage bycatch in tropical Large Marine Ecosystem Fisheries (REBYC-III CLME+)", under which pilot observer and EMS programs will be implemented. The project inception workshop was held in January 2024. Trinidad and Tobago's fisheries management governance framework is expected to be significantly upgraded through passage of the Fisheries Management Bill (2023). Following stakeholder consultations on the Bill in November 2023 the Fisheries Division is engaged in the review of extensive comments, the last of which are expected to be submitted	

Req № (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				by a key stakeholder before the end of 2024. Following review of the comments, any required drafting/re-drafting will be undertaken by the office of the Chief Parliamentary Counsel. The Bill will then be submitted to the Legislation Review Committee of the Cabinet. The Bill provides for the collection and analysis of the necessary catch, fishing effort and biological data and implementation of observer programs and EMS.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago is participating in the 4-year regional GEF project "Strategies, technologies and social solutions to manage bycatch in tropical Large Marine Ecosystem Fisheries (REBYC-III CLME+)", under which pilot observer and EMS programs will be implemented. The project inception workshop was held in January 2024. Trinidad and Tobago's fisheries management governance framework is expected to be significantly upgraded through passage of the Fisheries Management Bill (2023). After extensive consultations in November 2023 and the subsequent review of comments, the Bill is due to be submitted to the Legislation Review Committee of the Cabinet at the end of 2024. The Bill provides for the collection and analysis of the necessary catch, fishing effort and	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				biological data and implementation of observer programs and EMS.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago has 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	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago fishing vessels were authorised to fish in the Mediterranean during 2023.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		There are no bluefin tuna farms in Trinidad and Tobago.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		There are no bluefin tuna farms in Trinidad and Tobago.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		There are no bluefin tuna farms in Trinidad and Tobago.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	No		There is no cooperative research program on W-BFT to be/being undertaken in Trinidad and Tobago.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		No Trinidad and Tobago fishing vessels are authorised to catch western Atlantic bluefin tuna; no bluefin tuna were caught by Trinidad and Tobago fishing vessels.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		No GBYP related research is being implemented in Trinidad and Tobago.	
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	No		No such scientific activities are being implemented in Trinidad and Tobago.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		Trinidad and Tobago has no fishing operations using FADs on ICCAT tropical fisheries (no PS/BB fishing activities on tropical tunas).	

Req Nº (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.)	No		Trinidad and Tobago has 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		Trinidad and Tobago has no fishing operations using FADs on ICCAT tropical fisheries (no PS/BB fishing activities on tropical tunas).	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago is participating in the 4-year regional GEF project "Strategies, technologies and social solutions to manage bycatch in tropical Large Marine Ecosystem Fisheries (REBYC-III CLME+)", under which pilot observer and EMS programs will be implemented. The project inception workshop was held in January 2024. Trinidad and Tobago's fisheries management governance framework is expected to be significantly upgraded through passage of the Fisheries Management Bill (2023). Following stakeholder consultations on the Bill in November 2023 the Fisheries Division is engaged in the review of extensive comments, the last of which are expected to be submitted by a key stakeholder before the end of 2024. Following review of the comments, any required drafting/re-drafting will be undertaken by the office of the Chief Parliamentary Counsel. The Bill will then be submitted to the Legislation Review Committee of the Cabinet. The Bill	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				provides for the collection and analysis of the necessary catch, fishing effort and biological data and implementation of observer programs and EMS.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago is participating in the 4-year regional GEF project "Strategies, technologies and social solutions to manage bycatch in tropical Large Marine Ecosystem Fisheries (REBYC-III CLME+)", under which pilot observer and EMS programs will be implemented. The project inception workshop was held in January 2024. Trinidad and Tobago's fisheries management governance framework is expected to be significantly upgraded through passage of the Fisheries Management Bill (2023). Following stakeholder consultations on the Bill in November 2023 the Fisheries Division is engaged in the review of extensive comments, the last of which are expected to be submitted by a key stakeholder before the end of 2024. Following review of the comments, any required drafting/re-drafting will be undertaken by the office of the Chief Parliamentary Counsel. The Bill will then be submitted to the Legislation Review Committee of the Cabinet. The Bill provides for the collection and analysis of the necessary catch, fishing effort and	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				biological data and implementation of observer programs and EMS.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No		Trinidad and Tobago has not implemented a Port Sampling programme on vessels fishing for tropical tunas. Trinidad and Tobago's fisheries management governance framework is expected to be significantly upgraded through passage of the Fisheries Management Bill (2023). Following stakeholder consultations on the Bill in November 2023 the Fisheries Division is engaged in the review of extensive comments, the last of which are expected to be submitted by a key stakeholder before the end of 2024. Following review of the comments, any required drafting/re-drafting will be undertaken by the office of the Chief Parliamentary Counsel. The Bill will then be submitted to the Legislation Review Committee of the Cabinet. The Bill provides for the collection and analysis of the necessary catch, fishing effort and biological data and implementation of port sampling programs.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		Trinidad and Tobago has had no historical fishing operations using FADs on ICCAT tropical fisheries (no PS/BB fishing activities on tropical tunas).	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		Trinidad and Tobago has no fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	No		Trinidad and Tobago has no fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No		Trinidad and Tobago has no fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No		Trinidad and Tobago has no fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	No		Trinidad and Tobago has 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		Trinidad and Tobago has not employed methodology to estimate dead and live discards of marlins (residual catches). Such activity is hindered by the lack of human and financial resources. Trinidad and Tobago's fisheries management governance framework is expected to be significantly upgraded through passage of the Fisheries Management Bill (2023) which mandates the provision of the required statistics. Following stakeholder consultations on the Bill in November 2023 the Fisheries Division is engaged in the review of extensive comments, the last of which are expected to be submitted by a key stakeholder before the end of 2024. Following review of the comments, any required drafting/re-drafting will be undertaken by the office of the Chief Parliamentary Counsel. The Bill will then be submitted to the Legislation Review Committee of the Cabinet.	

Req Nº (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		This information will be provided under S: GEN01 Annual Report (Scientific).	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No		Trinidad and Tobago reported species-specific data under Tasks 1/2/3.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No		Trinidad and Tobago is not carrying out research on shortfin mako.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	No		Trinidad and Tobago has not collected additional information on BSH other than that provided under Tasks 1/2/3.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	No		Trinidad and Tobago is not undertaking scientific research on South Atlantic blue shark.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	Yes	2024-07-31	Trinidad and Tobago has not employed statistical methodology to estimate dead discards and live releases of North Atlantic shortfin mako. Such activity is hindered by the lack of human and financial resources. Trinidad and Tobago's fisheries management governance framework is expected to be significantly upgraded through passage of the Fisheries Management Bill (2023) which mandates the provision of the required statistics. Following stakeholder consultations on the Bill in November 2023 the Fisheries Division is engaged in the review of extensive comments, the last of which are expected to be submitted by a key stakeholder before the end of 2024. Following review of the comments, any required drafting/re-drafting will be undertaken by the office of the Chief Parliamentary Counsel. The Bill will then be	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				submitted to the Legislation Review Committee of the Cabinet.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	No		Trinidad and Tobago has no fishing activities catching South Atlantic shortfin mako (SMA-S).	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No		Trinidad and Tobago has no fishing activities catching South Atlantic shortfin mako (SMA-S).	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		Trinidad and Tobago does not have a purse seiner fleet.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		This information will be provided under S: GEN01 Annual Report (Scientific).	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago has not submitted information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type; however, a draft bycatch management plan which addresses the provision of such information has been developed and Trinidad and Tobago will address this issue under the 4-year REBYC III CLME+ project which is being implemented as of January 2024. Additionally, Trinidad and Tobago has not implemented a domestic observer program. In general, implementation of a scientific observer programme to provide such information on sea turtle interactions of our fleets is hindered by the lack of human and financial resources. Trinidad and Tobago's fisheries management governance framework is expected to be significantly upgraded through passage of the Fisheries Management	

Req № (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				Bill (2023) which mandates the provision of the required statistics. Following stakeholder consultations on the Bill in November 2023 the Fisheries Division is engaged in the review of extensive comments, the last of which are expected to be submitted by a key stakeholder before the end of 2024. Following review of the comments, any required drafting/re-drafting will be undertaken by the office of the Chief Parliamentary Counsel. The Bill will then be submitted to the Legislation Review Committee of the Cabinet.	
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		Trinidad and Tobago has not reported information on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers; however, a draft bycatch management plan which addresses the provision of such information has been developed and Trinidad and Tobago will address this issue under the 4-year REBYC III CLME+ project which is being implemented as of January 2024. Additionally, Trinidad and Tobago has not implemented a domestic observer program. In general, implementation of a scientific observer programme to provide such information on seabirds is hindered by the lack of human and financial resources. Trinidad and Tobago's fisheries management governance framework is expected to be significantly upgraded	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				through passage of the Fisheries Management Bill (2023) which mandates the provision of the required statistics. Following stakeholder consultations on the Bill in November 2023 the Fisheries Division is engaged in the review of extensive comments, the last of which are expected to be submitted by a key stakeholder before the end of 2024. Following review of the comments, any required drafting/re-drafting will be undertaken by the office of the Chief Parliamentary Counsel. The Bill will then be submitted to the Legislation Review Committee of the Cabinet.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes		This information will be provided under S: GEN01 Annual Report (Scientific).	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes		This information will be provided under S: GEN01 Annual Report (Scientific).	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2024-09-22		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2024-09-22		
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2024-08-28		
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in any vessel chartering programme.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in any vessel chartering programme.	
	M:GEN06a	Transhipment reports - at sea	No		No Trinidad and Tobago large scale pelagic longline vessels (LSPLVs) have been authorised to conduct at-sea transhipments during the previous year.	
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	No		Trinidad and Tobago vessels have not carried out transhipments in port during the previous year.	
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	No		No Trinidad and Tobago LSPLVs have been authorised to conduct at-sea transhipments during the previous year.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		No carrier vessels have been authorised by Trinidad and Tobago to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		No Trinidad and Tobago LSPLVs are authorised to transship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes	2021-12-08		
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes	2024-09-16	Change	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes	2021-12-08		
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes	2021-12-08		
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		No foreign fishing vessels were denied access to Trinidad and Tobago's designated ports.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		Trinidad and Tobago found no indications of potential non-compliance or apparent infringements in respect to foreign fishing vessels granted access to its designated ports.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		Trinidad and Tobago found no indications of potential non-compliance or apparent infringements in respect to foreign fishing vessels granted access to its designated ports.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		Trinidad and Tobago found no indications of potential non-compliance or apparent infringements in respect to foreign fishing vessels granted access to its designated ports.	

Group	Req Nº (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		Trinidad and Tobago is not engaged in any bilateral or multilateral arrangement at present.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	Yes	2024-09-21		
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		Trinidad and Tobago has not entered into any access agreement.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		Trinidad and Tobago has not entered into any access agreement.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes	2024-02-15		
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes	2022-06-12		
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		Generally, the recreational fishery has been monitored through the collection of catch and effort and biological data at all of the major recreational tournaments. Since 2016 however, the data were collected at 4 of the 5 major tournaments as a result of financial constraints. Periodic surveys of the fishery are also implemented. The most recent assessment of the fishery was conducted by Mohammed (2012) and is included in the CRFM Research Paper Collection Volume 7.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report (s) on alleged IUU activities	No		Trinidad and Tobago had no information to report on presumed IUU activities of fishing vessels 12 m or greater LOA.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		No IUU allegations have been brought against Trinidad and Tobago-flagged vessels.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes	2024-09-12		
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No		Trinidad and Tobago had no information to report regarding possible non-compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No		Trinidad and Tobago had no information to report regarding possible non-compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		Trinidad and Tobago had no information to report on vessel sightings.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels have been sighted under Rec. 19-09.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	No		Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No		Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No		Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels appear on the final IUU list.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels carry observers deployed under an ICCAT regional observer program (ROP).	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels carry observers deployed under an ICCAT regional observer program (ROP).	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		All of Trinidad and Tobago's medium and large-scale vessels participating in ICCAT fisheries are longliners. In addition, Trinidad and Tobago has not retrieved lost gear from its artisanal multi-gear fleet. Trinidad and Tobago is conducting research on this issue of ALDFG under the 4-year REBYC III CLME+ project which is being implemented as of January 2024. Trinidad and Tobago's fisheries management governance framework is expected to be significantly upgraded through passage of the Fisheries Management Bill (2023) which mandates the provision of the required statistics. Following stakeholder consultations on the Bill in November 2023 the Fisheries Division is engaged in the review of extensive comments, the last of which are expected to be submitted by a key stakeholder before the end of 2024. Following review of the comments, any required drafting/re-drafting will be undertaken by the office of the Chief Parliamentary Counsel.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					The Bill will then be submitted to the Legislation Review Committee of the Cabinet.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		All of Trinidad and Tobago's medium and large-scale vessels participating in ICCAT fisheries are longliners. In addition, Trinidad and Tobago has not received reports of lost gear that cannot be retrieved, from its artisanal multi-gear fleet. Trinidad and Tobago is conducting research on this issue of ALDFG under the 4-year REBYC III CLME+ project which is being implemented as of January 2024. Trinidad and Tobago's fisheries management governance framework is expected to be significantly upgraded through passage of the Fisheries Management Bill (2023) which mandates the provision of the required statistics. Following stakeholder consultations on the Bill in November 2023 the Fisheries Division is engaged in the review of extensive comments, the last of which are expected to be submitted by a key stakeholder before the end of 2024. Following review of the comments, any required drafting/re-drafting will be undertaken by the office of the Chief Parliamentary Counsel. The Bill will then be submitted to the Legislation Review Committee of the Cabinet.	

Group	Req Nº (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	2021-12-15	Trinidad and Tobago will advise on the point of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting as soon as possible.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		There are no Trinidad and Tobago flagged carrier vessels.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	No		No Trinidad and Tobago nationals have been reported to have or be engaged in IUU activities.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago is participating in the 4-year regional GEF project "Strategies, technologies and social solutions to manage bycatch in tropical Large Marine Ecosystem Fisheries (REBYC-III CLME+)", under which pilot observer and EMS programs will be implemented. The project inception workshop was held in January 2024. Trinidad and Tobago's fisheries management governance framework is expected to be significantly upgraded through passage of the Fisheries Management Bill (2023). Following stakeholder consultations on the Bill in November 2023 the Fisheries Division is engaged in the review of extensive comments, the last of which are expected to be submitted by a key stakeholder before the end of 2024. Following review of the comments, any required drafting/re-drafting will be undertaken by the office of the Chief Parliamentary Counsel. The Bill will then be submitted to the Legislation Review Committee of the	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					Cabinet. The Bill provides for the collection and analysis of the necessary catch, fishing effort and biological data and implementation of observer programs and EMS.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago is participating in the 4-year regional GEF project "Strategies, technologies and social solutions to manage bycatch in tropical Large Marine Ecosystem Fisheries (REBYC-III CLME+)", under which pilot observer and EMS programs will be implemented. The project inception workshop was held in January 2024. Trinidad and Tobago's fisheries management governance framework is expected to be significantly upgraded through passage of the Fisheries Management Bill (2023). Following stakeholder consultations on the Bill in November 2023 the Fisheries Division is engaged in the review of extensive comments, the last of which are expected to be submitted by a key stakeholder before the end of 2024. Following review of the comments, any required drafting/re-drafting will be undertaken by the office of the Chief Parliamentary Counsel. The Bill will then be submitted to the Legislation Review Committee of the Cabinet. The Bill provides for the collection and analysis of the necessary catch,	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					fishing effort and biological data and implementation of observer programs and EMS.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	Yes	2024-09-22		
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in bluefin tuna farming.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in bluefin tuna farming.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in bluefin tuna farming.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in bluefin tuna farming.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		Trinidad and Tobago has no traps fishing for bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	No		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in bluefin tuna farming.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	No		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	No		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea, nor is the country involved in bluefin tuna farming.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2022	No		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels caught bluefin tuna in 2022.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish, farm or transport bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	No		Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in any joint fishing operations.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish or operate for bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	No		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the western Atlantic.	

Group	Req Nº (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		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the western Atlantic.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No		Trinidad and Tobago neither imported nor exported bluefin tuna during the period 1 January to 31 December 2022.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish BFT, nor are re-exports of BFT authorised.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish BFT, nor are re-exports of BFT authorised.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish BFT, nor are re-exports of BFT authorised.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		No tail tagging schemes have been implemented in Trinidad and Tobago.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	No		Trinidad and Tobago has no information indicating that vessels not included on the ICCAT Record of BFT catching vessels have caught E-BFT.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No		Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in the catching, farming or trading of bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in bluefin tuna farming.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the REM pilot project.	

Group	Req Nº (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	Yes	2024-02-15	11.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes	2024-07-31		
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No		No notifications were received of Trinidad and Tobago BET/YFT/SKJ vessels allegedly carrying out IUU activity.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2024-09-18	2 reports submitted for s2, 2023 and s1, 2024.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		No change from the last submission.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes	2024-09-16	2 reports submitted for Q4 2023 and Q1 2024.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	No		Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish in the relevant area. With reference to requirement S25: There is currently no legislated Management Plan for the use of fish aggregating devices in Trinidad and Tobago. However, the CRFM has developed a Sub-Regional Management Plan for FAD Fisheries in the Eastern Caribbean – which was approved by the Ministerial Council in principle in 2018.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	Yes	2024-09-17		
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes	2024-09-16	8 reports submitted for the months of September 2023 to April 2024	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		Trinidad and Tobago has not caught 80% of its catch limit.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		Trinidad and Tobago's entire catch limit has not been utilised.	

Group	Req Nº (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		All of Trinidad and Tobago's flagged fishing vessels 20m LOA or greater are authorised to fish for tropical tunas.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	No		All of Trinidad and Tobago's flagged fishing vessels 20m LOA or greater are authorised to fish for tropical tunas.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2024-09-18	2 reports submitted for s2, 2023 and s1, 2024.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		No change from the last submission.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	No		No. Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No		No. Trinidad and Tobago sport/recreational vessels are authorised to catch Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		No. Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		No. Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/ management plan for North swordfish	Yes		There are no modifications to Trinidad and Tobago's development/fishing/management plan for North swordfish.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No		Trinidad and Tobago has not authorised the landing of MED-SWO at any of its ports.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	No		No. Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		No .Trinidad and Tobago sport/recreational vessels are authorised to fish Med-SWO, therefore there is no associated tagging programme for the landing of Med-SWO.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Yes	2024-02-15	11.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	No		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels of 20m greater are authorised to catch S. SWO.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	No		All of Trinidad and Tobago's flagged fishing vessels are authorised to target N. SWO.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	No		Trinidad and Tobago has not established an onboard by-catch limit for S. SWO as it has no catch limit for S. SWO.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish Med-SWO.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish Mediterranean albacore.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes	2024-02-15	11.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes	2024-02-15	11.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	No		All of Trinidad and Tobago's flagged fishing vessels are authorised to fish N. ALB.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Yes	2024-09-22		

Group	Req Nº (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		Trinidad and Tobago has not authorised sport/recreational catches of Mediterranean albacore.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes	2024-09-18	Updated Billfish Check Sheet 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		Trinidad and Tobago is a developing coastal CPC which has submitted Task 1 and Task 2 data.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes		2024-09-18	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes	2024-09-17		
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes	2024-09-22		
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes	2024-09-22		
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes	2024-09-22		
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes	2024-09-22		

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		No pilot electronic statistical document system has been implemented by Trinidad and Tobago.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	No		No objections to ICCAT Recs were lodged by Trinidad and Tobago.	

ANNUAL REPORT OF TUNISIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA TUNISIE
INFORME ANUAL DE TÚNEZ

SUMMARY

In Tunisia, the tuna and tuna-like management and conservation plans are essentially governed by the provisions of Law No. 94-13 of 31 January 1994 and its implementing texts. In 2023, as for previous years, these plans were supported by implementation of all the control programmes (onboard observers programme) and the at-sea and in-port inspection programmes, in particular during the periods of prohibition of fishing for bluefin tuna and swordfish. In preparation for the 2023 bluefin tuna fishing campaign, Tunisia has adjusted its fishing capacity in accordance with the methodology adopted by ICCAT (Rec. 19-04). Based on this methodology, Tunisia established a fishing plan, allocating individual quotas to 51 vessels to fish for bluefin tuna in 2023. In this context and within the framework of improvement of collection of bluefin tuna catch statistics and monitoring of implementation of action taken to mitigate bycatch and discards in the tuna and swordfish fisheries, the relevant authority, in addition to catch documentation, has achieved a scientific observer coverage of its tuna fisheries of more than 10%. Allocation of quotas for bluefin tuna fishing and fine-tuning of gears targeting swordfish have greatly reduced bycatch; in 2023, no bycatch of sea turtles, sea birds, shark or sea mammals was reported by the national scientific observers programme. Total catches of bluefin tuna by purse seine vessels authorised to fish for bluefin tuna amounted to 2,698.324 t for 2023, 2,692.807 t of which were caged live. Regarding its contribution to the scientific research programme, Tunisia carries out different research activities on bluefin tuna, swordfish and small tunas. These activities are defined taking into account ICCAT recommendations and SCRS priorities.

RÉSUMÉ

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 2023, 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 2023, 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 51 navires pour exercer la pêche au thon rouge en 2023. Dans ce contexte et dans le cadre de l'amélioration de la collecte des statistiques de prise de thon rouge et le suivi de la mise en œuvre des mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et les rejets dans les pêcheries thonières et d'espadon, l'autorité compétente, outre la documentation des captures, a couvert plus de 10 % de ses pêcheries thonières par des observateurs scientifiques. L'allocation de quotas pour la pêche de thon rouge et la perfection des engins ciblant l'espadon ont minimisé énormément les captures accidentelles sachant qu'en 2023 aucune prise accessoire de tortues marines, d'oiseaux marins, de requins ou de mammifères marins n'a été relevée par le programme des observateurs nationaux et scientifiques. Les captures totales du thon rouge en 2023 ont atteint 2.698,324 tonnes en totalité provenant des navires senneurs autorisés à pêcher le thon rouge et dont 2.692,807 tonnes ont été mises en cages vivantes. 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 Túnez, los planes de ordenación y conservación de túnidos y especies afines se rigen principalmente por las disposiciones de la ley nº 9413 del 31 de enero de 1994 y sus textos de aplicación. En 2023, como en años anteriores, estos planes fueron respaldados mediante la implementación de todos los programas de control (programa de observadores a bordo) y los programas de inspección en el mar y en el puerto, sobre todo durante los periodos en que está prohibida la pesca de atún rojo y de pez espada. Con miras a preparar la campaña de pesca de atún rojo de 2023, Túnez ha ajustado su capacidad de pesca de un modo conforme con la metodología adoptada par ICCAT (Rec. 19-04). Basándose en dicha metodología, Túnez ha establecido un plan de pesca y ha asignado cuotas individuales a 51 buques para la pesca de atún rojo en 2023. En este contexto y en el marco de la mejora de la recopilación de estadísticas de capturas de atún rojo y del seguimiento de la implementación de las medidas adoptadas para mitigar las capturas fortuitas y los descartes en las pesquerías de túnidos y de pez espada, la autoridad competente, además de la documentación de capturas, ha logrado una cobertura de observadores científicos de más del 10 % de las pesquerías atuneras. La asignación de cuotas para la pesca de atún rojo y el perfeccionamiento de los artes de pesca que se dirigen al pez espada han reducido en gran medida las capturas fortuitas, dado que en 2023 el programa de observadores nacionales y científicos no ha registrado ninguna captura de tortugas marinas, aves marinas, tiburones o de mamíferos marinos. Las capturas totales de atún rojo de 2023 han alcanzado las 2.698,324 t, de las cuales,2.692,807 t procedían de buques cerqueros autorizados a pescar atún rojo. Respecto a la contribución al programa de investigación científica, Túnez efectúa diferentes actividades de investigación para el atún rojo, el pez espada y los pequeños túnidos. Estas actividades se definen teniendo en cuenta las recomendaciones de ICCAT y las prioridades del SCRS.

Chapitre 1 : Informations sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques

1.1 Informations annuelles sur les pêcheries

En 2023, le nombre de navires autorisés et qui ont pris part à la pêche de thon rouge a été de 51 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 23,2 %. Les tailles (SFL) sont à 98 % 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 1er avril au 31 décembre de chaque année. La production enregistrée en 2023 pour la Tunisie a été de 733,221 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 vulgarisation sont effectuées dans les ports auprès des pêcheurs.

Les observateurs scientifiques à bord des senneurs tunisiens pêchant le thon rouge durant la campagne de 2023 (26 mai- 05 juillet 2023) ont enregistré la présence des différentes espèces : Les tortues (*Caretta caretta* et *Chelonia mydas*), les mammifères (e.g. *Tursiops truncatus* et *Delphinus delphis*), les oiseaux marins (Larus sp. , Puffins sp., …), les requins (*Carcharodon carcharias*) et les raies (Dasyatis sp.) ont été observées au voisinage de la zone de pêche. Aucune de ces espèces n'a été débarquée ni capturée.

1.2 Recherche et statistiques

Conformément aux recommandations de l'ICCAT, Le programme d'observateurs scientifiques de la Tunisie 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 dans le cadre d'une approche participative avec les acteurs de la pêche aux thons et des fermes d'engraissements.

La Tunisie a affecté à bord des senneurs (thon rouge) six observateurs scientifiques spécialisés en sciences halieutiques. Ces observateurs sont des doctorants et titulaires de mastère en la matière. 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 2023 a été en présentielle et elle a porté sur le suivi des :

- caractéristiques du navire et de l'engin (senne)
- conditions climatiques et océanographiques
- opérations de pêche (date, coordonnées géographiques)
- prises du thon rouge (nombre, poids, état)
- prises des autres espèces de poissons (nombre, poids, état)
- prises accessoires (mammifères 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 2023 de pêche du thon rouge, six observateurs scientifiques ont été embarqués à bord de six 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 (exp: indices d'abondance). En effet, différents aspects scientifiques sont en cours d'étude et concernent le thon rouge, l'espadon et les thons mineurs. Les résultats de ces actions de recherche sont présentés lors des différentes réunions du SCRS.

1.2.1 Thon rouge

Pêche

Les principaux aspects suivis pendant la pêche par le programme ci haut cité sont : La zone et la date de capture, L'espèce cible, la structure démographique, les relations biométriques, les espèces accessoires, les rejets et les l'indices d'abondance (CPUE). Le suivi scientifique concerne la totalité des bateaux de pêche autorisés.

Transfer

Pendant le transfert, la longueur à la fourche (SFL, 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 2023.

Abbattage

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 représentatif des poissons abattus. 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 %.

1.2.2 Espadon

L'espadon (*Xiphias gladius*) est une espèce importante dans les pêcheries et l'économie tunisiennes. En effet, la pêche de cette espèce est en majorité par de petites embarcations côtières. Depuis 2019, la pêche à l'espadon a été interdite en tant que pêche cible ou accessoire : du 1er janvier au 31 mars et ce par le biais d'un arrêté ministériel.

La Tunisie assure le suivi scientifique de la pêcherie palangrière de l'Espadon. Ceci est effectué pour l'année 2023 particulièrement dans les ports de Teboulba et Mahdia. Le suivi consiste à avoir des informations sures :

- 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 inferieur LJFL et poids total : TW)
- Eco-biologie de l'espèce

La **figure 2** illustre les résultats des fréquences des tailles (LJFL, cm) et des échantillons effectués lors de l'année 2023.

1.2.3 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 10196,6 tonnes en 2023. L'espèce la plus importante, en termes de capture, est la thonine commune *Euthynnus alletteratus*, qui est aux alentours de 6551,5 tonnes soit 64,3 pour cent des captures totales des thonidés mineurs dans les côtes tunisiennes en 2023.

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 2019-2023, un nombre de 352 spécimens a été collecté au niveau des différents ports de débarquements.

Les longueurs courbées à la fourche mesurées sont comme suit :

LTA (N= 205) de 21 cm à 100.5 cm, correspondant à des poids variant de 125 g à 12850 g
BON (N= 147) de 29,5 cm à 53 cm, correspondant à des poids variant de 325 g à 1825 g

La relation taille-masse de 205 spécimens de la thonine commune des côtes tunisiennes est représentée par la **figure 3**. La valeur de l'exposant b qui diffère de 3 indique une croissance chez la thonine commune. Cependant, la valeur élevée de R2 révèle, chez cette espèce, une étroite corrélation entre les deux variables étudiés (TW et FL).

La relation taille-masse (SFL/TW) 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 R2 révèle, chez cette espèce, une étroite corrélation entre les deux variables étudiées (TW et SFL).

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.

Les structures démographiques des individus échantillonnés en 2023 montrent que pour la thonine commune, l'histogramme des tailles s'étend de 27.5 à 45 cm de longueur à la fourche (**figure 5**). Le mode le plus marqué est situé à 41 cm, ce qui représente 44,56%.

2.1 Mise en œuvre des 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 réalise 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 embarqués à bord des senneurs ont été formés sur l'identification des espèces de requins, de tortues, de mammifères et des oiseaux marins et dans la notification détaillée de leurs états de 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).

2.2 Difficultés rencontrées dans la mise en œuvre et dans le respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

Suite au changement de l'équipe de la direction chargée du suivi et de la mise en œuvre des mesures de conservation et de gestion des pêcheries de l'CCAT, certaines difficultés ont été rencontrées cependant ce changement n'a pas empêché la Tunisie de répondre aux exigences de l'ICCAT en matière de déclarations statistiques et d'application.

Il est à signaler que la Tunisie est en train d'élaborer un plan de travail qui concerne le GERMON depuis que quelques spécimens ont été signalés lors des débarquements.

Chapitre 3 : Déclaration en ligne

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.

1ÈRE PARTIE : DÉCLARATION SUR LA RECHERCHE ET LES STATISTIQUES

Nº 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	2024-07-09		
S:GEN02	Caractéristiques des flottilles (T1FC)	Oui	2024-07-08		
S:GEN03	Estimation de la prise nominale de la tâche 1 (T1NC)	Oui	2024-07-08		
S:GEN04	Prise et effort de la tâche 2 (T2CE)	Oui	2024-07-08		
S:GEN05	Échantillons de taille de la tâche 2 ; T2SZ	Oui	2024-07-08		
S:GEN06	Estimations de la prise par taille de la tâche 2 (T2CS)	Oui	2024-07-08		
S:GEN07	Prospections scientifiques de marquage (inventaires)	Non		Pas de marquage en 2023 en Tunisie.	

Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:GEN08	Déclaration de marquage conventionnel (appositions/récupérations)	Oui	2024-07-08		
S:GEN09	Déclaration de marquage électronique (appositions/récupérations)	Non		La Tunisie n'a ni apposé, ni récupéré de marques électroniques.	
S:GEN10	Tâche 3 - Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (y compris EMS)	Oui	2024-07-08		
S:GEN11	Rapport sur la mise en oeuvre de la Rec. 16-14	Oui	2024-07-09		
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	2024-07-08		
S:BFT02	Procédures et résultats des caméras stéréoscopiques OU méthodologie alternative pour l'estimation de la taille du thon rouge	Oui	2024-07-08		
S:BFT03	Tâche 2 : Echantillons de taille des caméras stéréoscopiques résultant de S : BFT02	Oui	2024-07-08		
S:BFT04	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux (BFT)	Oui	2024-07-08		
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.	
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	2024-07-09		

Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
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		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	Taille et âge à maturité (ALB-MD)	Non		La Tunisie est en train d'élaborer un plan de travail qui concerne le GERMON depuis que quelques spécimens ont été signalés lors des débarquements.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	Non		La Tunisie est en train d'élaborer un plan de travail qui concerne le GERMON depuis que quelques spécimens ont été signalés lors des débarquements.	
S:ALB03	Impact des pêcheries palangrières en termes de composition de la capture (ALB-MD)	Non		La Tunisie est en train d'élaborer un plan de travail qui concerne le GERMON depuis que quelques spécimens ont été signalés lors des débarquements.	
S:ALB04	Série de CPUE (ALB-MD)	Non		La Tunisie est en train d'élaborer un plan de travail qui concerne le Germon depuis que quelques spécimens ont été signalés lors des débarquements.	

Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:ALB05	Estimation mensuelle de la proportion de reproducteurs et de recrues dans les captures (ALB-MD)	Non		la Tunisie est en train d'élaborer un plan de travail qui concerne le Germon depuis que quelques spécimens ont été signalés lors des débarquements.	
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	Oui		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		Le requin soyeux est non commercialisé et non signalé dans nos pêcheries. Concernant les senneurs participant aux pêcheries de l'ICCAT, aucune prise accidentelle n'a été signalée jusqu'à présent. Toutefois, bien que les textes d'application nationales en vigueur permettent de se référer aux exigences de l'ICCAT pour remplir les obligations concernant les mesures techniques de conservation et de gestion, de nouvelles exigences réglementaires en matière de déclaration sont prévues dans le cadre de nouveau dispositif réglementaire en cours d'élaboration régissant les conditions d'exercice de la pêche, (transposition concernant les mesures techniques de conservation et de gestion dans la législation tunisienne).	
S:SHK02	Résultats de la recherche et de l'échantillonnage biologique sur le requin-taupe bleu	Non		Espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes,	
S:SHK03	Information sur le requin peau bleue de l'Atlantique Nord	Non		Espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	

Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:SHK07	Information sur le requin peau bleue de l'Atlantique Sud	Non		Espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
S:SHK04	La quantité de requin-taupe 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 remises 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:SHK08	Interactions avec les requins baleines pendant les opérations à la senne	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	Oui		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		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		Les informations sont incluses dans le rapport annuel.	
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		La collecte des données des prises accessoires et des rejets de pêcheries artisanales est assurée dans les ports à travers le réseau de suivi d'échouage et des enquêtes avec les pêcheurs.	
S:BYC05	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		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	

Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
				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.	

2ÈME PARTIE : DÉCLARATION SUR LA GESTION

Groupe	Nº 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	2024-09-05		
	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	2024-09-05	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	2024-08-14	2024-08-14	
	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. aucun transbordement n'a été autorisé.	
	M:GEN06b	Rapports sur les transbordements au port	Non		Non applicable. aucun transbordement n'a été autorisé.	
	M:GEN07	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non		Non applicable. aucun transbordement n'a été autorisé.	

Groupe	Nº 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		Non applicable. La Tunisie n'est pas concernée.	
	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 n'est pas concernée.	
	M:GEN10a	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	Oui	2024-02-27		
	M:GEN10b	Points de contact pour recevoir des copies des rapports d'inspection portuaire	Oui	2023-09-13	Pas de changement des points de contact qui recevront les rapports d'inspection.	
	M:GEN11	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.	Oui	2024-02-27		
	M:GEN12	Délai de notification préalable requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	Oui	2024-02-27		
	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)	Oui		Pas de constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN15	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	Oui		Pas de constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente.	
	M:GEN16	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	Oui		Pas de constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente	
	M:GEN17	Informations des accords/ arrangements bilatéraux ou multilatéraux qui autorisent un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération	Non		Pas d'accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port.	
	M:GEN42	Déclaration annuelle sur les activités d'inspection au port	Oui	2024-09-05		
	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	2024-05-10		
	M:GEN21	Rapport sur l'examen des mesures internes	Oui	2024-05-27	Suite à la publication d'un nouvel arrêté règlementant l'activité de pêche de thon rouge et de son engraissement, des nouvelles mesures de gestions ont été mises en place afin de garantir une meilleure gouvernance de la pêcherie. Cet arrêté vous é été communiqué par mail le 27/05/2024.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	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 / le(s) rapport(s) de la CPC (et non CPC) de pavillon sur les activités IUU alléguées	Non		La Tunisie n'a aucune information concernant les activités IUU présumées.	
	M:GEN25	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Oui		La Tunisie n'a aucune information concernant les activités IUU présumées et n'a aucune information supplémentaire à déclarer.	
	M:GEN26	Mesures commerciales ; soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Non		Aucun débarquement ni importation n'a été effectué.	
	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'observations recueillis.	
	M:GEN30	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Oui		Pas d'observations recueillis.	
	M:GEN31	Autorité nationale responsable de l'inspection en mer et autres agences maritimes d'appui, le cas échéant, et/ou Autorité nationale responsable de la madrague et des activités d'élevage du thon rouge	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.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	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	Oui		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 observes.	
	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.	
	M:GEN39	Points de contact pour faciliter la coopération en matière d'observation des navires (facultatif)	Oui	2024-09-05		
	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	Oui		Aucune informations pertinentes à déclarer.	
	M:GEN43	Description des programmes nationaux de systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Non		La Tunisie n'a pas choisi le système EMS dans ses pêcheries à la palangre et/ou à la senne pour répondre aux exigences de ICCAT en matière de collecte de données.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN44	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des programmes nationaux de systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Non		La Tunisie n'a pas choisi le système EMS dans ses pêcheries à la palangre et/ou à la senne pour répondre aux exigences de ICCAT en matière de collecte de données.	
	M:GEN45	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rés. 23-20, y compris les plans d'action d'urgence (EPA)	Oui		Les navires de pêche ne sont autorisés à pêcher que s'ils disposent d'un permis de navigation valable suite a une visite technique concluante du navire par les autorités compétentes y compris le contrôle du matériel de sécurité à bord. De plus la Tunisie a ratifié la convention STCWF et depuis le personnel naviguant dans toutes les pêcheries est sujet à des formations continues et progressives de sécurité pour être en conformité avec les exigences de ladite convention.	
THON ROUGE	M:BFT01	Fermes de thon rouge	Oui	2022-12-28		
	M:BFT02	Rapports sur l'élevage du thon rouge	Oui		2024/09/14	
	M:BFT03	Déclaration de report du poisson resté en cages	Oui		2024/09/14	
	M:BFT04	Rapport de mise en cages du thon rouge	Oui		2024/09/14	
	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	2024-02-15		
	M:BFT08	Plan de la capacité d'élevage	Oui	2024-02-15		
	M:BFT09	Modifications des plans de pêche	Oui	2024-05-11		
	M:BFT10	Informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 21-08	Oui	2024-05-27	Arrêté du ministère de l'agriculture des ressources hydrauliques et de la pêche du 25 avril 2024.	
	M:BFT11	Prises de thon rouge de 2022	Oui	2024-07-08		

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT12	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Oui	2024-05-10		
	M:BFT13	Autres navires de thon rouge	Oui	2024-01-03	2024-01-(3_8_12_19) 2024-04-(23_25_29) 2024-05-(20_23_30_31) 2024-06-(03_14) 2024-07-(3_4_9_18_19_31)	
	M:BFT14	Opérations de pêche conjointes	Oui	2024-05-21		
	M:BFT15	Messages VMS	Oui		Les messages VMS sont envoyés régulièrement.	
	M:BFT16	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Oui	2024-02-08		
	M:BFT17	Liste des navires d'inspection	Oui	2024-02-15	Inclus dans le plan de pêche.	
	M:BFT18	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Oui	2024-02-08		
	M:BFT19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Oui	2024-02-08		
	M:BFT20	Ports de transbordement du thon rouge	Oui	2024-02-14		
	M:BFT21	Ports de débarquement du thon rouge	Oui	2024-02-14		
	M:BFT22	Rapports bi-mensuels de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Oui	2024-09-08	3 rapports ont été envoyés le 2024-09-08.	
	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	2024-07-01		
	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		N/A concernés les CPC pêchant du thon rouge dans l'Atl. Ouest.	
	M:BFT27	Rapport annuel du BCD	Oui	2024-09-06		
	M:BFT28	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Oui	2024-05-13		

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT29	Points de contact pour les BCD	Oui	2024-02-15		
	M:BFT30	Législation relative au BCD	Oui		Aucun changement depuis la dernière soumission.	
	M:BFT31	Résumé du marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD	Non		La Tunisie n'est pas dotée de programmes 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		N/A seules les navires figurant comme navires de pêche de BFT sont autorisés à pêcher du thon rouge.	
	M:BFT33	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	Oui		Toutes les données ont été enregistrées dans le système eBCD.	
	M:BFT34	Contrôles aléatoires	Oui		2024/09/14	
	M:BFT35	Autorité nationale et points de contact responsables du navire de transformation participant au projet pilote REM	Non		N/A: 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.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:TRO10	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (inclure dans le plan de gestion des DCP - cf. aussi exigence S:TRO02)	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.	
	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	2024-06-07		
	M:SWO03	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui	2024-01-12		
	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.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:SWO05	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Non		La Tunisie ne délivre pas de permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre.	
	M:SWO06	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui	2024-05-07		
	M:SWO07	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Non		La Tunisie n'a pas de pêcherie d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord.	
	M:SWO10	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	Oui	2024-02-27		
	M:SWO11	Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO.	Oui	2024-04-03	Le deuxième rapport de l'année 2024 a été envoyé a l'ICCAT le 23 juillet 2024 le rapport du le quatrième trimestre de l'année 2023 a été envoyé à l'ICCAT en date du 07 mai 2024.	
	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	
	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.	

Groupe	Nº 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		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	2024-03-14		
GERMON	M:ALB03	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée.	Oui		La Tunisie est en train d'élaborer un plan de travail qui concerne le GERMON depuis que quelques spécimens ont été signalés lors des débarquements.	
	M:ALB04	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		Espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:ALB05	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		Espèce non rencontrée le long des côtes tunisiennes.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:ALB06	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non		Espèce non rencontrée le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:ALB07	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non		Espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:ALB08	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer du germon de la Méditerranée	Oui		La Tunisie n'autorise pas des navires de pêche sportive/récréative à capturer de germon de la Méditerranée.	
	M:ALB09	Prises mensuelles de germon de la Méditerranée	Oui		La Tunisie est en train d'élaborer un plan de travail qui concerne le GERMON depuis que quelques spécimens ont été signalés lors des débarquements.	
	M:ALB10	Capturas trimestrales de atún blanco del Mediterráneo	Oui		La Tunisie est en train d'élaborer un plan de travail qui concerne le germon depuis que quelques spécimens ont été signalés lors des débarquements.	
ISTIOPHORID	M:BIL01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 19-05 et 16-11	Oui	2024-09-02		
	M:BIL04	Demande de dérogation à la remise à l'eau de spécimens vivants de BUM/WHM/SPF et mesures prises pour limiter l'application de cette dérogation à ces pêcheries	Oui		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	2024-09-06		
	M:SHK08	Débarquements mensuels de requin-taupe bleu de l'Atlantique Sud et de l'Atlantique Nord	Non		Espèce non rencontrée le long des côtes tunisiennes.	

Groupe	Nº 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. 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	Non		Aucune capture accidentelle des oiseaux marins n'a été enregistrée.	
	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		Inclus dans le rapport annuel.	
	M:BYC04	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rés. 23-15	Oui		Inclus dans le rapport annuel.	
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	Oui		La Tunisie n'a formulé aucune objection aux recommandations de l'année antérieure.	

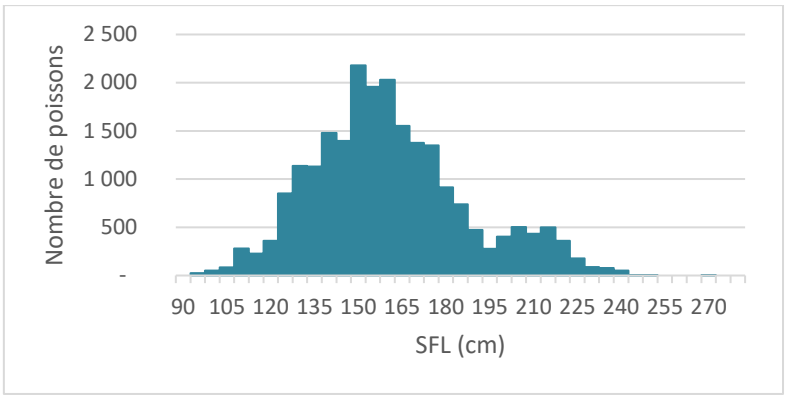

Figure 1. Fréquence de taille du thon rouge transféré dans les fermes tunisiennes pendant l'année 2023.

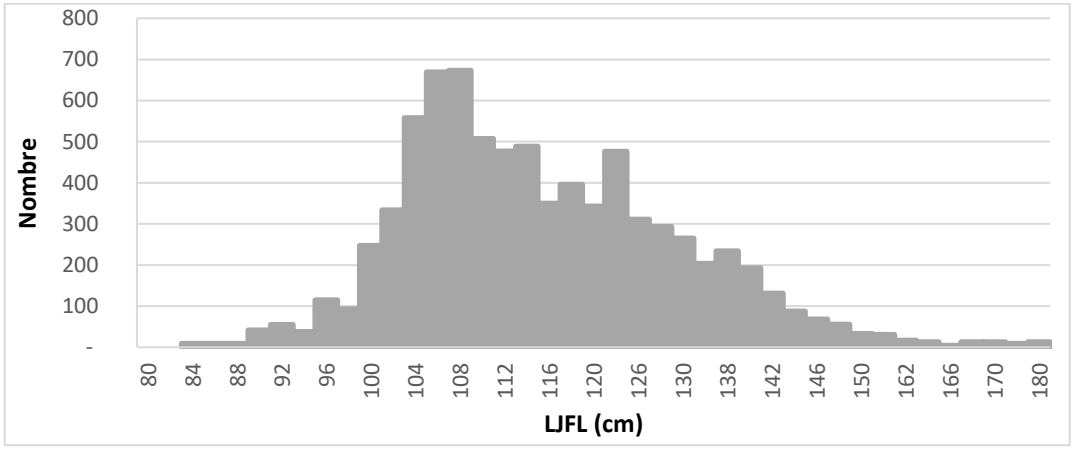

Figure 2. Fréquences des tailles (LJFL, cm), des échantillonnages effectués lors de l'année 2023.

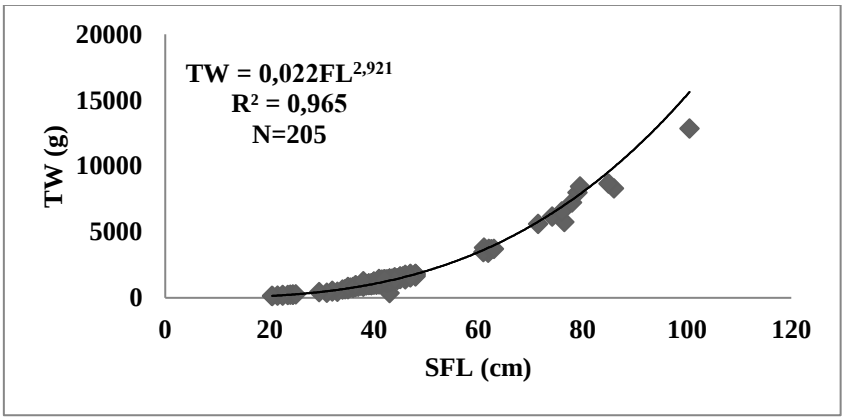

Figure 3. Relation entre la longueur courbée à la fourche (CFL) et la masse totale (TW) de la thonine commune *Euthynnus alletteratus*.

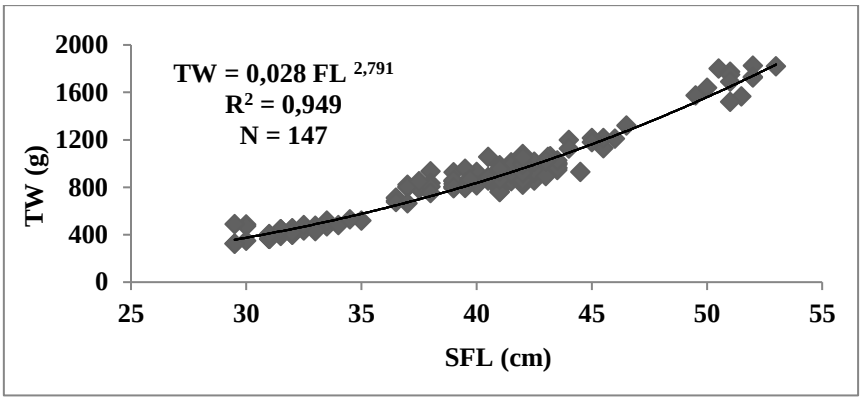

Figure 4. Relation entre la longueur courbée à la fourche (CFL) et la masse totale (TW) de la bonite à dos rayé *Sarda sarda*.

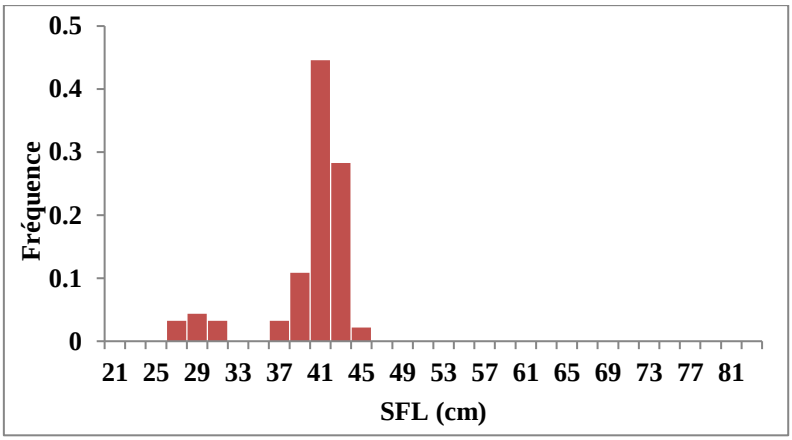

Figure 5. Fréquences de tailles (SFL) chez les échantillons de la thonine commune *Euthynnus alletteratus*.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TÜRKİYE[1]
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA TÜRKİYE
INFORME ANUAL DE TÜRKİYE

SUMMARY

Total marine fisheries production of Türkiye was 420,526.6 t for the year 2023. The portion of the tuna and tuna-like fishes in total catch was 16%, corresponding to 7,582.7 t, including Mediterranean Swordfish. In 2023, the catch amount of bluefin tuna, swordfish, albacore, bullet tuna, skipjack tuna, Atlantic bonito and little tunny was 3,281.7 t, 378.7 t, 150.0 t, 481.9 t, 418.0 t, 808.9 t, 2,083.4 t and 789.0 t, respectively. Most bluefin tunas were caught by purse seiners, which have an overall length of 33-62 meters. The fishing operations were conducted intensively off Antalya Bay in the south of Türkiye and in the Central Mediterranean region in 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

En 2023, la production totale des pêcheries marines de la Türkiye s'est élevée à 420.526,6 t. La proportion des thonidés et des espèces apparentées dans la prise totale s'élevait à 16%, soit 7.582,7 t, y compris l'espadon de la Méditerranée. En 2023, le volume de capture du thon rouge, de l'espadon, du germon, du bonitou, du listao, de la bonite à dos rayé et de la thonine commune s'est élevé à 3.281,7 t, 378,7 t, 150,0 t, 418,9 t, 418,0 t, 808,9 t, 2.083,4 t et 789,0 t, respectivement. La plupart des thons rouges ont été capturés par des senneurs, qui ont une longueur hors-tout de 33 à 62 m. Les opérations de pêche se sont déroulées intensivement au large de la baie d'Antalya dans le Sud de la Türkiye et dans la région de la Méditerranée centrale dans les eaux internationales au large de la côte de Malte. Les captures de thon rouge ont débuté le 15 mai et se sont terminées le 1er juillet. Les mesures de conservation et de gestion relatives aux pêcheries et à l'élevage du thon rouge et de l'espadon sont réglementées par la législation nationale, à travers des notifications, qui tient compte des réglementations pertinentes de l'ICCAT.

RESUMEN

La producción pesquera marina total de Türkiye fue de 420.526,6 t para el año 2023. La parte de túnidos y especies afines de la captura total asciende a 16 %, lo que corresponde a 7.582,7 t, incluyendo al pez espada del Mediterráneo. En 2023, la cantidad de capturas de atún rojo, pez espada, atún blanco, melva, listado, bonito y bacoreta se situaron en 3.281,7 t, 378,7 t, 150,0 t, 481,9 t, 418,0 t, 808,9 t, 2.083,4 t y 789,0 t, respectivamente. Casi toda la captura de atún rojo la realizaron cerqueros con una eslora total de 33-62 m. Las operaciones de pesca se llevaron a cabo intensamente frente a la bahía de Antalya, en el sur de Türkiye, y en la región del Mediterráneo central, en aguas internacionales frente a la costa de Malta. La captura de atún rojo comenzó el 15 de mayo y terminó el 1 de julio. Todas las medidas de conservación y ordenación respecto al pez espada y las pesquerías y cría de atún rojo están reglamentadas en la legislación nacional mediante notificaciones, que tienen en cuenta las reglamentaciones relacionadas de ICCAT.

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

[1] Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry / General Directorate for Fisheries and Aquaculture, Dumlupınar Bulvarı No:168, Çankaya/Ankara. huseyin.akbas@tarimorman.gov.tr

In 2023, the total catch of tuna and tuna-like species was 7,582.7 t, which is considerably lower than total amount in 2022. The main reason of this decrease is that the catch amount of Atlantic bonito was considerably declined from 49,891.5 in 2022 to 2,083.4 t in 2023.

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 2022 and 2023 were 118.0 t and 150.0 t, respectively.

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. Seven 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, 49,891.5 t in 2022). Total catch amount of Atlantic bonito was 2,083.4 t in 2023, which was lower than the average catch level of the last decade.

Bluefin tuna

In 2023, total Bluefin tuna catch of the Türkiye was 3,281.7 t, including recreational/amateur/sportive fishing/bycatch fishing quota transferred other countries such as Syria and Egypt. 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 29 fishing vessels in 2023, in accordance with domestic legislation as well as relevant ICCAT regulations. The Bluefin tuna purse seiners had an overall length between 33-62 m and a tonnage between 151-914 GRT. All fishing vessels were monitored via Fishing Vessel Monitoring System (BAGİS). In addition to the fishing vessels, 47 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 2023. 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 2023 and March 2024.

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 2023.

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 2023, total catches amount of Bullet tuna, Skipjack tuna and Little tunny was 481.9 t, 418.0 t and 789.0 t, respectively.

Türkiye have not conducted bigeye tuna (Thunnus Obesus) and yellowfin tuna (Thunnus Albacares) fishing which is subject to Total Allowable Catch (TAC) and quota implementation under ICCAT Rec. No. 22-01.

Skipjack tuna, in the past has rarely been recorded as a by-catch species caught by fishing vessels (longlines and gillnets) targeting to fish albacore and swordfish.

Particularly starting from 2023, it has been started to report more abundant skipjack tuna by-catch by purse seine vessels fishing for other tuna species such as little tunny, bullet tuna and albacore.

1.2 Research and statistics

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 driftnets 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 2023.

A joint project named "*Research Project on Ichtyoplankton Assemblage in the Region Finike Submarine Mountains- Eastern Mediterranean-Türkiye*" has been initiated in November 2023 with the partnership of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Turkish Mediterranean Research and Training Institute of the Ministry and five faculties of Fisheries in Türkiye.

The project is being conducted in a protected area not a fishing area. It is expected to determine the borders of spawning grounds and the information on the habitats including albacore larvae. It is also aimed to get important information on the spawning behaviour of the species in the region including albacore as well as the effects of climate change on the life cycle of those species.

The sampling was conducted during 16th-28th July 2024 within Turkish territorial waters in the coordinates of 34.99°N - 36.20° N and 29.26°E - 31.54° E. The studies are on-going. The results of the project is expected to be finalized at the end of 2024 and to be reported to ICCAT.

Electronic Tagging of Adult Bluefin Tunas captured in the Eastern Mediterranean (Turkish Levantine Coast) Tagging Programme 2024 Atlantic Wide Research Programme on Bluefin Tuna (ICCAT GBYP) under GBYP programme has been conducted.

The objective of the programme is to increase the understanding the migration and spatial patterns of Atlantic bluefin tuna (ABT) in the eastern Mediterranean. This collaborative effort, involving MEDFRI, Cukurova University, Stanford University, ICCAT, the Akua Group Fisheries, and GDFA, and successfully deployed tags and collected biological samples. Despite the challenges faced, including the incidental mortality of one fish, the data collected will contribute to ongoing research and conservation efforts

The Bluefin Tuna tagging operation conducted on June 2024 marked a significant step towards cooperative tagging operations were working together a successful tagging and release was conducted. A total of 32 fish were caught and released in the 2024 Campaign. Of these, 17 with a pop-up tag only, 13 were tagged with an acoustic tag only, and two were double tagged.

Türkiye intends to continue supporting ICCAT GBYP programme.

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.

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 22 July 2024.

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 22 July 2024 in response to the reporting requirement ref.no *S: BYC 04* and *S: BYC 05*. An updated report in response to reporting requirement ref.no. *M:BYC 03* and *M:BYC 04.*

The Ministry has actively participated in "Understanding multi-taxa 'bycatch' of vulnerable species and testing mitigation a collaborative approach" project (Medbycatch 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 reduce the rates of bycatch of marine mammals, seabirds, sea turtles and cartilaginous fish with the participation of all relevant stakeholders. Bycatch related provisions of domestic legislation have been updated in 2024 by taking into account the outputs of the Medbycatch Project, relevant GFCM and ICCAT Recommendations.

In accordance with Article 18 of Ministerial Notification 2024/20; in case of any prohibited species and seabirds being caught incidentally during commercial fishing operations, it shall be mandatory that these species are returned to the water alive and unharmed. Handling, treatment and release of incidentally caught species on this scope shall be made in accordance with “Vulnerable Species Protection Guidelines” published by the General Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The guidelines on practical implementation for handling, release and protection of vulnerable species in cases of by-catch have been prepared and put into practice based on the relevant FAO guidelines, outputs of the Medbycatch Project, and related ICCAT recommendations.

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.

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 (**Tables 1, 2 and 3**).

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures

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.

The rules established by ICCAT Rec. 22-08, have been transposed into Turkish domestic regulation through “Ministerial Communiqué on Bluefin Tuna Fishing, Farming and Trading”.

As was the case in previous ministerial notifications on regulation of commercial fishing and amateur fishing, Article 16 of Notification 6/1 on Regulation of Commercial Fisheries (No. 2024/20), entered into force on 11 August 2024 and covering the period 2024-2028, shall continue to prohibit catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of certain shark species, sea turtles and marine mammals (*cetaceans and Monachus monachus*) in all Turkish seas, including inland waters. Various technical measures and fishing prohibitions (temporal-based fishery closures, area-based fishery closures, prohibiting all fishing activities in some marine areas, etc.) are in place to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards.

The provisions in compliance with ICCAT Rec. 22-12 have been transposed to the Notification on Regulation of Commercial Fisheries (No. 2024/20) and Ministerial Communiqué on BFT-E Fishing, Farming and Trading 2024.

In accordance with Article 18 of Ministerial Notification 2024/20; in case of any prohibited species and seabirds being caught incidentally during commercial fishing operations, it shall be mandatory that these species are returned to the water alive and unharmed. Handling, treatment and release of incidentally caught species on this scope shall be made in accordance with “Vulnerable Species Protection Guidelines”

published by the General Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The guidelines on practical implementation for handling, release and protection of vulnerable species in cases of by-catch have been prepared and put into practice based on the relevant FAO guidelines, outputs of the Medbycatch Project, and related ICCAT recommendations. In this context, "Safe Handling and Release Practices for Sea Turtles" has also been published and notified to the relevant fisheries sector stakeholders with necessary mobilization activities on increasing public awareness and training being made. The guidelines on protection of vulnerable species published by the Ministry will encompass proper mitigation and handling techniques for sea turtles as well as the minimum information to be completed by the fishing operators as required by ICCAT on any interactions with sea turtles. As per Article 18 of Ministerial Notification (2024/20), it is mandatory to report any incident of sea turtle and marine mammal bycatch. The provision covering the period 2024-2028 shall continue to require that by-catch section in the e-logbook, logbook and/or the transport (origin) document shall be completed and reported to the Ministry by the fishermen.

As to other technical measures introduced by Ministerial Notification 2024/20; new regulatory provisions have been introduced regarding fishing with longlines. Accordingly, Article 15 of the Ministerial Notification stipulates that it shall be mandatory to use only large circle hooks (equal to a mouth gape of 2.8 cm or larger) at longlines for fishing of Mediterranean swordfish and albacore. It shall also be compulsory to use circle hooks with an offset of no more than 10 degrees. Additionally, the following provisions existing in previous Ministerial Notifications will continue to be valid for the period 2024-2028: Longlines, gill nets and entangling nets to be set (anchored) at sea shall be marked with a signal flag / float in daytime and with illuminated buoy in night-time.

In accordance with Ministerial Communiqué on BFT-E Fishing, Farming and Trading 2024, 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.

As regards ICCAT fisheries carried-out by purse seiners, master of the fishing vessel shall take all necessary measures to prevent its crew from intentionally setting a purse seine net around a marine mammal and sea turtle species, if the vulnerable species in question is sighted prior to the commencement of the set and encirclement of fish.

In the event that a cetacean is unintentionally encircled in a purse seine net, fishing vessel owner / operator shall take all reasonable steps to ensure the safe release of the cetacean while taking into consideration the safety of the crew. Any interaction with marine mammals shall be reported to the Ministry.

The reporting shall include the name of the species, number of individuals subject to interaction, location of the encirclement (coordinates), steps taken to ensure safe release, assessment of the life status of the animal on release, including whether the vulnerable species was released alive but subsequently died. It shall also indicate a short description of the interaction, including details of how and why the interaction occurred.

Türkiye have not conducted bigeye tuna (*Thunnus Obesus*) and yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus Albacares)* fishing which is subject to Total Allowable Catch (TAC) and quota implementation under ICCAT Rec. No. 22-01.

Skipjack tuna, in the past has rarely been recorded as a by-catch species caught by fishing vessels (longlines and gillnets) targeting to fish albacore and swordfish.

Particularly starting from 2023, it has been started to report more abundant skipjack tuna by-catch by purse seine vessels fishing for other tuna species such as little tunny, bullet tuna and albacore.

To monitor more closely the skipjack fishery, which until now had only been recorded as by-catch, and to manage skipjack fishery in accordance with the applicable ICCAT rules and regulations.

It is obliged by Notification 6/1 on Regulation of Commercial Fisheries (No. 2024/20) which entered into force on 11 August 2024 and covering the period 2024-2028, to obtain special fishing permit for the vessel targeting to fish skipjack tuna.

Regarding the conservation issues on billfish, bluemarlin or white marlin/sperarfish; 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 (**Appendices 1** and **2**).

2.2 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.

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2024-09-12	Sent to ICCAT on 2024/09/12.	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2024-07-22	Sent to ICCAT on 2024/07/22.	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2024-07-22	Sent to ICCAT on 2024/07/22.	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2024-07-22	Sent to ICCAT on 2024/07/22.	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2024-07-22	Sent to ICCAT on 2024/07/22.	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes	2024-07-22	Sent to ICCAT on 2024/07/22.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes	2024-07-03	First submission inadvertently sent to ICCAT on 2024/07/22 as not applicable. It is confirmed by the representatives of Turkish Mediterranean Fisheries Research and Training Institute that "The Interım Technıcal Short Report on Electronic Tagging of Adult Bluefin Tunas Captured in the Eastern Mediterranean (Turkish Levantine Coast) - 2024" submitted to the GBYP on 2027/07/03 and TG01-CnvEleTSurv form have been submitted to the GBYP by the related partners of the tagging survey. The tagging programme was conducted under ICCAT/GBYP 08/06/2024 Tagging Programme 2024 -	2024-09-05

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				Atlantic-Wide Research Programme on Bluefin Tuna (ICCAT GBYP). The Bluefin Tuna tagging operation conducted on 2024/06/08, marked a significant step towards cooperative tagging operations were working together a successful tagging and release was conducted. A total of 32 fish were caught and released in the 2024 Campaign. Of these, 17 with a pop-up tag only, 13 were tagged with an acoustic tag only, and two were double tagged.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2024-07-05	First submission inadvertently sent to ICCAT on 2024/07/22 as not applicable. However, it is confirmed that TG02-CnVTReRC form sent to the GBYP by the representatives of the Turkish Mediterranean Fisheries Research and Training Institute.	2024-09-05
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2024-07-05	First submission inadvertently sent to ICCAT on 2024/07/22 as not applicable. However, it is confirmed that TG03-EleTReRc form sent to the GBYP by the representatives of the Turkish Mediterranean Fisheries Research and Training Institute.	2024-09-05
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes	2024-07-22	Submitted in "ST09-DomObPrg_TUR 2023" on 2024/07/22.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes	2024-07-22	Sent to ICCAT on 2024/07/22 in the report named"Report_on_GEN11_SHK01_BYC04_BYC05_TUR2022". M:BYC 04 report was updated and sent to Secretariat on 2024/09/03.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No	2024-07-22	Not applicable for Türkiye since there is no fishing activity targeted for pelagic Sargassum. Reported to ICCAT on 2024/07/22.	
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	2024-07-22	The information of active vessels which have permit for pelagic longline and harpoon are submitted to ICCAT on 2024/07/22 (under ST01-T1FC_TUR2023).	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Yes	2024-09-06	Sent to ICCAT on 2024/09/06. Not published in a SCRS document.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting from S:BFT02	Yes	2024-07-22	Completed and submitted in ST06-FM form for each cage on 2024/09/06.	2024-09-06
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes	2024-07-22	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_TUR2023”.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	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	No		There is no fishing activity targeted for the BFT-W.	
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.	

Req Nº (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	2024-07-22	There is no fishing activity around FAD in the Gulf of Guinea. Reported to ICCAT on 2024/07/22.	
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		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	2024-07-22	There is no fishing activity around the FADs. Reported to ICCAT on 2024/07/22.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		No biological study on size and age at maturity has been performed for Albacore in 2024.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	Yes	2024-07-22	First submission inadvertently sent to ICCAT on 2024/07/22 as not applicable. A joint project named “Research Project on Ichtyoplankton Assemblage in the Region Finike Submarine Mountains- Eastern Mediterranean-Türkiye” has been initiated in November 2023 with the partnership of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Turkish Mediterranean Research and Training Institute of the Ministry and five faculties of Fisheries in Türkiye. The project is being conducted in a protected area not a	2024-09-06

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				fishing area. It is expected to determine the borders of spawning grounds and the information on the habitats including albacore larvaes. It is also aimed to get important information on the spawning behaviour of the species in the region including albacore as well as the effects of climate change on the life cycle of those species. The sampling was conducted during 16th-28th July 2024 within Turkish territorial waters in the coordinates of 34.99°N - 36.20° N and 29.26°E - 31.54° E. The studies are on-going. The results of the project are expected to be finalized at the end of 2024 and to be reported to ICCAT.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No		No biological study on impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition has been performed for Albacore in 2024.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No		No biological study on CPUE series has been performed for Albacore in 2024.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	Yes	2024-07-22	First submission inadvertently sent to ICCAT on 2024/07/22 as not applicable. A joint project named “Research Project on Ichtyoplankton Assemblage in the Region Finike Submarine Mountains- Eastern Mediterranean-Türkiye” has been initiated in November 2023 with the partnership of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Turkish Mediterranean Research and Training Institute of the Ministry and five	2024-09-06

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				faculties of Fisheries in Türkiye. The project is being conducted in a protected area not a fishing area. It is expected to determine the borders of spawning grounds and the information on the habitats including albacore larvaes. It is also aimed to get important information on the spawning behaviour of the species in the region including albacore as well as the effects of climate change on the life cycle of those species. The sampling was conducted during 16th-28th July 2024 within Turkish territorial waters in the coordinates of 34.99°N - 36.20° N and 29.26°E - 31.54° E. The studies are on-going. The results of the project are expected to be finalized at the end of 2024 and to be reported to ICCAT.	
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 2024/07/22.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No		There is no fishing activity related to marlins / roundscale spearfish. Not implemented a data collection program on artisanal/small-scale fisheries catching billfishes in ICCAT area. Reported to ICCAT on 2024/07/22.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes	2024-07-22	Submitted to ICCAT on 2024/07/22 in "Report_on_GEN11_SHK01_BYC04_BYC05_TUR2023".	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
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 2024/07/22.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	No		There is no undertaking scientific research on blue sharks. Reported to ICCAT on 2024/07/22.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	No		There is no fishing activity targeted for South Atlantic 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).	
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.	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		No interaction with whale sharks during purse seiners operations.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes	2024-08-28	A report was submitted to the Secretariat on 2024/08/28 with reference [ICCAT Ref. #: E24-09836].	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes	2024-07-22	No interaction of its fleet with sea turtles was observed under Monitoring Program. In accordance with Article 18 of Ministerial Notification 2024/20; in case of any prohibited species and seabirds being caught incidentally during commercial fishing operations, it shall be mandatory that these species are returned to the water alive and unharmed. Handling, treatment and release of incidentally caught species on this scope shall be made in accordance with "Vulnerable Species	2024-09-06

Req № (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				Protection Guidelines" published by the General Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The guidelines on practical implementation for handling, release and protection of vulnerable species in cases of by-catch have been prepared and put into practice based on the relevant FAO guidelines, outputs of the Medbycatch Project, and related ICCAT recommendations. In accordance with Ministerial Communiqué on BFT-E Fishing, Farming and Trading 2024; 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 As regards ICCAT fisheries carried-out by purse seiners, master of the fishing vessel shall take all necessary measures to prevent its crew from intentionally setting a purse seine net around a marine mammal and sea turtle species, if the vulnerable species in question is sighted prior to the commencement of the set and encirclement of fish. In the event that a cetacean is	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				unintentionally encircled in a purse seine net, fishing vessel owner / operator shall take all reasonable steps to ensure the safe release of the cetacean while taking into consideration the safety of the crew. Any interaction with marine mammals shall be reported to the Ministry. The reporting shall include the name of the species, number of individuals subject to interaction, location of the encirclement (coordinates), steps taken to ensure safe release, assessment of the life status of the animal on release, including whether the vulnerable species was released alive but subsequently died. It shall also indicate a short description of the interaction, including details of how and why the interaction occurred.	
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	2024-07-22	No incidental catch of seabird was observed under Monitoring Program.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes	2024-07-22	Submitted to ICCAT on 2024/07/22 in "Report_on_GEN11_SHK01_BYC04_BYC05_TUR2023".	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes	2024-07-22	Updates are given through IOMS. In Türkiye's tuna and tuna-like fishery, the highest amount of catch is obtained from Eastern Atlantic Bluefin tuna fishery. During the fishing operations targeting tuna species by-catches of sharks, sea mammals, sea turtles, sea birds are generally quite	2024-09-06

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				rare. The data required by SCRS are mainly compiled from Fisheries Statistics of TURKSTAT, National Fisheries Data Collection Program of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MOAF), Turkish Swordfish Fishery Monitoring Program carried by fishers and personnel working at provincial directorates of MOAF and scientific surveys carried by relevant institutions. These programs and surveys include collection of fisheries, by-catch and discard data through landing checks, scientific observers and questionnaires in the context of small-scale and industrial fisheries. Referring to the reporting requirement in relation to the steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, some research institutions have undertaken local studies regarding selectivity and effectiveness of fishing gears used in small tuna fishery. Article 16 of Notification on Regulation of Commercial Fisheries (No. 2024/20), entered into force on 11 August 2024 and covering the period 2024-2028, shall continue to prohibit catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of certain shark species, sea turtles and marine mammals (cetaceans and *Monachus monachus*) in	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				all Turkish seas, including inland waters. Various technical measures and fishing prohibitions (temporal-based fishery closures, area-based fishery closures, prohibiting all fishing activities in some marine areas, etc.) are in place to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards. The Ministry has actively participated in "Understanding multi-taxa 'bycatch' of vulnerable species and testing mitigation a collaborative approach" project (Medbycatch 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 reduce the rates of bycatch of marine mammals, seabirds, sea turtles and cartilaginous fish with the participation of all relevant stakeholders. Bycatch related provisions of domestic legislation have been updated in 2024 by taking into account the outputs of the Medbycatch Project,	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				relevant GFCM and ICCAT recommendations. In addition to the overall ban on use of driftnets since 1998, usage and retention onboard / shelter / port of all types of driftnets (including modified nets) have been prohibited as of 1 July 2011. The overarching prohibition on any use of drift-net shall continue to be valid for the period 2024-2028 as well. The usage, retaining and storage of monofilament and multi-monofilament fishing gear materials at commercial marine fisheries is partially prohibited by domestic regulation.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2024-09-12	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. The rules established by ICCAT Rec. 22-08, have been transposed into Turkish domestic regulation through "Ministerial Communiqué on Bluefin	

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					Tuna Fishing, Farming and Trading". The provisions in compliance with ICCAT Rec. 22-12 have been transposed to the Notification 6/1 on Regulation of Commercial Fisheries (No. 2024/20) and Ministerial Communiqué on BFT-E Fishing, Farming and Trading 2024. As was the case in previous ministerial notifications on regulation of commercial fishing and amateur fishing, Article 16 of Notification on Regulation of Commercial Fisheries (No. 2024/20), entered into force on 11 August 2024 and covering the period 2024-2028, shall continue to prohibit catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of certain shark species, sea turtles and marine mammals (cetaceans and *Monachus monachus*) in all Turkish seas, including inland waters. Various technical measures and fishing prohibitions (temporal-based fishery closures, area-based fishery closures, prohibiting all fishing activities in some marine areas, etc.) are in place to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards. 57 reporting obligations (under conservation and management measures) have been timely responded with accompanying data, as required. In cases where Türkiye has no targeted	

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					fishery or no data obtained for certain types of species, such cases have been responded as "not applicable" (72 reporting obligations). No major difficulties encountered in the implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures.	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes		72 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	2024-08-14	Sent to ICCAT on 2024/08/14.	
	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	Transhipment reports - at sea	No		Not involved in any transhipment at sea.	
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	No		Not involved in any transhipment in port.	
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	No		No at-sea transhipment is permitted by this CPC.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		Türkiye has not authorized any vessel to receive transhipments 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.	

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	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No		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.	
	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.	

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	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	No		Not applicable. No foreign flagged vessels have been authorised to make any landing/ transhipment in Turkish ports.	
	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.	
	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, transhipment or landing of more than one Bluefin tuna (115 cm FL), one Mediterranean swordfish (110 cm FL as of 1 September 2024), 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 2024. The marketing of Bluefin tuna and swordfish caught in recreational and sport fishing is prohibited except for charitable purposes.	

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	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report(s) on alleged IUU activities	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	2024-09-02	Sent to ICCAT on 2024/09/02.	
	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	2024-07-10	Findings of investigations on PNCs reported under ROP-BFT have been sent to Secretariat on 2024/09/03. Findings of investigations on EU inspections have been sent to EU and ICCAT on 2024/07/10.	
	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.	

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	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 did 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		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.	
	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)	Yes	2024-08-02	Sent to ICCAT on 2024/08/02.	

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	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.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	No		Türkiye has not yet implemented any EMS domestic programme in the context of ICCAT related fisheries.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	No		Türkiye has not yet implemented any EMS domestic programme in the context of ICCAT related fisheries.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	Yes		An EAP has been published and entered into force as to annex to Türkiye's 2024 Ministerial Communique on Fishing, Transporting and Farming of Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Bluefin Tuna.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes	2024-02-15	Sent to ICCAT on 2024/02/15 through BFT 1007 (Fishing, inspection and capacity plans).	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes	2024-08-13	Data sent to ICCAT on 2024/08/13.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes	2024-04-24	Data sent to ICCAT on 2024/04/24.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	Yes	2024-07-29	Data sent to ICCAT on 2024/07/29.	
	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	2024-02-15	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plan of Türkiye has been sent to ICCAT on 2024/02/15. The plan has been revised and a fourth version has been submitted on 2024/05/15.	2024-05-15
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	Yes	2024-02-15	Farming capacity plan of Türkiye has been sent to ICCAT on 2024/02/15 through BFT 1007.	

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	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	Yes	2024-03-05	A modification to Türkiye's fishing plan has been submitted on 2024/03/05, 2024/03/19 and 2024/05/15.	2024-05-15
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	Yes	2024-05-28	Data sent to ICCAT on 2024/05/28.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2022	Yes	2024-07-22	Sent to ICCAT through ST01-T1FC on 2024/07/22.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes	2024-04-29	Sent to ICCAT on 2024/04/29. Total number of authorised BFT catching vessels has been 26 for the 2024 fishing season.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes	2024-04-29	Sent to ICCAT on 2024/04/29. Total number of authorised BFT other vessels has been 47 for the 2024 fishing season.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	Yes	2024-05-06	Sent to ICCAT on 2024/05/15, 2024/05/17 and 2024/05/29.	2024-05-29
	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	2024-02-15	Sent to ICCAT on 2024/02/15.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes	2024-02-12	Sent to ICCAT on 2024/02/12. Coast Guard Command designated 79 inspection boats, 17 air control assets (helicopter/planes). Additionally, Turkish Naval Forces joined the inspection scheme of 2024 through assigning 13 inspection vessels during the 2024 E-BFT Fishing Campaign.	

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	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes	2024-02-12	Sent to ICCAT on 2024/02/12. 446 inspectors from Coast Guard Command and 112 inspectors from Turkish Naval Forces have been designated on the field during the 2024 E-BFT Fishing Campaign.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes	2024-09-04	91 inspection reports sent to ICCAT on 2024/09/04.	
	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	2024-02-15	Sent to ICCAT on 2024/02/15.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes		7 weekly reports sent to ICCAT on 2024/05/21, 2024/05/28, 2024/06/05, 2024/06/12, 2024/06/21, 2024/06/21, 2024/07/25.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes		No monthly catch reports but weekly reports were submitted in 2024 E-BFT Fishing Season.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes	2024-06-30	Sent to ICCAT on 2024/07/02.	
	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	2024-02-09	Sent to ICCAT on 2024/02/29.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes	2023-06-07	Sent to ICCAT on 2023/0/07. There has been no change since the last submission by this CPC.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes		There has been no change since the last submission by this CPC.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes		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	

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	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	2024-04-24	Reports on intra farm transfers and random controls have been sent to ICCAT on 2024/04/24.	
	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 2024.	
	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 2024.	
	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	2024-04-03	Sent to ICCAT on 2024/04/03 and 2024/09/02.	2024-09-02
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2023-06-07	Sent to ICCAT on 2023/06/07. There has been no change since the last submission by this CPC.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	No		This CPC has not authorised fishing for tropical species in 2024.	

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	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	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 has not authorised fishing for tropical species.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		This CPC has not authorised fishing for bigeye tuna.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		This CPC does not authorise fishing for bigeye tuna	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	No		Türkiye have not conducted bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) and yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) fishing which is subject to Total Allowable Catch (TAC) and quota implementation under ICCAT Rec. No. 22-01. Skipjack tuna, in the past has rarely been recorded as a by-catch species caught by fishing vessels (longlines and gillnets) targeting fish albacore and swordfish. Particularly starting from 2023, it has been started to report more abundant skipjack tuna by-catch by purse seine vessels fishing for other tuna species such as little tunny, bullet tuna and albacore. To monitor more closely the skipjack fishery, which until now had only been recorded as by-catch, and to manage skipjack fishery in accordance with the applicable ICCAT rules and regulations; It is obliged by Notification 6/1 on Regulation of Commercial Fisheries (No. 2024/20) which entered into force on 11 August 2024 and covering the period 2024-2028, to obtain special fishing permit for the vessel targeting to fish skipjack tuna.	

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	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	No		Türkiye have not conducted bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) and yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) fishing which is subject to Total Allowable Catch (TAC) and quota implementation under ICCAT Rec. No. 22-01. Skipjack tuna, in the past has rarely been recorded as a by-catch species caught by fishing vessels (longlines and gillnets) targeting fish albacore and swordfish. Particularly starting from 2023, it has been started to report more abundant skipjack tuna by-catch by purse seine vessels fishing for other tuna species such as little tunny, bullet tuna and albacore. To monitor more closely the skipjack fishery, which until now had only been recorded as by-catch, and to manage skipjack fishery in accordance with the applicable ICCAT rules and regulations; It is obliged by Notification 6/1 on Regulation of Commercial Fisheries (No. 2024/20) which entered into force on 11 August 2024 and covering the period 2024-2028, to obtain special fishing permit for the vessel targeting to fish skipjack tuna.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2024-04-03	Data sent to ICCAT on 2024/04/03 and 2024/09/02.	2024-09-02
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2023-06-07	Sent to ICCAT on 2023/06/07. There has been no change since the last submission by this CPC.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Yes	2024-01-12	Data sent to ICCAT on 2024/01/12.	

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	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any of its sport/recreational vessels to catch SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	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	2024-08-28	Sent to ICCAT on 2024/08/28.	2024-09-02
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No		This CPC does not operate, nor has plans to operate, SWO-N Fishery.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Yes	2024-03-13	Sent to ICCAT on 2024/03/13.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Yes	2024-04-22	First quarter report sent to ICCAT on 2024/04/22, second quarter report sent to ICCAT on 2024/07/09.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		This CPC does not tag and has not landed any tagged SWO-MED fish.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	Yes	2024-02-12	Sent to ICCAT on 2024/02/12. Coast Guard Command designated 79 inspection boats, 17 air control assets (helicopter/planes). Additionally, Turkish Naval Forces joined the inspection scheme of 2024 through assigning 13 inspection vessels during 2024.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes	2024-02-12	Sent to ICCAT on 2024/02/12. 446 inspectors from Coast Guard Command and 112 inspectors from Turkish Naval Forces have been designated on the field during 2024.	
	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.	

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	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	2024-09-04	91 inspection reports sent to ICCAT on 2024/09/04.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes	2024-03-13	Sent to ICCAT on 2024/03/13.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes	2024-03-12	Data sent to ICCAT on 2024/03/12.	
	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.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes	2024-08-28	One report has been sent for July 2024. This CPC inadvertently only submitted quarterly catches of Mediterranean Albacore. From now on this CPC will continue to submit monthly catches of Mediterranean Albacore.	

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	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes	2024-04-24	First quarter catches have been submitted to ICCAT on 2024/04/24, second quarter catches have been submitted to ICCAT on 2024/07/18.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes	2024-08-14	This CPC has no industrial or non-industrial fisheries interacting with billfish, blue marlin or white marlin/spearfish. Billfish Check Sheet sent to ICCAT on 2024/08/14 with no change and updates.	
	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.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2024-08-15	Sent to ICCAT on 2024/08/15.	
	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.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes	2024-08-28	The Ministry has actively participated in "Understanding multi-taxa 'bycatch' of vulnerable species and testing mitigation a collaborative approach" project (Medbycatch 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	

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					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 of Medbycatch 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. Bycatch related provisions of domestic legislation have been updated in 2024 by taking into account the outputs of the Medbycatch Project, relevant GFCM and ICCAT recommendations. As was the case in previous ministerial notifications on regulation of commercial fishing and amateur fishing, Article 16 of Notification on Regulation of Commercial Fisheries (No. 2024/20), entered into force on 11 August 2024 and covering the period 2024-2028, shall continue to prohibit catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of sea	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					turtles in all Turkish seas, including inland waters. The prohibition shall cover the following species; *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 mile from a sea-turtle breeding zone between the periods 1 April – 30 September. In accordance with Article 18 of Ministerial Notification 2024/20; in case of any prohibited species and seabirds being caught incidentally during commercial fishing operations, it shall be mandatory that these species are returned to the water alive and unharmed. Handling, treatment and release of incidentally caught species on this scope shall be made in accordance with "Vulnerable Species Protection Guidelines" published by the General Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The guidelines on practical implementation for handling, release and protection of vulnerable species in cases of by-catch have been prepared and put into practice based on the relevant FAO guidelines,	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					outputs of the Medbycatch Project, and related ICCAT recommendations. In this context, "Safe Handling and Release Practices for Sea Turtles" has also been published and notified to the relevant fisheries sector stakeholders with necessary mobilization activities on increasing public awareness and training being made. The guidelines on protection of vulnerable species published by the Ministry will encompass proper mitigation and handling techniques for sea turtles as well as the minimum information to be completed by the fishing operators as required by ICCAT on any interactions with sea turtles. As per Article 18 of Ministerial Notification (2024/20), it is mandatory to report any incident of sea turtle and marine mammal bycatch. The provision covering the period 2024-2028 shall continue to require that by-catch section in the e-logbook, logbook and/or the transport (origin) document shall be completed and reported to the Ministry by the fishermen. As to other technical measures introduced by Ministerial Notification 2024/20; new regulatory provisions have been introduced regarding fishing with longlines. Accordingly, Article 15 of the Ministerial Notification stipulates that it shall be	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					mandatory to use only large circle hooks (equal to a mouth gape of 2.8 cm or larger) at longlines for fishing of Mediterranean swordfish and albacore. It shall also be compulsory to use circle hooks with an offset of no more than 10 degrees. Additionally, the following provisions existing in previous Ministerial Notifications will continue to be valid for the period 2024-2028: Longlines, gill nets and entangling nets to be set (anchored) at sea shall be marked with a signal flag / float in daytime and with illuminated-buoy in night-time. As regards ICCAT fisheries carried-out by purse seiners, master of the fishing vessel shall take all necessary measures to prevent its crew from intentionally setting a purse seine net around a marine mammal and sea turtle species, if the vulnerable species in question is sighted prior to the commencement of the set and encirclement of fish. In the event that a vulnerable species is unintentional.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes	2024-08-21	Sent to ICCAT on 2024/08/21. 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 has initiated a far-reaching	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					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 October 2022. Project objectives are 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	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					sensitive species bycatch data collection and bycatch mitigations methods test studies are 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 (*Gavia arctica*) by 89.2% compared to the control group. Article 18 of the Ministerial Notification on Regulation of Commercial Fisheries (No. 2024/20), entered into force on 11 August 2024 and covering the period 2024-2028, requires that in case of any prohibited species and seabirds being caught incidentally during commercial fishing operations, it shall be mandatory that these species are returned to the water alive and unharmed. Handling, treatment and release of incidentally caught species on this scope shall be made in accordance with "Vulnerable Species Protection Guidelines" published by the General Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The above-	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					mentioned guidelines on practical implementation for handling, release and protection of vulnerable species in cases of by-catch have been prepared and put into practice based on the relevant FAO guidelines, outputs of the Medbycatch Project, and related ICCAT recommendations.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes	2024-09-03	Sent to ICCAT on 2024/09/03 with ICCAT Ref. #: E24-10026. Attached to annual report as **Appendix 1**.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes	2024-09-03	Sent to ICCAT on 2024/09/03 with [ICCAT Ref. #: E24-10032]. Attached to Annual Report as **Appendix 2**.	
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.	

Table 1. Landings (ton) of tunas and tuna-like species (2013-2023).

Species	*2013*	*2014*	*2015*	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*
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	2,083.4
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	3,281.7
Swordfish	96.8	55.7	34.9	76.5	441.0	427.0	414.0	402.4	390.4	378.7	378.7
Albacore	70.6	0.3	53.4	25.2	44.0	37.8	4.4	16.2	58,1	118.0	150.0
Little tunny	1,385.8	681.9	325.5	184.1	479.8	616.6	449.9	340.9	462.9	410.0	789.0
Bullet tuna	863.3	561.7	476.0	406.8	474.1	367.0	461.8	1,069.8	736.8	808.9	481.9
Skipjack tuna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	418.0

Table 2. The total number of bluefin tuna purse seiners, by tonnage (2011-2022).

Tonnage (GRT)	*2013*	*2014*	*2015*	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*
<50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51-100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*1*	*1*	-	-
101-200	*2*	*1*	*2*	-	*1*	*4*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
201-300	*2*	*4*	*7*	*5*	*6*	*6*	*12*	*10*	*10*	*4*	*2*
301-400	*1*	*1*	-	*3*	*5*	*6*	*3*	*6*	*6*	*10*	*3*
>400	*4*	*7*	*11*	*8*	*10*	*6*	*13*	*9*	*8*	*11*	*23*

Table 3. Length and weight prohibitions, by species.

Species	*Minimum length (cm)*	*Minimum weight (kg)*
Bluefin tuna *(Thunnus thynnus)*	115	30
Atlantic bonito *(Sarda sarda)*	25	
Swordfish *(Xiphias gladius)*	125	
Little tunny (*Euthynnus alletteratus*)	45	

Appendix 1

Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field, Submitted by Türkiye Ref. No. Requirement No: M:BYC03 on 03 September 2024 [ICCAT Ref. #: E24-10026]

The Ministry has actively participated in "Understanding multi-taxa 'bycatch' of vulnerable species and testing mitigation a collaborative approach" project (Medbycatch 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 reduce the rates of bycatch of marine mammals, seabirds, sea turtles and cartilaginous fish with the participation of all relevant stakeholders. Bycatch related provisions of domestic legislation have been updated in 2024 by taking into account the outputs of the Medbycatch Project, relevant GFCM and ICCAT recommendations.

As was the case in previous ministerial notifications on regulation of commercial fishing and amateur fishing, Article 16 of Notification on Regulation of Commercial Fisheries (No. 2024/20), entered into force on 11 August 2024 and covering the period 2024-2028, shall continue to prohibit catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of certain shark species, sea turtles and marine mammals (cetaceans and Monachus monachus) in all Turkish seas, including inland waters. Various technical measures and fishing prohibitions (temporal-based fishery closures, area-based fishery closures, prohibiting all fishing activities in some marine areas, etc.) are in place to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards.

In accordance with Article 18 of Ministerial Notification 2024/20; in case of any prohibited species and seabirds being caught incidentally during commercial fishing operations, it shall be mandatory that these species are returned to the water alive and unharmed. Handling, treatment and release of incidentally caught species on this scope shall be made in accordance with “Vulnerable Species Protection Guidelines” published by the General Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The guidelines on practical implementation for handling, release and protection of vulnerable species in cases of by-catch have been prepared and put into practice based on the relevant FAO guidelines, outputs of the Medbycatch Project, and related ICCAT recommendations.

In addition to the overall ban on use of driftnets since 1998, usage and retention onboard / shelter / port of all types of driftnets (including modified nets) have been prohibited as of 1 July 2011. The overarching prohibition on any use of drift-net shall continue to be valid for the period 2024-2028 as well. Article 8 of the Ministerial Notification No. 2024/20 will continue to require that the following actions shall be prohibited; to use lights, to dive by any equipment, 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 / 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.

Appendix 2

Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15 Submitted by Türkiye Ref. No. Requirement No: M:BYC04 on 03 September 2024 [ICCAT Ref. #: E24-10032)

In accordance with Article 18 of Ministerial Notification 2024/20; in case of any prohibited species and seabirds being caught incidentally during commercial fishing operations, it shall be mandatory that these species are returned to the water alive and unharmed. Handling, treatment and release of incidentally caught species on this scope shall be made in accordance with "Vulnerable Species Protection Guidelines" published by the General Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The guidelines on practical implementation for handling, release and protection of vulnerable species in cases of by-catch have been prepared and put into practice based on the relevant FAO guidelines, outputs of the Medbycatch Project, and related ICCAT recommendations.

In this scope; fishermen were trained at the opening of the fishing season to ensure use proper mitigation, identification, handling and release techniques and keep on board all necessary equipment for the safe release of cetaceans.

Article 16 of Notification on Regulation of Commercial Fisheries (No. 2024/20), entered into force on 11 August 2024 and covering the period 2024-2028, shall continue to prohibit catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of certain shark species, sea turtles and marine mammals (cetaceans and Monachus monachus) in all Turkish seas, including inland waters. Various technical measures and fishing prohibitions (temporal-based fishery closures, area-based fishery closures, prohibiting all fishing activities in some marine areas, etc.) are in place to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards.

The Ministry has actively participated in "Understanding multi-taxa 'bycatch' of vulnerable species and testing mitigation a collaborative approach" project (Medbycatch 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 reduce the rates of bycatch of marine mammals, seabirds, sea turtles and cartilaginous fish with the participation of all relevant stakeholders. Bycatch related provisions of domestic legislation have been updated in 2024 by taking into account the outputs of the Medbycatch Project, relevant GFCM and ICCAT recommendations.

In addition to the overall ban on use of driftnets since 1998, usage and retention onboard / shelter / port of all types of driftnets (including modified nets) have been prohibited as of 1 July 2011. The overarching prohibition on any use of drift-net shall continue to be valid for the period 2024-2028 as well. The usage, retaining and storage of monofilament and multi-monofilament fishing gear materials at commercial marine fisheries is partially prohibited by domestic regulation.

In accordance with Ministerial Communiqué on BFT-E Fishing, Farming and Trading 2024;

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

As regards ICCAT fisheries carried-out by purse seiners, master of the fishing vessel shall take all necessary measures to prevent its crew from intentionally setting a purse seine net around a marine mammal and sea turtle species, if the vulnerable species in question is sighted prior to the commencement of the set and encirclement of fish.

In the event that a cetacean is unintentionally encircled in a purse seine net, fishing vessel owner / operator shall take all reasonable steps to ensure the safe release of the cetacean while taking into consideration the safety of the crew. Any interaction with marine mammals shall be reported to the Ministry.

The reporting shall include the name of the species, number of individuals subject to interaction, location of the encirclement (coordinates), steps taken to ensure safe release, assessment of the life status of the animal on release, including whether the vulnerable species was released alive but subsequently died. It shall also indicate a short description of the interaction, including details of how and why the interaction occurred.

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 2023 annual report provides information for both the 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 had two commercial targeted fisheries for ICCAT species in 2023, which were for eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna and North Atlantic albacore. The 2023 eastern Atlantic bluefin fishery was the first year of a commercial trial, which 10 vessels took part in, catching a total of 17.81 metric tonnes (t). This commercial trial is also running in 2024. The 2023 North Atlantic albacore fishery used midwater trawl gear. Catches from this fishery accounted for most Met UK catches and totalled 110.34 t. There were some incidences of bycatches of ICCAT species in fisheries utilising other gear types; these bycatches were predominantly in fisheries using gillnets and small purse seines to target non-ICCAT pelagic species. Bycatch accounted for 15% (22.82 t) 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 fishing gears utilised are rod-and-reel, trolling, pole-and-line, longline 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. Bermuda continues to operate a single longline vessel. The current longline vessel of 13.7 metres (m) total overall length (LOA) commenced operations in 2023. The UK landed 395.13 t of ICCAT species in total in 2023 (Met UK, 150.97 t; Bermuda, 127.74 t; British Virgin Islands, 1.56 t; St Helena, 114.48 t; Turks and Caicos Islands, 0.38 t). Total catches in 2023 increased versus 2022, which is mainly due to the increase in bluefin tuna catches by Met UK with the commencing of the commercial trial fishery. UKOT activity remained diverse, ranging from no commercial activity by Turks and Caicos Islands 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 2023, Met UK and St Helena continued their tagging programmes, with Met UK tagging over 1,400 bluefin tuna and St Helena tagging 1,042 fish (yellowfin, skipjack and bigeye tuna).

RÉSUMÉ

Le rapport annuel de 2023 du Royaume-Uni fournit des informations pour le RU métropolitain (RU-Met) et les territoires d'outre-mer du Royaume-Uni (RU-TOM) : Bermudes, îles Vierges britanniques, Sainte-Hélène (y compris l'île de l'Ascension et Tristan da Cunha) et îles Turks et Caïcos. Le Royaume-Uni métropolitain (RU-Met) comptait deux pêcheries commerciales ciblées pour les espèces relevant de l'ICCAT en 2023, qui concernaient le thon rouge de l'Atlantique Est et le germon de l'Atlantique Nord. La pêcherie de thon rouge de l'Atlantique Est de 2023 était la première année d'un essai commercial, auquel 10 navires ont participé, capturant un total de 17,81 tonnes métriques (t). Cet essai commercial a également lieu en 2024. La pêcherie ciblant le germon de l'Atlantique Nord de 2023 utilisait des engins de chalutage pélagique. Les prises de cette pêcherie ont représenté la plupart des prises du RU-Met et se sont élevées à 110,34 t. Il y a eu quelques incidences de prises accessoires d'espèces ICCAT dans les pêcheries utilisant d'autres types d'engins ; ces prises accessoires se sont produites principalement dans les pêcheries utilisant des filets maillants et de petites sennes pour cibler des espèces pélagiques non ICCAT. Les prises accessoires représentaient 15% (22,82 t) de la capture totale d'espèces l'ICCAT du RU-Met. Les flottilles de pêche du RU-TOM sont de petite taille et exercent un effort limité, essentiellement à proximité des côtes. La pêche hauturière, lorsqu'elle est pratiquée, est associée aux monts sous-marins dans les zones maritimes respectives du RU-TOM Les engins de pêche communément utilisés sont la canne et moulinet, la ligne de traîne, la palangre et la ligne à main. L'utilisation de ces engins réduit la capture accidentelle d'espèces non-ciblées qui sont, en général, davantage capturées en tant que prises accessoires dans les pêcheries utilisant d'autres méthodes de pêche de nature plus industrielle. Les Bermudes continuent d'exploiter un seul palangrier. Le palangrier actuel, d'une longueur totale hors tout (LOA) de 13,7 mètres, est entré

en service en 2023. Le RU a débarqué un total de 395,13 t en 2023 (RU-Met 150,97 t ; Bermudes, 127,74 t ; îles Vierges britanniques, 1,56 t ; Sainte-Hélène, 77 t ; Turks et Caïcos, 0,38 t). Le total des captures en 2023 a augmenté par rapport à 2022, ce qui est principalement dû à l'augmentation des captures de thon rouge par le RU-Met avec le début de la pêche commerciale expérimentale. L'activité du RU-TOM est restée diverse, allant d'aucune activité commerciale de Turks et Caïcos à des pêches raisonnablement homogènes des Bermudes et de Sainte-Hélène. *Tous les territoires d'outre-mer du RU aspirent à développer leur capacité de pêche d'espèces ICCAT dans leurs zones maritimes respectives. En 2023, le RU-Met et Sainte-Hélène ont poursuivi leur programme de marquage : le RU-Met a procédé au marquage de plus de 1400 thons rouges et Sainte-Hélène au marquage de 1042 poissons (albacore, listao et thon obèse).*

RESUMEN

El informe anual del Reino Unido de 2023 proporciona información tanto del Reino Unido metropolitano como de los territorios de ultramar del Reino Unido de Bermudas, Islas Vírgenes Británicas, Santa Elena (incluidas la Isla Ascensión y Tristán da Cunha) y las Islas Turcas y Caicos. El Reino Unido metropolitano contó con dos pesquerías comerciales dirigidas a especies de ICCAT en 2023, que eran las de atún rojo del Atlántico este y el atún blanco del Atlántico norte. La pesquería de atún rojo del Atlántico este de 2023 fue el primer año de una prueba comercial, en la que participaron 10 buques, que capturaron un total de 17,81 t. Este ensayo comercial también se llevará a cabo en 2024. En la pesquería de atún blanco del Atlántico norte de 2023 se utilizaron artes de arrastre epipelágico. Las capturas de esta pesquería representaron la mayor parte de las capturas del Reino Unido metropolitano y ascendieron a 110,34 t. Hubo algunos incidentes de capturas fortuitas de especies de ICCAT en pesquerías que utilizaban otros tipos de artes; estas capturas fortuitas se produjeron predominantemente en pesquerías que utilizaban redes de enmalle y pequeñas redes de cerco para capturar especies pelágicas que no eran de ICCAT. Las capturas fortuitas representan el 15 % (22,82 t) de las capturas totales de especies competencia de ICCAT del Reino Unido metropolitano. Las flotas pesqueras de los Territorios de ultramar del Reino Unido son artesanales y despliegan un esfuerzo limitado que, en su mayoría, se lleva a cabo muy cerca de la costa. La pesca en alta mar, cuando se realiza, está asociada a los montes submarinos situados en las respectivas zonas marítimas de los Territorios de ultramar del Reino Unido. Los artes de pesca utilizados son la caña y el carrete, el curricán, la caña-liña y la liña de mano. El uso de estos artes minimiza la captura fortuita de especies no objetivo, que tradicionalmente son capturadas de manera fortuita pesquerías que emplean métodos más industriales. Además, Bermudas sigue operando un único palangrero. El palangrero actual, de 13,7 m de eslora total (LOA), comenzó a operar en 2023. El Reino Unido desembarcó un total de 395,13 t de especies de ICCAT en 2023 (Reino Unido metropolitano, 150,97 t; Bermudas, 127,74 t; Islas Vírgenes Británicas, 1,56 t; Santa Elena, 114,48 t; Islas Turcas y Caicos, 0,38 t. Las capturas totales en 2023 aumentaron con respecto a 2022, lo que se debe principalmente al aumento de las capturas de atún rojo por parte del Reino Unido metropolitano debido al inicio de la pesquería comercial de prueba. La actividad de los Territorios de ultramar del Reino Unido sige siendo muy diversa, desde la inexistencia de actividad comercial por parte de las Islas Turcas y Caicos hasta las pesquerías razonablemente homogéneas de Bermudas y Santa Elena. Todas los Territorios de ultramar del Reino Unido tienen la ambición de ampliar la capacidad de pesca de las especies de ICCAT en sus respectivas zonas marítimas. En 2023, el Reino Unido metropolitano y Santa Elena continuaron con sus programas de marcado, el Reino Unido metropolitano marcó más de 1.400 atunes rojos y Santa Elena 1.042 peces (rabil, listado y patudo).

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

1.1 Metropolitan UK

In 2023 Met UK had targeted commercial fisheries for two ICCAT species, North Atlantic albacore and Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna. Met UK also ran 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 were bycatch. Met UK vessels with recorded catches of ICCAT species used a variety of gear types that included trawl, gillnet, handline, purse seine, trammel net and trap.

In the 2023 reporting period 59 vessels in the Met UK fleet interacted with ICCAT species, of which 12 vessels actively targeted ICCAT species. A total of 150.97 t of ICCAT species were landed. The ICCAT species landed by Met UK vessels were: North Atlantic albacore, Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna, dolphinfish, Atlantic bonito, and various shark species including blue shark and common thresher shark. Sharks were identified at species level. In the small number of cases where sharks were unidentifiable, vessel masters logged the species using a generic shark identifier. There were some incidences of bycatches of ICCAT species in fisheries utilising other gear types; these bycatches were predominantly in fisheries using gillnets and small purse seines to target non-ICCAT pelagic species. Bycatch accounted for 15% (22.82 t) of Met UK's total catch of ICCAT species.

Met UK's targeted fishery for North Atlantic albacore caught 110.34 t, of which 87.99 t were caught in EU waters pursuant to the access agreement between the two parties in 2023. This was a decrease of 10.5 t from 2022. The catch was taken by two Met UK vessels of 19.51 m and 24.95 m LOA, respectively.

In 2023 Met UK also commenced a commercial trial for Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna in Met UK waters for the first time. This trial focussed on using a highly selective gear (rod-and-reel), at a small scale, to supply a high-quality product to markets. In total 10 vessels, all under 15 m LOA, took part in this fishery and caught a total of 17.81 t. A further 4.16 t was caught as bycatch in other fisheries. Met UK's commercial trial for Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna is also running in 2024, with 13 vessels, all under 15 m LOA, taking part.

The trial fishery for Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna has been managed carefully. A limited number of licences were made available, and fishers involved have been cautious to not exceed their limited 'per vessel' quotas. Fishers involved are also continuing to assess the peak season for targeting the stock, ensuring that fish have the highest fat content, and as such are continuing to develop their fishing strategies and approaches. This process will continue in 2024 as experience is built within the fishery. While quota was not fully utilised in 2023, this was to be expected in a trial fishery based around entirely new fishing opportunities. Industry interest in this fishery remains strong with licence requests far exceeding availability in both years. The number of licences available under this trial will be kept under review.

Met UK also prosecuted two targeted scientific fisheries in 2023 for Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna, which have provided catch locations and tagging information to ICCAT: the Catch and Release Tag fishery (CHART) and Thunnus UK. More detail on the programmes is available in section 1.2; summaries are provided below.

CHART operated with 25 specially-selected recreational charter vessels, fishing in English waters. Skippers were trained in angling, handling, and tagging techniques for Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna. From 14 August to 10 December 2023, 1,383 fish were tagged from a total of 1,436 fish brought boatside. CHART had a mortality rate of 0.6% (8 incidents), which equated to ~1 t. Mortalities from CHART were discarded at sea and did not generate any commercial value. A further 20 Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna were tagged with electronic tags to assess behaviour and mortality. These tags typically provide data for several weeks, and up to three months, after release.

Thunnus UK is an ongoing Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna research programme; this was jointly delivered by Cefas and the University of Exeter in 2023. Thunnus UK deployed 18 Pop-Up Satellite Archival Tags (PSAT) in 2023, of which eight tags were provided by ICCAT. Some fish were double-tagged with a long-life acoustic tag; others were tagged with a single acoustic tag; and a small quantity were tagged with a short-term accelerometer tag coupled to a satellite beacon (to aid retrieval). Thunnus UK tagging took place off the south-west coast of England, off the coast of south Wales and off the coast of Jersey between 4 October and 17 November 2023; there were no mortalities.

In 2024 Met UK established a recreational, catch and release, rod and reel fishery in England and Wales. The Marine Management Organisation (MMO) is responsible for issuing permits to vessels participating in the English fishery and will allocate a total of 91 permits. The Welsh Government is responsible for issuing permits for the Welsh fishery and will allocate a total of 9 permits. The permits issued only allow for the use of rod and reel, and during a defined season (3 August 2024 to 31 December 2024). The vessel owner and skipper are both liable for ensuring that legislative requirements are followed. All fishing trips carried out under this permit must be reported to the MMO/Welsh Government within 24 hours of return, whether or not any Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna were caught. Furthermore, all participants are encouraged to undertake training and to adopt a voluntary code of conduct, which sets out best practice relating to the catch and release of Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna. More details will be provided in our 2024 report.

1.2 Bermuda

The small-scale fishing fleet operating in Bermuda in 2023 included 110 vessels reporting catches of ICCAT species. All vessels are 19 m or less LOA, with 104 of the 110 vessels being under 15 m LOA. 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 (27 nautical miles), including two offshore banks within Bermuda's maritime zone. A single longline vessel (13.7 m) was licenced to fish in Bermuda waters in 2023 and fished further offshore within their maritime zone.

ICCAT species were caught by Bermudian vessels in 2023 on a total of 2,214 fishing days. A total of 128 t of ICCAT species were landed in Bermuda, which represents a decrease in catch of 33 t compared to 2022. The main species caught and landed by weight was wahoo, with an annual total of 67 t, followed by yellowfin tuna (36 t). Details of the catch composition were presented to the Secretariat in the Task I and II returns submitted in July 2024. All fish captured by local vessels was consumed on the island. A total of 16.1 t was caught and discarded (15.7 t released alive) including, predominantly, Atlantic blue marlin and tunas that were assumed to be undersized.

The single longline vessel landed 3.5 t of northern swordfish, 1.2 t 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 observer deployments can only be of limited duration.

A Bermudian observer was trained in 2023 for implementation of the observer coverage requirements under Rec. 16-14 and Rec. 19-05 in 2024. Preparatory work for a 2024 Electronic Monitoring System (EMS) trial was conducted in 2023. An update on this trial was reported to the Working Group on EMS in 2023.

1.3 St Helena, Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha

The maritime zone 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 2023.

The maritime zone of Ascension Island has also designated a large Marine Protected Area in which all large-scale commercial fishing activities are prohibited; recreational, sports and small-scale extractive fishing are permitted within 12 nautical miles of the island. In 2023 six vessels fished for ICCAT species, targeting primarily yellowfin tuna and wahoo and typically fishing one day per week within six nautical miles of the Georgetown Pierhead.

Ascension Island Government has adopted an inshore fisheries strategy covering all fisheries operating within the 12 nautical mile coastal zone. As part of this process Ascension Island Government is reviewing its legislation to ensure that it is comprehensive and effective in managing all fisheries sustainably, and to identify the need for new or amended legislation where necessary to achieve this objective.

The St Helena fleet in 2023 was comprised of a total of 50 rod-and-reel vessels that fished within six nautical miles of the coastline, plus at an offshore seamount within its waters (Bonaparte Seamount). The vessels catching ICCAT species in 2023 were all registered in the port of Jamestown, where all fish are landed. St Helena has committed to using only one-by-one fishing methods in its waters. The types of bait used include both live and dead small pelagic species such as mackerel scads, round scads, horse mackerel and Atlantic chub mackerel. The total reported effort in 2023 amounted to 651 fishing days, representing a 55% increase compared to 2022.

A total of 113 t of ICCAT species were caught and landed into St Helena in 2023. The catch was dominated by yellowfin tuna, with 100 t landed during the year. The next species by weight was wahoo with 9 t, with small quantities (<1.8 t per species) of bigeye tuna, rainbow runner, skipjack tuna and yellowtail also landed.

In 2023, St Helena's fish processing operations continue to be undertaken by two licenced processing facilities and then sold domestically. In addition, a small trial export sector was set up by one of the facilities which exported 37 t of yellowfin tuna (and which accounts in part for the increase in fishing effort over the year and the increase in tonnage of yellowfin landed).

St Helena Government's Marine and Fisheries Conservation Section has an established inshore observer programme utilising marine enforcement and marine science staff. In 2023 there were 651 commercial fishing trips, with 28 of these trips having a local scientific observer on board (4.3% of trips). It is expected that in 2024, provided offshore fishing is again undertaken, St. Helena's capacity and fisheries will increase to pre-transition levels of 2023.

1.4 Turks and Caicos Islands (TCI)

There have been no reports of commercial landings of ICCAT species in the Turks and Caicos Islands in 2023. Since 2015 the only ICCAT species which have been caught are during sportfishing operations. The sport fishery was conducted by small vessels which are all less than 15 m LOA and fish within the territorial waters of the islands. The sport fishery typically operates on a voluntary catch and release basis with legislative limits on quantities that can be landed for personal consumption or record attempts. However, there was one tournament that was held for charity that was an exception to this, as tournament catches were sold to raise funds for charity. The sponsors along with the Department of Fisheries and Marine Resources Management (FMRM) officers documented the species landed with total weights. Other than that single tournament, 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.*"

FMRM has been scheduling increased monitoring of landing areas for sportfishing operators, but landings are negligible due to the voluntary catch release arrangements operated by the tournaments in addition to the legally binding retention limits.

Turks and Caicos Islands is working on processes to improve the current data collection from sportfishing operators, with assistance from the UK Government's Blue Belt international marine conservation programme. This programme works closely with nine UKOTs to assist them in creating and maintaining healthy and productive marine ecosystems.

Turks and Caicos Islands 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 2023, British Virgin Islands' fishing fleet comprised of 55 small-scale commercial fishing vessels, of which 27 reported catches of ICCAT species. Only vessels licensed to fish commercially are allowed to land ICCAT species. All the commercial vessels are less than 20 m LOA and use trolling, rod-and-reel and handlines and in 2023, the only ICCAT species that exceeded one tonne of catches was king mackerel (1.3 t).

British Virgin Islands remains committed to developing and diversifying its offshore pelagic fisheries sector.

1.2 Research and statistics

1.2.1 Metropolitan UK

Data on Met UK fishing activity is taken from the IFISH data system. IFISH is a Met UK repository of administrative data which commercial fishers are required to report under Met UK legislation. This enables competent authorities to monitor and manage their activity.

There are three key sources of data – the logbook of activity while at sea, the landing declaration recording the accurate weight of fish when landed, and sales notes created when the fish are first sold after landing. The first two of these are required from all fishers operating vessels over 10 m 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 has published a workplan which details its fisheries data sources and the latest developments, including the new under 10m LOA vessel catch recording system, details of which can be found here: United Kingdom Work Plan for data collection in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors - January 2023.

Catch and Release Tag (CHART 2023) fishery programme summary

A small-scale Catch and Release Tag (CHART) recreational sports fishery for Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna was delivered for a third and final year in the western English Channel in 2023. 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 2023 with 25 vessels. The third year of the CHART programme built on the success of the previous two in informing our knowledge of Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna and their interaction with recreational fisheries in the western English Channel. The design of the programme ensures that this valuable research is delivered while giving the highest consideration to the welfare and conservation of Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna. The programme ended in 2023, with a total of 3,169 Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna tagged with ICCAT Floy tags between 2021 and 2023. The tagging programme comprised the majority of tagged and released fish listed on the GBYP tagging database for 2021 and 2022.

Adverse impacts were minimised through a combination of technical measures (e.g. gear selection), monitoring (3% observer coverage and self-sampled mobile phone footage) and ongoing evaluation (through analysis of data and mobile phone footage). During the 17-week fishing season (14 August –10 December), 595 trips were undertaken by the 25 vessels, with a total of 1,436 Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna caught (a nominal Catch Per Unit Effort (CPUE) of 2.4 fish per trip). Not all fish caught were tagged, and not all hooked fish were caught: a total of 1,631 Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna were hooked up, with 1,383 (84.8%) of these tagged with a large ICCAT Floy tag. A further 53 Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna (3.2%) were measured but not tagged, and 176 were lost before being brought to the vessel. Eight fish (0.6%) died during the capture process. Results from the CHART programme will be presented in more detail in a paper (Ford et al.), that will be submitted to the SCRS meeting in September 2024.

Thunnus UK research programme summary

The Thunnus UK project is a collaboration between Cefas and the University of Exeter, which started in 2107 and was funded in 2023 by the UK Government and the EU Interreg programme (through the FISH INTEL project, see below). Fieldwork to tag Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna typically takes place between September and November. In 2023, fieldwork was undertaken between October and November to deploy and collect data from Pop-Up Satellite Archival Tags (PSAT), acoustic tags and high-resolution accelerometer loggers. In total, 18 PSAT were deployed (of which eight were provided by ICCAT), with 10 of the Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna also double-tagged with an acoustic tag. Six Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna were tagged with accelerometer loggers. Genetic samples were taken from all tagged fish. Two of the PSAT

reported prematurely (34 and 83 days at liberty), while two reported on time (90 and 180 days at liberty), with the remaining 14 tags still in deployment at the time of writing. Eight further PSAT tags deployed on Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna transmitted their summary data on migration and behaviour in 2023, four of which were deployed in autumn 2021 and four in autumn 2022, with an average time at liberty of 510 days (max 733 days), and all tags recording at least 10 months of data. 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). Two of these tags were recovered to access the detailed data archives stored on them.

The data from all PSAT tags provided further evidence of the main behavioural and migratory patterns established by tagging work conducted since 2018, 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, which has been accepted in the peer-review journal *Scientific Reports*, 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 Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna 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. A total of 59 Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna have been tagged with an acoustic tag since the project started, with 19 of these in 2023. Collection of detections of the tagged fish across the FISH INTEL/ETN is ongoing and will be reported on at a future date.

1.2.2 Bermuda

The fishing gears utilised by the Bermudian small-scale fleet include 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 Atlantic 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) with respect to Bermuda fisheries regulations. The nature of the fishing gear and operations mean that there is minimal bycatch. The Bermuda fisheries observer has verified this during their observing trips. Legislation on the prohibition of shark fishing was passed in 2022 and was included in general fishing licence conditions for 2022. Longline licence conditions have prohibited shark fishing since 2019.

Bermuda hosts four billfish tournaments in July every year and the observer coverage of these required by Rec. 19-05 was implemented in 2023 and data reported in Task 1 and 2 data submitted in July 2024. There is a minimum legal size for retention of Atlantic white marlin of 50 lbs (23 kg), and for Atlantic blue marlin of 250 lbs (114 kg). Tournament organisers have a longstanding minimum weight of 500 lbs for the retention of Atlantic blue marlin during the tournaments, which serves to minimise the number of fish landed.

1.2.3 St Helena, Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha

St Helena

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 and fitting an EMS to the vessel that fishes at Bonaparte Seamount in 2023. This provides an additional source of catch verification.

The EMS programme has been established since 2022 and a system is installed on one of St Helena's local commercial fishing vessels that participates in both offshore and inshore fishing. There are also plans to set up a monitoring system in one of the fish processing facilities to collect more data without requiring additional staff time. If offshore fishing starts in 2024, an EMS set up is on-island and ready to be installed on the new offshore vessel. Having EMS on board the dedicated offshore vessel will ensure data is consistently collected as well as enabling the ground truthing of associated data.

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 maritime zone. Between December 2015 and December 2023, a total of 11,833 tuna were tagged. In 2023, 998 tuna were tagged, comprising 682 yellowfin tuna and 316 skipjack tuna.

As only one-by-one methods are used bycatch is minimal and survivability of bycaught fish and other animals is high.

Ascension Island

No commercial fishing takes place at Ascension Island. Observers from the Ascension Island Government Conservation and Fisheries Directorate collect catch data on a monthly basis from recreational fishers who land their catches.

1.2.4 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. One of the major factors hindering collection of data is that the jurisdiction is made up of multiple inhabited islands among which the limited available resources must be shared. Alongside efforts to recruit 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.

The Turks and Caicos Islands, supported by the Blue Belt programme, has conducted a feasibility and options assessment on the use EMS in its fisheries for ICCAT species.

1.2.5 British Virgin Islands

British Virgin Islands does not have a national observer programme in place. However, authorised officers are able to validate landings. All catches are consumed locally.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

2.1.1 Metropolitan UK

In 2024 Met UK adopted the Sea Fisheries (International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas) (Amendment) Regulations 2024 No. 439 to make the use of electronic catch documents in the Eastern Atlantic bluefin fishery mandatory and update elements of retained EU legislation relevant to the implementation of ICCAT measures. These additional amendments include a prohibition on bluefin tuna farming and the use of bluefin tuna traps in Met UK waters or by Met UK vessels in the Convention area. Met UK also adopted the Sea Fisheries (International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations 2024 No. 655 to facilitate commencement of a recreational fishery for Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna.

Regarding implementation of Rec. 16-14, Met UK had one domestic observer programme in 2023, which was in place in its North Atlantic albacore fishery. This fishery consisted of two pair trawlers. Each pair trawling vessel was at sea directing a fishery/effort for 48 days between 2 August 2023 and 20 September 2023. The total amount of effort was therefore 96 days, and an observer was onboard for 11 days. As a result, there was 11% observer coverage in this fishery in 2023.

In line with Rec. 11-10, the observers were tasked with the collection of data on bycatch and discards; no seabird or marine mammal interactions with the fishing operations were recorded. Furthermore, the presence of Fishtek cetacean banana pinger deterrents were communicated by both pair trawl vessels' masters to the observer. The targeted Met UK Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery used highly selective rod-and-reel gears to minimise the risk of bycatch.

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.

2.1.2 Bermuda

The Fisheries Act 1972 and associated regulations can be amended when necessary to implement any new ICCAT conservation and management measures. In 2023, Bermuda updated the longline licence conditions to clarify the authority to require an EMS system and or an observer to be deployed on the vessel. Duties of the master with respect to observers was also clarified.

Under its fisheries legislation, Bermuda has implemented minimum sizes for Western Atlantic bluefin tuna (30 kgs/66 lbs), swordfish (25 kg/55 lbs), Atlantic white marlin (23 kg/50 lbs), Atlantic 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 and the coastguard (which was established in 2020), are responsible for enforcement under the Fisheries Act 1972 and routinely stop local vessels to inspect catches and determine compliance with legislation.

2.1.3 St Helena, Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha

ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures are implemented in St Helena, where appropriate, under the Fisheries 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 2023.

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 2016, which prevents fishers from targeting or landing these species. EPO species include shortfin mako, Galapagos shark, bigeye thresher, blue shark and oceanic whitetip shark.

Fisheries management and resources at Ascension Island are currently regulated under the Fisheries (Conservation and Management) Ordinance 2015, which implements ICCAT regulations where appropriate. New legislation pertaining to the licensing of fisheries related activities is currently under review. While no commercial fishing takes place within the maritime zone of Ascension Island the updated legislation aims to improve management and regulation of the recreational and sport fishery where licenses for individuals and vessels will be issued by the Director of Fisheries.

All known shark species occurring in Ascension Island waters are protected by the Wildlife Protection Ordinance 2013, prohibiting the taking or killing of sharks without a research licence granted by the Administrator.

2.1.4 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.

2.1.5 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 2023 and in previous years. Additionally, licence conditions prohibit engagement in any practices that might foster interactions (targeted or otherwise) with ICCAT species.

Sportfishing 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.

British Virgin Islands is a shark and ray sanctuary, with local legislation protecting these species.

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

2.2.1 The United Kingdom Overseas Territories (UKOTs)

Legislative changes to implement the ICCAT conservation and management measures in the UKOTs can take time and each territory has a separate process and legislature that enacts legislation. Implementation can also be impacted by the amount of outstanding legislation work in other areas.

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.

The Blue Belt programme under a took a gap analysis in 2023 to identify where work was required to fulfil the ICCAT obligations in each UKOT and establish a work stream to implement the requirements.

To date the Blue Belt Programme has assisted the UKOTs with the implementation of new legislation; this has included establishing observer programmes in commercial and recreational fisheries and improving the management of ICCAT species fisheries through enhanced data collection and analysis. Enhanced data collection includes on-going and new trials of EMS in St Helena and Bermuda.

2.2.2 Bermuda

Upgrades to the Bermuda Customs Department's system several years ago resulted in better itemisation of imported ICCAT species. However, there remains a challenge that a fair amount of tuna is still being characterised as 'other tunas'. To improve characterisation, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources is working with the Customs Department. Additionally, import consignments of bigeye tuna and swordfish require more detailed checks in line with import requirements (GEN 0026; TRO 2006; SWO 3001). This process will require additional focus and resource in 2024 and 2025.

2.2.3 St Helena, Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha

St Helena

St Helena is committed in its endeavour to improve fisheries management and has a well-established 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.

To ensure the full implementation of the shark, billfish and data reporting requirements the Environment, Natural Resources and Planning Portfolio (ENRP) undertook a review of the fishing licensing system in St Helena's waters in 2023. New licence conditions now ensure compliance with the ICCAT obligations and revised licences and conditions will be issued in the new financial year 2024/25.

The challenges of developing an observer programme for a small-scale fishery in such an isolated location are significant but St Helena has been successful in continuing a local observer program covering its rod-and-reel tuna fishery for 2023.

St Helena does not currently undertake any fishing activities for ICCAT species involving the use of FADs. With the expected expansion of the fishery over the next 3-5 years anchored FADs may be utilised and license conditions amended accordingly if required to implement the ICCAT obligations.

Ascension Island

Ascension Island Government has limited capacity but continues to work on updating its current fisheries legislation. This seeks to improve the management of their recreational and sport fisheries and ensure they are sustainable and compliant with the ICCAT obligations. Proposed legislation includes mandatory reporting of catch data for licence holders including visitors and sports fishers but will continue to be voluntary for local registered fishers through a paper logbook system.

Ongoing monitoring of inshore and pelagic fisheries is in place which, with assistance from the Blue Belt programme, aims to ensure management measures are effective.

2.2.4 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.

Turks and Caicos Islands is in the process of amending its primary legislation and associated regulations to implement the ICCAT requirements for the protection of sharks and other elasmobranchs within its fishery limits.

The Blue Belt programme has assisted the Government of the Turks and Caicos Islands with drafting amendments to the Fisheries Protection Regulations. The draft amendments have been reviewed by the Fisheries Advisory Board and the Ministry. The proposed amendments will be subject to Turks and Caicos Islands' standard parliamentary processes, ahead of their coming into force. Turks and Caicos Islands 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.

2.2.5 British Virgin Islands

British Virgin Islands has experienced a decline in human and financial resources available to fisheries management, losing another staff member during 2023. Efforts to recruit staff and implement co-management strategies are underway with an objective that new staff will be recruited in 2024.

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes		2024-09-13	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2024-07-12	Submitted to ICCAT 2024-07-12. Resubmitted 2024-09-11 for British Virgin Islands (BVI).	2024-09-11
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2024-07-12	Submitted to ICCAT 2024-07-12. Resubmitted 2024-09-11 for British Virgin Islands (BVI).	2024-09-11
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2024-07-12	Submitted to ICCAT 2024-07-12. Resubmitted 2024-09-11 for British Virgin Islands (BVI) and an amendment to UK Met data.	2024-09-11
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2024-07-12	Submitted for STH to ICCAT 2024-07-12. Nil return for Met UK.	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes	2024-07-12	Nil return for Met UK and UKOTs.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes	2024-07-12	Submitted alongside Task 1, 2 and 3 data for Met UK in 2023 on 12 July 2024. Nil return for UKOTs.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2024-07-12	Submitted alongside Task 1, 2 and 3 data for Met UK in 2023 on 12 July 2024. Nil return for UKOTs.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2024-07-12	Submitted alongside Task 1, 2 and 3 data for Met UK for 2023 on 12 July 2024. Nil return for UKOTs.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes	2024-07-12	Submitted alongside Task 1, 2 and 3 data for Met UK ALB fishery for2023 on 12 July 2024. BMU EMS report presented at EMS-WG on 2024-06-10.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes		In 2023, Met UK had one domestic observer programme applicable to its North Atlantic albacore fishery which consisted of two pair trawlers. The observer provider ensures that all its observers are trained to fulfil the obligations of 16-24. Further details can be found within the Annual Report. Training was undertaken in the UKOTs 2023 for implementation of Rec. 16-14 in 2024.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		The Met UK and UKOTs in 2023 did not have any information or data on pelagic Sargassum to provide to the SCRS.	
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 Met UK or UKOT vessels were authorised to fish in the Mediterranean during 2023.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs are not involved in BFT farming. This response covers 2023 and 2024 to date.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs are not involved in BFT farming. This response covers 2023 and 2024 to date.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs are not involved in BFT farming. This response covers 2023 and 2024 to date.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs were not involved in research programmes for BFT-W in 2023.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes		The Met UK and UKOTs of Saint Helena, Turks and Caicos and the British Virgin Islands do not have fisheries for Western Atlantic bluefin tuna. Bermuda recorded catches of W-BFT in 2023 and reported these through form CP25.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs were not involved in research programmes for BFT-W in 2023.	
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		The Met UK had no information to report in 2023. In 2024, the UK has begun a recreational catch and release fishery for BFT-E; the UK will provide Data on size/weight of individuals, CPUE and mortality data collected from the recreational fishery. Further detail on the recreational fishery, and for completeness the Met UK's BFT-E scientific fisheries, is available in the UK's Annual Report.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		No new FADs deployed in the Met UK 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 2023.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		No support vessels used by Met UK or UKOTs.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes		In 2023, Met UK vessels did not catch tropical tunas and the UKOTs do not have any longline (LL) vessels over 20 m.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes		In 2023, the Met UK had no EMS programme trials relating to ICCAT fisheries to report upon. St Helena has an on-going EMS programme on its small inshore vessels. Preparatory work for larger offshore vessels was undertaken in 2023.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes		The Met UK and the UKOTs do not designate their ports for the landing or transhipment of BET/YFT/SKJ. For completeness, no UKOT ports are designated for foreign vessel landings.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		The Met UK and UKOTs have no historical fishing operations using FADs on ICCAT tropical fisheries.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-MD).	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-MD).	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-MD).	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-MD).	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-MD).	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes		The Met UK does not interact with blue marlin, white marlin and/or roundscale spearfish and as such no statistical methodology has been developed to estimate dead and live discards in these fisheries in 2023. In the UKOTs marlins / roundscale spearfish may be caught and released in tournament fisheries. Weights are based on fisher estimates at time of discard / release.	

Req Nº (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		There are no artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries in Met UK or UKOTs.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes		The Met UK and UKOTs reported the species of shark caught in 2023 on ST02-T1NC submitted on 12 July 2024.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes		In 2023, the Met UK and UKOTs had no relevant research into shortfin mako.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	Yes		In 2023, no N-BSH research was commissioned by Met UK or by the UKOTs.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	No		No S-BSH catches in 2023 for Met UK or any UKOTs.	
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 on 2024-07-12 within ST02-T1NC form for Bermuda. No other UKOT or Met UK caught or discarded SMA-N within 2023.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs do not conduct fishing activities catching South Atlantic shortfin mako (SMA-S) and as such no statistical methodology has been developed to estimate dead and live discards in these fisheries in 2023.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No		In 2023, the Met UK and the UKOTs did not have artisanal/small-scale fisheries conducting fishing activities catching South Atlantic shortfin mako (SMA-S).	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		In 2023, the Met UK and UKOTs did not have any operational purse seine (PS) vessels. Therefore, there were no interactions with whale sharks to report in PS operations.	

Req Nº (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		St Helena: Brown (2014) is an identification guide for the marine fauna of St Helena waters. Shark identification and handling guides have been circulated. ICCAT Guide for the Identification of Atlantic Ocean Sharks. Bermuda: Shark ID guides in use. Met UK: Met UK have provided funding to the Shark Trust to produce Commercial Fisheries Advisories; these offer rapid access to the current legislative status of sharks, skates and rays in UK, EU and international waters. Met UK have supported the production of visual guides for identifying CITES-listed shark and ray species. The guides have recently been updated to include all elasmobranch species listed on CITES Appendix II at CITES COP19, for whole carcass and dried products. Clean Catch UK have designed an app to record bycatch. This includes an ID element to assist fishers in identifying species. A regulators toolkit has been developed to give fishermen practical tools to understand more about seabirds and help them take action to reduce seabird bycatch. This includes a seabird ID guide and safe handling guidelines. It will be published in due course.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes		In 2023, no sea turtle bycatch in ICCAT fisheries was observed or reported for Met UK or UKOT vessels.	

Req Nº (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		The Met UK and the UKOTs British Virgin Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands and Saint Helena conducted no longline fisheries in 2023. The Bermuda longline fishery reported no interactions with seabirds in 2023.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		The Met UK and UKOTs do not have artisanal fisheries in the ICCAT area of competence.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes		In summary, the Met UK has provided details in section 2.1.1 of the UK's annual report; UKOTs prohibit the retention of ICCAT shark species and billfish and require safe release under their domestic legislation.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes		2024-09-13	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes		2024-09-13	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2024-08-15	CP13-COC_Sec submitted on 15 August 2024, updated on 19 August 2024, which contains 2023 data for Met UK and UKOTs.	2024-08-19
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		The Met UK and UKOTs in 2023 did not have any vessel chartering agreements in place.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		The Met UK and UKOTs in 2023 did not have any vessel chartering agreements in place.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN06a	Transhipment reports - at sea	No		The Met UK and UKOTs do not permit at sea transhipment operations, therefore there was no activity in 2023.	
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	No		The Met UK and UKOTs were not involved in any port transhipment operations in 2023.	
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	No		The Met UK and UKOTs do not permit at sea transhipment operations, therefore there was no activity in 2023.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		The Met UK and UKOTs do not authorise carrier vessels to conduct transhipment operations, therefore there was no activity in 2023.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		The Met UK and UKOTs do not permit transhipment operations, therefore there was no activity in 2023.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes	2023-02-15	The Met UK submitted information for 28 ports using CP24-AuthPort on 15 February 2023.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes	2023-02-15	The Met UK submitted contact for ports designated for foreign vessels using CP24-AuthPort on 15 February 2023.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes	2023-02-15	The Met UK submitted information for 28 ports using CP24-AuthPort on 15 February 2023.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes	2023-02-15	The Met UK submitted advance notification information for 28 ports using CP24-AuthPort on 15 February 2023.	

Group	Req Nº (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	Yes		The Met UK submitted no reports regarding denial of port entry or usage for foreign vessels carrying ICCAT-managed species in 2023. UKOTs did not designate any of their ports to allow access to foreign vessels in 2023.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		In 2023, the Met UK received no requests from foreign vessels carrying ICCAT-managed species to enter or use its ports. Therefore, there were no associated port inspections completed. UKOTs did not designate any of their ports to allow access to foreign vessels in 2023.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes		In 2023, the Met UK received no requests from foreign vessels carrying ICCAT-managed species to enter or use its ports. Therefore, there were no port inspections completed. UKOTs did not designate any of their ports to allow access to foreign vessels in 2023.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		In 2023, the Met UK received no requests from foreign vessels carrying ICCAT-managed species to enter or use its ports. Therefore, there were no port inspections completed. UKOTs did not designate any of their ports to allow access to foreign vessels in 2023.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		In 2023, the Met UK and the UKOTs did not enter agreements that allowed for an inspector exchange programme.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	Yes		In 2023, the Met UK received no requests from foreign vessels carrying ICCAT-managed species to enter or use its ports. Therefore, there were no associated port inspections completed. UKOTs did not designate any of their ports to allow access to foreign vessels in 2023.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes	2023-05-23	The Met UK submitted CP39-AccAgr (Form A) on 23 May 2023 for a reciprocal access agreement for Northern Atlantic albacore with the European Union (EU).	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes	2024-09-05	The Met UK submitted CP39-AccAgr (Form B) on 5 September 2024 containing the summary of activities and catches for the 2023 reciprocal access agreement for Northern Atlantic albacore with the European Union (EU). Updated information was sent on 9 September 2024.	2024-09-09
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes	2023-05-12	CP01-VessLsts submitted on 12 May 2023, containing one Met UK vessel in 2023 which was 20 metres LOA or greater. There were no UKOT vessels to which this requirement relates.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		The Met UK and UKOTs have reviewed their internal actions and measures taken pursuant to paragraph 5 of Rec. 21-14 and have no updates to report for 2023.	

Group	Req Nº (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 Met UK, Ascension Island (Saint Helena), Turks and Caicos, and Bermuda all have recreational/sport fisheries. Details of the management techniques used can be found in our annual report.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation repor t(s) on alleged IUU activities	Yes		In 2023, the UK had no presumed IUU activities of fishing vessels to report.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		In 2023 there were no IUU allegations against UK vessels.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes	2024-09-09	The Met UK submitted CP12-TM0613 on 9 September 2024 which contains data associated imports of tuna and tuna-like fish covering the period 1 January to 31 December 2023. The data has been obtained through the eBCD system, and bigeye and swordfish statistical document programmes.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		In 2023, the Met UK and UKOTs had nothing to report in relation to Rec. 08-09, paragraph 1.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		In 2023, the Met UK and UKOTs had no nothing to report in relation to Rec. 08-09, paragraph 3.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		In 2023, the Met UK and UKOTs had nothing to report in relation to Rec. 19-09 paragraph 1.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		In 2023, the Met UK and UKOTs had nothing to report in relation to Rec. 19-09 paragraph 1.	

Group	Req Nº (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 Met UK and the UKOTs are not involved in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel outlined in Res. 19-17. This response covers 2023 and 2024 to date.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs are not involved in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel outlined in Res. 19-17. This response covers 2023 and 2024 to date.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs are not involved in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel outlined in Res. 19-17. This response covers 2023 and 2024 to date.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		In 2023, the UK did not request the removal of any of its vessels from the IUU vessel list as it had no vessels on that list.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes		In 2023, the Met UK or UKOTs did not deploy Regional Observers on its vessels.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		In 2023, the Met UK and UKOTs did not deploy Regional Observers on its vessels.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		In 2023, the Met UK and the UKOTs had no reports to submit relating to gear lost as per Rec. 19-11.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		In 2023, no fishing gear was reported lost by Met UK or UKOT fishing vessels as per Rec. 19-11.	

Group	Req Nº (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)	Yes	2024-09-09	The Met UK and UKOTs provided points of contact for the exchange of information pursuant to Rec. 19-09 on 9 September 2024.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		In 2023, the Met UK and UKOTs had no carrier vessels and therefore no supply declarations were required.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	Yes		In 2023, the UK had no nationals engaged in the activities described, inter alia, in paragraph 1 of the Rec. 21-13.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	Yes	2024-06-10	In 2023, the Met UK did not have longline (LL) or purse seine (PS) in ICCAT fisheries and therefore had not implemented a domestic EMS programme for said fisheries. In 2023, no UKOTs had implemented such programmes. The only relevant UKOTs are St Helena and Bermuda. For completeness, Bermuda's EMS LL programme was presented at the EMS-WG on 10 June 2024.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	No		In 2023, the Met UK and UKOTs did not have domestic EMS programmes to report upon.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	Yes		The Met UK Government made legislation to implement ILO 188 in November 2018 and ratified in January 2019. The instruments are: SI2018/1106 - The Merchant Shipping (Work in Fishing Convention) Regulations; SI2018/1107 - The Merchant Shipping (Work in Fishing Convention) (Survey and certification) Regulations;	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					SI2018/1108 - The Merchant Shipping (Work in Fishing Convention) (Medical Certification) Regulations; SI2018/1109 The Merchant Shipping (Work in Fishing Convention) (Consequential Provisions) Regulations. Additionally, the Maritime Coast Guard Agency (MCA) chairs the Home and Dry Campaign which provides safety training, guidance, and technical expertise to help those in the industry comply with ILO 188 Work in Fishing Convention. ILO 88 is not automatically extended to the UKOTs but a consultation regarding extension is due to start.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs are not involved in BFT farming. This response covers 2023 and 2024 to date.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs are not involved in BFT farming. This response covers 2023 and 2024 to date.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs are not involved in BFT farming and therefore do not have farmed fish remaining in cages. This response covers 2023 and 2024 to date.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs are not involved in BFT farming. This response covers 2023 and 2024 to date.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs do not have traps fishing for BFT in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean. This response covers 2023 and 2024 to date.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Yes	2024-03-08	The United Kingdom's BFT-E plan for 2023 was endorsed at the Intersessional Meeting of Panel 2 in March 2023, and revised during the 2023 AGM. The United Kingdom's BFT-E plan for 2024 was endorsed at the Intersessional Meeting of Panel 2 in March 2024.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	Yes		The Met UK and the UKOTs are not involved in BFT farming. This response covers 2023 and 2024 to date.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	Yes		There have been no updates to the United Kingdom's BFT-E plan for 2024 since endorsement at the Intersessional Meeting of Panel 2 in March 2024.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	Yes	2024-07-31	In relation to the implementation of Rec. 22-08, the Met UK has concluded the process of updating regulations previously retained into Met UK law. Regulation 640/2010 and 1984/2003 have been updated by Regulation 2024 No. 439 The Sea Fisheries (International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas) (Amendment) Regulations 2024. Additionally, the Met UK adopted Regulation 2024 No. 655 The Sea Fisheries (International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations 2024. The Secretariat was notified of these amendments on 31 July 2024.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2022	Yes	2024-07-12	The UK submitted its 2023 BFT-E catches on 12 July 2024.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes	2023-07-28	CP01-VessLsts submitted on 28 July 2023 containing ten (10) commercial Met UK BFT catching vessels to be authorised for Atlantic East (AT-E) for the period 1 August 2023 to 31 December 2023. CP01-VessLsts submitted on 7 June 2024 amending the list to thirteen (13) commercial Met UK BFT catching vessels to be authorised for Atlantic East (AT-E) for the period 1 July 2024 to 31 December 2024.	2024-06-07
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes	2023-04-28	CP01-VessLsts submitted on 28 April 2023 containing one Met UK (1) BFT other (auxiliary) vessel subsequently removed on 26 May 2023. In 2024 the Met UK and the UKOTs had no BFT other vessels.	2023-05-26
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	No		In 2023 and to date in 2024, the Met UK and UKOTs have not participated in any joint fishing operations.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes	2024-04-22	The Met UK had one (1) BFT fishing vessel (auxiliary vessel) over 15 metres LOA active in 2023 to which the requirement (2022-08, paragraph 219) for sending VMS messages applied. The Met UK resent these 2023 VMS positions on 22 April 2024. In 2024, the Met UK and UKOTs did not have any fishing (catching or other) vessels active over 15 metres LOA.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		The Met UK and UKOTs do not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection. This response covers 2023 and 2024 to date.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		The Met UK and UKOTs do not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection. This response covers 2023 and 2024 to date.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		The Met UK and UKOTs do not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection. This response covers 2023 and 2024 to date.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		The Met UK and UKOTs do not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection. This response covers 2023 and 2024 to date.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	Yes		The Met UK and UKOTs do not authorise transhipment in their ports and have not specified, using CP24-PortEBFT, ports in which the transhipment of BFT-E is permitted. This response covers 2023 and 2024 to date.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes		The Met UK has specified, using CP24-PortEBFT, 65 ports in which the landing of BFT-E is permitted. This list was last updated on 1 July 2024. The UKOTs do not permit the landing of BFT-E in their ports.	2024-07-01
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes	2023-09-28	The UK has submitted 23 BFT-E bi-weekly reports since the submission of the last annual report.	2024-08-29
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes	2023-09-28	The UK has submitted 12 reports for BFT-W since the submission of the last annual report.	2024-08-29
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes		The UK did not fully utilise its BFT-E quota in 2023 or to date in 2024.	

Group	Req Nº (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	Yes		The Met UK does not have fisheries for BFT-W. The only UKOT to which this requirement is relevant is Bermuda. Bermuda fisheries licences require fishermen to tag and release all fish less than 30 kg or, with a curved fork length less than 115 cm.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes	2024-09-09	The Met UK submitted its BCD annual report on 9 September 2024 covering the period 1 January to 31 December 2023.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes		The UK updated the Secretariat on 16 July 2024, by email and CP15-SDP_Valid form, with information on Met UK and UKOT organisations and officers authorised to validate BCDs.	2024-07-16
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes	2024-04-10	The Met UK updated the Secretariat on its BCD contact points on 10 April 2024.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes	2024-07-31	The UK has concluded the process of updating regulations previously retained into UK law. Regulation 640/2010 and 1984/2003 have been updated by Regulation 2024 No. 439 The Sea Fisheries (International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas) (Amendment) Regulations 2024. The Secretariat was notified of these amendments on 31/07/2024.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes		The Met UK does not require its BFT-E catching vessels to tag caught BFT-E. The UKOTs do not have fisheries for BFT-E. This response covers 2023 and 2024 to date.	

Group	Req Nº (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		The Met UK and the UKOTs had no information on such BFT-E fishing vessels in 2023. The situation is the same to date in 2024.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes	2023-08-15	The Met UK authorised access requests for vessel masters, importers and exporters for the eBCD system on 15 August in 2023 and on 27 June in 2024.	2024-06-27
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes		The Met UK and the UKOTs are not involved in BFT farming. This response covers 2023 and 2024 to date.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes		The Met UK and UKOTs are not involved in the REM pilot project.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes		In 2023, the Met UK did not have fisheries for BET/YFT/SKJ. The UKOTs did not have vessels greater than 20 m LOA authorised to fish for BET/YFT/SKJ.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes	2024-07-12	Submitted within ST01-T1FC form on 2024-07-12.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		In 2023, the Met UK and UKOTs did not receive any reports of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		The UK has submitted data for 2023 Semester 1 and 2.	2024-04-05
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		The UK updated the Secretariat on 16 July 2024, by email and CP15-SDP_Valid form, with information on Met UK and UKOT organisations and officers authorised to validate statistical documents.	2024-07-16

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes	2023-04-28	The UK submitted 4 reports for 2023 catches.	2024-01-30
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	Yes		The Met UK and the UKOTs do not deploy FADs to catch tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	Yes	2023-01-31	Tropical tuna plan submitted with information on UKOTs intention to expand their tropical tuna fishery. Met UK vessels do not routinely interact with tropical tuna species.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes		In 2023, the Met UK and UKOTs had no purse seine or large longline vessels (LOA 20 m or greater) and therefore this requirement did not apply.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		The UK did not reach 80% of its catch limit of bigeye tuna (BET).	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		The UK did not reach its catch limit of bigeye tuna (BET).	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		In 2023, the Met UK and UKOTs had no 20 m + vessels in the stock area and therefore a maximum onboard bycatch limit for tropical tunas was not set.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	Yes		In 2023, the Met UK and UKOTs had no 20 m + vessels in the stock area and therefore a maximum onboard bycatch limit for tropical tunas was not set.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		The UK has submitted data for 2023 Semester 1 and 2.	2024-04-05

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		The UK updated the Secretariat on 16 July 2024, by email and CP15-SDP_Valid form, with information on Met UK and UKOT organisations and officers authorised to validate statistical documents.	2024-07-16
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	No		In 2023, the Met UK and UKOTs did not fish SWO in the Mediterranean and therefore had no vessels targeting SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No		In 2023, the Met UK and UKOTs did not operate sport/recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean which may have caught 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		The UK and UKOTs do not fish for highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean with harpoons or longliners. This response covers 2023 and the previous year 2022.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		In 2023, the Met UK and UKOTs did not fish SWO in the Mediterranean and therefore were not required to choose or monitor a closed period.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No		In 2023, the Met UK and UKOTs did not operate and have no plans to operate a SWO-N fishery.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No		In 2023, the Met UK and UKOTs did not authorise the landing of SWO-MED in any of their ports.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	No		In 2023, the Met UK and UKOTs did not fish SWO in the Mediterranean and did not have any catches of SWO-MED to report.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		In 2023, the Met UK and UKOTs did not have sport or recreational fisheries for SWO-MED and therefore was not involved in the tagging programme.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		In 2023, the Met UK and UKOTs did not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		In 2023, the Met UK and UKOTs did not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Yes		In 2023, the Met UK and UKOTs issued no specific authorisations for N. SWO to 20 m + vessels.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Yes		In 2023, the Met UK and UKOTs issued no specific authorisations for S. SWO to 20 m + vessels.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Yes		In 2023, the Met UK and UKOTs had no 20 m + vessels in the stock area and therefore a maximum onboard bycatch limit for N. SWO was not set.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Yes		In 2023, the Met UK and UKOTs had no 20 m + vessels in the stock area and therefore a maximum onboard bycatch limit for S. SWO was not set.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		In 2023, the Met UK and UKOTs did not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		In 2023, the Met UK and UKOTs did not have any fisheries in the Mediterranean.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		In 2023, the Met UK and UKOTs did not have any fisheries in the Mediterranean.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes	2023-05-12	CP01-VessLsts submitted on 12 May 2023, containing one (1) Met UK N. ALB vessel for 2023 which was 20 metres LOA or greater.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		The Met UK or UKOTs do not have any vessels over 20 m which catch S. ALB.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Yes		In 2023, the Met UK and UKOTs had no 20 m + vessels, other than the one (1) Met UK vessel authorised for N. ALB, likely to interact with the N. ALB stock. Therefore, a maximum onboard bycatch limit for N. ALB was not set. Met UK will keep this approach under review in case interactions with the stock by 20 m + vessels take place.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Yes		In 2023, the Met UK and UKOTs had no 20 m + vessels in stock area which required a maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB to be set.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	No		In 2023, the Met UK and UKOTs had no fisheries in the Mediterranean and did not conduct sport/recreational fisheries for MED-ALB.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		In 2023, the Met UK and UKOTs had no direct fisheries/quota for albacore in the Mediterranean and therefore had no monthly catches of ALB-MED to report.	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		In 2023, the Met UK and UKOTs had no fisheries in the Mediterranean and therefore had no quarterly catches of ALB-MED to report.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes		The UK Met and UKOTs have provided updates in an updated check sheet as requested in circular 0325-24. Update provided on the implementation of an EMS programme for Bermuda.	

Group	Req Nº (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		In 2023, the Met UK and UKOTs made no claim to exemption to release live blue marlin (BUM), white marlin (WHM) or roundscale spearfish (SPF) and therefore made no notification to that effect.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes		The UK Met and the UKOTs have provided details in an updated shark check sheet as requested in circular 03025-24. Details provided for UKOTs on implementation of observer coverage allowing data collection for discards of oceanic white tip and silky shark, implementation of the northern shortfin mako measure, development of new legislation and implementation of the northern/southern blue shark measures.	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		In 2023, the Met UK and UKOTs did not have any retention or landing information of shortfin mako (SMA) to report.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes		In 2023, the Met UK did not have any longline fisheries, nor did the UKOTs of British Virgin Islands (BVI), Turks and Caicos Islands (TCI) and Saint Helena (SHN). Bermuda (BMU) 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, paragraph 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	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					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	Yes		In 2023, the Met UK did not have any longline fisheries. The UKOTs did not have any longline fishing vessels operating in the area south of 25 degrees South latitude or the Mediterranean.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes		In summary, Met UK has recently published the Bycatch Mitigation Initiative (BMI), which identifies policy objectives and potential actions to minimise and where possible, eliminate bycatch. Further Met UK details on bycatch mitigation steps are in the UK's Annual Report. For Saint Helena, only rod-and-reel fishing has taken place in 2023, and as such bycatch is minimal and live release is an effective measure in this fishery. For Bermuda, a single longline vessel operated in Bermuda in 2023, adopting live release of sharks, where possible. For the Turks and Caicos Islands, vessels only use highly selective gears in their fisheries and as such bycatch is minimal.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes		The Met UK and the UKOTs do not have PS fisheries targeting ICCAT species.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		The UK in 2023 did not lodge an objection to an adopted Recommendation in accordance with Convention procedures.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes		The UK in 2023 did not implement a pilot electronic statistical document system (other than ICCAT eBCD).	

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES[1]
RAPPORT ANNUEL DES ÉTATS-UNIS
INFORME ANUAL DE ESTADOS UNIDOS

SUMMARY

Total (preliminary) reported U.S. commercial and recreational catch of main tunas (YFT, SKJ, BET, ALB, BFT) and swordfish in 2023 was 6,612 MT, a decrease of about 55% from 12,085 MT in 2022. This total catch includes estimates of dead discards for tropical tunas, BFT, and SWO. Swordfish catches (including estimated dead discards) decreased from 1,339 MT in 2022 to 1,008 MT in 2023, and provisional landings from the U.S. fishery for yellowfin tuna decreased in 2023 to 3,098 MT from 7,755 MT in 2022. In 2023, U.S. vessels fishing in the northwest Atlantic caught an estimated 1,311 MT of bluefin tuna, a decrease of about 51 MT compared to 2022 (1,362 MT). Provisional skipjack tuna landings decreased by about 28 MT to 75 MT from 2022 to 2023, bigeye tuna catches decreased by 275 MT compared to 2022 to an estimated 939 MT in 2023, and albacore landings decreased from 2022 to 2023 by 130 MT to 181 MT. The U.S. continues with the operation of its Pelagic Observer Program which started in 1992. Overall, the observer coverage for 2023 was 10.9%, which corresponded to 534 observed longline sets and 400,918 hooks. The Observer program also reached a 19% coverage for the U.S. longline vessels LOA>20m targeting tropical tunas. Participants in the Southeast Fisheries Science Center's Cooperative Tagging Center (CTC) and The Billfish Foundation (TBF) Tagging Program tagged and released 1,949 billfishes (including swordfish) and 287 tunas in 2023. This represents a decrease of 9.9% for billfish and a decrease of 32.3% for tunas from 2022 levels. The U.S. continues to conduct research on all ICCAT species in collaboration with U.S. academic institutions and international partners.

RÉSUMÉ

Le total (préliminaire) des prises commerciales et récréatives de thonidés principaux (YFT, SKJ, BET, ALB, BFT) et d'espadons déclarées par les États-Unis en 2023 s'élevait à 6.612 t, soit une diminution d'environ 55% par rapport aux 12.085 t de 2022. Ce total des captures inclut les estimations des rejets morts de thonidés tropicaux, de thon rouge et d'espadon. La prise d'espadon (rejets morts estimés compris) a diminué, passant de 1.339 t en 2022 à 1.008 t en 2023, et les débarquements provisoires de la pêcherie américaine d'albacore ont diminué en 2023 (3.098 t) par rapport à 2022 (7.755 t). Les navires américains pêchant dans l'Atlantique Nord-Ouest ont réalisé, en 2023, une capture estimée de 1.311 t de thon rouge, soit une baisse d'environ 51 t par rapport à 2022 (1.362 t). En 2023, les débarquements provisoires de listao ont diminué d'environ 28 t par rapport à 2022, se situant à 75 t. Les captures de thon obèse ont diminué de 275 t par rapport à 2022 (939 t estimées en 2023). Les débarquements de germon ont chuté de 130 t par rapport à 2022, se situant à 181 t en 2023. Les États-Unis poursuivent la mise en œuvre de leur programme d'observation des pêches pélagiques, qui a débuté en 1992. Globalement, la couverture des observateurs pour 2023 était de 10,9%, ce qui correspondait aux observations de 534 mouillages de palangres et 400.918 hameçons. Le programme d'observateurs a également atteint une couverture de 19 % pour les palangriers américains de plus de 20 mètres de long ciblant les thonidés tropicaux. Les participants au Cooperative Tagging Center (CTC) du Southeast Fisheries Science Center et au programme de marquage de la Billfish Foundation (TBF) ont marqué et relâché 1.949 istiophoridés (y compris l'espadon) et 287 thonidés en 2023. Cela représente une diminution de 9,9% pour les istiophoridés et de 32,3% pour les thonidés par rapport aux niveaux de 2022. Les États-Unis continuent à mener des recherches sur toutes les espèces de l'ICCAT en collaboration avec des institutions universitaires américaines et des partenaires internationaux.

[1] U.S. Department of Commerce, NOAA Fisheries.

RESUMEN

El total (preliminar) de capturas comerciales y de recreo comunicadas por Estados Unidos de túnidos principales (YFT, SKJ, BET, ALB, BFT) y pez espada en 2023 fue de 6.612 t, lo que supone un descenso de aproximadamente el 55 % respecto a las 12.085 t de 2022. Esta captura total incluye las estimaciones de descartes muertos para los túnidos tropicales, atún rojo y pez espada. La captura de pez espada (que incluye la estimación de descartes muertos) descendió, pasando de 1.339 t en 2020 a 1.008 t en 2023, y los desembarques provisionales estadounidenses de la pesquería estadounidense de rabil se redujeron en 2023, llegando a las 3.098 desde las 7.755 t de 2022. En 2023, los buques pesqueros estadounidenses capturaron en el Atlántico noroccidental un volumen estimado de 1.311 t de atún rojo, lo que supone un descenso de aproximadamente 51 t en comparación con 2022 (1.362 t). Los desembarques provisionales de listado disminuyeron en unas 28 t situándose en 75 t desde 2022 a 2023, las capturas de patudo disminuyeron en 275 t en comparación con 2022 con 939 t en 2023, y los desembarques de atún blanco disminuyeron de 2022 a 2023 en 130 t situándose en 181 t. Estados Unidos continúa con el funcionamiento de su Programa de observadores de especies pelágicas, que comenzó en 1992. En conjunto, la cobertura de los observadores para 2023 fue del 10,9 %, lo que corresponde a 534 lances de palangre observados y 400.918 anzuelos. El programa de observadores también alcanzó una cobertura del 19 % en el caso de los palangreros estadounidenses con una eslora total >20 m que pescan túnidos tropicales. Los participantes en el Centro Cooperativo de Marcado (CTC) del Southeast Fisheries Science Center y en el Programa de Marcado de la Billfish Foundation (TBF) marcaron y liberaron 1.949 istiofóridos (incluido el pez espada) y 287 túnidos en 2023. Esto representa una disminución del 9,9 % para los istiofóridos y del 32,3 % para los túnidos con respecto a los niveles de 2022. Estados Unidos sigue realizando investigaciones sobre todas las especies de ICCAT en colaboración con instituciones académicas estadounidenses y socios internacionales.

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

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) decreased to 3,098 MT in 2023 from the 2022 landings estimate of 7,755 MT (**Table 1**). The 2023 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 2023 estimated landings were due to rod & reel catches of recreational anglers in the NW Atlantic (2,295 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 2023 commercial catches corresponded to the U.S. longline fleet operating in the Gulf of Mexico (230 MT). Total commercial and recreational catches in 2023 were 803 MT and 2,295 MT, respectively. Nominal catch rate information from logbook reports (longline catch per 1,000 hooks) for yellowfin by general fishing areas is shown in **Figure 1**.

Skipjack tuna

Skipjack tuna are also caught by U.S. vessels in the western North Atlantic, but it is a minor component of the U.S. total tuna landings. Total reported skipjack catches (preliminary) decreased from 103 MT in 2022 to 75 MT in 2023 (**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 2023 decreased by approximately 282 MT from 1,215 MT in 2022 to 933 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.

Temperate tuna fishery statistics

Albacore

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 2023 landings of albacore were about 181 MT, a decrease of about 130 MT from 2022 (**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. 2023, provisional estimated landings and dead discards from the northwest Atlantic (including the Gulf of Mexico) were approximately 1,291 MT and 20 MT, respectively. Those estimated landings and dead discards represent a decrease of approximately 51 MT from the 2022 estimates. The 2023 catches by some of the gears used in the U.S. bluefin tuna fisheries were: 80 MT by harpoon, 860 MT by commercial rod and reel and 220 MT by recreational rod and reel, 152 MT by longline (including dead discards) of which 28 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 2023 recreational rod and reel fishery off the northeastern U.S. for landings in several size categories were 0.08 MT of fish < 66 cm SFL, 15.6 MT of fish 66-114 cm SFL, 104.7 MT of fish 115-144 cm SFL, 84.6 MT of fish 145-178 cm SFL, and 15 MT of fish >178 cm SFL.

Swordfish Fishery Statistics

For 2023, the provisional estimate of U.S. commercial and recreational landings and dead discards of swordfish was 1,008 MT (**Table 6**). This estimate represents a decrease from the 1,339 MT estimated for 2022. The provisional landings, including discard estimates, by ICCAT area for 2023 (compared to 2022) were: 232 MT (260 MT) from the Gulf of Mexico (Area BIL91); 723 MT (1,021 MT) from the northwest Atlantic (Area BIL92); 4 MT (4 MT) from the Caribbean Sea (Area BIL93); and 49 MT (54 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 5,043 swordfish were estimated discarded dead in 2023. For the North Atlantic (including Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea), the estimated weight of SWO discarded dead in 2023 was approximately 55 MT, a 6 MT decrease compared to 2022 and corresponded to approximately 6% of the commercially landed catch. The 2023, estimates of recreational rod and reel landings of swordfish based on surveys of recreational anglers and self-reported catches by recreational anglers was 34 MT.

Marlins, Sailfish, and Roundscale spearfish 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 35^0 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^o 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 2023 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^o W longitude (Area BIL92), and the Caribbean Sea (Area BIL93) were: 23 MT for blue marlin, 1.1 MT for white marlin, 1.7 MT for sailfish, and 0.1 for roundscale spearfish. The estimates for 2022 were: 22 MT for blue marlin, 1.3 MT for white marlin, and 2.1 MT for sailfish and 0.5 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 2023 were 19 MT for blue marlin, 0.8 MT for white marlin, and 2.9 MT for sailfish.

Shark Fishery Statistics

Landings and dead discards of sharks by the U.S. pelagic longline fishery are monitored and reported to ICCAT. In 2023, the species of shark with largest amount of landings (in weight) was blue shark with a total of 6.8 MT (of which 2.1 MT were landed by the U.S. recreational fishery), followed by porbeagle with 2.7 MT. With regard to dead discards from the U.S. pelagic longline fishery, the shark species with the largest amount discarded was the scalloped hammerhead with 139 MT, followed by shortfin mako with 28.5 MT. In 2023, the U.S. pelagic longline fleet discarded 19.2 MT and 0.3 MT of blue shark and porbeagle shark, respectively.

1.2 Research and statistics

Temperate Tunas Research

Bluefin Tuna

Research on Atlantic bluefin tuna focused on biological sampling of the U.S. commercial and recreational fisheries; development of a next-generation, multi-stock assessment model to incorporate stock movement, mixing, and close-kin mark-recapture data; and electronic tagging to evaluate stock migrations and improve natural mortality estimates.

Biological sampling of the commercial bluefin tuna fishery was conducted by collaboration between the University of Maine, Gulf of Maine Research Institute and a network of dealers, commercial and recreational fishermen located from Maine to North Carolina. Otoliths and tissue samples were collected across size-classes from 10-330 cm for estimation of age, growth, otolith microchemistry and genetics, including close-kin mark-recapture sampling. Additional biological sampling efforts included fish from the U.S. Pelagic Longline Observer Program, and fish captured in the recreational rod and reel fishery and sampled by the North Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries.

A next-generation stock assessment model for Atlantic bluefin tuna is being developed through collaboration with Blue Matter, the Ocean Foundation, and national scientists to incorporate the multi-stock dynamics and integrate close-kin mark-recapture data to estimate spawner abundance and survival. The current effort focuses on review of available data, design and development of the model code for multi-stock assessment, conducting simulation testing and designing an R package to produce standard model diagnostics and performance evaluation metrics. The modeling framework and example was presented during the Bluefin Tuna Species Group meeting in April.

Electronic tagging efforts included acoustic, archival and satellite tagging to continue the multi-decadal time-series, integrate genomics to assign stock-of-origin to e-tagged fish, and build international tagging collaborations through Stanford University, the Ocean Foundation TAG-A-GIANT program, national scientists, and similar international research programs.

Albacore Tuna

The University of Maine and its collaborators are engaged in research to validate the periodicity of annuli accreted in the sagittal otoliths of Albacore tuna to validate their use as an aging mechanism.

Swordfish Research

U.S. scientists joined with international scientists to construct the ICCAT North Atlantic Swordfish management strategy evaluation. A variety of candidate management procedures (CMPs) were developed and tested in the management strategy evaluation (MSE) of the northern swordfish fishery. The performance of the CMPs was evaluated across a set of nine reference operating models and five robustness models. The reference operating models spanned the uncertainty in the natural mortality rate and the steepness of the Beverton-Holt stock-recruit relationship. The robustness tests considered additional uncertainties, including hyperstability in the indices of abundance, the influence of climate change on future recruitment, and the impact of illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing (IUU).

Tropical tunas research

Following the 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico, the U.S. government conducted a Natural Resource Damage Assessment to evaluate needs for environmental restoration. In 2016, a U.S. court approved a financial settlement through which the company responsible committed to pay up to $8.8 billion in damages to address natural resource injuries. A panel of experts identified species that would be prioritized for restoration project funding, which included Atlantic yellowfin tuna and Atlantic blue marlin. As a result, in 2023, the U.S. provided a voluntary contribution to ICCAT through the Deepwater Horizon Caribbean Restoration Fund. This financial contribution is intended to complement the work of ICCAT's Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS) by strengthening data collection and analysis in data-poor areas of the western-central Atlantic, Caribbean Sea, and southern Gulf of Mexico. The project will identify gaps in data and infrastructure, analyze the impacts of these limitations, and provide support for future data collection activities and restoration work, where appropriate, to address natural resource injuries from the oil spill. Recently, a Call for Tender was prepared to support Phase 1 project objectives, including an evaluation of current information available from Caribbean fisheries for tuna and tuna-like species, and the identification of gaps in data and infrastructure that highlight opportunities for future restoration. The results of this project are expected in 2024.

Scientists from the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, the New Zealand National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research, CSIRO Oceans and Atmosphere, the Center for the Advancement of Population Assessment Methodology and the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (Hoyle *et al*, 2023) collaborated to publish best-practice guidance for the estimation of natural mortality (M), with an application to Atlantic yellowfin tuna. They summarized the evidence used to estimate M at age for the four main stocks of yellowfin tuna (Indian, Western and Central Pacific, Eastern Pacific, and Atlantic Oceans), and identified important considerations for the estimation of M. The parameterization of M used in the 2024 ICCAT assessment of yellowfin tuna was informed by these recommendations.

Scientists from Texas A&M University at Galveston, Louisiana State University, the University of Texas at Austin, Fisheries Research Support, the International Seafood Sustainability Foundation, the University of Southern Mississippi and the U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service published research describing the nursery origin of yellowfin tuna in the western Atlantic Ocean, and the significance of Caribbean Sea and

trans-Atlantic migrants (Rooker *et al*., 2023). Significant numbers of migrants from Caribbean Sea and eastern Atlantic Ocean production zones (Gulf of Guinea, Cabo Verde) were detected in the western Atlantic Ocean, suggesting that fisheries in this region were subsidized by outside spawning/nursery areas. Contributions from local production (Gulf of Mexico) were also evident in samples from both western Atlantic fisheries but was highly variable from year to year. High levels of mixing by yellowfin tuna from the different production zones and pronounced interannual trends in nursery-specific contribution rates emphasize the complex and dynamic nature of this species' stock structure and population connectivity.
Scientists from the University of Miami-Cooperative Institute for Marine and Atmospheric Studies, the University of Florida, the University of Southern Mississippi and the National Marine Fisheries Service (Pacicco *et al*. 2023) collaborated to investigate the reproductive biology of yellowfin tuna in the northcentral U.S. Gulf of Mexico. Histological evidence, along with mean gonadosomatic index (GSI) values, showed that peak spawning occurred from May to August, with the highest mean GSI value for both sexes observed in May. Under the functional maturity threshold, L50 and L95 were 1071 and 1200 ± mm CFL, respectively. The spawning interval for all mature females in the population was estimated as 2.1 days; 17.3% were daily spawners. Batch fecundity estimates for 24 females ranged from 37,956–6.2 million eggs per batch. This information was used to inform reproductive parameters used in the 2024 ICCAT yellowfin tuna stock assessment.

Scientists from Brigham Young University and Texas A&M University at Galveston have developed an approach to distinguish between albacore tuna, blackfin tuna, bigeye tuna, Atlantic bluefin tuna and yellowfin tuna in the Gulf of Mexico using a low-cost, high-throughput molecular genotyping assay (Smith *et al.*, 2023). The assay (UP-HRMA) is a lower-cost, higher-throughput, alternative to previously published molecular assays for tuna identification that can be easily automated for large data sets, including ichthyological larval surveys, fisheries specimens lacking distinguishing morphological characteristics or detection of fraudulent trading of tuna species.

United States scientists representing the Ocean Foundation and The Pew Charitable Trusts (Bohorquez *et al*., 2023) published a description of the trophic dynamics and life history of Atlantic skipjack tuna and discussed the need to develop management procedures that are more relevant for forage species and small bodied tunas, including Atlantic skipjack. The authors also recommended more comprehensive evaluation of broader ecosystem impacts.

Bohorquez, J.J., Galland, G. and Miller, S., 2023. Trophic dynamics and life history of Atlantic skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) call for a 'forage fish approach' to management procedures. Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT, 80(2), pp.109-115.

Hoyle, S.D., Williams, A.J., Minte-Vera, C.V. and Maunder, M.N., 2023. Approaches for estimating natural mortality in tuna stock assessments: Application to global yellowfin tuna stocks. Fisheries Research, 257, p.106498.

Pacicco, A.E., Brown-Peterson, N.J., Murie, D.J., Allman, R.J., Snodgrass, D. and Franks, J.S., 2023. Reproductive biology of yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) in the northcentral US Gulf of Mexico. Fisheries Research, 261, p.106620.

Rooker, J.R., Sluis, M.Z., Kitchens, L.L., Dance, M.A., Falterman, B., Lee, J.M., Liu, H., Miller, N., Murua, H., Rooker, A.M. and Saillant, E., 2023. Nursery origin of yellowfin tuna in the western Atlantic Ocean: significance of Caribbean Sea and trans-Atlantic migrants. Scientific Reports, 13(1), p.16277.

Smith, B.L., Lu, C.P., Cornic, M. and Alvarado Bremer, J.R., 2023. High-throughput identification of tuna (Thunnus spp.) larvae in the Gulf of Mexico using unlabelled-probe high-resolution melting analysis. Journal of Fish Biology, 102(6), pp.1425-1433.

Mackerels and Small Tunas Research

Scientists from Texas A&M University–Corpus Christi completed an evaluation of age, growth, and mortality of king mackerel (*Scomberomorus cavalla*) in the western Gulf of Mexico (Banks *et al*., 2024). A total of 727 sagittal otoliths from 411 females, 248 males, and 68 individuals of unknown sex were collected from headboats, private recreational anglers, tournaments, and fishery-independent sampling and aged. Ages ranged from 0 to 17 years with lengths ranging from 13 to 147 cm fork length. The distribution of lengths and ages differed marginally by fishing sector (i.e., tournament vs. headboat vs. private). The fish that were

collected from tournaments were larger than those collected from headboats and private anglers. The distribution of lengths and ages did vary by sex, with females obtaining larger sizes than males. However, there was no difference in mean age by sex. Using a multimodel approach, the Richards model improved the fit for both the youngest and oldest fish in the sample relative to the other growth models that were evaluated. Sex-specific differences in the Richards model were detected, with females growing larger than males but more slowly. Although peak catch was observed at age 5, King Mackerel were not fully recruited to the recreational fishery until age 6. The Chapman-Robson Peak Plus estimate of Z was 0.37.

Scientists from the University of Miami-CIMAS and the US National Marine Fisheries Service (Damiano *et al*., 2024) recently completed a study of the spatiotemporal dynamics of dolphinfish (*Coryphaena hippurus*) in the western Atlantic Ocean. Prior attempts to quantify the population dynamics of dolphinfish in this region have been inhibited by an inability to model the spatiotemporal dynamics of this stock. The authors fit a seasonal vector autoregressive spatiotemporal (VAST) model to quantify the spatiotemporal dynamics of western Atlantic dolphinfish to estimate standardized relative indices of abundance during 1986–2022 at regional scales, and to estimate changes in spatial distribution. This study resulted in the first standardized index of relative abundance to capture the spatiotemporal dynamics of western Atlantic dolphinfish.

U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service staff, in collaboration with the South Atlantic Fishery Management Council, conducted a series of stakeholder workshops to inform a management strategy evaluation (MSE) for dolphin (*Coryphaena hippurus*) along the Atlantic coast of the US (Peterson *et al.*, 2024). Management strategy evaluation is a framework in which candidate management approaches are developed and stress-tested through closed-loop simulation. In 2022 and 2023, nine in-person workshops were conducted in Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, New York, and Rhode Island and one virtual workshop was hosted for those who could not attend in person. The purpose of the workshop series was to: (1) introduce stakeholders to the management procedure approach and MSEs, (2) develop conceptual management objectives by exploring how stakeholders value the dolphinfish fishery, (3) identify relevant uncertainties to which the management procedure should be robust, (4) receive input on the type of management procedures to be explored, and (5) identify key participants for continued involvement in the MSE process. Stakeholder input from these workshops will be used to inform the development of the MSE framework, the design of candidate management procedures, and the creation of performance metrics that reflect stakeholder-defined management goals.

A consortium of scientists from several institutions in North and South Carolina (Rudershausen *et al*., 2024) investigated temporal changes in lengths of dolphinfish revealed by sampling at sportfishing tournaments in the southeastern United States. The authors report meaningful declines in the length of males and females for four of the five tournaments (no changes in length were observed for the fifth tournament). Median total length declines of 168, 105, 103, and 426 mm were predicted for males, and declines of 354, 133, 131, and 246 mm were predicted for females. Declines in the largest observed sizes of dolphinfish (97.5% confidence limit) were found for most tournament- and sex-specific combinations of data and could suggest excess fishing mortality on the population.

Since 2022, researchers from the New England Aquarium have deployed 161 acoustic tags on little tunny to examine the post-release survival of fish caught in the Massachusetts recreational catch and release sport fishery as well as examine the movement patterns and population structure of little tunny in the northwest Atlantic. Movements of tagged fish are monitored by acoustic receivers deployed throughout New England and in participation with regional acoustic telemetry data sharing networks. In addition, the SECSC Cooperative Tagging Center has partnered with the American Saltwater Guides Association to conventional tag over 800 little tunny, which will also shed light on their stock structure.

Banks, K.G., Streich, M.K. and Stunz, G.W., 2024. Age, growth, and mortality of King Mackerel in the western Gulf of Mexico. Marine and Coastal Fisheries, 16(1), p.e10278.

Damiano, M.D., Karnauskas, M., Merten, W. and Cao, J., 2024. Spatiotemporal dynamics of dolphinfish (*Coryphaena hippurus*) in the western Atlantic Ocean.

Peterson, C., Karnauskas, M., McPherson, M., Hadley, J., Blake, S., Byrd, J. 2024. Report of the South Atlantic dolphinfish management strategy evaluation stakeholder workshops. NOAA Tech. Memo. NMFS-SEFSC-781, 35 p.

Rudershausen, P.J., Buckel, J.A., Gregory, R., Stilson, G.R., Dukes, A.W., Gooding, E.L. and Runde, B.J., 2024. Temporal changes in lengths of Dolphinfish revealed by sampling at sportfishing tournaments in the southeastern United States. North American Journal of Fisheries Management.

Shark Research

Many of the shark research activities conducted in 2023 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 2023 and included four main projects covering different aspects of the life history, stock structure, and fisheries of the blue shark: 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 2023.

In 2023, the SCRS SRDCP conducted an intersessional workshop held using a hybrid format (including both in person and remote participation) in Madrid, Spain, 13-15 July. The main objectives of the workshop were to review ten years of SRDCP accomplishments, to present and discuss the results obtained and the ongoing activities, and to discuss the perspectives for the coming years.

U.S. scientists participated in the 2023 blue shark data preparatory and stock assessment meetings and had important roles in the assessment, primarily for leading the North Atlantic blue shark stock assessment with the Stock Synthesis Model. Moreover, US scientists extended their expertise, assisting international colleagues in successfully conducting the South Atlantic blue shark stock assessment for the first with the Stock Synthesis Model. This marks a significant milestone in ICCAT shark assessments.

Among the main obstacles for obtaining reliable estimates of stock status in the 2015 blue shark stock assessment were uncertainty in some important biological parameters such as age and growth. Age reading data needed to be improved to provide better growth estimates for the North Atlantic. In 2023, as part of the data preparatory workshop for blue shark, a re-assessment of the life history to improve the quality of the assessment was conducted. Growth rates from three models were developed from aged vertebrae and from tag-recaptured individuals and maturity estimated from aged sharks rather than back-transforming length into age from growth equations. The best fitting model was von Bertalanffy growth equation and the estimates were similar to those previously derived. Von Bertalanffy growth parameters (sexes combined) derived from vertebral length-at-age data are $L\infty$ = 292 cm FL, K= 0.157 yr-1, and t0 =-1.80 yr-1 whereas those developed from the tag-recapture model were $L\infty$ = 249 cm FL, K= 0.29 yr-1. The median size and age at maturity estimates were 197 cm FL and 4.9 years for males and 191 cm FL and 5.3 years for females. Overall, growth and maturity estimates for blue shark suggest the species is fast growing and matures earlier than many other species of sharks.

Genetic analysis of shortfin mako in the Atlantic Ocean study is being 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).

A post-release mortality of shortfin mako in the Atlantic Ocean is being 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. 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). An additional study with NOAA and colleagues from the University of Missouri obtained

data from 27 tagged mako sharks. Preliminary evidence indicates 19 sharks survived the full 28-day period, 5 experienced premature tag detachment (tracking duration range: 3–23 days), and 3 mortalities. Mortalities occurred at 10, 14, and 23 days post-deployment.

A project on the movements, stock boundaries and habitat use of shortfin mako in the Atlantic Ocean is being 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. 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.

A project to study the movements, stock boundaries and habitat use of silky, oceanic whitetip, longfin mako, and hammerhead sharks in the Atlantic Ocean is being led by colleagues from Uruguay, with participation of scientists from Portugal and the United States. 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). A total of 3 oceanic whitetips were tagged with miniPATs and NOAA purchased survivorship tags in 2023, by U.S. scientists and scientific observers in the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico. Since 2021, 14 ICCAT tags have been deployed on silky sharks in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico, the Bahamas and US south Atlantic. In addition, silky sharks were also tagged (n=24) in collaboration with other institutions.

Limited information is available regarding the effects of climate change on the distribution and abundance of oceanic whitetip sharks. A limited study for sharks occupying Mexican Atlantic waters using ecological niche modeling (MaxEnt) projected the majority of suitable habitat to be maintained, with possible poleward expansions as a result of this warm-water preference (Diaz-Carballido *et al.*, 2023). However, suitable habitat loss was noted and concentrated in coastal waters throughout the Gulf of Mexico, southeast Atlantic, and Caribbean Sea. Although some behaviors demonstrate the potential of these sharks to adapt to climate change, given variability in species thermal optima, potential habitat mismatches between oceanic whitetip sharks and their prey are possible in the future.

Billfish Research

To gain insight into movement patterns, U.S. scientists from Hopkins Marine Station (sandrzejaczek@gmail.com, Stanford University, Pacific Grove, CA) analyzed and published data from 66 blue marlin satellite-tagged between 2001 and 2021 throughout the North Atlantic. They recorded migrations connecting west and east Atlantic tagging locations, as well as long-term residency within small sub-regions. Blue marlin showed a pattern of latitudinal migration, occupying lower latitudes during cooler months and higher latitudes in warmer months. Diving data indicate blue marlin primarily inhabited a shallow vertical habitat with deeper diving associated with higher sea surface temperatures and dissolved oxygen content.

Long-term studies of offshore marine apex predators conducted by P.J. Rudershausen (pjruders@ncsu.edu, North Carolina State University, Department of Applied Ecology, Center for Marine Sciences and Technology) are valuable for indexing ambient heavy metal concentrations. Atlantic blue marlin muscle collected from 1975 to 2021 was analyzed for total mercury, methylmercury, and selenium. Total mercury concentrations declined from the 1970s to late 1990s but remained approximately constant during this century.

A U.S. scientist (mamooz@msu.edu) from Michigan State University worked with international scientists to assess the relationship of two istiophorid billfishes, white marlin (*Kajikia albida*) and striped marlin (*K. audax*), presently considered sister species inhabiting separate ocean basins. To determine whether white marlin and striped marlin comprise separate species or populations of a single globally distributed species, they surveyed 2520 single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in 62 white marlin and 242 striped marlin across the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans. Multivariate analyses resolved white marlin and striped marlin as distinct groups, and a species tree composed of separate lineages was strongly supported over a single lineage tree.

The University of Maine and its collaborators are engaged in research to examine and validate the periodicity of annuli in the sagittal otoliths of white and blue marlin and to examine the age estimates of various tissue types.

Scientists from the SEFSC deployed 13 tags on White Marlin in the East Atlantic to examine habitat use and migratory pathways.

Seabird research

Multiyear research conducted at Virginia Tech, in collaboration with the NMFS Southeast Fisheries Science Center, estimated geographic hotspots of seabird bycatch using data from the Pelagic Observer Program (POP) of the U.S. Atlantic pelagic longline (PLL) fleet. The research team developed a Bayesian spatial-temporal generalized linear mixed model (GLMM) to estimate seabird bycatch, using data from both POP and PLL sources. They also analyzed vessel characteristics that contribute to higher bycatch risk.

A previous study by this team (Bi *et al*., 2021) identified vessel ID as a significant factor in estimating bycatch probability using a Bayesian spatial-temporal generalized linear model. Due to sample-size limitations and low seabird bycatch rates, additional fishing tactics were not significant in Bayesian generalized linear or additive models, except for set depth and the number of hooks. As a result, a basic approach was employed to identify relevant fishing tactics.

The research compared regional variations and region-specific fishing tactics between vessels with and without seabird bycatch records. The objective was to understand why vessel ID influences seabird bycatch probability and to identify vessel-related tactics that could affect bycatch probabilities. In total, 31 different tactics across four categories, effort, depth, lures, and miscellaneous, were compared across four high seabird bycatch areas: the Mid-Atlantic Bight (MAB), South Atlantic Bight (SAB), Northeast Coastal (NEC), and Gulf of Mexico (GOM).

The findings indicate significant regional variation in gear usage; for instance, the GOM region has a higher mean set depth than other regions. Sets from "bird boats" showed a bycatch probability 10 to 145 times higher than "non-bird boats." The study further selected vessel-related fishing tactics that may affect seabird bycatch probabilities. These tactics, along with the previously identified spatial and temporal factors, were incorporated into GLMM and machine learning approaches to enhance bycatch model prediction and reduce seabird bycatch. This research is ongoing.

Tagging

Participants in the Southeast Fisheries Science Center's Cooperative Tagging Center (CTC) and The Billfish Foundation (TBF) Tagging Program tagged and released 1,949 billfishes (including swordfish) and 287 tunas in 2023. This represents a decrease of 9.9% for billfish and a decrease of 32.3% for tunas from 2022 levels.

In 2022, the CTC entered a partnership with the American Saltwater Guides Association (ASGA) to promote the tagging of small tunas. In 2022, participants tagged 292 (23 blackfin and 269 little tunny) fish, and that number was expanded to 593 tagged fish (37 blackfin and 556 little tunny).

There were 70 billfish recaptures from the CTC and TBF projects in 2023. This represents an increase of 18.6% from 2022. These recaptures included 42 sailfish, 7 white marlin, 14 swordfish, and 7 blue marlin. A total of 39 tuna were recorded as recaptures in 2023, 11 bluefin tuna, 20 yellowfin tuna and 8 little tunny. This represents an increase of 105.3% from 2022.

The US has worked closely with the ICCAT Secretariat to identify historic formatting issues that had prevented the full integration of US tagging data into the ICCAT tagging database. These issues have been resolved, and the full historic tagging data was available for the 2023 stock assessments.

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.

Ecosystem considerations

The National Marine Fisheries Service held a 3-day Atlantic Highly Migratory Species (HMS) Climate Vulnerability Assessment (CVA) public workshop and webinar in May 2023. NMFS uses CVAs to identify which species may be most vulnerable based on their exposure to projected changes in the environment (e.g., warming oceans) and their sensitivity or adaptability to handle those changes based on their life history characteristics. In-person workshops are a key component of the CVA scoring process. This workshop featured a scientific panel of 15 experts to evaluate species sensitivity to climate change, identify and fix errors in scoring, allow for appropriate consideration of new information, address bias, and provide their individual scores for, and opinions on, HMS. The meeting was open to the public. The report of this effort is expected to be available in 2024.

Fishery Observer Deployments

Domestic Pelagic Longline Observer Coverage

*I*n 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 29,340 longline sets (21,056,818 hooks) were recorded by POP personnel from May of 1992 to December of 2023. During this period, observers recorded over 801,955 fish (primarily swordfish, tunas, and sharks), in addition to marine mammals, sea turtles, and seabirds 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 2007-2022, from approximately March 15 through June 15, 2023, the pelagic observer program intended to increase the observer coverage of the longline fleet operating in the Gulf of Mexico. A total of 113 longline sets were observed (91,436 hooks) from twelve vessels which accounted for approximately 55% 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 2023 was 10.9% which corresponded to 534 observed longline sets and 400,918 hooks. The Observer program also reached a 19% coverage for the U.S. longline vessels LOA>20m targeting tropical tunas.

Shark Bottom Longline Observer Coverage

The commercial shark bottom longline fishery continuous 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 plumbeu*s, 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 2023, a total of 22 trips on 3 vessels with a total of 25 bottom longline hauls were observed. Observer coverage was exclusively in the Shark Research Fishery. Sharks comprised 98.7% of the catch, with teleost and invertebrates comprising a small portion of bycatch. Sandbar sharks comprised 71.6 % of the shark catch, other large coastal shark species comprised 18.4 % of the shark catch, and small coastal shark species comprised 4.5 %. Prohibited shark species were also caught including dusky shark (3.9%), smalltooth sawfish, *Pristis pectinata*, (0.29%), Sand Tiger Shark, *Carcharias taurus*, (0.19 %), and white shark, *Carcharodon carcharias* (0.1 %).

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of 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. Overall, the observer coverage for 2023 was 10.9% which corresponded to 534 observed longline sets and 400,918 hooks. The Observer program also reached a 19% coverage for the U.S. longline vessels LOA>20m targeting tropical tunas. 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.

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.

Measures to Ensure Effectiveness of ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures and to Prohibit Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (Recs. 03-12 and 21-13; 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 and subsequently Rec 21-13) 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. 21-13, 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. In addition, our Seafood Import and Export Tool can be found here. Finally, additional information on U.S. activities aimed at combating IUU fishing and seafood fraud can be found here.

Recommendation by ICCAT to Replace Recommendation 06-14 to Promote Compliance By Nationals of Contracting Parties, Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties, Entities, or Fishing Entities with ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures (22-14)

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.

Recommendation by ICCAT on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing (18-09)

The United States generally prohibits foreign fishing vessels from landing or transshipping in U.S. ports those fish or fish products that were harvested or taken onboard on the high seas, with the exception of activities in certain U.S. territories or pursuant to a treaty. Under U.S. domestic law, all fishing vessels, including those carrying fish species subject to regulations pursuant to a recommendation of ICCAT, as well as their catch, gear, fishing logbooks, and manifests are subject to inspection.

NOAA Fisheries regulations address requirements for U.S.-permitted vessels landing tuna, tuna-like species or other HMS in foreign ports or making port calls in foreign ports. The regulations include notification requirements prior to arrival in a foreign port, items that may be inspected by an authorized official of a Port State, and procedures for reporting the results of any port inspection conducted by an authorized official of a port State when landing HMS in a foreign port.

In addition to ICCAT's requirements, the United States supported the development of the FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing, and, upon its adoption in November 2009, was one of the first to sign it. The United States ratified the Port State Measures Agreement in February 2016. This complemented existing regulations that restrict port entry and access to port services to vessels included on the IUU lists of ICCAT and other RFMOs of which the United States is a party.

Steps Taken to Mitigate Bycatch and Reduce Discards, and Relevant Research (Rec. 11-10)

See **Appendix 2**.

R*ecommendation 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 recommendation 13-13.

Additional information

Recent U.S. management actions for Atlantic highly migratory species can be found online.

Federal Register notices containing the full text of proposed and final regulations can be found here.

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

The United States has no difficulties to report regarding implementing ICCAT conservation and management measures.

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2024-09-03		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2024-06-27		
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2024-06-27		
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2024-06-27		
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2024-06-27		
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	No		SCRS decided that the submission of T2CS is no longer mandatory.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes	2024-09-03	See Section 1 of U.S. National Report.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2024-09-03	See Section 1 of U.S. National Report.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2024-09-03	See Section 1 of U.S. National Report.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes	2024-06-27		
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes	2024-09-15	See Section 2 of 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 stereoscopical 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 stereoscopical cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		Not applicable; The United States does not farm Atlantic bluefin tuna.	
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.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	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 hasn't changed.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes	2024-09-03	Information provided in bluefin tuna research section of Section 1 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	2024-06-07		
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.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
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	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		Not applicable. The United States does not fish in the Mediterranean Sea.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	No		Not applicable. The United States does not fish in the Mediterranean Sea.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No		Not applicable. The United States does not fish in the Mediterranean Sea.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No		Not applicable. The United States does not fish in the Mediterranean Sea.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	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	
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.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic 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:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	No		The United States does not have catches of S-BSH.	
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	2024-06-27		
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:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		The United States does not authorize any purse seine vessels.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		Links provided in Section 2 of U.S. Annual Report.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes	2024-06-27		
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	2024-06-27		
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch 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.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes	2024-09-15	Information on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards is included in Section 2 of the U.S. Annual Report. Relevant research is described in Section 1 and the scientific component of Section 3.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2024-09-13		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2024-09-13		
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2024-08-14		
	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	Transhipment reports - at sea	No		Transshipment at sea prohibited in U.S. fisheries for ICCAT species.	
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	No		Transshipment in port prohibited in U.S. fisheries for ICCAT species.	
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	No		Transshipment at sea prohibited in U.S. fisheries for ICCAT species.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		The United States has no carrier vessels authorized to receive transshipments.	

Group	Req Nº (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		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.	
	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.	

Group	Req Nº (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	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: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.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	No		The U.S. has no access agreements 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		Nothing to report. No decisions made denying port entry or use.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes	2023-08-14	As of September 1, 2024, 439 U.S. flagged vessels 20 meters and above were included on the vessel list.	2024-08-14
	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.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		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	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					Highly Migratory Species (HMS) charter/headboat vessels that do not already complete a logbook to do so. All recreational Atlantic HMS fishing tournaments are required to register in advance and submit landing reports. All non-tournament landings of Atlantic bluefin tuna, billfish, and swordfish are required to be reported within 24 hours of landing by phone, online, or by smartphone app. Reporting of bluefin tuna retained or discarded dead is required by all commercial and recreational handgear vessels, within 24 hours of the end of each trip by phone, online, or smartphone app. The United States continues to make significant improvements to its recreational fisheries data collection programs. In 2018, the United States revised MRIP as part of a transition to a 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 of the revised methodology of the FES, 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-	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					818/2019 and in a report to the 2009 Working Group on Sport and Recreational Fisheries.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report(s) on alleged IUU activities	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.	
	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 2024-03-26 and 2024-09-15 for bigeye tuna; 2024-03-26 and 2024-09-15 for swordfish; and on 2024-09-15 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 the reporting period.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		The United States has no vessel sightings to report for the reporting period and has not received any	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					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.	
	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	Historically the United States has conducted combined law enforcement operations with Atlantic West African Partner nations in waters within partner nations' jurisdiction to safeguard sustainable fisheries, enhanced maritime domain awareness, and combat IUU-Fishing. No new at-sea partnerships were operationalized in 2024. To date, Contracting Parties and Cooperators have partnered in professional at-sea exchanges, joint operations, observer status, 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,	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					Norway, Sao Tome e Principe, Senegal, The Gambia, Uruguay, and the UK (Bermuda). The United States continues to be open to discussions with those interested in ICCAT-specific partnering.	
	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.	
	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

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	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.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	No		The United States is not currently implementing an EMS domestic program in order to meet ICCAT requirements for scientific data collection and/or compliance monitoring purposes.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	No		The United States is not currently implementing an EMS domestic program in order to meet ICCAT requirements for scientific data collection and/or compliance monitoring purposes.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	Yes		Several U.S. Government agencies have authorities that aid in the detection and reporting of any suspected labor violations on U.S. vessels, including NOAA, U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Customs and Border Protection. Of particular interest is a domestic implementation guide developed by the U.S. Coast Guard on the Federal Requirements for Commercial Fishing Industry Vessels (https://www.dco.uscg.mil/Portals/9/Fed_Regs.pdf). More details are available in the U.S. Submission to the Labor Working Group Information Repository in 2022.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
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.	
	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.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	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 transhipment 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.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes		Yes, 12 monthly reports submitted during calendar year 2023; to date, reports submitted each month in 2024.	
	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		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	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					fish carefully. Through Federal regulations, the United States requires that any Atlantic HMS that is caught but not kept be released in a manner that maximizes its probability of survival and without removing the fish from the water. NOAA Fisheries has issued a Careful Catch and Release brochure to provide advice on compliance with this requirement. It is available at: https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/atlantic-highly-migratory-species/atlantic-highly-migratory-species-fishery-compliance-guides U.S. Atlantic HMS fishermen are encouraged to obtain free conventional streamer tags and tagging kits from the NOAA Fisheries Cooperative Tagging Center (Contact tagging@noaa.gov for questions related to the tagging program). Tournaments also provide fisheries biologists with an opportunity to promote voluntary angler tagging programs.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes	2024-09-13		
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes		Details are available on the ICCAT website (http://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.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	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.	
	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).	

Group	Req Nº (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	2024-06-27	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	2024-03-26	Reports submitted biennially as required.	2024-09-15
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		U.S. validation information is on the ICCAT website.	2016-05-16
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes		Per the BET quarterly catch reporting provision of Rec 21-02, reports for calendar year 2023 were submitted on 2023-04-28 (qtr 1), 2023-07-26 (qtr 2), 2023-10-19 (qtr 3), and 2024-01-30 (qtr 4). Q1 and Q2 reports were late due to an administrative error. Reports for calendar year 2024 were submitted on 2024-04-30 (qtr 1) and 2024-08-03 (qtr 2). Quarterly catch reports for quarters 3 and 4 will be submitted later this year and reported in our next annual report to ICCAT.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	No		The United States has no purse seine or baitboat vessels fishing in association with FADs. U.S. state and local jurisdictions work to remove abandoned FADs that drift into U.S. waters and impact sensitive habitats.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	No		Submitted on 2019-09-13 per Rec 16-01. As the United States falls under paragraph 4(d) of Rec 19-02 and	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					subsequent recommendations (currently Rec 22-01), this requirement no longer applies.	
	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. 22-01) 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. 22-01) and has no binding catch limit.	
	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. 22-01) 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	2024-03-26		2024-09-15
	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 targetting 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.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	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	Per Rec. 17-02, an updated fishing/management plan was submitted on time, which includes all required information.	2024-09-15
	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.	
	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.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	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.	
	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	Yes		The United States does not currently authorize vessels to fish for South Atlantic albacore.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Yes		The United States does not authorize vessels to fish for or retain NALB without a permit.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Yes		The United States does not authorize vessels to fish for or retain SALB without a permit.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	No		The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean albacore fishery.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean albacore fishery.	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean albacore fishery.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes	2019-09-15	Per Rec. 18-05, a revised billfish check sheet was submitted on time, which includes all required information.	2024-09-15
	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 paragraph applies only to developing CPCs and other CPCs' small island, artisanal, subsistence, and small-scale coastal fisheries who catch marlins/spearfish for local consumption. The United States does not claim this exemption. For information, the history of U.S. billfish regulations are fully described in PA4-818/2019.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2017-09-15	Per Rec. 18-06, a revised shark check sheet was submitted on time, which includes all required information.	2024-09-15
	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 2023 or 2024.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	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	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					gear. The United States continues to modify the suite of disentanglement and release gears required to be onboard longline vessels as new gears and information on best practices are developed. Information on these issues is also included in the 2024 U.S. swordfish management plan. Sea turtle interactions in the U.S. pelagic longline fleet are reported annually to ICCAT.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No		The United States does not fish in the area south of 25 degrees South latitude or the Mediterranean where the requirements of Rec. 11-09 apply. Information on the U.S. NPOA for Seabirds was included in the 2009 U.S. Annual Report to ICCAT, which is available on the ICCAT website.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes	2024-09-15	Information on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards is included in this Section as well as Section 2 of this U.S. Annual Report. Relevant research is described in Section 1. Also see **Appendix 1** for information on this topic.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes	2024-09-15	The United States does not authorize the use of purse seine gear in ICCAT fisheries. Relevant to paragraph 5 of Res. 23-15, the United States requires attendance by vessel owners and operators in safe handling, release, and identification workshops on marine mammals and other protected species.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
MISCELLAN-EOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		The United States uses a single electronic system, the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) 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.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	No		The United States has not objected to any ICCAT Recommendations.	

Table 1. Annual landings (MT) of yellowfin tuna from 2019 to 2023.

Area	Gear	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
NW Atlantic	Longline**	**535.2**	**472.8**	**446.9**	**496.3**	**376.4**
	Handline	**48.9**	**39.6**	**37.0**	**49.2**	**48.1**
	Troll	**4.2**	**10.9**	**10.9**	**7.9**	**3.8**
	Rod and Reel*	**1,417.5**	**2,374**	**2,436**	**6,618.3**	**1,573.2**
	Unclassified	**3.6**	**0.9**	**0.02**	**0.7**	**0.4**
Gulf of Mexico	Longline**	**224.2**	**189.9**	**162.4**	**221.6**	**230**
	Handline	**3.5**	**3.4**	**1.4**	**2.0**	**1.9**
	Rod and Reel*	**251.4**	**433.6**	**753.0**	**279.3**	**722.2**
	Troll	**19.1**	**4.1**	**0.5**	**1.2**	**0.7**
Caribbean	Longline**	**117.3**	**132.4**	**111.2**	**79.4**	**141.3**
	Handline	**0.2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Rod and Reel*	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
NC Atlantic	Longline	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	TOTAL	**2,625.2**	**3,661.9**	**3,960.4**	**7,755.9**	**3,098.2**

*Rod and Reel catches represent estimates of recreational landings based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.
** Includes *landings* and *estimated dead discards* from scientific observer and logbook sampling programs.

Table 2. Landings (MT) of skipjack tuna from 2019 to 2023.

Area	Gear	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
NW Atlantic	Longline	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.2**
	Handline	**0.2**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**0.06**	**0.08**
	Trawl	**0.06**	**0.03**	**0.06**	**0.02**	**0**
	Troll	**0**	**0.07**	**0.06**	**0**	**0**
	Rod and Reel*	**36.4**	**59.9**	**45.2**	**57.4**	**64.1**
	Unclassified	**0.02**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Gulf of Mexico	Longline**	**0.1**	**0.03**	**0**	**0.05**	**0**
	Handline	**0.07**	**0.02**	**0**	**0.01**	**0**
	Troll	**0**	**0.03**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Rod and Reel*	**7.2**	**7.1**	**18.7**	**43.7**	**10.0**
Caribbean	Handline	**1.1**	**0**	**0.3**	**0**	**0**
	Longline	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1.3**	**0.2**
	TOTAL	**45.8**	**67.7**	**64.7**	**102.7**	**74.7**

* 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 2019 to 2023.

Area	Gear	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
NW and North Central Atlantic	Longline**	**571.4**	**484.9**	**658.2**	**651.3**	**675.8**
	Handline	**13.9**	**16.1**	**14.9**	**28.0**	**8.9**
	Trawl	**0**	**0.2**	**0.6**	**0**	**0**
	Troll	**1.5**	**1.0**	**5.3**	**2.6**	**0.3**
	Rod and Reel*	**201.7**	**278.1**	**285.8**	**515.2**	**214.6**
	Unclassified	**1.7**	**0.1**	**0**	**0.8**	**0**
Gulf of Mexico	Longline**	**4.9**	**2.2**	**5.2**	**12.6**	**15.3**
	Rod and Reel*	**30.4**	**19.9**	**0.5**	**0.04**	**19.7**
	Troll	**0.3**	**0.4**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Handline	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0.2**
Caribbean	Longline**	**3.3**	**7.6**	**4.0**	**4.0**	**4.3**
	Handline	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0.**	**0**
	Rod and Reel*	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
SW Atlantic	Longline**	**0**	**0**	**0.1**	**0**	**0**
	TOTAL	**829**	**810.6**	**974.6**	**1,214.7**	**939.2**

* Rod and Reel catches represent estimates of recreational landings based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.
** Includes *landings* and *estimated dead discards* from scientific observer and logbook sampling programs.

Table 4. Annual landings (MT) of albacore tuna from 2019 to 2023.

Area	Gear	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
NW and North Central Atlantic	Longline	**113.2**	**195.6**	**150.0**	**101.5**	**107.7**
	Handline	**0.5**	**2.4**	**1.5**	**0.7**	**0.1**
	Trawl	**1.1**	**0.3**	**0**	**0**	**0.02**
	Troll	**0**	**0.07**	**0.03**	**0**	**0**
	Rod and Reel*	**29.5**	**45.0**	**54.7**	**150.1**	**8.8**
Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean	Longline	**76.6**	**84.9**	**89.6**	**58.7**	**63.8**
	Rod and Reel*	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0.02**
	Handline	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	TOTAL	**221.1**	**328.3**	**295.9**	**311.0**	**180.5**

* 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 2019 to 2023.

Area	Gear	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
NW Atlantic	Longline**	**77.4**	**51.2**	**90.0**	**152.8**	**125.7**
	Handline	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Harpoon	**118.2**	**85**	**64.1**	**84.4**	**80.0**
	Purse seine	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Trap	**0**	**0.8**	**0**	**0.2**	**0**
	Commercial Rod and Reel	**798.6**	**848.8**	**853.2**	**885.4**	**835.9**
	Recreational Rod and Reel*	**179.9**	**192.6**	**182.2**	**226.4**	**197.2**
Gulf of Mexico	Longline**	**4.5**	**4.8**	**13.6**	**9.4**	**24.1**
	Recreational Rod and Reel*	**1.9**	**0**	**1.7**	**2.2**	**3.8**
	Commercial Rod and Reel	**0**	**0**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**0**
NC Atlantic	Longline**	**9.8**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**0.8**	**1.1**
Caribbean	Longline**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0**	**0**	**0.6**
	TOTAL	**1,190.8**	**1,183.5**	**1,205.7**	**1,361.9**	**1,311.3**

* 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 2019 to 2023.

Area	Gear	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
NW Atlantic	Longline**	**1,035.2**	**1,039.2**	**789.1**	**788.3**	**538.2**
	Handline	**201.1**	**207.5**	**224.5**	**199.8**	**159.6**
	Harpoon	**0.3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Trawl	**10.6**	**19.3**	**7.3**	**2.6**	**2.8**
	Rod and Reel*	**54.2**	**43.6**	**29.8**	**29.9**	**21.9**
	Unclassified	**0.6**	**0.03**	**0**	**0.7**	**0.8**
Gulf of Mexico	Longline**	**309.6**	**132.3**	**197.5**	**242.2**	**217.3**
	Handline	**3.0**	**11**	**15.2**	**4.9**	**3.2**
	Rod and Reel*	**9.5**	**8.9**	**10.4**	**12.1**	**11.8**
Caribbean	Longline**	**6.8**	**12.1**	**3.5**	**3.6**	**3.9**
	Handline	**0**	**0.1**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Rod and Reel*	**0.3**	**0**	**0**	**0.1**	**0.01**
NC Area 94A	Longline**	**125.9**	**1.2**	**5.4**	**54.3**	**48.6**
S. Atlantic	Longline**	**0**	**0.02**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	TOTAL	**1,758.1**	**1,476.4**	**1,226.0**	**1,339.3**	**1,008.3**

* 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

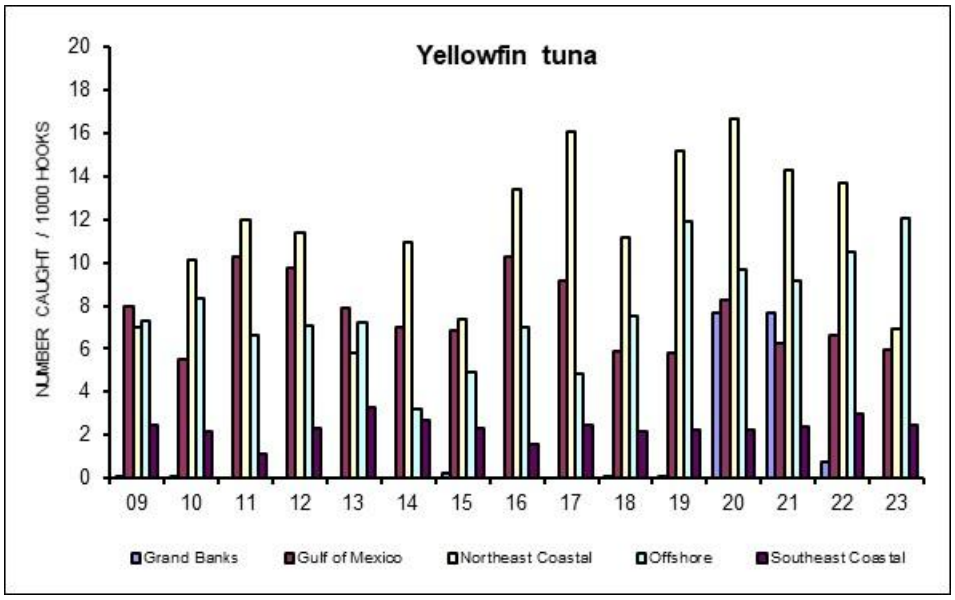


Figure 1. Nominal catch rates for YFT in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports.

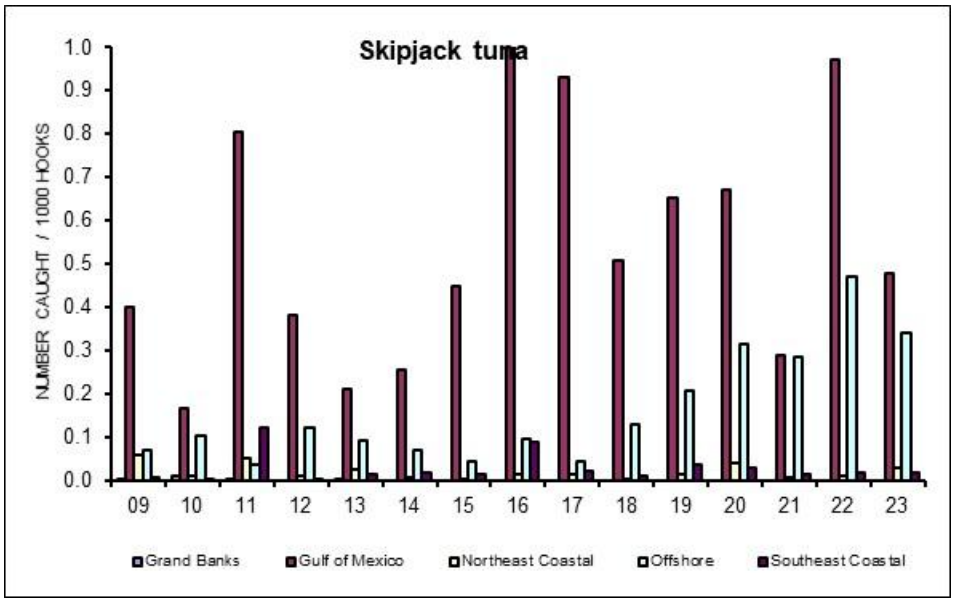


Figure 2. Nominal catch rates for SKJ in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports.

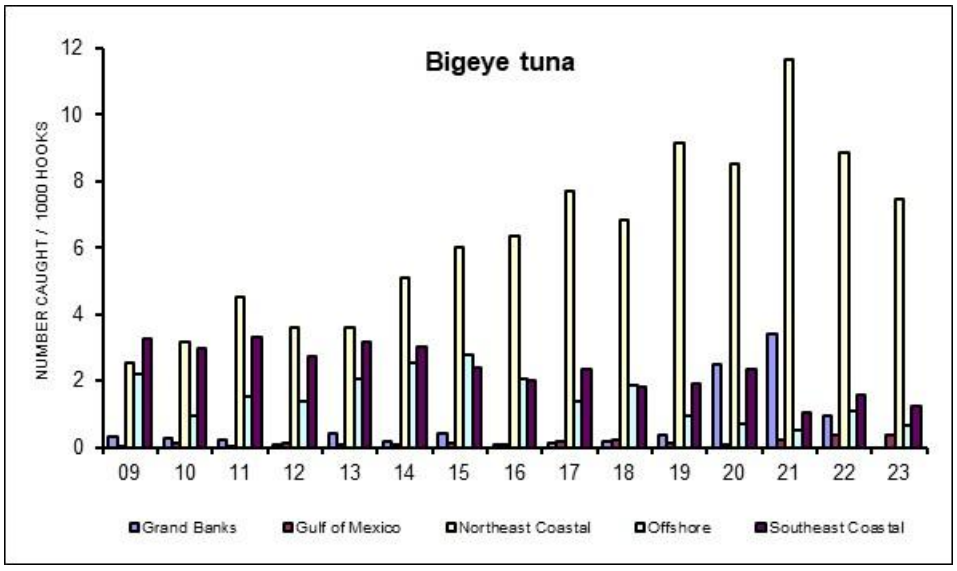


Figure 3. Nominal catch rates for BET in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports.

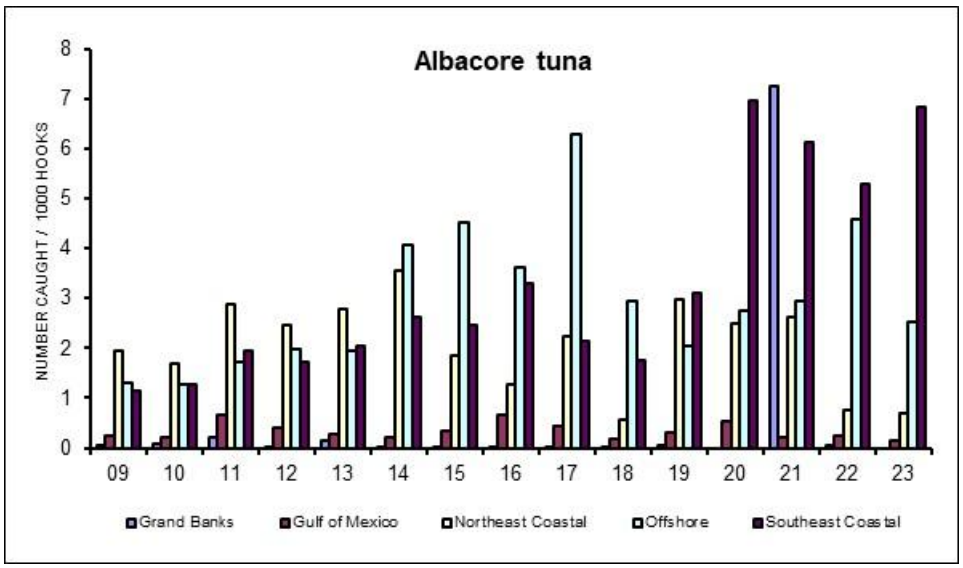


Figure 4. Nominal catch rates for ALB in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports.

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 1 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 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 except for the terminal year of the time series (**Appendix 1 Table 1**, **Appendix 1 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 2023 the number of active vessels was 70.

The percentage effort in number of hooks and swordfish discarded dead in numbers (reported) and in metric tons (estimated) in 2021, 2022, and 2023 are compared to the average effort and numbers/estimates from 1997 through 1999 (**Appendix 1 Table 2**). There was some overall reduction in effort, reported in hooks fished. The years 2021, 2022, and 2023 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 1 Table 3**.

Appendix 1 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.

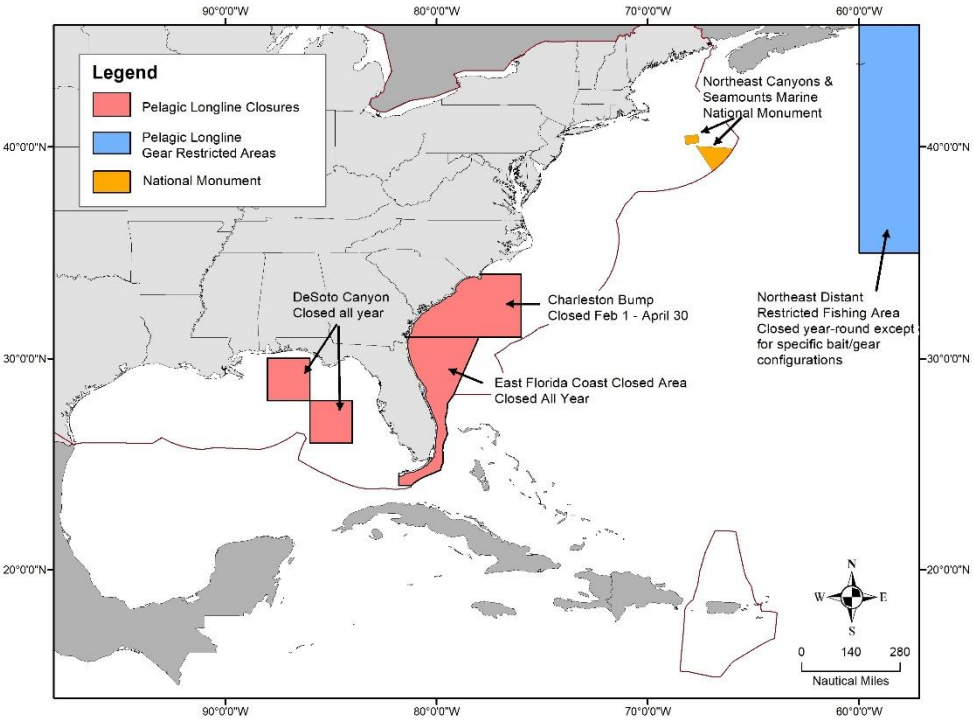
Year	*Vessels*	*Vessels that caught SWO*	*Vessels that caught SWO in 5-month period*	*Hooks reported*
1994	501	306	176	10,351,805
1995	489	314	198	11,270,539
1996	367	275	194	10,944,660
1997	352	265	167	10,213,780
1998	288	233	139	8,120,273
1999	226	200	143	7,996,685
2000	206	185	135	8,158,390
2001	185	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	3,111,048
2023	70	70	54	3,734,302

Appendix 1 Table 2. Numbers (reported) and metric tons (estimated) of swordfish discarded dead, and reported number of hooks in years 2021-2023 by pelagic longline vessels expressed as percentage of the mean values from years 1997-1999 by area Caribbean (CAR), Florida East coast (FEC), Gulf of Mexico (GOM), Mid Atlantic Bight (MAB), Northeast Central (NEC), Northeast Distant (NED), and South Atlantic Bight (SAB).

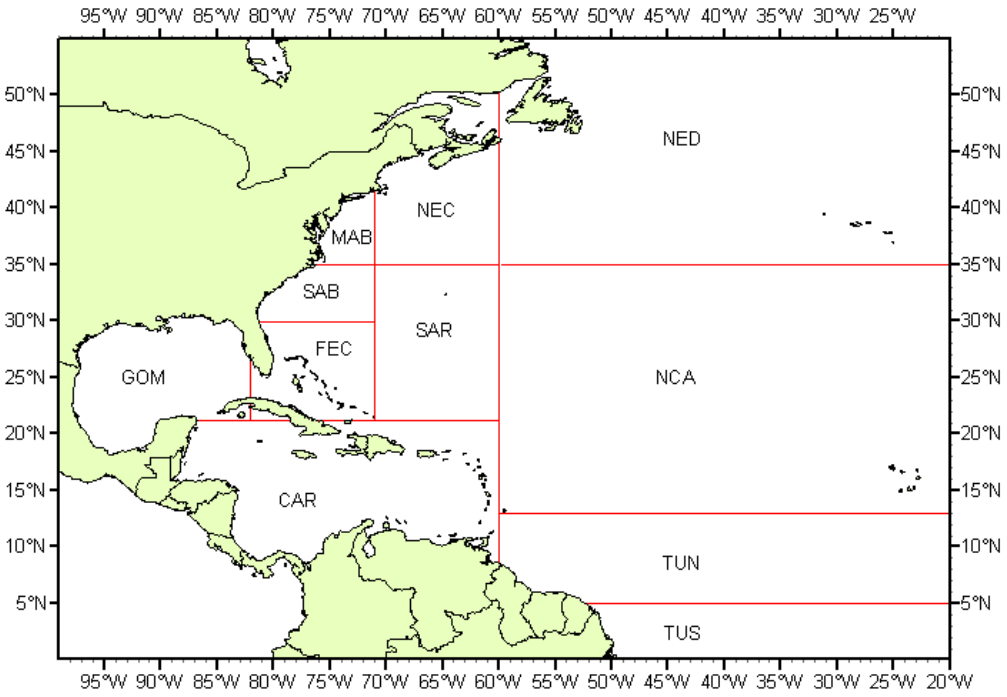
	Number of SWO				Number of Hooks				Metric tons			
	Mean	2021	2022	2023	Mean	2021	2022	2023	Mean	2021	2022	2023
CAR	433	3%	7%	0%	233,291	27%	23%	15%	7	2%	6%	0%
FEC	2,488	3%	1%	1%	579,777	40%	27%	19%	40	4%	2%	1%
GOM	1,806	35%	51%	61%	1,465,689	20%	31%	39%	21	42%	62%	75%
MAB	1,195	52%	61%	23%	730,291	86%	110%	107%	19	53%	61%	23%
NEC	767	27%	33%	8%	622,812	37%	42%	42%	12	27%	34%	8%
NED	972	0%	1%	0%	494,842	0%	5%	3%	15	0%	1%	0%
SAB	2,391	39%	53%	17%	556,779	70%	61%	48%	41	35%	48%	15%

Appendix 1 Table 3. Numbers (reported) and metric tons (estimated) of swordfish discarded dead, and number of hooks reported by pelagic longline vessels in years 2021-2023 and the average for years 1997-1999 by area Caribbean (CAR), Florida East coast (FEC), Gulf of Mexico (GOM), Mid Atlantic Bight (MAB), Northeast Central (NEC), Northeast Distant (NED), and South Atlantic Bight (SAB) and U.S. of time/area closure.

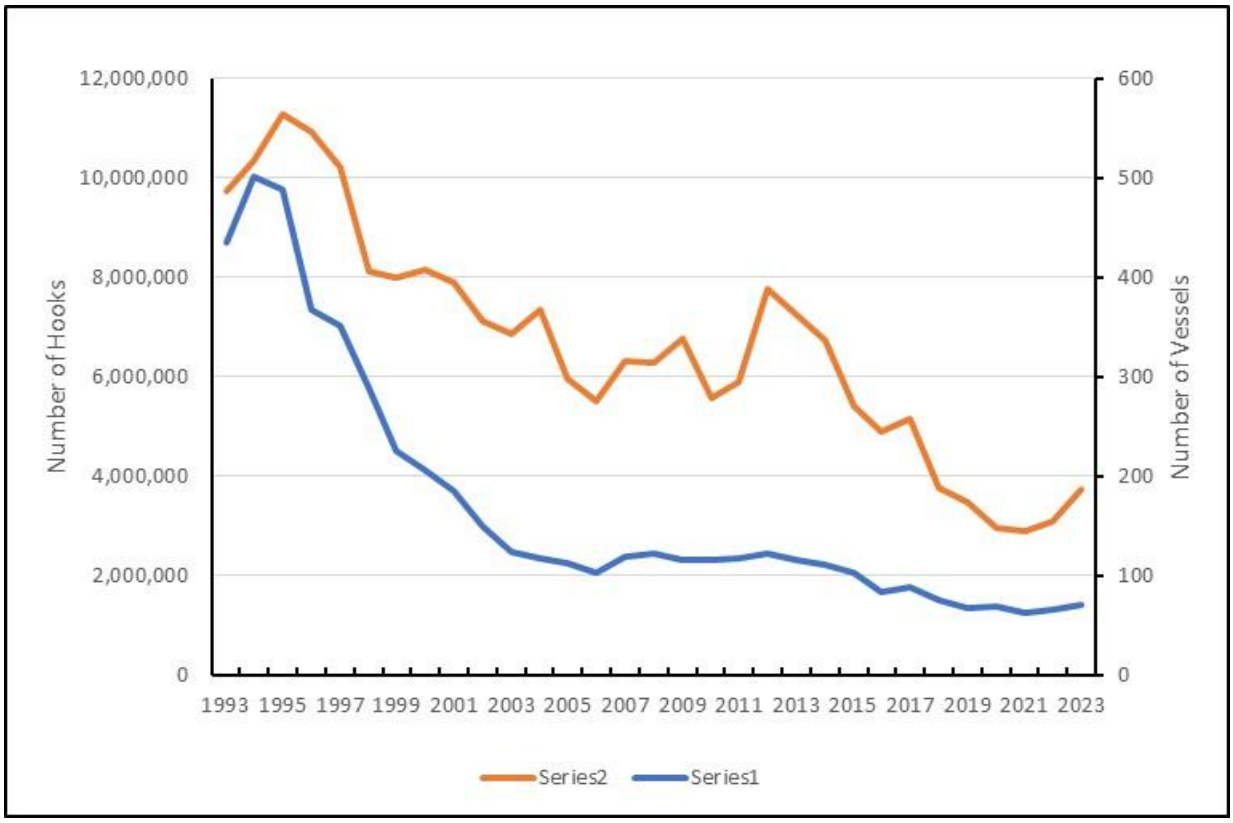
		Number of SWO				*Number of Hooks*				*Metric tons*				*Change in MT*		
		Mean	2021	2022	2023	Mean	2021	2022	2023	Mean	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
CAR	Open	433	12	30	2	233,291	63,457	52,572	35,871	7	0.2	0.4	0.0	-7	-7	-7
FEC	Closed	2,158	20	0	5	364,950	18,440	8,026	9,260	35	0.4	0.0	0.1	-34	-35	-34
FEC	Open	330	55	35	17	214,828	214,469	147,780	99,221	5	1.1	0.7	0.3	-3	-5	-5
GOM	Closed	426	0	0	1	103,274	800	0	1,220	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	-5	-5	-5
GOM	Open	1,380	625	923	1,109	1,362,414	291,429	454,690	572,694	16	8.9	13.2	15.9	-3	-3	0
MAB	Closed	2	2	0	0	5,750	8,170	3,540	6,375	0.03	0.03	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
MAB	Open	1,194	618	726	274	726,458	620,923	797,755	776,909	18	9.6	11.3	4.3	9	-7	-14
NEC	Closed	11	0	2	5	0	4,560	12,062	25,822	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0	0	0
NEC	Open	760	205	251	53	598,478	225,572	252,602	237,910	12	3.2	3.9	0.8	-9	-8	-11
NED	Open	972	0	7	2	494,842	780	27,004	16,236	15	0.0	0.1	0.0	-13	-15	-15
SAB	Closed	660	0	0	3	175,767	700	0	2,100	11	0.0	0.0	0.0	-11	-11	-11
SAB	Open	1,734	933	1256	392	381,013	391,801	341,082	264,778	30	14.4	19.3	6.0	-16	-10	-23



Appendix 1 Figure 1. Time/area closures for the U.S. longline fishery in 2023.



Appendix 1 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 1 Figure 3. Number of active U.S. pelagic longline vessels and number of hooks fished for the period 1993-2023.

Appendix 2

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

See **Appendix 2 Table 1.**

Fishery closures designed to minimize bycatch

The U.S. Atlantic pelagic longline fishery, which typically targets ICCAT-managed species, is subject to several discrete time/area closures. These closures are designed to reduce bycatch (e.g., undersized swordfish, billfish, *etc*.) by prohibiting pelagic longline fishing for ICCAT-managed species in those areas during specified times. The closures affect offshore fishing areas up to 200 nm from shore (see **Appendix 2 Figure 1**). Currently, these closures are as follows: (1) Florida East Coast: 50,720 nm^2 year-round; (2) Charleston Bump: 49,090 nm^2 from February through April each year; and (3) DeSoto Canyon: 32,860 nm^2 year-round. The Northeast Distant Statistical Sampling Area (NED) (2,631,000 nm^2), 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.

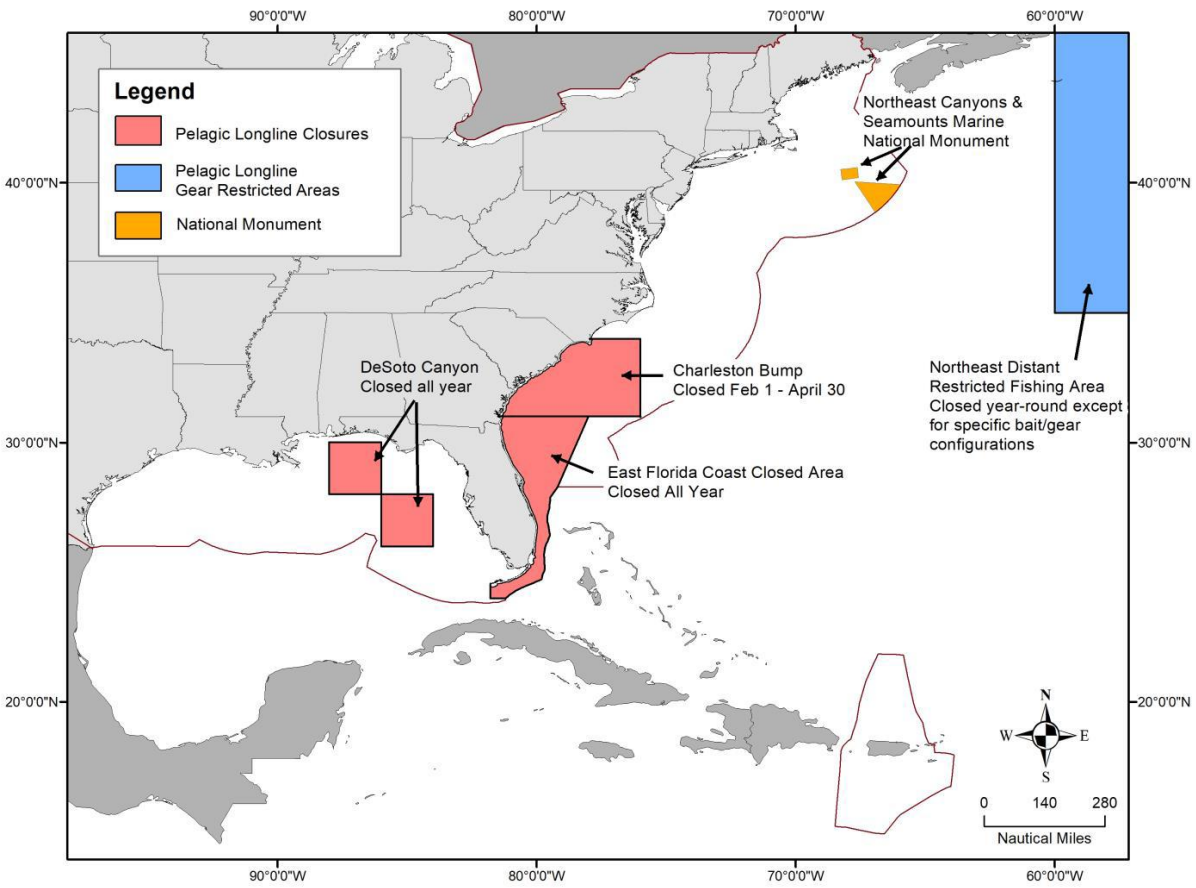
As a result of the success of the individual fishing quotas mentioned above at reducing the incidental catch of bluefin tuna, NOAA Fisheries published a rule in 2020 to adjust regulatory measures put in place to manage bluefin tuna bycatch in the pelagic longline fishery for Atlantic HMS. Specifically, 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 here.

Appendix 2 Table 1. 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	



Appendix 2 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 URUGUAY
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE URUGUAY
INFORME ANUAL DE URUGUAY

SUMMARY

During 2023, the Uruguayan tuna fleet was inactive. Several factors caused this inactivity. Moreover, during the Pandemic (COVID-19) some research activities at the national level were suspended and it has not yet been possible to return to normal activity. These activities include some related to fishing activities, which affected some of the topics related to ICCAT. Despite this, the analysis of historical catch and effort statistics for the species of interest to the Commission continued. Uruguay participated in and provided papers for various SCRS meetings, including the Blue Shark Data Preparatory and Stock Assessment Meetings, the meetings of the swordfish, albacore and small tunas groups, as well as the meeting of the Subcommittee on Ecosystems and Bycatch. The work to control third party vessels in port continued, having started in 2009Work continued on the port control of third-flag vessels that began in 2009. Inspections were carried out in port to determine which species had been landed, their origin and to control formal aspects of the vessels' documentation. All ICCAT Recommendations approved during the 2023 Commission Meeting have been transposed in Uruguay and are currently in force under decree.

RÉSUMÉ

En 2023, la flottille thonière sous pavillon uruguayen n'a pas réalisé d'opération. Plusieurs facteurs ont provoqué cette inactivité. D'autre part, pendant la pandémie (COVID-19), certaines activités de recherche au niveau national ont été suspendues et il n'a pas encore été possible de revenir à une activité normale. Parmi ces activités, certaines sont liées aux activités de pêche, de sorte que certaines des questions liées à l'ICCAT ont été affectées. Malgré cela, l'analyse des statistiques historiques de prise et d'effort des espèces relevant de l'ICCAT a été poursuivie. L'Uruguay a participé et contribué aux travaux de diverses réunions du SCRS, y compris les réunions de préparation des données sur le requin peau bleue et d'évaluation des stocks, les réunions des Groupes d'espèces sur l'espadon, le germon et les thonidés mineurs, ainsi que la réunion du Sous-comité sur les écosystèmes et les prises accessoires. Les travaux de contrôle au port des navires de pays tiers, qui ont démarré en 2009, se sont poursuivis. Des inspections au port ont été réalisées dans le but de déterminer les espèces débarquées ainsi que leur origine, et de contrôler les aspects formels de la documentation des navires. Toutes les recommandations de l'ICCAT adoptées pendant la réunion de la Commission en 2023 ont été transposées en droit uruguayen et sont actuellement régies par décret.

RESUMEN

Durante el año 2023, la flota atunera uruguaya no mantuvo actividad. Diversos factores ocasionaron esta inactividad. Por otra parte, durante la pandemia (COVID-19) algunas actividades de investigación a nivel nacional fueron suspendidas y aún no ha sido posible volver a una actividad normal. Entre estas actividades se encuentran algunas relacionadas con la actividad pesquera, por lo cual se vieron afectados algunos de los temas relacionados con ICCAT. A pesar de esto, se continuó con el análisis de estadísticas de captura históricas y esfuerzo de las especies de interés de la Comisión. Uruguay participó y aportó trabajos en diversas reuniones del SCRS, incluyendo las reuniones de preparación de datos y de evaluación de stock del tiburón azul, las reuniones de los Grupos de pez espada, atún blanco y pequeños túnidos, así como la reunión del Subcomité de ecosistemas y capturas fortuitas. Se continuó con el trabajo de control en puerto de buques de terceros países iniciado durante 2009. Se realizaron inspecciones en puerto para determinar cuáles son las especies desembarcadas y cuál es su origen, así como para controlar aspectos formales de la documentación de los barcos. Todas las Recomendaciones de ICCAT aprobadas durante la Reunión de la Comisión en el año 2023 han sido internalizadas en Uruguay, y actualmente rigen bajo decreto.

Sección 1: Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas

1.1 Información anual sobre pesquerías

Durante el año 2023, la flota atunera uruguaya no mantuvo actividad. Diversos factores ocasionaron esta inactividad.

1.2 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 2023 las actividades vinculadas al control de la flota se vieron reducidas.

Durante el 2023 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.

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- Mas F., Cortés E., Coelho R., Defeo O., Miller P., Carlson J., Gulak S. and Domingo A. Blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) movements and vertical overlap with longline fishing gears in the southwestern Atlantic Ocean. SCRS/P/2022/031. Reunión de preparación de datos sobre Tintorera de 2023.

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- 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., Coelho R. Swordfish size and sex-ratios distribution in the Atlantic. SCRS/P/2022/061. Reunión del Grupo de especies de pez espada de 2023.

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- 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., Lino P.G. and Coelho R. Movements, habitat use and diving behavior of shortfin mako in the Atlantic Ocean. SCRS/2023/P/081. ICCAT Workshop on the Shark Research and Data Collection Programme (SRDCP).

- Santos C.C., Rosa D., Cardoso L.G., Semba Y., Domingo A., Jagger C., Mas F., Forselledo R., Mathers A., Natanson L.J., Carlson J. and Coelho R. Age and growth of shortfin mako shark in the North and South Atlantic: status of the work and ongoing activities. SCRS/2023/P/083. ICCAT Workshop on the Shark Research and Data Collection Programme (SRDCP).

- Miller P., Santos C.C., Carlson J., Natanson L., Cortés E., Mas F., Hazin F., Travassos P., Macias D., Ortiz de Urbina J., Coelho R. and Domingo A. Post-release mortality of shortfin mako in the Atlantic Ocean using satellite telemetry. SCRS/2023/P/092. ICCAT Workshop on the Shark Research and Data Collection Programme (SRDCP).

Sección 2: Información sobre las medidas de conservación y ordenación

2.1 Implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de la CICAA

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.

2.2 Dificultades encontradas en la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de la CICAA

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 2023 han sido internalizadas en Uruguay.

Sección 3: Comunicaciones en línea

PARTE 1: COMUNICACIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE INVESTIGACIÓN Y ESTADÍSTICAS

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:GEN01	Informes anuales (científico)	Sí	2024-09-16		
S:GEN02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	Sí	2024-07-15		
S:GEN03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	Sí	2024-07-15		
S:GEN04	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CE)	Sí	2024-07-15		
S:GEN05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	Sí	2024-07-15		
S:GEN06	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	Sí	2024-07-15		
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 nacionales (incluido el EMS)	No		Sin actividad de la flota en 2023.	
S:GEN11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14	No		Sin actividad de la flota en 2023.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:GEN12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	No		Sin actividad de la flota en 2023. 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.	
S:BFT05	Detalles de los programas de investigación sobre BFT-W	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 2023. Uruguay tampoco opera con DCP.	
S:TRO03	Tarea 3 - Información sobre DCP (tropicales)(mes, cuadrículas estadísticas de 1ºx1º, tipo de DCP, etc.)	No		Sin actividad en 2023. Uruguay tampoco opera con DCP.	
S:TRO04	Tarea 3 - Datos de buques de apoyo en las pesquerías tropicales (PS/BB)	No		Sin actividad en 2023. Uruguay tampoco opera con PS/BB.	
S:TRO05	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos (tropicales)	No		Sin actividad de la flota en 2023.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:TRO10	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		Sin actividad de la flota en 2023.	
S:TRO06	Tarea 3 - Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto (tropicales)	No		Sin actividad de la flota en 2023.	
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	Talla y edad de madurez (ALB-MD)	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB02	Hábitat (ALB-MD)	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB03	Impacto de las pesquerías de palangre en términos de composición de la captura (ALB-MD)	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB04	Series de CPUE (ALB-MD)	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB05	Estimación mensual de la proporción de reproductores y reclutas en las capturas (ALB-MD)	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 de la flota en 2023.	
S:BIL04	Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala	No		Sin actividad en 2023. Además, Uruguay no tiene pesquerías artesanales que capturen istiofóridos.	
S:SHK01	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	No		Sin actividad de la flota en 2023.	
S:SHK02	Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso	No		Sin actividad de la flota en 2023.	
S:SHK03	Información sobre tiburón azul del Atlantico norte	No		Sin actividad de la flota en 2023. Además Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico norte.	
S:SHK07	Información sobre tiburón azul del Atlantico sur	No		Sin actividad de la flota en 2023.	
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		Sin actividad de la flota en 2023. Además Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico norte.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:SHK05	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes de ejemplares muertos y las liberaciones de ejemplares vivos	No		Sin actividad de la flota en 2023. Además Uruguay no capturó marrajo dientuso del sur en el período 2018-2020.	
S:SHK06	Información sobre programas de recopilacion de datos de pesquerías artesanales/de pequeña escala	No		Sin actividad de la flota en 2023. Además Uruguay no capturó marrajo dientuso del sur en el período 2018-2020, ni tiene pesquerías artesanales que lo capturen.	
S:SHK08	Interacciones con tiburones ballena durante las operaciones de los cerqueros	No		Sin actividad de la flota en 2023. Además Uruguay no opera con buques cerqueros.	
S:BYC01	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	No		Se proveen estas guías a los diferentes actores.	
S:BYC02	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	No		Sin actividad de la flota en 2023.	
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 de la flota en 2023.	
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.	
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 de la flota en 2023.	

PARTE 2: COMUNICACIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE ORDENACIÓN

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Informes anuales	Sí	2024-09-16		
	M:GEN02	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Sí	2024-09-16		
	M:GEN03	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	Sí	2024-09-16		
	M:GEN04	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No		En 2023 no hubo fletamento.	
	M:GEN05	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No		En 2023 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.	
	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	No		No hubo cambios en los puntos de contactos designados para las notificaciones de entrada a puerto.	

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 hubo cambios en los puntos de contactos designados para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria.	
	M:GEN11	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	No		No hubo cambios en la lista de puertos designados. Únicamente pueden solicitar entrada en el Puerto de Montevideo, Montevideo, Uruguay.	
	M:GEN12	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No		Todo buque pesquero extranjero que procure la entrada al puerto designado deberá enviar a la Dirección Nacional de Recursos Acuáticos, con una antelación de 4 (cuatro) días corridos previos a su arribo. Tratándose de buques que hayan recibido trasbordos en Alta Mar, la solicitud de ingreso deberá enviarse con una antelación de 5 (cinco) días corridos previos al arribo. Decreto N° 323/017 Reglamentación de la Ley 19.017, sobre el acuerdo de medidas del estado rector del puerto.	
	M:GEN13	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	No		No hubo casos de denegación de entrada al puerto.	
	M:GEN14	Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable)	No		No hubo hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones.	
	M:GEN15	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No		Ver respuesta GEN0014.	

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		Ver respuesta GEN0014.	
	M:GEN17	Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación.	No		En proceso de elaboración un acuerdo con Argentina.	
	M:GEN42	Declaración anual sobre las actividades de inspección en puerto	No		No se detectaron infracciones durante las actividades de inspección en el marco de las pesquerías de la CICAA.	
	M:GEN18	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No		En 2023 no hubo acuerdos de acceso.	
	M:GEN19	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No		En 2023 no hubo acuerdos de acceso.	
	M:GEN20	Lista de buques con una LOA de 20 m o superior	No		Sin actividad en 2023.	
	M:GEN21	Informe de revisión de acciones internas	No		Sin actividad en 2023.	
	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 afínes.	
	M:GEN24	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU / el/los informe(s) de la CPC (y la no CPC) de pabellón sobre las supuestas actividades IUU	No		No se detectaron actividades de pesca IUU en el marco de la CICAA.	
	M:GEN25	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	No		Ver respuesta GEN024.	

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	No		Durante el 2023 no se registran datos de importaciones ni desembarque.	
	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		Ver respuesta GEN 0029.	
	M:GEN31	Autoridad nacional responsable de la inspección en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo, según proceda, y/o Autoridad nacional responsable de la almadraba y las actividades de cría de atún rojo	No		Uruguay no ha participado del Programa de intercambio voluntario de personal de inspección.	
	M:GEN32	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	No		Ver respuesta GEN0031.	
	M:GEN33	Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	No		Ver respuesta GEN0031.	

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		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		Ver respuesta GEN 0036.	
	M:GEN37	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados	No		Sin actividad en la flota durante el 2023.	
	M:GEN38	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados	No		Sin actividad en la flota durante el 2023.	
	M:GEN39	Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional)	No		Aún no se han designado puntos de contacto.	
	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	No		Uruguay no tiene buques implicados en actividades IUU.	
	M:GEN43	Descripción de los programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		Sin actividad en la flota durante el 2023.	
	M:GEN44	Informe de implementación de los programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		Sin actividad en la flota durante el 2023.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN45	Informe de implementación de la Res. 23-20, incluidos los Planes de acción de emergencia (EAP)	No		No se ha implementado debido a la inactividad de las pesquerías ICCAT de Uruguay en los últimos años.	
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.	
	M:BFT05	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No		Uruguay no opera con almadrabas.	
	M:BFT07	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	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.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	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.	
	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		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT27	Informe anual BCD	No		Uruguay no importa 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 marcado 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.	

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		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
ESPECIES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	No		Sin actividad en 2023.	
	M:TRO02	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	No		Sin actividad en 2023.	
	M:TRO03	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No		No hubo investigaciones.	
	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		Uruguay no importa patudo congelado.	
	M:TRO09	Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	No		Sin actividad en 2023.	
	M:TRO10	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S:TRO02)	No		Uruguay no opera con DCP.	
	M:TRO11	Declaración/plan de pesca/capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	No		Sin actividad en 2023.	
	M:TRO13	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		Sin actividad en 2023.	
	M:TRO14	Capturas semanales de patudo	No		Sin actividad en 2023.	

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		Sin actividad en 2023.	
	M:TRO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales	No		Sin actividad en 2023.	
	M:TRO18	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la M:TRO17	No		Sin actividad en 2023.	
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	No		Se mantienen las 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.	
	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.	

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		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 2023.	
	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.	
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 2023.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	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.	
	M:ALB09	Capturas mensuales de atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:ALB10	Prises trimestrielles de germon de la Méditerranée	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	
MARLINES	M:BIL01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 19-05 y 16-11	Sí	2024-09-16		
	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.	
TIBURONES	M:SHK05	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	Sí		Sin actividad en 2023. Por lo que no se han capturado tiburones. Uruguay presentará un documento al Grupo de especies de tiburones para explicar los motivos.	
	M:SHK08	Desembarques mensuales de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte y sur	No		Sin actividad en 2023.	

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. 22-12, párrs. 1, 2, 4, 5 y 8, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	Sí		Sin actividad en 2023. 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 2023. 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.	

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		Sin actividad en 2023, por lo que no se registraron capturas incidentales. De todas formas, desde el año 2009 se vienen realizando experimentos a bordo del buque de investigación de DINARA, sobre el uso de diferentes medidas de mitigación para aves y tortugas marinas. Líneas espantapájaros, reducción de la distancia del peso al anzuelo, anzuelos circulares, hook pods. El efecto de estas medidas de mitigación también está siendo evaluado sobre la captura de especies objetivo, así como otras capturadas incidentalmente (peces óseos, tiburones y mamíferos marinos). Además, en los últimos años se han realizado estudios sobre la captura incidental de diversas especies, así como análisis de los descartes y los motivos de los mismos. Estos trabajos han sido presentados en diferentes reuniones de ICCAT.	
	M:BYC04	Informe sobre la implementación de la Res. 23-15.	No		Uruguay no opera con redes de cerco.	
MISCELÁNEA	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		No hubo.	

ANNUAL REPORT OF VENEZUELA[1]
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 2023 por 92 unidades industriales: 89 palangreros, 2 cerqueros y 1 cañero. Ese año se produjeron capturas de túnidos y especies afines provenientes del Océano Atlántico en el orden de las 5.277,316 t. El 80,54 % de los desembarques lo representan los atunes, entre los cuales el más importante fue la aleta amarilla (*Thunnus albacares*) con 66,37 %, mientras que el bonito listado (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), el atún albacora (*T. alalunga*), el ojo gordo (*T. Obesus*), la carachana (*Auxis thazard*) y el atún aleta negra (*T. atlanticus*), alcanzaron 8,71 %, 4,05 %, 0,74 %, 0,64 % y 0,032 %, respectivamente. La captura incidental de especies afines estuvo conformada por peces pico, entre los que se destacó el pez vela (*Istiophorus albicans*) con 11,71 % y tiburones oceánicos cuyos desembarques representan el 0,33 %, siendo el tiburón azul (*Prionace glauca*) el que presenta la mayor cantidad dentro de este grupo con 0,29 %. El 52,55 % de los desembarques provinieron de la pesquería de palangre, 25,33 % de cerco y 2,66 % de caña. En 2023 continuaron las investigaciones sobre la pesquería de los grandes pelágicos; éstos incluyen los atunes, peces de pico y tiburones.*

RÉSUMÉ

*En 2023, la flottille vénézuélienne ciblant les ressources pélagiques opérant dans l'océan Atlantique était composée de 92 unités industrielles : 89 palangriers, deux senneurs et un canneur. Les captures de thon et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique ont été de l'ordre de 5.277,316 t cette année-là. Les débarquements étaient composés à 80,54% de thonidés, parmi lesquels l'albacore (*Thunnus albacares*) était l'espèce la plus importante (66,37 %) tandis que le listao (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), le germon (*T. alalunga*), le thon obèse (T. obesus), l'auxide (*Auxis thazard*) et le thon à nageoires noires (*T. Atlanticus*), représentaient 8,71 %, 4,05 %, 0,74 %, 0,64 % et 0,032 % respectivement. Les prises accidentelles d'espèces apparentées étaient composées de poissons porte épée, parmi lesquels prédominaient le voilier (*Istiophorus albicans*) (11,71 %) et les requins océaniques dont les débarquements ont représenté 0,33 %.* Parmi ceux-ci, le requin peau bleue (Prionace glauca*) présentait la capture la plus importante (0,29 %). 52,55 % des débarquements ont été réalisés par la pêcherie de palangriers, 25,33 % par des senneurs et 2,66 % par des canneurs. En 2023, les recherches sur la pêcherie de grands pélagiques se sont poursuivies, englobant les thonidés, les poissons porte-épée et les requins.*

RESUMEN

*La flota venezolana orientada a los recursos pelágicos que operó en el océano Atlántico estuvo conformada en 2023 por 92 unidades industriales: 89 palangreros, dos cerqueros y un cañero. Ese año se produjeron capturas de túnidos y especies afines provenientes del océano Atlántico del orden de 5.277,316 t. El 80,54 % de los desembarques lo representan los túnidos, entre los cuales el más importante fue el atún aleta amarilla (*Thunnus albacares*) con un 66,37 %, mientras que el bonito listado (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), el atún albacora (*T. alalunga*), el ojo gordo (*T. obesus*), la carachana (*Auxis thazard*) y el atún aleta negra (*T. atlanticus*), alcanzaron un 8,71 %, 4,05 %, 0,74 %, 0,64 % y 0,032 %, respectivamente. La captura incidental de especies afines estuvo conformada por peces de pico, entre los que se destacó el pez vela (*Istiophorus albicans*) con un 11,71 % y tiburones oceánicos cuyos desembarques representan el 0,33 %, siendo el tiburón azul (*Prionace glauca*) el que presenta la mayor cantidad dentro de este grupo con 0,29 %. El 52,55 % de los desembarques provinieron de la pesquería de palangre, el 25,33 % de la de cerco y el 2,66 % de la de caña. En 2023 continuaron las investigaciones sobre la pesquería de los grandes pelágicos; éstos incluyen túnidos, peces de pico y tiburones.*

[1] Ministerio del Poder Popular de Pesca y Acuicultura.

Sección 1: 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 responsable 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 Minpesca, 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 la Dirección General de Pesca Industrial de manera conjunta con 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.

1.1 Información anual sobre pesquerías

1.1.1 Pesquerías de cerco

La flota cerquera venezolana está conformada por 26 embarcaciones, de las cuales 2 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 1330,108 t lo cual representa un ascenso del 33,22 % respecto al 2022. El atún aleta amarilla, *Thunnus albacares* representó el 65,66 % de los desembarques de la flota y el bonito, *Katsuwonus pelamis* el 29,13 %. Otras especies capturadas por la flota fueron el atún ojo gordo y la carachana negra, *Auxis thazard; las* cuales representaron el restante 5,21 % de los desembarques. El esfuerzo ejercido por estas embarcaciones en el 2023 fue de 146 días de pesca, 8,22 % superior al ejercido en el 2022 (**Tabla 2**).

1.1.2 Pesquerías de caña

La flota cañera venezolana está conformada por 4 unidades de pesca, de las cuales 1 faenaron en 2023. Los desembarques de esta flota alcanzaron 139,657 t, disminuyendo en un 26,67 % en relación al año 2022. La especie más importante en la captura fue el atún aleta amarilla, *T. albacares*, con 52,56 % seguido del listado, *Katsuwonus pelamis,* con 46,95 % y el ojo gordo *Thunnus obesus* con 0,48 %. El esfuerzo aplicado fue de 77 días de pesca lo cual representó un aumento de 10,38 % en relación al 2022 (**Tabla 3**). Las áreas de pesca para este año estuvieron entre 11º - 12º N y 64°- 67º W.

1.1.3 Pesquerías de palangre

El número de embarcaciones de palangre pelágico venezolanas que operaron en el Océano Atlántico en 2023 fue de 89 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 2023, fue de un total de 3.780,645, aumentando 12,08 % con respecto al 2022. El esfuerzo aplicado también aumentó en un 7,85 % con un total de 7.375.097 anzuelos (**Tabla 4**).

El atún aleta amarilla, *T. albacares*, fue la especie más importante de los desembarques, representando el 67,12 % 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 5,85 % de los desembarques. Los peces pico representaron el 20,82 % de los desembarques de la flota, de los cuales el mayor porcentaje correspondió al pez vela con un 16,25 %. Los tiburones representan el 0,48 % del total de los desembarques de la flota, donde el principal desembarque por especie fue el tiburón azul, *Prionace glauca* con un 0,41 %.

1.2 Investigación y estadística

La República Bolivariana de Venezuela, a través del Ministerio del Poder Popular de Pesca y Acuicultura, realizo el monitoreo de las 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 222 ejemplares de la flota industrial caña atunera y 1.354 en la flota industrial cerco atunera. Asimismo, el monitoreo de la flota industrial palangre atunera en los estados Sucre y Anzoátegui, por razones concernientes a la administración pesquera, no se pudo 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 cincuenta y ocho (558) viajes, la de caña cuatro (4) viajes y la de cerco seis (6) viajes, para un total de 568 viajes durante el año 2023.

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 (1987-2022) en la CPUE nominal de *Thunnus albacares* para la flota industrial de palangre superficial venezolana, en el Mar Caribe y Atlántico centro-occidental. SCRS/P/2024/042.
- Estimaron del índice de abundancia relativa estandarizado para *Makaira nigricans*, 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/2024/023.
- Estimación del índice de abundancia relativa estandarizado para *Makaira nigricans* a partir de datos de programas de observadores científicos en la flota de palangre industrial durante el periodo 1991-2018. SCRS/2024/021.

Sección 2: Información sobre las medidas de conservación y ordenación

2.1 Implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

La República Bolivariana de Venezuela a través del Ministerio del Poder Popular de pesca y Acuicultura ha implementado políticas y medidas adicionales para reforzar las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT, estas medidas son las siguientes:

1. En cumplimiento con la Recomendación 16-14, la administración pesquera venezolana implementará la reactivación del programa de observadores a bordo 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.

2. La República Bolivariana de Venezuela, a través del Ministerio con competencia en materia de pesca y acuicultura, puede adoptar medidas orientadas a la conservación y recuperación de las poblaciones bajo aprovechamiento. Venezuela continúa aplicando medidas de vigilancia y control de la norma técnica de ordenación para regular la pesca y comercialización de las especies de las familias Istiophoridae: *Isttiophorus albicans* (pez vela), *Makaira nigricans* (aguja azul), *Tetrapturus albicans* (aguja blanca), *Tetrapturus pflugeri* (aguja picuda) y *Tetrapturus georgei* (pez lanza) y Xiphiidae: *Xiphia gladius* (pez espada). en todo el territorio nacional, dispuestas en la Providencia Administrativa Nº 69 de año 2003. Bajo marco de las recomendaciones de ICCAT para la recuperación de istiofóridos, esta normativa interna se ha adecuado y se encuentra en proceso de firmas para su publicación. No obstante, como medida complementaria de ordenación se realizan acciones para cumplir con las cuotas de límites anuales de aguja azul (BUM), aguja blanca (WHM), establecidas en la recomendación de ICCAT. En este sentido, para la recuperación de estas especies la República Bolivariana de Venezuela ha adoptado desde el año 2018 medidas de descarte, esta acción permite disminuir los excesos de capturas de estas especies, demostrando el compromiso con las disposiciones de la ICCAT.

Durante el año 2023 la República Bolivariana de Venezuela, inició 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, esto como parte del trabajo de actualización de la norma, este plan de monitoreo se desarrolla 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 Pesca-doras 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.

3. A partir de enero de 2013 se puso en ejecución la Resolución DM/N062-2012 publicada el 19 de junio de 2012, donde se establecen las medidas sobre conservación de tiburones en Venezuela y se dictan las Normas Técnicas de Ordenamiento para Regular la Captura, Intercambio, Distribución, Comercio y Transporte de Tiburones del 25 de mayo de 2012 publicada en Gaceta Oficial N° 39.947 del 19/06/2012. Estableciendo, entre otras medidas, la prohibición a todo buque pesquero la captura de las especies tiburón zorro ojón (*Alopias superciliosus*) y tiburón oceánico (*Carcharhinus longimanus*) y para los buques pesqueros industriales la captura de las especies tiburón bobo (*Carcharhinus falciformis)* y las especies pertenecientes a la familia Sphyrnidae (tiburones martillo o cornudas). Para el año 2023 no se registraron descartes por la flota industrial atunera para las especies zorro ojón (*A. superciliosus*), tiburón oceánico (*C. Longimanus*), *Sphyrna lewini* y S. *Mokarran,* mientras que para la especie *C. falciformis* se registró una captura de 40 kg.

   Durante el año 2023, se implementó medidas complementarias al Plan Acción Nacional de Tiburones (PAN) tales como, el plan de monitoreo de tiburones el cual incluye formación, mejora de procesos de toma de estadísticas, trazabilidad de la pesca incidental, propuestas de líneas de investigación, entre otros, de las especies de tiburones que no están incluidas en la Resolución DM/Nº 062-2012, esto con la posibilidad de evaluar las estrategias que llevarán a incorporar elementos relacionados con la protección de estos recursos enmarcados en las recientes recomendaciones mundiales del CITES (Cop19 Panamá 2022) y en la Recomendaciones de la ICCAT.

4. Adicionalmente, se realiza un seguimiento y control de la descarga de cada una de las embarcaciones de la flota en el momento del desembarque, certificándose su descarga. Existe un personal técnico capacitado y asignado exclusivamente para realizar las inspecciones, los muestreos biológicos en las descargas de cada uno de los barcos de la flota y revisión de los cuadernos de pesca.

5. La legislación pesquera nacional fomenta la actuación de los diferentes actores vinculados al desarrollo de las pesquerías de túnidos y especies afines, a través de los Consejos Consultivos, Comité de Seguimiento del Atún y los Grupos de Expertos, con la finalidad de propiciar la participación y consulta permanente entre instituciones públicas, privadas, así como de representantes de los pescadores, para la asesoría de la Administración Pesquera en la propuestas de políticas y formulación de planes o programas relativos a la pesca de los grandes pelágicos.

2.2 Dificultades encontradas en la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

La República Bolivariana de Venezuela, como parte contratante de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (CICAA) desea dejar manifiesto su más clara e impostergable voluntad de cumplir con el conjunto de recomendaciones 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.

Es importante resaltar, que aun cuando las propuestas de modificación de nuestras normas técnicas de ordenamiento pesquero está en fase de proyecto para su 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. Es decir, estas medidas de ordenamiento complementarias se ejecutan aun cuando la adecuación de las normas no ha sido publicada en nuestra Gaceta Oficial de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela.

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.

Sección 3: Comunicaciones en línea

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:GEN01	Informes anuales (científico)	Sí	2024-09-17		
S:GEN02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	Sí	2024-07-15		
S:GEN03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	Sí	2024-07-15		
S:GEN04	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CE)	Sí	2024-07-15		
S:GEN05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	Sí	2024-07-15		
S:GEN06	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	Sí	2024-07-15		
S:GEN07	Prospecciones de marcado científico (inventarios)	No		Venezuela no participa en programas de marcado.	
S:GEN08	Declaración de marcado convencional (marcado/recuperación)	No		Venezuela no participa en programas de marcado.	
S:GEN09	Declaración de marcado electrónico (marcado/recuperación)	No		Venezuela no participa en programas de marcado.	
S:GEN10	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores nacionales (incluido el EMS)	Sí		Venezuela ha presentado dificultades para desarrollar el programa de observadores. Se estima que a finales del 2024 se este iniciando el nuevo proyecto de observadores.	
S:GEN11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14	Sí		Venezuela ha presentado dificultades para desarrollar el programa de observadores. Se estima que a finales del 2024 se este iniciando el nuevo proyecto de observadores.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:GEN12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	No		Venezuela no presenta información relacionada con el S. 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		Venezuela no realiza actividad en el Mediterráneo.	
S:BFT02	Procedimientos y resultados de las cámaras estereoscópicas O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo	No		Venezuela No participa en actividades relacionadas con atún rojo.	
S:BFT03	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas resultantes de S:BFT02	No		Venezuela No participa en actividades relacionadas con atún rojo.	
S:BFT04	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas internos de observadores (BFT)	No		Venezuela No participa en actividades relacionadas con atún rojo.	
S:BFT05	Detalles de los programas de investigación sobre BFT-W	No		Venezuela No participa en actividades relacionadas con atún rojo.	
S:BFT06	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No		Venezuela No participa en actividades relacionadas 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		Venezuela No participa en actividades relacionadas 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		Venezuela No participa en actividades relacionadas 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		Venezuela No participa en actividades relacionadas con DCP.	
S:TRO03	Tarea 3 - Información sobre DCP (tropicales)(mes, cuadrículas estadísticas de 1ºx1º, tipo de DCP, etc)	No		Venezuela No participa en actividades relacionadas con DCP.	
S:TRO04	Tarea 3 - Datos de buques de apoyo en las pesquerías tropicales (PS/BB)	No		Venezuela No participa en actividades relacionadas con buques de apoyo.	

Nº 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)	Sí		Venezuela ha presentado dificultades para desarrollar el programa de observadores. Se estima que a finales del 2024 se este iniciando el nuevo proyecto de observadores.	
S:TRO10	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	Sí		Venezuela No participa en actividades relacionadas con EMS.	
S:TRO06	Tarea 3 - Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto (tropicales)	Sí	2024-07-15	los datos de muestreos de caña y cerco fueron suministrados en os formularios de tareas. Venezuela ha tenido dificultades para realizar los muestreos de palangre.	
S:TRO07	Datos históricos de lances sobre DCP tal y como requiere el SCRS (captura y esfuerzo de Tarea 2)	No		Venezuela No participa en actividades relacionadas con DCP.	
S:ALB01	Talla y edad de madurez (ALB-MD)	No		Venezuela no realiza actividad en el Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB02	Hábitat (ALB-MD)	No		Venezuela no realiza actividad en el Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB03	Impacto de las pesquerías de palangre en términos de composición de la captura (ALB-MD)	No		Venezuela no realiza actividad en el Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB04	Series de CPUE (ALB-MD)	No		Venezuela no realiza actividad en el Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB05	Estimación mensual de la proporción de reproductores y reclutas en las capturas (ALB-MD)	No		Venezuela no realiza actividad en el Mediterráneo.	
S:BIL03	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto	Sí		Dentro el plan de descartes para istiofóridos se contempla el registro de la información en la bitácora de pesca, en la cual se debe indicar si el ejemplar fue liberado vivo o muerto y cual es su peso estimado.	
S:BIL04	Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala	No		Venezuela presenta dificultades para la recolección de datos de pesquerías artesanales. Debido al nivel de complejidad de las mismas, se requiere de	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
				programas de financiamiento para mejorar la colecta de la información.	
S:SHK01	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	Sí		Aplicación de la normativa vigente (Resolución DM/N062-2012 publicada el 19 de junio de 2012, donde se establecen las medidas sobre conservación de tiburones en Venezuela y se dictan las Normas Técnicas de Ordenamiento para Regular la Captura, Intercambio, Distribución, Comercio y Transporte de Tiburones del 25 de mayo de 2012 publicada en Gaceta Oficial N° 39.947 del 19/06/2012). Se está trabajando en la actualización del Plan nacional de Tiburones.	
S:SHK02	Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso	No		Venezuela no ha participado en programas de investigación del marrajo dientuso.	
S:SHK03	Información sobre tiburón azul del Atlántico norte	Sí	2024-07-15	Capturas reportadas en Tareas 1 y 2.	
S:SHK07	Información sobre tiburón azul del Atlántico sur	No		Venezuela no participa en actividades del atlántico sur.	
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	2024-07-15	Capturas reportadas en Tareas 1 y 2.	
S:SHK05	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes de ejemplares muertos y las liberaciones de ejemplares vivos.	Sí		Aplicación de la normativa vigente (Resolución DM/N062-2012 publicada el 19 de junio de 2012, donde se establecen las medidas sobre conservación de tiburones en Venezuela y se dictan las Normas Técnicas de Ordenamiento para Regular la Captura,	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
				Intercambio, Distribución, Comercio y Transporte de Tiburones del 25 de mayo de 2012 publicada en Gaceta Oficial N° 39.947 del 19/06/2012).	
S:SHK06	Información sobre programas de recopilación de datos de pesquerías artesanales/de pequeña escala	No		Venezuela presenta dificultades para la recolección de datos de pesquerías artesanales. Debido al nivel de complejidad de las mismas, se requiere de programas de financiamiento para mejorar la colecta de la información.	
S:SHK08	Interacciones con tiburones ballena durante las operaciones de los cerqueros	Sí		Venezuela no presenta ningún reporte de interacciones con ballenas durante las faenas cerqueras.	
S:BYC01	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	Sí		Venezuela utiliza las guías de identificación publicadas en la página web de la ICCAT.	
S:BYC02	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	Sí		Venezuela no presenta reportes de interacciones con tortugas marinas.	
S:BYC03	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	Sí		Venezuela no presenta reportes de interacciones con aves marinas.	
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		Venezuela no ha participado en actividades relacionas con la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en pesquerías artesanales.	
S:BYC05	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente	Sí		Venezuela no ha participado en actividades relacionas con la mitigación de captura fortuita en pesquerías artesanales.	

PARTE 2: COMUNICACIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE ORDENACIÓN

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Informes anuales	Sí	2024-09-17		
	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	2024-07-15	Tareas 1 y 2.	
	M:GEN03	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	Sí	2024-08-14		
	M:GEN04	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No		Venezuela no realiza actividades relacionadas con el fletamiento de buques.	
	M:GEN05	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No		Venezuela no realiza actividades relacionadas con el fletamiento de buques.	
	M:GEN06a	Informes de transbordo en el mar	No		Venezuela no participa en actividades de trasbordo de buques.	
	M:GEN06b	Informes de transbordo en puerto	No		Venezuela no participa en actividades de trasbordo de buques.	
	M:GEN07	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No		Venezuela no participa en actividades de trasbordo de buques.	
	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		Venezuela no participa en actividades de trasbordo de buques.	
	M:GEN09	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente)	No		Venezuela no participa en actividades de trasbordo de buques.	
	M:GEN10a	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	No		Venezuela no participa en actividades de trasbordo de buques.	

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		Venezuela no participa en actividades de trasbordo de buques.	
	M:GEN11	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	No		Venezuela no tiene puertos desinados para actividades de buques pesqueros extranjeros, no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN12	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No		Venezuela no tiene puertos desinados para actividades de buques pesqueros extranjeros, no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN13	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	No		Venezuela no tiene puertos desinados para actividades de buques pesqueros extranjeros, no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN14	Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable)	No		Venezuela no tiene puertos desinados para actividades de buques pesqueros extranjeros, no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN15	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No		Venezuela no tiene puertos desinados para actividades de buques pesqueros extranjeros, no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN16	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No		Venezuela no tiene puertos desinados para actividades de buques pesqueros extranjeros, no participa en estas actividades.	

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		Venezuela no tiene puertos desinados para actividades de buques pesqueros extranjeros, no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN42	Declaración anual sobre las actividades de inspección en puerto	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN18	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No		Venezuela no tiene acuerdos de acceso con otros países, no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN19	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No		Venezuela no tiene acuerdos de acceso con otros países, no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN20	Lista de buques con una LOA de 20 m o superior	Sí	2024-09-16		
	M:GEN21	Informe de revisión de acciones internas	No		Venezuela no tiene acuerdos de acceso con otros países, no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN23	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	Sí		En la región centra de Venezuela, especificamente en Playa verde se desarrollan actividades ocasionales de pesca deportiva. La mayoría de las capturas son liberadas vivas, sin embargo, Minpesca designa inspectores de muelle que se encargan de supervisar que durante estas actividades se cumplan las reglamentaciones pertinentes.	

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 / el/los informe(s) de la CPC (y la no CPC) de pabellón sobre las supuestas actividades IUU	No		Los buques de bandera venezolana no han participado en actividades IUU.	
	M:GEN25	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	No		Los buques de bandera venezolana no han participado en actividades IUU.	
	M:GEN26	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	Sí		Venezuela no participa en actividades de importación de desembarque.	
	M:GEN27	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No		Venezuela no participa en actividades de importación de desembarque.	
	M:GEN28	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No		Venezuela no participa en actividades de importación de desembarque.	
	M:GEN29	Avistamientos de buques	No		Venezuela no participó en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN30	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No		Venezuela no participó en estas actividades.	
	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		Venezuela no participó en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN32	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	No		Venezuela no participó en estas actividades.	

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		Venezuela no participó en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN34	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	No		Venezuela no participó en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN35	Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para rescate de observadores	No		Venezuela no tiene Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para rescate de observadores.	
	M:GEN36	Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada	No		Venezuela no tiene Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para rescate de observadores.	
	M:GEN37	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados	No		Venezuela no ha reportado ninguna actividad relacionada con artes de pesca perdidos o recuperados.	
	M:GEN38	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN39	Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional)	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN40	Declaración de suministro	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN41	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas contra nacionales implicados en actividades IUU	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN43	Descripción de los programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN44	Informe de implementación de los programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN45	Informe de implementación de la Res. 23-20, incluidos los Planes de acción de emergencia (EAP)	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
ATÚN ROJO	M:BFT01	Granjas de atún rojo	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT02	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT03	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT04	Informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT05	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT07	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT08	Plan de capacidad de cría	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT09	Modificaciones al plan de pesca	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT10	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 21-08	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT11	Capturas de atún rojo de 2022	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	

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		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT13	Otros buques de atún rojo	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT14	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT15	Mensajes VMS	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT16	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT17	Lista de buques de inspección	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT18	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT20	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT21	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT22	Informes quincenales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT23	Informes de capturas mensuales de atún rojo	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT24	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con 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		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT27	Informe anual BCD	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT28	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT29	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT30	Legislación para el BCD	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT31	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con 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		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT33	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT34	Controles aleatorios	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT35	Autoridad nacional y puntos de contacto responsables del buque de transformación que participa en el proyecto piloto de REM	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con 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	2024-07-15	4 buques para inclusión.	
	M:TRO02	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	Sí	2024-07-15		
	M:TRO03	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No		Venezuela no participó en actividades IUU.	
	M:TRO06	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No		Venezuela no participó en estas actividades.	
	M:TRO07	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No		Venezuela no participó en estas actividades.	
	M:TRO09	Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	Sí	2024-04-16	Segundo envío el 09/09/2024.	
	M:TRO10	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S:TRO02)	No		Venezuela no pesca con DCP.	
	M:TRO11	Declaración/plan de pesca/capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	Sí	2024-01-31		
	M:TRO13	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Sí		Venezuela presento algunas dificultades para presentar este formulario.	
	M:TRO14	Capturas semanales de patudo	No		A pesar de que a flota venezolana dirige las capturas a los túnidos tropicales, las capturas de patudo no son muy significativas.	

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		A pesar de que a flota venezolana dirige las capturas a los túnidos tropicales, las capturas de patudo no son muy significativas.	
	M:TRO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales	No		NAT VEN 2024.	
	M:TRO18	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la M:TRO17	No		Venezuela presenta un programa de monitoreo de la flota que dirige las capturas a los túnidos tropicales, con 100% de cobertura y seguimiento permanente de las actividades pertinentes.	
PEZ ESPADA	M:SWO01	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:SWO02	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:SWO03	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:SWO04	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	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		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:SWO06	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	

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	Sí		Será enviado próximamente.	
	M:SWO10	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:SWO11	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:SWO12	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:SWO13	Lista de buques de inspección	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:SWO14	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:SWO15	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20m o + para pez espada del norte	No		Venezuela, aun no tiene pesquerías con autorizaciones especificas para el SWO-N.	
	M:SWO16	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:SWO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	No		Venezuela no posee una pesquería dirigida a SWO-N.	
	M:SWO18	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:SWO19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:SWO20	Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
ATÚN BLANCO	M:ALB03	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:ALB04	Autorización específica para buque con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	No		Venezuela no tiene flota autorizada específicamente para pescar ALB-N.	

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		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:ALB06	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	Sí		Venezuela no posee una pesquería dirigida al ALB-N.	
	M:ALB07	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:ALB08	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:ALB09	Capturas mensuales de atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:ALB10	Capturas trimestrales de atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
MARLINES	M:BIL01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 19-05 y 16-11	Sí		NAT VEN 2024 (sección 2.1).	
	M:BIL04	Exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías	No		NAT VEN 2024 (sección 2.1).	
TIBURONES	M:SHK05	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	Sí		19-09-2024.	
	M:SHK08	Desembarques mensuales de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte y sur	No		NAT VEN 2024 (sección 2.1).	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
OTRAS EPECIES / CAPTURA FORTUITA	M:BYC01	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		Venezuela no presenta registro de capturas de tortugas marinas.	
	M:BYC02	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No		Venezuela no presenta registros de capturas de aves marinas.	
	M:BYC03	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:BYC04	Informe sobre la implementación de la Res. 23-15.	No		Venezuela no presenta ningún reporte relacionado con mamíferos marinos.	
MISCELÁNEA	M:SDP01	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:MIX01	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	No		Venezuela no realizo ninguna objeción relacionada con las Recs. de ICCAT.	

Tabla 1. Composición de la flota industrial venezolana en el Océano Atlántico centro occidental, según la capacidad de almacén, año 2023.

Capacidad Almacen (t)	*BB*	*LL*	*PS*	*Total*
00- 49		50		50
50 - 99		36		36
100 - 149	1	3		4
150 - 199				0
200 - 299				0
300 - 399			1	1
400 - 499				0
500 - 599				0
600 - 699			1	1
700 - 799				0
800 - 899				0
900 - 999				0
Total	**1**	**89**	**2**	**92**

Tabla 2. Captura (t) y esfuerzo (días de pesca) de la flota cerquera venezolana en el Océano Atlántico centro occidental durante el año 2023.

Especie	*I*	*II*	*III*	*IV*	*Total*	*%*
YFT	456,97	410,09	6,31		873,38	65,66
SKJ	256,33	127,44	3,73		387,50	29,13
BET	35,68	0,00	0,00		35,68	2,68
BLF						
FRI	23,31	10,24	0,00		33,55	2,52
ALB						
	79,00	87,00	23,00	0,00	1330,11	100,00
EFE (días)	*88*	28	15	39	170	

Tabla 3. Captura (t) y esfuerzo (días de pesca) de la flota cañera venezolana en el Océano Atlántico centro occidental durante el año 2023.

Especie	*I*	*II*	*III*	*IV*	*Total*	*%*
YFT	40,7067259	20,2877929	12,4116866	0	73,41	52,56
SKJ	5,67313583	9,38720709	10,4642827	40,055	65,58	46,96
BET	0,36713831	0	0,30403074	0	0,67	0,48
BLF					0,00	0,00
	46,75	29,68			139,66	100,00
EFE (días)	24	28	42	42	136	

Tabla 4. Captura (t) y esfuerzo (anzuelos) de la flota palangrera venezolana en el Océano Atlántico centro occidental durante el año 2023.

Especie/Trimestre	*I*	*II*	*III*	*IV*	*Total*	*%*
YFT	443,27	723,68	682,30	688,66	2537,91	67,13
BET	0,93	0,95	0,03	0,85	2,77	0,07
ALB	56,90	65,50	60,05	30,45	212,90	5,63
SWO	4,70	10,44	8,35	7,69	31,18	0,82
SAI	98,45	163,85	162,79	189,51	614,60	16,26
BUM	17,04	28,27	17,39	23,06	85,76	2,27
WHM	22,75	20,91	5,48	0,00	49,14	1,30
SPF	1,85	3,94	0,63	0,11	6,53	0,17
WAH	12,95	25,34	23,00	23,41	84,69	2,24
DOL	14,90	27,54	25,80	17,96	86,20	2,28
LEC	4,11	11,12	5,70	7,78	28,72	0,76
GBA	0,25	1,10	2,03	2,02	5,40	0,14
SKJ	0,79	0,63	0,59	2,18	4,19	0,11
BLF	0,06	0,28	0,92	0,41	1,67	0,04
BSH	2,77	5,78	2,74	4,21	15,50	0,41
SMA	0,10	0,05	0,19	0,00	0,34	0,01
LMA	0,00	0,14	0,20	0,09	0,43	0,01
TIG	0,00	0,28	0,46	0,20	0,95	0,03
CCS	0,00	0,00	0,24	0,00	0,24	0,01
PLS	0,64	2,25	0,72	0,39	4,00	0,11
STT	0,30	1,54	1,17	0,50	3,51	0,09
RMB	1,61	1,18	0,25	1,02	4,05	0,11
	684,37	1094,77	1001,01	1000,49	3780,64	100,00
Esfuerzo	1267170	2119305	1937932	2050690	7375097	

ANNUAL REPORT OF BOLIVIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA BOLIVIE
INFORME ANUAL DE BOLIVIA

SUMMARY

Bolivia is a developing landlocked State, which, until the late 19th century, had a maritime coast in the Pacific Ocean, and, until the early 21st century, had a fishing and support fleet, flying its flag in the Convention area that comprised 40 tuna longliners, three baitboats and three freezer merchant vessels. Bolivia does not currently have a fleet, nor registers fishing activities or other related activities. However, this does not undermine its institutional and regulatory capacities as a future flag State. It is a Contracting Party of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and has been an ICCAT Cooperating Non-Contracting Party since 2013. In addition, by way of regulatory mandate, ICCAT Recommendations are automatically incorporated into Bolivian law on entry into force in the Commission. All this demonstrates its uniqueness, since Bolivia is the only landlocked State to participate in another RFMO as a collaborator and in an International Programme as a provisional applicant. All this shows that Bolivia maintains its vocation intact as a maritime fishery State with a legitimate, sustained and significant interest in ICCAT work, where it hopes to once again be able to operate a tropical tunas fishing fleet commensurate with the fishing possibilities accorded by the Commission.

RÉSUMÉ

La Bolivie est un État enclavé en développement qui, jusqu'à la fin du XIXe siècle, disposait d'une côte maritime sur l'océan Pacifique et qui, jusqu'au début du XXIe siècle, avait une flottille de pêche et de soutien battant son pavillon dans la zone de la Convention, composée de 40 thoniers palangriers, de trois canneurs et de trois navires marchands frigorifiques. Actuellement, la Bolivie ne possède pas de flottille et n'enregistre pas les activités de pêche et les activités connexes ; toutefois, ces lacunes ne compromettent pas ses capacités institutionnelles et réglementaires en tant que futur État du pavillon : La Bolivie est Partie contractante à la Convention des Nations Unies sur le droit de la mer de 1982 et Partie coopérante non contractante à l'ICCAT depuis 2013 ; en outre, par mandat réglementaire, les Recommandations de l'ICCAT sont automatiquement incorporées dans la législation bolivienne lorsqu'elles entrent en vigueur effectives au sein de la Commission. Ceci ajoute à son caractère unique, puisque la Bolivie est le seul État dépourvu de littoral qui participe à une autre ORGP en tant qu'État coopérant et à un Programme international en tant que candidat provisoire. Tout ceci montre que la Bolivie maintient intacte sa vocation d'État pêcheur maritime, avec un intérêt légitime, prolongé et significatif pour les travaux de l'ICCAT, où elle espère pouvoir développer à nouveau une flottille de pêche de thonidés tropicaux adaptée aux possibilités de pêche dont dispose la Commission.

RESUMEN

Bolivia es un Estado sin litoral en desarrollo, que hasta fines del siglo XIX tuvo una costa marítima en el Océano Pacífico y que, hasta principios del siglo XXI, contó con una flota de pesca y de apoyo enarbolando su pabellón en la zona del Convenio que ascendió a 40 buques de palangre atunero, 3 de especies vivas y 3 mercantes refrigerados. Bolivia no dispone actualmente de una flota ni registra actividades de pesca ni conexas; no obstante, tales carencias no menoscaban sus capacidades institucionales y normativas como futuro Estado del pabellón: Es Parte Contratante de la Convención de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Derecho del Mar de 1982 y No Parte Contratante Colaboradora de la Comisión desde 2013; adicionalmente, por mandato reglamentario, las Recomendaciones de la CICAA se incorporan automáticamente al Derecho boliviano cuando cobran vigencia en la Comisión. Esto abona a su singularidad, toda vez que Bolivia es el único Estado sin litoral que participa en otra OROP como cooperante y en un Programa Internacional como aplicante provisional. Todo estol revela que Bolivia mantiene intacta su vocación como Estado de pesca marítima y con un interés legítimo, prolongado y significativo en los trabajos de la CICAA, donde espera poder desarrollar nuevamente una flota de pesca sobre túnidos tropicales ajustada a las posibilidades de pesca que disponga la Comisión.

Sección 1: Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas

1.1 Información anual sobre pesquerías

Bolivia no autorizó a embarcaciones de pesca ni a buques de apoyo a operaciones de pesca que enarbolaran su pabellón a operar en la zona del Convenio durante 2023, motivo por el cual no registró actividad con dispositivos concentradores de peces, capturas, descartes, desembarques en puerto ni transbordos en el mar. De igual modo, no desarrolló actividades de pesca artesanal ni deportiva en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe. Como Estado sin litoral, no tiene puertos marítimos en la zona del Convenio, por lo que no llevó a cabo inspecciones ni registró transbordos en tales instalaciones, como tampoco realizó operaciones de importación, exportación ni reexportación de túnidos. No hubo capturas, esfuerzo, no se realizaron actividades de marcado ni se tomaron muestras biológicas de ningún tipo.

1.2 Investigación y estadísticas

Bolivia no ejercitó un sistema de recopilación de datos en 2023, por cuanto no tiene pesquerías establecidas sobre especies confiadas a la CICAA. Eso sí, Bolivia presentó los datos requeridos de estadísticas e investigación durante 2023 con cero flotas y cero capturas a través de la plataforma IOMS. También envió vía correo electrónico las tablas y hojas de comprobación requeridas.

Bolivia no participó en ninguna actividad de investigación propia ni en conjunto con otras CPC sobre las especies gestionadas por la Comisión. Por la misma razón de no disponer de pesquerías en la zona del Convenio, Bolivia no ha establecido un programa nacional de observadores que tenga datos que reportar a la Comisión.

Sección 2: Información sobre las medidas de conservación y ordenación

2.1 Implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

La implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de la CICAA son competencia de la Dirección General de Intereses Marítimos, Fluviales, Lacustres y de Marina Mercante, autoridad marítima, portuaria y pesquera del Ministerio de Defensa del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia. Tales competencias las ejercita por órgano de la Unidad Boliviana de Pesca Marítima, con el acompañamiento de una asesoría internacional especializada. Desde el punto de vista institucional, Bolivia está en plena capacidad de cumplir con sus deberes como Estado del pabellón.

Dicha implementación opera de manera automática. Como se ha señalado reiteradamente a lo largo de los años en los que Bolivia ha colaborado con la Comisión, el Reglamento Boliviano de Pesca Marítima, ordenado por el Decreto Supremo No. 26805 del 9 de octubre de 2002 y aprobado mediante la Resolución Ministerial No. 1137 del 18 de noviembre de 2003, declara en el párrafo II del artículo 67 (Vigencia de normas), que las resoluciones y recomendaciones de las organizaciones regionales de ordenación pesquera donde participa el Estado boliviano están vigentes *ipso iure*. De esa cuenta, no hay necesidad de celebrar ningún acto interno adicional de recepción para que sean obligatorias, toda vez que se integran al Derecho de las Pesquerías doméstico al mismo tiempo en que entran en vigor para la Comisión. Esta implementación adereza la preparación en el ámbito normativo que tiene Bolivia para poder ejercer a cabalidad sus obligaciones como Estado del pabellón, con arreglo al Derecho Internacional.

2.2 Dificultades encontradas en la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

Bolivia no encontró dificultades para la implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de la Comisión, por lo señalado en el acápite precedente acerca de la incorporación automática de las recomendaciones de la CICAA al Derecho boliviano.

En cuanto al cumplimiento de tales medidas, en 2024 Bolivia no ha encontrado dificultades para cumplir con los plazos establecidos para la provisión de información requerida. En 2023, Bolivia sí experimentó algunas dificultades, aunque no fueron substantivas ni insalvables: Hubo un retraso menor en el envío del Informe Anual y de la respuesta a partes muy puntuales de las hojas de comprobación de istiofóridos y de tiburones. Tales deficiencias formales se debieron, principalmente, a problemas de interpretación de la

asesoría internacional de la autoridad de pesca. Aunque no registra datos de captura ni de actividades conexas, Bolivia es consciente que cualquier retraso en la provisión de información dificulta y compromete los trabajos del personal de la CICAA y, a mayores, la adopción de medidas de conservación y ordenación ajustadas a la mejor evidencia científica disponible; el hecho de que Bolivia registre capturas cero (0) ha mitigado tal impacto en años anteriores. A la progresiva mejora de Bolivia respecto del cumplimiento de los plazos ha contribuido al apoyo constante del Secretario Ejecutivo y del personal de la Comisión, así como la comunicación accesible con el Presidente del CoC. Tal y como se anticipó en el Informe Anual de 2023, el presenta año de 2024 Bolivia espera cumplir con sus requisitos de comunicación en tiempo y forma.

Sección 3: Comunicaciones en línea

PARTE 1: COMUNICACIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE INVESTIGACIÓN Y ESTADÍSTICAS

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:GEN01	Informes anuales (científico)	Sí		2'2409-13	
S:GEN02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	Sí		2024-09-13	
S:GEN03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	Sí		2024-09-13	
S:GEN04	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CE)	Sí		2024-09-13	
S:GEN05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	Sí		2024-09-13	
S:GEN06	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	Sí		2024-09-13	
S:GEN07	Prospecciones de marcado científico (inventarios)	No		Bolivia no llevó a cabo prospecciones de marcado científico (convencional / electrónico) sobre especies de la CICAA durante el período del presente informe.	
S:GEN08	Declaración de marcado convencional (marcado/recuperación)	No		Bolivia no llevó a cabo proyectos de marcado científico convencional ni de marcado oportunista durante el período del presente informe.	
S:GEN09	Declaración de marcado electrónico (marcado/recuperación)	No		Bolivia no llevó a cabo proyectos de marcado científico electrónico ni de marcado 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 nacionales (incluido el EMS)	No		Bolivia no tiene un programa nacional de observadores, por lo que no tuvo datos que reportar. Una vez que Bolivia disponga de una	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
				flota que enarbole el pabellón nacional, se establecerá un programa nacional de observadores.	
S:GEN11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14	No		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		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		Bolivia no autorizó a buques pesqueros a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.	
S:BFT02	Procedimientos y resultados de las cámaras estereoscópicas O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo	No		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		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.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BFT04	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas internos de observadores (BFT)	No		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.	
S:BFT05	Detalles de los programas de investigación sobre BFT-W	No		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		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		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		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		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.	

Nº 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 1ºx1º, tipo de DCP, etc.)	No		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		Bolivia no operó pesquerías con DCP durante el período del presente informe.	
S:TRO05	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos (tropicales)	No		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		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		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		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	Talla y edad de madurez (ALB-MD)	No		Bolivia no capturó atún blanco del Mediterráneo en el período del presente informe.	
S:ALB02	Hábitat (ALB-MD)	No		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 (ALB-MD)	No		Bolivia no capturó atún blanco del Mediterráneo en el período del presente informe.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:ALB04	Series de CPUE (ALB-MD)	No		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 (ALB-MD)	No		Bolivia no capturó atún blanco del Mediterráneo en el período del presente informe.	
S:BIL03	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto	No		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		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:SHK01	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	No		Bolivia no tuvo 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		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.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:SHK03	Información sobre tiburón azul del Atlántico norte	No		Bolivia no emprendió trabajos de investigación sobre tintorera, por lo que no puede ofrecer información a la Comisión durante el período del presente informe.	
S:SHK07	Información sobre tiburón azul del Atlántico sur	No		Bolivia no realizó trabajos de investigación sobre tiburón azul durante el período del presente informe.	
S:SHK04	Cantidad de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes de peces muertos y las liberaciones de peces vivos y metodología estadística utilizada para calcular dichos descartes/liberaciones.	No		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		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 recopilacion de datos de pesquerías artesanales/de pequeña escala	No		Bolivia no autorizó a sus buques a capturar y retener a bordo, transbordar o desembarcar marrajo dientuso del stock del Atlántico sur (SMA) durante el período del presente informe.	
S:SHK08	Interacciones con tiburones ballena durante las operaciones de los cerqueros	No		Bolivia no autorizó a buques bajo su pabellón a pescar en la zona del Convenio, por lo que no dispuso de una flota de cerqueros que haya interactuado con tiburones ballena 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		Bolivia no desarrolló 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	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
				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		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		Bolivia no tuvo capturas incidentales de aves marinas reportadas por observadores científicos en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
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		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		Bolivia no operó pesquerías dirigidas a especies bajo el mandato de la CICAA, por lo que no se hizo necesario emprender acciones para mitigar la captura fortuita ni reducir los descartes durante el período del presente informe.	

PARTE 2: COMUNICACIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE ORDENACIÓN

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Informes anuales	Sí		2024-09-13	
	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		2024-09-15	
	M:GEN03	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	Sí		2024-09-13	
	M:GEN04	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No		Bolivia no celebró contratos de fletamentos de buques con pabellón de otras CPC durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN05	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No		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		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		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		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		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.	

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)	No		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		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:GEN10b	Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria	No		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		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		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		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.	

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)	No		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		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.	
	M:GEN16	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No		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		Bolivia no participó en dichos acuerdos / arreglos bilaterales ni multilaterales durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN42	Declaración anual sobre las actividades de inspección en puerto	No		Bolivia no tiene puertos en la zona del Convenio al ser un Estado sin litoral, por lo que no realizó actividades de inspección en puerto sobre las cuales pudiera presentar una declaración anual.	
	M:GEN18	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No		Bolivia no estableció ningún acuerdo de acceso durante el período del presente informe.	

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		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		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		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		Bolivia no contó con pesquerías deportivas o de recreo en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN24	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU / el/los informe(s) de la CPC (y la no CPC) de pabellón sobre las supuestas actividades IUU	No		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		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.	

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	No		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		Bolivia no contó con buques autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio, por lo que no registró datos sobre supuestos incumplimientos de las medidas de la CICAA durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN28	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No		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		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		Bolivia no contó con buques autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio, por lo que no recibió información de buques bajo su pabellón que hayan sido avistados ni hubo necesidad de emprender acciones al respecto durante el período del presente informe.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	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		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		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		Bolivia no participó en el intercambio voluntario de personal de inspección durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN34	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	No		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		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		Bolivia no contó con buques a los que pudieran asignarse observadores regionales de la CICAA, por lo que no se presentaron incidentes que activaran las disposiciones del EAP ni se adoptaron medidas correctivas durante el período del presente informe.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN37	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados	No		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		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		Bolivia no contó con buques de pesca autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe. Una vez Bolivia disponga de una flota que enarbole el pabellón nacional, se proporcionarán los puntos de contacto para el intercambio de información sobre avistamiento de buques.	
	M:GEN40	Declaración de suministro	No		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		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.	
	M:GEN43	Descripción de los programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		Bolivia no decidió implementar un programa EMS en sus pesquerías de palangre y/o cerco para cumplir los requisitos de ICCAT en materia de	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
					recopilación de datos científicos y/o control del cumplimiento durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN44	Informe de implementación de los programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		Bolivia no decidió implementar un programa EMS en sus pesquerías de palangre y/o cerco para cumplir los requisitos de ICCAT en materia de recopilación de datos científicos y/o control del cumplimiento durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN45	Informe de implementación de la Res. 23-20, incluidos los Planes de acción de emergencia (EAP)	No		Bolivia no ha necesitado implementar la Res. 23-20, 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.	
ATÚN ROJO	M:BFT01	Granjas de atún rojo	No		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		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:BFT03	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No		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		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		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		Bolivia no contó con buques autorizados con licencia para pescar atún rojo del este durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT08	Plan de capacidad de cría	No		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		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		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		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		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:BFT13	Otros buques de atún rojo	No		Bolivia no pescó, no crio 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		Bolivia no participó en operaciones de pesca conjunta en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT15	Mensajes VMS	No		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.	
	M:BFT16	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	No		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		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		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		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		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		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:BFT22	Informes quincenales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	No		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		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		Bolivia no pescó atún rojo en el Atlántico este ni en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT25	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de todos los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No		Bolivia no pescó atún rojo en el Atlántico oeste durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT27	Informe anual BCD	No		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		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		Bolivia no exportó ni reexportó atún rojo durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT30	Legislación para el BCD	No		Bolivia no exportó ni reexportó atún rojo durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT31	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No		Bolivia no contó con un programa de marcado con marcas de cola durante el período del presente informe.	

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		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		Bolivia no participó en la captura, cría ni comercio de atún rojo durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT34	Controles aleatorios	No		Bolivia no participó en actividades de cría de atún rojo en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT35	Autoridad nacional y puntos de contacto responsables del buque de transformación que participa en el proyecto piloto de REM	No		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		Bolivia no contó con buques de 20 m de eslora total (LOA) o superior que enarbolaran su pabellón y que estuvieran autorizados a pescar patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en la zona del Convenio, ni buques que enarbolaran su pabellón utilizados para cualquier tipo de apoyo a esta actividad pesquera durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:TRO02	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	No		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.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:TRO03	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No		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		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		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		Bolivia no capturó túnidos tropicales en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:TRO10	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S:TRO02)	No		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		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		Bolivia no operó pesquerías de túnidos tropicales con palangre ni cerco en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:TRO14	Capturas semanales de patudo	No		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		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		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		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.	
PEZ ESPADA	M:SWO01	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No		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		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		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		Bolivia no operó pesquerías deportivas/de recreo en el Mediterráneo que pudieran capturar pez espada durante el período del presente informe.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	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		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		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		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		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		Bolivia no pescó SWO en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:SWO12	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	No		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		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		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:SWO15	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20m o + para pez espada del norte	No		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		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		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		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		Bolivia no participó en el programa conjunto de la CICAA de inspección internacional durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:SWO20	Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		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		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		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.	

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		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		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		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		Bolivia no autorizó capturas deportivas / recreativas de atún blanco del Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:ALB09	Capturas mensuales de atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		Bolivia no contó con pesquerías dirigidas de atún blanco del Mediterráneo con una cuota asignada durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:ALB10	Prises trimestrielles de germon de la Méditerranée	No		Bolivia no se contó entre otras CPC que pescan atún blanco en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.	
MARLINES	M:BIL01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 19-05 y 16-11	Sí		2024-09-13	
	M:BIL04	Exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías	No		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	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
					que no solicitó la exención de liberar ejemplares vivos de BUM/WHM/SPF.	
TIBURONES	M:SHK05	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	Sí		2024-09-15	
	M:SHK08	Desembarques mensuales de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte y sur	No		Bolivia no retuvo ni desembarcó marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte ni sur en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
OTRAS ESPECIES / CAPTURA FORTUITA	M:BYC01	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		2024-09-13	
	M:BYC02	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No		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		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.	
	M:BYC04	Informe sobre la implementación de la Res. 23-15.	No		Bolivia no operó pesquerías que podrían cercar cetáceos 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.	
MISCELÁNEA	M:SDP01	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	No		Bolivia no implementó un sistema piloto de documento estadístico electrónico (que no sea el eBCD de ICCAT) durante el período del presente informe.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:MIX01	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	No		Bolivia no presentó ninguna objeción a una Recomendación adoptada de conformidad con los procedimientos del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	

ANNUAL REPORT OF CHINESE TAIPEI[1]
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU TAIPEI CHINOIS
INFORME ANUAL DE TAIPEI CHINO

SUMMARY

In 2023, 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 27,520 t. Albacore was the most dominant species, which accounted for 50% of the total catch in weight, followed by bigeye tuna, accounting for 37% of the total catch. In general, Chinese Taipei fully implemented ICCAT conservation and management measures in 2023. 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 hour. Captains of Chinese Taipei-flagged fishing vessels have been required to completely and accurately fill in the catch logbooks and electronic logbooks. In order to comply with the catch limits set by ICCAT, individual quota management has been conducted by the Fisheries Agency for Atlantic bigeye tuna, blue marlin, 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 ICCAT for 2023. Regarding the requirements of ICCAT shark recommendations, Chinese Taipei has taken several measures, including enhancing data collection and the prohibition of retaining, transshipping, landing, storing, or selling bigeye thresher shark, hammerhead sharks, oceanic whitetip shark, silky shark, and North Atlantic shortfin mako shark. We have carried out a scientific observer program in ICCAT waters since 2002. In 2023, 20 observers were deployed on fishing vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean, and the observer coverage rate was 16.49% and 9.11% for albacore and bigeye tuna fleets, respectively. The research programs conducted by scientists in 2024 included 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 the SCRS. As for the reporting obligation, the related statistical data and information required by ICCAT Recommendations were submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat within the required timeframe.

RÉSUMÉ

En 2023, nous avions 84 navires de pêche autorisés à opérer dans les eaux de l'ICCAT, dont 54 ciblaient le thon obèse et 30 ciblaient le germon, et la capture totale de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées s'élevait à environ 27.520 tonnes. Le germon était l'espèce dominante, qui représentait 50% du total des prises en poids, suivi du thon obèse qui représentait 37% du total de la capture. En règle générale, le Taipei chinois a intégralement mis en œuvre les mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT en 2023. Tous les palangriers opérant dans la zone de la Convention ICCAT ont été équipés de systèmes de surveillance des navires par satellite (VMS) pour transmettre automatiquement à notre centre de contrôle des pêches un message sur la position du navire toutes les heures. Les capitaines des navires de pêche battant pavillon du Taipei chinois ont été invités à remplir complètement et de façon précise les registres de capture et les carnets de pêche électroniques. Afin de respecter les limites de capture fixées par l'ICCAT, l'Agence des pêches a réalisé une gestion des quotas individuels pour le thon obèse de l'Atlantique, le makaire bleu, le makaire blanc/Tetrapturus spp., le germon de l'Atlantique Nord et Sud, l'espadon, et le requin-taupe bleu de l'Atlantique Sud. Les prises de ces espèces étaient nettement en deçà des limites de prise allouées par l'ICCAT au titre de 2023. En ce qui concerne les exigences des recommandations de l'ICCAT sur les requins, le Taipei chinois a pris plusieurs mesures, dont le renforcement de la collecte des données et l'interdiction de retenir à bord, transborder, débarquer, stocker ou vendre des renards à gros yeux, des requins marteau, des requins océaniques, des requins soyeux et des requins taupes bleus de l'Atlantique Nord. Depuis 2002, un programme d'observateurs scientifiques est opérationnel dans les eaux relevant de l'ICCAT. En 2023, 20 observateurs ont été déployés sur des navires de pêche opérant dans l'océan Atlantique, et le taux de couverture des observateurs était respectivement de 16,49% et 9,11% pour les flottilles ciblant le germon et le thon obèse. Les programmes de recherche menés par les scientifiques en 2024 concernaient le thon obèse, le germon, l'albacore, l'espadon et le requin peau bleue. Les résultats de ces travaux ont été présentés aux réunions intersessions des groupes

[1] Fisheries Agency, Ministry of Agriculture No. 1, Yugang North 1st Road, Qianzhen District, Kaohsiung City, Chinese Taipei 80672.

d'espèces du SCRS et aux réunions ordinaires du SCRS. S'agissant des obligations de déclaration, les données statistiques connexes et les informations requises dans les Recommandations de l'ICCAT ont été soumises au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT dans le respect des délais impartis.

RESUMEN

En 2023, el número de nuestros buques pesqueros autorizados en las aguas de ICCAT era de 84, de los cuales 54 se dirigían al patudo y 30 al atún blanco, y la captura total de túnidos y especies afines ascendía a unas 27.520 t. El atún blanco fue la especie predominante, y respondió del 50 % de la captura total en peso, seguida del patudo, que respondió del 37 % de la captura total. En general, Taipei Chino implementó totalmente en 2023 las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT. Todos los palangreros que faenan en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT han sido equipados con dispositivos para el seguimiento vía satélite (, VMS) a bordo para transmitir automáticamente cada hora un mensaje sobre la posición del buque a nuestro Centro de Seguimiento de Pesca. Se ha solicitado a los patrones de los buques pesqueros con pabellón de Taipei Chino que cumplimentaran completa y precisamente el cuaderno de captura y el cuaderno de pesca electrónico. In order to comply with the catch limits set by ICCAT, individual quota management has been conducted by the Fisheries Agency for Atlantic bigeye tuna, blue marlin, white marlin/roundscale spearfish, northern and southern Atlantic albacore and swordfish, and south Atlantic shortfin mako. Las capturas de estas especies se situaron en un nivel muy inferior a los límites de captura asignados por ICCAT para 2023. Respecto a los requisitos de las recomendaciones sobre tiburones de ICCAT, Taipei Chino ha adoptado varias medidas, incluida la mejora de la recopilación de datos y la prohibición de retener, transbordar, desembarcar, almacenar, o vender zorro ojón, cornudas, tiburón oceánico, tiburón jaquetón y marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte. Se ha desarrollado un programa de observadores científicos nacionales en las aguas de ICCAT desde 2002. En 2023, se desplegaron 20 observadores en los buques pesqueros que operan en el océano Atlántico, y la tasa de cobertura de observadores fue del 16,49 % y 9,11 % para las flotas de atún blanco y patudo, respectivamente. Los programas de investigación realizados por los científicos en 2024 incluían las investigaciones sobre patudo, atún blanco, patudo, pez espada y tiburón azul. Los resultados de estas investigaciones fueron presentados en las reuniones intersesiones de los grupos de trabajo y en las reuniones ordinarias del SCRS. En cuanto a la obligación de informar, los datos estadísticos relacionados y la información requerida por las Recomendaciones de ICCAT se enviaron a la Secretaría de ICCAT dentro del plazo establecido.

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 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 2023, 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 2021 to 2023. 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 90% of the total catch (**Table 1**). In 2023, the total catch of our longline fishery was 27,520 t with 13,677 t of albacore; 10,274 t of bigeye tuna; 873 t of yellowfin tuna; 562 t of swordfish; 1,513 t of blue shark, 2 t of South Atlantic stock of shortfin mako; and 619 t of other fishes.

Chinese Taipei has prohibited its fishing vessels from engaging in bluefin tuna fisheries in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean. No vessel has been authorized to fish bluefin tuna and no catch has been reported.

1.2 Research and statistics

1.2.1 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 2021, 2022 and 2023, there were 3, 14, and 20 observers deployed on the fishing vessels in the Atlantic Ocean, respectively. In 2023, the coverage rates of observers on albacore and bigeye tuna vessels were 16.49% and 9.11%, respectively.

1.2.2 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 2024, the following research results were presented at the inter-sessional working group meetings and regular meetings of SCRS:

- CPUE standardization of blue marlin (*Makaira nigricans*) for the Chinese Taipei longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean using delta approach (SCRS/2024/030). It showed the catch and effort data of blue marlin (*Makaira nigricans*) for the Chinese Taipei distant-water tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean were standardized by period using a generalized linear model (GLM) based delta approach. Four periods of 1968-1989, 1990-1997, and 1998-2023 and information on operation type (the number of hooks per basket, HPB, for alternative model of 1998-2023) were considered in the CPUE (catch per unit effort) standardization to address the issue of targeting change in this fishery. Abundance indices developed for blue marlin for 1968-1989, 1990-1997, and 1998-2023 with HPB showed similar trends to those derived from the model of entire period (1968-2023). Results were insensitive to the inclusion of gear configuration (HPB) in the model as an explanatory variable. The standardized CPUE trend of blue marlin started to decrease in the 1970s, with a following increase to a higher level during the 1980s and early 1990s but dropped gradually in the late 1990s and early 2000s. The trend then stabilized from 2004 until 2020, with an increasing jump in the last 3 years due to pandemic.

- Standardized CPUE of yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) by region for the Chinese Taipei longline fleet in the Atlantic Ocean using delta approach (SCRS/2024/056). It showed the tropical tunas, including bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) and yellowfin tuna, are major target species for the Chinese Taipei distant-water tuna longline fishery, with the main fishing ground occurring in tropical waters of the Atlantic Ocean. Abundance indices of yellowfin tuna were developed by region and by period using generalized linear models with delta approach. Two separate periods from 1995-2022 and 2006-2022 with the information on operation type (i.e., the number of hooks

between float, HBF) were available for the period, which were then considered in the standardization models of yellowfin tuna CPUE (catch per unit effort). Standardized CPUE of yellowfin tuna showed almost identical trends among the periods and models. However, the trends differed among regions especially in recent years from 2018, with an increase in the Region 1 northern Atlantic Ocean but slightly decrease in tropical areas.

- Standardized CPUE of albacore tuna in the North Atlantic Ocean for the Chinese Taipei longline fishery: updated to 2023 (SCRS/2024/085). 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 2023 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 separated at 30ºN 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 late 1999 until 2014 and then decreased to a relatively stable level during 2015-2023. However, the trend for the northern North Atlantic Ocean remains relatively consistent over the past decade, with a slightly increasing trend during 1999-2014.

1.2.3 Bycatch and discard information

There were 14 shark species recorded by observers in the Atlantic Ocean during 2021-2023. It was observed that 32% of hooked sharks in number were released alive, 46% were retained onboard, and 22% were dead discarded. The retained shark species were mainly blue shark (99%) and shortfin mako shark (1%). The dead discarded sharks were mainly blue shark, crocodile shark, velvet dogfish, and bigeye thresher.

1.2.4 Incidental catch information

There were 4 species of 33 sea turtles, including olive ridley turtle, leatherback turtle, loggerhead turtle, and green sea turtle, recorded by our observers of being caught incidentally in the Atlantic Ocean during 2021-2023. It was noted that higher incidental catch rates of sea turtles were observed in tropical areas.

In the same period, there were 79 seabirds recorded by observers in the Atlantic Ocean, one of which was observed near the equator and the rest 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, wandering albatross, spectacled petrel, and great shearwater.

There were two marine mammals recorded by observers in the Atlantic Ocean during 2021-2023. The species identified were pantropical spotted dolphin and dwarf sperm whale.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

2.1.1 Limit on the number of fishing vessels

Northern albacore

In accordance with Rec. 21-04, the number of fishing vessels targeting northern albacore is limited to the average number for the period between 1993 and 1995. Following this limitation, we have authorized 8 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.

2.1.2 Catch limits and minimum sizes

In accordance with relevant ICCAT recommendations, catch limits are set for northern and southern albacore; bigeye tuna; northern and southern swordfish; blue marlin; white marlin/roundscale spearfish, and south Atlantic shortfin mako. 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 tables indicating catch estimates together with the status of overages/underages in 2023 was provided to ICCAT Secretariat.

2.1.3 Measures to reduce incidental catch of sea turtle, seabird and sharks

Education:

a) To disseminate and promote the awareness of conserving incidental catch of sea turtles, seabirds 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 turtles, seabirds, 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 and maintain at least one spare set on board. 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. 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.

2.1.4 Closed seasons/fisheries

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 since 2009. This prohibition has remained in force up to date.

2.1.5 Implementation of the ICCAT Management Standard for Larger-Scale Tuna Longline Vessels

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**.

2.1.6 Vessel Monitoring System

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. The transmission frequency has been raised from every four hour 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. Staff at the land-based monitoring center are instructed to closely monitor the activities of vessels through VMS data.

2.1.7 Observer Program

In 2023, Chinese Taipei dispatched 20 observers on board the LSTLVs operating in the ICCAT Convention area. The observer coverage rate for vessels targeting albacore and bigeye tuna was 16.49% and 9.11% respectively. 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.

2.1.8 Transshipment

Since ICCAT established the Program for Transshipment in May 2007, 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 2023, the Fisheries Agency authorized 38 vessels to transship at-sea. The detailed report on Chinese Taipei's implementation of ICCAT Regional Observer Program in 2023 was duly submitted to ICCAT Secretariat.

2.1.9 Statistical document

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 2023, the Fisheries Agency issued 334 Statistical Documents for trading bigeye tuna and swordfish caught in the Atlantic Ocean. Among which, 76.6% was issued for bigeye tuna, 23.4% for swordfish. Most of the catches were exported to Japan.

2.1.10 Bluefin Tuna Catch Documentation

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, the Fisheries Agency did not issue any Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Catch Documentation (BCDs) in 2023. Still, Chinese Taipei provided ICCAT Secretariat with the information about the BCDs and eBCDs import trading in accordance with the *relevant recommendations.*

2.2 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 turns out to be difficult. Therefore, crews or observers on board could only record the number of the bycatch.

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes		2024-09-15	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2024-02-22	2024-02-22, 2024-03, 2024-07-05	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes		2024-07-05	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2024-02-22	2024-02-22, 2024-03-25, 2024-07-05	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes		2024-07-05	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes		2024-07-05	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes		Chinese Taipei retrieved conventional taggings in the Atlantic from January 2023 to August 2024.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		2023-02-07	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		Not applicable. Chinese Taipei did not retrieve electronic taggings in the Atlantic from January 2023 to August 2024.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes	2024-04-19	2024-04-19, 2024-07-05	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes	2024-04-19	2024-04-19, 2024-07-05	
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 stereoscopical 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.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		Not applicable. No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei.	
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.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	No		Not applicable. No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei.	
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.	
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.	
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.	
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.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes	2024-04-19	2024-04-19, 2024-07-05	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes		Do not have EMS trails so far.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes	2024-04-19	2024-04-19, 2024-07-05	
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	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		Not applicable. No vessel has been authorized to fish albacore in the Mediterranean by Chinese Taipei.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	No		Not applicable. No vessel has been authorized to fish albacore in the Mediterranean by Chinese Taipei.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No		Not applicable. No vessel has been authorized to fish albacore in the Mediterranean by Chinese Taipei.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No		Not applicable. No vessel has been authorized to fish albacore in the Mediterranean by Chinese Taipei.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	No		Not applicable. No vessel has been authorized to fish albacore in the Mediterranean by Chinese Taipei.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes		2024-07-05	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No		Not applicable. Chinese Taipei did not have artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries operating in the Atlantic Ocean.	
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 shark data and submitted related information to the ICCAT Secretariat.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes		2024-07-05 and SCRS/2023/131	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	Yes		2024-07-05 and SCRS/2023/059	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	Yes		2024-07-05 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		2024-07-05	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	Yes		2024-07-05 and SCRS/2023/131	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No		Not applicable. Chinese Taipei did not have artisanal/small-scale fisheries operating in the Atlantic Ocean.	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		Not applicable. Chinese Taipei did not have purse seiners 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	2024-04-19	2024-04-19, 2024-07-05	
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	2024-04-19	2024-04-19, 2024-07-05	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		Not applicable. Chinese Taipei did not have artisanal fisheries operating in the Atlantic Ocean.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes		2024-09-15, the information is included in Chinese Taipei's Annual Report.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes		2024-09-11	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes		2024-09-11	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes		2024-07-19	
	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		2024-08-08	
	M:GEN06a	Transhipment reports - at sea	Yes		2024-09-09	
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	Yes		2024-09-09	
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	Yes		177 transshipment declarations were sent by captains of carrier vessels from 2023-01-01 to 2023-12-31	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes		2023-12-11	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes		2023-12-11	
	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

Group	Req Nº (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	Yes	2017-10-02		2022-02-14
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		No foreign fishing vessel carrying ICCAT managed species was denied entry or use of port.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		No findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		No findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		Chinese Taipei did not receive any port inspection report containing apparent infringements from August 2023 to August 2024.	
	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/arrangement was entered into.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	Yes		2024-09-09	
	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.	

Group	Req Nº (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		2023-11-29, 2024-01-09, 2024-01-12, 2024-01-30, 2024-02-02, 2024-02-07, 2024-02-15, 2024-03-15, 2024-03-22, 2024-04-02, 2024-06-07, 2024-06-26, 2024-07-23	
	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 such fisheries	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report (s) on alleged IUU activities	No		No such information/report was submitted to the Secretariat.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		No such comment was submitted to the Secretariat.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes		2024-08-23	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No		No such information was submitted to the Secretariat.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		We will submit our response to the submission from the EU by 2024-10-12.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		No such information was submitted to the Secretariat.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		We did not receive such a report 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 Nº (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		We do not request the removal.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No		We do not have carrier vessels transshipping ICCAT species and operating in the Atlantic.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		We do not have carrier vessels transshipping ICCAT species and operating in the Atlantic.	
	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		2024-08-16	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		We do not have carrier vessels transshipping ICCAT species and operating in the Atlantic.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	Yes		We will submit our response to the submission from the EU by 2024-10-12.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	No		We have not chosen to implement an EMS programme in our longline fishery to meet ICCAT requirements for scientific data collection and/or compliance monitoring purposes.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	No		We have not chosen to implement an EMS programme in our longline fishery to meet ICCAT requirements for scientific data collection and/or compliance monitoring purposes.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	No		Such Information is provided on a voluntary basis by all CPCs.	
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.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Yes		2024-01-29	
	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 2024-01-29.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	Yes	2020-09-15		2024-06-18
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2022	No		Prohibit Atlantic BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No		Prohibit Atlantic BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No		Prohibit Atlantic BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	No		Prohibit Atlantic BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No		Prohibit Atlantic BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		Prohibit Atlantic BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		Prohibit Atlantic BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Prohibit Atlantic BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Prohibit Atlantic BFT fisheries.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	No		Prohibit Atlantic BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No		Prohibit Atlantic BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No		Prohibit Atlantic BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		Prohibit Atlantic BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		Prohibit Atlantic BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No		Prohibit Atlantic BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes		2024-08-23	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes	2018-05-08		2023-10-31
	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 Atlantic BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	No		Do not have such information.	
	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 Atlantic BFT fisheries.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes		85 vessels.	

Group	Req Nº (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		2024-07-05	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No		No IUU fishing activity was informed.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		2024-03-25, 2024-07-26	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2018-05-08	2023-10-31	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes		2023-04-14, 2023-07-13, 2023-10-16, 2024-01-09	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	No		No fishing activity with FADs.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	Yes		2024-01-29	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes		12.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		6.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		The quota of bigeye tuna was not entirely 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		2024-03-25, 2024-07-26	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2018-05-08		2023-10-31
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	No		We do not authorize our vessels to fish MED-SWO.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No		We do not authorize our vessels to fish 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		We do not authorize our vessels to fish MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		We do not authorize our vessels to fish MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes		2024-09-04	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No		We do not authorize our vessels to fish MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	No		We do not authorize our vessels to fish MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		We do not authorize our vessels to fish MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		We do not authorize our vessels to fish MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		We do not authorize our vessels to fish MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Yes		59 vessels.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Yes		81 vessels.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	No		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, such quota is 5 tons. S. ALB group shall not retain N. SWO and no bycatch limit is granted.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	No		Part of our longliners are authorized to fish S. SWO. For BET group, the individual vessel quota for S. SWO is 7 tons. For S. ALB group, such quota is 2.5 tons. N. ALB group shall not retain S. SWO and no bycatch limit is granted.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		We do not authorize our vessels to fish MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		We do not authorize our vessels to fish MED-SWO.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		We do not authorize our vessels to fish MED-ALB.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes		59 vessels.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		81 vessels.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	No		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, such quota is 550 tons. S. ALB group shall not retain N. ALB and no bycatch limit is granted.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	No		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, such quota is 450 tons. N. ALB group shall not retain S. ALB and no bycatch limit is granted.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	No		We do not authorize our vessels to fish MED-ALB.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		We do not authorize our vessels to fish MED-ALB.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		We do not authorize our vessels to fish MED-ALB.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes	2022-09-13	No change from previous year.	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		We do not claim the exemption.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes		2024-09-04	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		2023-02-08, 2023-03-09, 2023-04-14, 2023-05-11, 2023-06-15, 2023-07-13, 2023-08-11, 2023-09-15, 2023-10-16, 2023-11-07, 2023-12-12, 2024-01-09	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	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 2.1.3 of our Annual Report.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes		2024-09-04.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes		See Section 2.1.3 of our Annual Report.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	No		We have only longliners operating in the ICCAT Convention area.	
MISCELLAN-EOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		No pilot electronic SD system has been implemented.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	No		Rights for Contracting Parties only.	

Table 1. The catch statistics (in round weight, t) for Chinese Taipei's tuna longline fleet operating in the Atlantic Ocean during 2021-2023.

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									
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	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
2023[1]	13,677	2,782	10,895	10,274	873	0	2	562	170	13.0	269	110.0	1	0.3	58	13.0	76	10	458	1,513	2	0	0	1	27,520.3

[1] Preliminary data.
[2] The catch estimate of BIL includes sailfish, longbill spearfish, shortbill spearfish, black marlin and other billfishes.

Table 2. Report of implementation of the ICCAT management standard for large-scale tuna longline vessels in 2023.

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 the 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, 2008-2024.

Year	*Contribution to ICCAT*	*Note*
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

[*1.] The 20,000 Euros for Albacore Research Programme had been transferred to AOTTP in June 09, 2015. (referred the letter No.15/13 of Chinese Taipei and the letter No. S15-0350-AF of Secretary.)

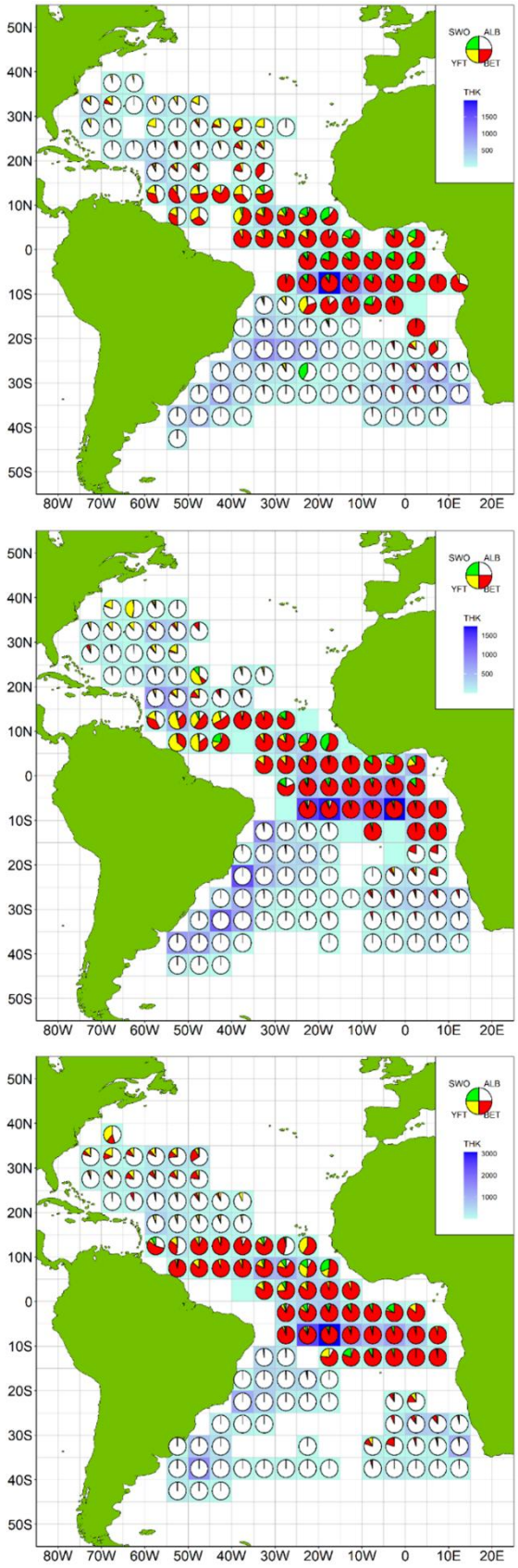


Figure 1. The fishing efforts (number of 1,000 hooks) and catch distributions of major tuna species and swordfish of Chinese Taipei's tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean of 2021 (top), 2022 (middle) and 2023 (low, preliminary data).

ANNUAL REPORT OF GUYANA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU GUYANA
INFORME ANUAL DE GUYANA

SUMMARY

Pritipaul Singh Investment Inc., was 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 2023. The issue of dressed sharks landing at ports remains problematic, making identification and reporting difficult[1]. The Fisheries Department (FD) is working to address this issue by providing training to fishermen and developing a National Plan of Action for Sharks (NPOA-S). The FD had some training with fishermen and will continue to hold meetings to educate them on the importance of landing sharks "whole." In 2023, the Fisheries Department launched the Guyana Plan of Action to prevent, deter and eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing in collaboration with the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) and World Wildlife Fund (Guiana). The Fisheries Department vessel M.V. Cavalli is moored at the Coast Guard Headquarters and was unable to operate during 2023. The vessel repairs were completed in December 2023 and became operational in 2024.

RÉSUMÉ

Pritipaul Singh Investment Inc, qui était le seul opérateur de thon en Guyana, ne s'adonne plus à la pêche depuis août 2021 et n'a pas renouvelé les licences de ses navires. Par conséquent, aucune donnée de capture n'est disponible pour 2023. La question du débarquement de requins manipulés dans les ports continue à poser des difficultés d'identification et de déclaration[2]. Le département des pêches s'efforce de résoudre ce problème en formant les pêcheurs et en élaborant un plan d'action national pour les requins (NPOA). Le département des pêches a organisé des formations avec les pêcheurs et continuera à organiser des réunions pour les sensibiliser à l'importance de débarquer les requins « entiers ». En 2023, le département des pêches a lancé le plan d'action du Guyana pour prévenir, décourager et éliminer la pêche illégale, non déclarée et non réglementée (IUU), en collaboration avec le mécanisme régional des pêches des Caraïbes (CRFM) et le Fonds mondial pour la nature (WWF) (Guyana). Le navire du département des pêches M.V. Cavalli est amarré au quartier général de la Garde côtière et n'a pas pu opérer pendant 2023. Les réparations du navire ont été achevées en décembre 2023 et il est devenu opérationnel en 2024.

RESUMEN

Pritipaul Singh Investment Inc., el único operador de túnidos en Guyana, dejó de pescar en agosto de 2021 y no ha renovado las licencias de sus buques. Por consiguiente, no se dispone de datos de capturas para 2023. Los desembarques de tiburones en peso canal en los puertos siguen siendo problemáticos, dificultando la identificación y la notificación[3]. El Departamento de Pesca (FD) está trabajando para abordar este problema proporcionando formación a los pescadores y desarrollando un Plan de nacional de acción para los tiburones (NPOA). El FD ya ha ofrecido alguna formación a los pesqueradores y seguirá celebrando reuniones para sensibilzar a los pescadores sobre la importancia de desembarcar los tiburones "enteros". En 2023, el Departamento de pesca puso en marcha el Plan de acción de Guyana para prevenir, desalentar y eliminar la pesca ilegal, no declarada y no reglamentada, en colaboración con el Mecanismo Regional de Pesca del Caribe (CRFM) y el Fondo Mundial para la Naturaleza (Guayana). El buque del Departamento de Pesca M.V. Cavalli está amarrado en el Cuartel General de la Guardia Costera y no ha podido operar durante 2023. Las reparaciones del buque finalizaron en diciembre de 2023 y entró en funcionamiento en 2024.

[1] Sharks are usually incidentally caught by the artisanal fishery. However, due to the data being aggregated, no species-specific data is available for 2023.

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

The Fisheries Department (FD) has improved its monitoring and data management efforts through the addition of a new fisheries management system called Calipeso (https://www.fao.org/fishery/en/statistics/software/calipseo). ata collection and reporting has been enhanced with timely submissions from stakeholders and the execution of regular training programmes. This was supported by the modification data collection forms to enhance the quantity and quality of the data collected. Proprietors of licensed processing facilities completed and submitted log books to the FD every month and where necessary guidance was provided in this regard.

Stock recovery is essential for the sustainability of the seabob fishery, hence, the seabob fishing zone (8-18 fathoms) was closed for eight weeks. During this period, the staff offered training sessions for fishermen to improve their ability to identify Endangered and Threatened and Protected (ETP) and vulnerable species, safety at sea, environmental protection and fisheries law.

While the NPOAS is not yet developed, the "Strategies, technologies, and social solutions to manage bycatch in tropical Large Marine Ecosystem Fisheries (REBYC-III CLME+) and Enhancing capacity for the adoption and implementation of Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) in the shrimp and groundfish fisheries of the North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystem (EAF4SG https://sta.uwi.edu/ffa/faogef-fisheries-project)," are two (2) GEF funded projects which will aid in the development of a NPOA-S and NPOA-ADLFG. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and University of the West Indies St. Augustine are 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 1**).

In 2023, the Fisheries Department launched the Guyana Plan of Action to prevent, deter and eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing in collaboration with the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) and World Wildlife Fund (Guiana). The fisheries vessel M.V. Cavalli is moored at the Coast Guard Headquarters and was unable to operate during 2023. The vessel repairs were completed in December 2023 and became operational in 2024. Collaboration with the Coast guard is ongoing and with the acquisition of more resources it is expected more Monitoring and surveillance will be done.

1.2 Research and statistics

The marine fisheries of Guyana are divided into three categories: the industrial fishery which targets seabob (*Xiphopenaeus kroyeri*), the semi-industrial fishery which targets snappers and the artisanal fishery targeting finfish and shrimp. In 2023, total marine output was 48,859.79MT as against the previous year's 34,6427MT.

Guyana will seek to explore new fisheries option in the future and plans on investing heavily in sustainable fisheries research in the pelagic fishery. However, this is dependent of a deep seas fisheries policy which will be developed before any licenses will be given to that fishery. The support of ICCAT and other supporting organisations in developing these fisheries with strict adherence (yet equitable, understanding Guyana's lack of experience) to the rules will be greatly appreciated. This will require more collaborative work with the local stakeholders and increase training from ICCAT. Having a specialist place in Guyana to assist can go a long way to ensure compliance and improved reporting. Support can also be provided regarding developing the NPOA-S and conducting the first non-detrimental finding for sharks in Guyana. This requires access to funding and the hiring of international and regional experts

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

No tuna vessels were licensed or are operational in 2023. Further clarity would be required on ICCAT requirements, quotas, protocols and standards. The loss of key management personnel has significantly hampered the Fisheries Department. Therefore, until more study is conducted on the fishery, the FD has not accepted any applications for the exploitation of the pelagic fishery for tuna and tuna-like species.

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 artisanal fishery remains accessible to all participants. In addition, the FD remains steadfast to having a NPOA-S 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.

Should companies seek to venture into the tuna fishery, strict adherence to international law will be required. In addition to maintaining logbooks on ETP and other species interactions, boats will be required to install Vessel Monitoring Systems, abandon, lost and otherwise discarded fishing gears (ALDFG) Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) cameras, and any other required observation facilities as part of their licensing requirements.

In addition, the Department performed continuous data collecting for catch and effort as well as biological data on harvested species. Activities were also executed to guide captains on logbook filling. The FD is confident in its Monitoring, Control and Surveillance programme, and being able to expand to pelagic and highly migratory species. As in 2023, the Turtle Excluder Device (TED) programme gained a 100% pass (compliance rate), becoming only the 5th country to do so. This is a requirement by the US authorities to have access to their market and the inspections are carried by the US Authorities.

In 2022, two (2) new legislation were enacted:

1. Marine Mammal Regulation 2022
2. Fisheries Product Regulation 2022 (updated 2023)

2.2 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 NPOA-S are developed by 2024 and implemented in 2025 onwards.

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, General Fisheries Regulation 2018.

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.

The lack of required personnel and the relatively high staff turnover hampers the reporting commitments and the general work of the Fisheries Department.

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2024-10-11		

Group	Req Nº (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	2024-10-10		
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes		No catches to report.	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes		Not involved in vessel chartering activities.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes		Not involved in vessel chartering activities.	
	M:GEN06a	Transhipment reports - at sea	Yes		Transshipment is prohibited by law (Fisheries Act 2002).	
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	Yes		Transshipment is prohibited by law (Fisheries Act 2002).	
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	Yes		Transshipment is prohibited by law (Fisheries Act 2002).	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes		Transshipment is prohibited by law (Fisheries Act 2002).	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes		Transshipment is prohibited by law (Fisheries Act 2002).	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes		No foreign vessel sought or was granted entry.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes		No foreign vessel sought or was granted entry.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes		No foreign vessel sought or was granted entry.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes		No foreign vessel sought or was granted entry.	

Group	Req Nº (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	Yes		No foreign vessel sought or was granted entry.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		No foreign vessel sought or was granted entry.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes		No foreign vessel sought or was granted entry.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		No foreign vessel sought or was granted entry.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes		No such agreements/arrangements were entered into.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	Yes		No such agreements were entered into.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes		No such agreements were entered into.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes		No vessel greater than 20m went fishing.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes		No internal actions taken.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		No sport or recreational fishing.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		No reports received. However, effective monitoring is constrained due to deficient resources.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report (s) on alleged IUU activities	Yes		No reports received. However, effective monitoring is constrained due to deficient resources.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		No ICCAT species imported.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes		No data to report.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		No allegations received.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		No sightings reported.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		No sightings reported.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		The Guyana Defence Force Coast Guard, Guyana Police Force (GPF) Marine Branch.	
	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		Points of contact are usually the head of these institutions or delegated officers as is appropriate.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes		No activities carried out under pilot program.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes		No requests were sent.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		No observer program or plan presently.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes		No observer program.	

Group	Req Nº (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	Yes		No reports of retrieved fishing gear received.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		No reports received.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		Reports usually made by fishers, coast guard or marine police.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes		No declarations received.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		There were no reports of nationals involved in IUU activities.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any trap fishery for bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes		This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	Yes		This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes		This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Yes		This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to catch BFT-E.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	Yes		This CPC does not authorize other fishing vessels to operate for BFT in the ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2022	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes		This CPC has not authorised any of its ports to allow vessels to carry out transhipment of BFT-E.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes		This CPC has not authorised any of its ports to allow landing of BFT-E.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes		This CPC does not operate any BFT-W fishery or have any opportunity to take any BFT-W as by-catch.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes		This CPC does not operate any BFT-W fishery or have any opportunity to take any BFT-W as by-catch.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes		This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes		This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes		This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes		This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes		This CPC has no information to report regarding such vessels.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes		This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes		This CPC is not involved in the REM pilot project.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Yes		The tuna fleet did not operate in 2022.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes		The tuna fleet did not operate in 2022.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes		This CPC has not received reports of IUU activity by its vessels nor has any additional information to report.	

Group	Req Nº (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		This CPC does not import or re-export any BET.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes		There has been no change since the last submission of this form by this CPC.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes		Zero catch. The tuna fleet did not operate in 2022.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		This CPC does not deploy FADs to catch tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		The catch reductions in para 4 of Rec. 19-02 do not apply to this CPC.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		Zero catch. The tuna fleet did not operate in 2022.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes		This CPC did not reach 80% of its catch limit.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	Yes		No data to report. However, this is unlikely given the low level of BET harvest by this CPC.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	Yes		No data to report.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes		This CPC did not reach its catch limit.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		This CPC does not import or re-export any swordfish.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		No data is available to report.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels to catch SWO-MED.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any of its sport/recreational vessels to catch SWO-MED.	

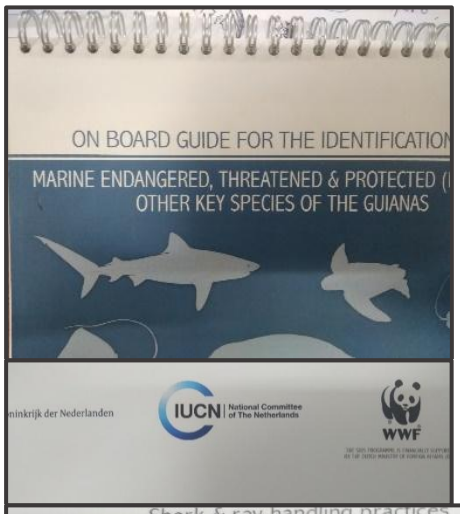
Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		This CPC does not have any sport/recreational vessels to operate for SWO-MED in the ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		No vessel under the flag of this CPC has fished for these species in the last years.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Yes		There is currently no fishing or management plan for this species. Also, the tuna fishery is presently inactive.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Yes		This CPC has not authorised any of its ports to receive landings or allow transhipment of SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes		This CPC does not have any catches of SWO-MED to report.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes		This CPCs does not tag and has not landed any tagged SWO-MED fish.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/ management plan for North swordfish	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-N.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes		This CPC does not catch this species.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	Yes		SWO-N is not caught by other fisheries.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		This CPC does not catch this species.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Yes		This CPC does not operate or have plans to operate any fishery for SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to fish for ALB-MED.	

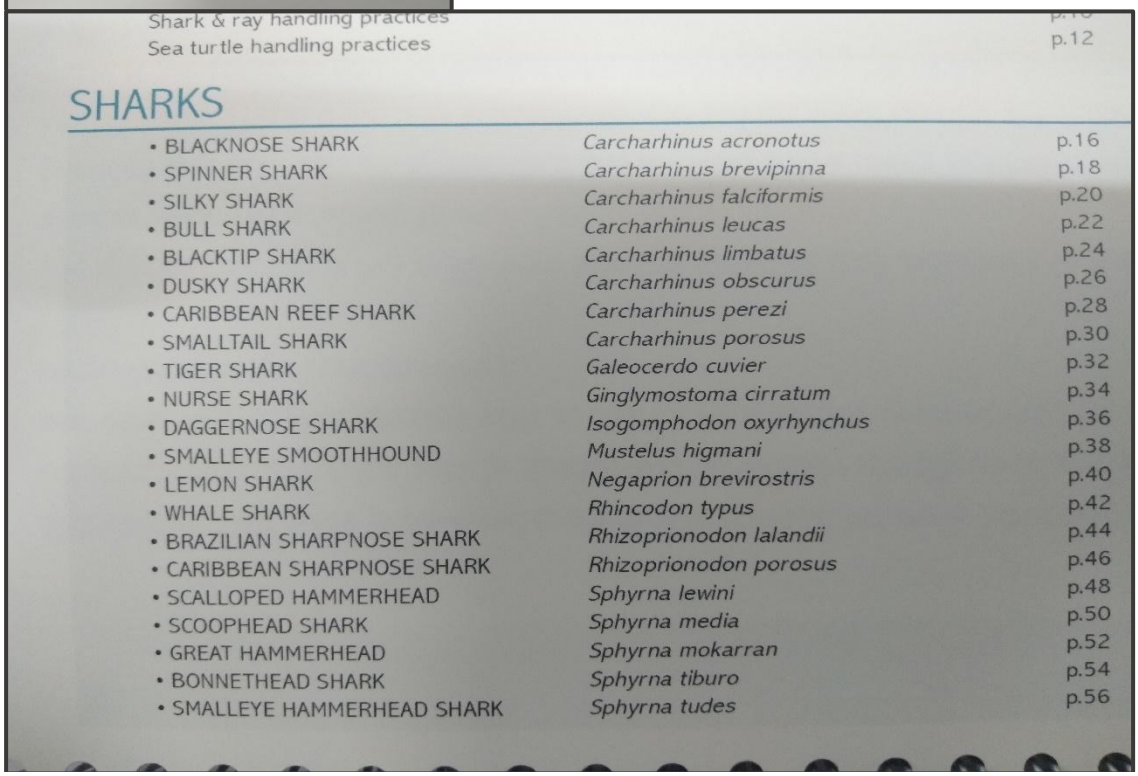
Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Yes		No authorization required. All vessels catching ALB-N are below 20m.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		This species is not caught by this CPC.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes		This species is not caught by other fisheries.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes		This species is not caught by this CPC.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to catch MED-ALB for sport/recreational fishing.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		2023-09-14	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Yes		This CPC makes no claim for exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Yes		This CPC has not carried out any trials of electronic monitoring for BIL.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	Yes		2023-09-14	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes			
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes			
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes		This CPC does not have any landing of North Atl. SMA to report.	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Yes		2023-09-14	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes		This CPC does not have an NPOA for seabirds presently.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		This CPC has no information to report. These measures will be included in a future management plan.	
OTHER SPECIES / BYCATCH	M:BYC01	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 pilot electronic statistical document system has been implemented by this CPC.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes		This CPC had not lodged an objection to any of the previous year's Recommendations.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes			
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes			
MISCELLAN-EOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes			
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Yes			

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
Sea turtle handling practices p.12

SHARKS

• BLACKNOSE SHARK	*Carcharhinus acronotus*	p.16
• SPINNER SHARK	*Carcharhinus brevipinna*	p.18
• SILKY SHARK	*Carcharhinus falciformis*	p.20
• BULL SHARK	*Carcharhinus leucas*	p.22
• BLACKTIP SHARK	*Carcharhinus limbatus*	p.24
• DUSKY SHARK	*Carcharhinus obscurus*	p.26
• CARIBBEAN REEF SHARK	*Carcharhinus perezi*	p.28
• SMALLTAIL SHARK	*Carcharhinus porosus*	p.30
• TIGER SHARK	*Galeocerdo cuvier*	p.32
• NURSE SHARK	*Ginglymostoma cirratum*	p.34
• DAGGERNOSE SHARK	*Isogomphodon oxyrhynchus*	p.36
• SMALLEYE SMOOTHHOUND	*Mustelus higmani*	p.38
• LEMON SHARK	*Negaprion brevirostris*	p.40
• WHALE SHARK	*Rhincodon typus*	p.42
• BRAZILIAN SHARPNOSE SHARK	*Rhizoprionodon lalandii*	p.44
• CARIBBEAN SHARPNOSE SHARK	*Rhizoprionodon porosus*	p.46
• SCALLOPED HAMMERHEAD	*Sphyrna lewini*	p.48
• SCOOPHEAD SHARK	*Sphyrna media*	p.50
• GREAT HAMMERHEAD	*Sphyrna mokarran*	p.52
• BONNETHEAD SHARK	*Sphyrna tiburo*	p.54
• SMALLEYE HAMMERHEAD SHARK	*Sphyrna tudes*	p.56

ANNUAL REPORT OF SURINAME[1]
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU SURINAME
INFORME ANUAL DE SURINAM

SUMMARY

*Starting June 2023, Suriname has its own tuna longline fleet. There are 17 Surinamese-flagged tuna fishing vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species such as yellowfin tuna, North Atlantic albacore, bigeye tuna, mahi mahi, wahoo, escolar, sailfish, and blue shark. The species are landed in two ways, fresh on ice and frozen. It is worth mentioning that there are a number of finfish bottom trawl vessels, 20 meter in length overall or greater, with a finfish bottom trawl 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. Furthermore, in 2023 Suriname allowed Panamanian- and Belizean-flagged vessels to fish in waters under Surinamese jurisdiction for species managed by ICCAT through our national licensing scheme and also allowed these vessels to land their catch from high seas under Panamanian and Belizean fishing licenses in Suriname taking into account all the ICCAT requirements. The reporting obligation for these foreign flagged fishing vessels to ICCAT rests primarily with the flag state. The type of gear is longline.*

RÉSUMÉ

*Depuis juin 2023, le Suriname dispose de sa propre flottille de pêche thonière à la palangre. Dix-sept thoniers battant pavillon surinamais ciblent les thonidés et les espèces apparentées telles que l'albacore, le germon de l'Atlantique Nord, le thon obèse, la coryphène, le thazard-bâtard, l'escolier noir, le voilier et le requin peau bleue. Les espèces sont débarquées de deux façons : à l'état frais conservés sur de la glace et surgelées. Il convient de mentionner qu'un certain nombre de navires de pêche au chalut de fond, d'une longueur totale de 20 mètres ou plus, titulaires d'une licence de pêche au chalut de fond ciblant les poissons démersaux dans nos eaux, capturent des spécimens de thazard barré (*Scomberomorus Cavalla*), de thazard atlantique (*Scomberomorus Maculatus*) et des requins (*Carcharhinidae spp.*) en tant que prises accessoires. En outre, en 2023, le Suriname a autorisé des navires battant pavillon panaméen et bélizien à pêcher dans les eaux relevant de la juridiction surinamaise des espèces gérées par l'ICCAT par le biais de notre système national de licences et a également autorisé ces navires à débarquer leurs prises en haute mer sous couvert de licences de pêche panaméennes et béliziennes au Suriname, en tenant compte de toutes les exigences de l'ICCAT. L'obligation de déclaration à l'ICCAT de ces navires de pêche battant pavillon étranger incombe principalement à l'État du pavillon. Le type d'engin est la palangre.*

RESUMEN

A partir de junio de 2023, Surinam tendrá su propia flota palangrera atunera. Hay 17 atuneros con pabellón de Surinam que pescan túnidos y especies afines, como rabil, atún blanco del Atlántico norte, patudo, dorado, peto, pez vela y tiburón azul. Estas especies se desembarcan de dos formas, frescas conservadas en hielo y congeladas. Cabe mencionar que hay una serie de buques de arrastre de fondo de peces de aleta, de 20 m e eslora total o más, con una licencia de pesca de arrastre de fondo de peces de aleta que se dirigen a peces de aleta demersales en nuestras aguas y que capturan de forma fortuita algo de carite lucio (Scomberus cavalla*), carite atlántico (Scomberomorus maculatus) y tiburone*s (Carcharhinidae spp.). *Además, en 2023 Surinam permitió a los buques con pabellón panameño y beliceño pescar en aguas bajo jurisdicción surinamesa especies gestionadas por ICCAT a través de nuestro régimen nacional de licencias y también permitió a estos buques desembarcar sus capturas de alta mar con licencias de pesca panameñas y beliceñas en Surinam teniendo en cuenta todos los requisitos de ICCAT. La obligación de informar a ICCAT de estos buques pesqueros con pabellón extranjero recae principalmente en el Estado del pabellón. El tipo de arte es el palangre.*

[1] Senior Policy officer at the Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, Cornelis Jongbawstraat 50, tareva@hotmail.com

Section I: Information on Fisheries, Research and Statistics

1.1 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. The industrial fleet, that operates beyond the 10-fathom line (18 m), can be classified into three types: bottom trawlers targeting either marine shrimp, seabob shrimp or demersal finfish (including weakfishes, croakers, grunts, snappers, etc.); vessels using demersal lines targeting red snapper and large pelagic longline vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species. During 2023 there were 17 licenses issued to Surinamese flagged vessels for the category large pelagic longline fishing targeting tuna and tuna-like species. The target species are yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna and North Atlantic albacore and the by-catch species are mahi mahi, wahoo, escolar, sailfish and blue shark. There were also an amount of live discards of species in 2023, these were as follow: 1 black marlin, 118 blue marlins, 4 striped marlins, 61 swordfishes, 20 shortfin mako sharks, 5 oceanic whitetip sharks, 11 porbeagle sharks, 4 silky sharks, 10 thresher sharks and 4 unidentified species.

Licensing conditions are set out annually in the Ministerial License Conditions Decree, which can be changed and updated each year as needed. The Decree lists the maximum number of licenses, the license fees and the conditions which apply to the license for each license category. These conditions include conservation and management measures.

The Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries is the main government agency responsible for developing and implementing fisheries policies. In addition:

- The Maritime Authority of Suriname, is responsible for registration of fishing vessels and supervising these vessels;
- The Fish Inspection Institute (VKI), established in 2007, is the 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.

1.2 Research and statistics

The Statistics and Research department at the Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries is responsible for recording and processing statistical data.

Under the Ministerial License Conditions Decree, all industrial vessels are obligated to report their catch to the Fisheries Department within 3 days after arriving at port according to a prescribed reporting template. All information is transmitted to and processed by the Statistics and Research department of the Fisheries Department.

With the support of FAO, a system developed by the FAO (called CALIPSEO) to modernize the fisheries data collection system is implemented at the Fisheries Department, which 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.

Suriname implemented a National Observer Program in 2023 for the demersal trawl fisheries that catches some King Mackerel (*Scomberomorus Cavalla*), Atlantic Spanish Mackerel (*Scomberomorus Maculatus*), and sharks (*Carcharhinidae spp.*) as by-catch. The primary aim of this observer program is not aimed at collecting data on ICCAT species (BRS and KGM). Nevertheless, data is collected on these species and is reported to ICCAT. Suriname started targeting tuna and tuna-like species in June 2023 with Surinamese flagged longline vessels, so Suriname is now in a process to look for ways to also implement a National Observer Program for these Surinamese tuna vessels and aims to implemented it as soon as possible.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of 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.

According to the Ministerial License Conditions Decree all foreign fishing vessels must land their entire catches at the Central Fishing Harbour of Suriname (Cevihas N.V.) which is the designated port for foreign fishing vessels and is located at Paramaribo, the capital of Suriname. In accordance with the port of Cevihas N.V. another designated port, which is called the port of Kuldipsingh N.V. is also used for foreign vessels when Cevihas N.V. cannot accommodate a vessel at that point.

The Ministerial License Conditions Decree 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.

Through the 2008 Vessel Monitoring System Decree, all industrial vessels are obligated to have a functioning VMS on board when fishing. In this way the interaction of vessels can be monitored and helps to identify and address suspicious activity more quickly.

All foreign fishing vessels that wish to enter Surinamese waters are required to inform the designated port and submit to the Maritime Authorities Suriname (MAS) at least 48 hours ship pre-arrival information. The master from the foreign tuna vessels that are seeking access to our port should also send at least 72 hours in advance a request for entry into port, with all information according to Annex A of the Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA), to the Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries. A letter of no objection from the Director of the Fisheries Department should be included in the pre-arrival information to the MAS. Failing to submit this information will result in denial of entry to the port. The Customs Authority is also based permanently at the designated port.

Suriname has also implemented the EU's catch certification scheme which has been adopted into the national legislation through the 2009 IUU Decree. This decree establishes the Fisheries Department as the Competent Authority responsible for the verification and certification of catch as a requirement for export to the EU.

According to Recommendation 01-21 by ICCAT concerning the ICCAT bigeye tuna statistical document program, the Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries also validates the bigeye tuna statistical document when exporting or re-exporting bigeye tuna.

According to Recommendation 22-12 there is no sea turtle bycatch or interaction with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries in Suriname. However, in the shrimp bottom trawl fisheries where there is an interaction with sea turtles the implementation of a TED (Turtle Excluder Device) and a BRD (Bycatch Reduction Device) are required.

Suriname is not yet a Party to the 2009 Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate

Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (PSMA) but has a very strong interest in ratifying it and aims to ensure, through port State measures, the long-term conservation and sustainable use of living marine resources and marine ecosystems in the EEZ of Suriname, as well as elsewhere by its flag vessels. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has started in 2020 to support Suriname to make preparations necessary to comply with the conditions set out in the agreement. The request for the accession to the PSMA has already been sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Business and International Cooperation Suriname.

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

Suriname is committed to comply with all the recommendations issued by ICCAT. However, there are measures that have posed significant challenges in fully implementing. This is as a result of several factors, including but not limited to, human and financial capacity, interagency communication and collaboration, an outdated fisheries legislation.

Suriname's outdated fisheries legislation (dated from 1980) continues to be addressed to facilitate full compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures. With the support of FAO, a draft for a new Fisheries Act has been drawn up. The draft law contains provisions on the management and conservation of fish stocks, including the requirement to establish fishing management plans. It also contains regulation of fishing and related activities on the high seas. The draft new Fisheries Act is still under review with intention for further amendments prior to the formal process of finalization and approval.

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)).

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 7 May 2021 requesting some clarification on this matter, it is still not entirely clear for the government of Suriname whether it is an obligation to register a non-tuna vessel longer than 20 meters, targeting demersal finfish in our waters (Exclusive Economic zone) under our national law as the main catch and catches some King Mackerel (*Scomberomorus Cavalla*), Atlantic Spanish Mackerel (*scomberomorus maculatus*), and sharks (*Carcharhinidae spp*.) as by-catch. However, we do report the data of these catches on the ST02 Task 1, ST03 Task 2 and ST04 Task 2 forms to ICCAT.

A low level of enforcement due to insufficient collaboration among the different national authorities and the lack of funding for continued monitoring control and surveillance has been identified as a key weakness. Several steps have been taken to address this issue including the establishment of working groups to enhance collaboration. The Fisheries Department developed a comprehensive draft MOU aimed at improving the cooperation among the MCS authorities. The MOU has been shared with the other authorities for review for some time now and needs follow up.

Despite of all the difficulties with compliance obligations, the Government of Suriname is fully committed and invested in making certain that the relevant steps are taken to ensure compliance with all relevant and important conservation and management measures to which we are obligated.

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes		2024-09-13	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2024-07-24	Sent to ICCAT 2024-07-24.	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2024-07-24	Sent to ICCAT 2024-07-24.	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2024-07-24	Sent to ICCAT 2024-07-24.	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2024-07-24	Sent to ICCAT 2024-07-24.	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	No		Not applicable. Suriname did not perform catch-at-size estimations in 2023.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any tagging activities.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any tagging activities.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any tagging activities.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	No		Not applicable. Information Sent to ICCAT 2024-07-24.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	No		Not applicable. Suriname started targeting tuna and tuna-like species in June 2023 with Surinamese flagged longline vessels, so Suriname is now in a process to look for ways to implement a Scientific Observer Program for these Surinamese tuna vessels and aims to implemented it as soon as possible.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in activities that impact 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 did not authorize any vessel to operate in the Mediterranean during the preceding year.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical 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.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	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. Suriname is not operating FAD fisheries.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not operating FAD fisheries.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not operating FAD fisheries.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No		Not applicable. Information Sent to ICCAT 2024-07-24	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		Not applicable. Suriname has not implemented EMS yet in its fisheries.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in a port sampling program.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not operating FAD fisheries.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not catching Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not catching Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not catching Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not catching Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not catching Mediterranean albacore.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	No		Not applicable. No statistical methodology is used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins/roundscale spearfish. Only the amount of discards of marlin species are being reported for the longline tuna vessels.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No		Not applicable. Suriname has no artisanal and small-scale fisheries catching (retained or discarded alive or dead) blue marlin, white marlin and/or roundscale spearfish.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No		Not applicable. Suriname did report species specific data on the Task 1 Nominal Catch on 2024-07-24.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No		Not applicable. Suriname did not target shortfin mako and therefore did not carry out research on shortfin mako. However, there was a discard of an amount of 20 live shortfin mako in 2023.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	No		Not applicable. Suriname did not undertake any scientific research on blue shark in 2023. However, to modernize the fisheries data collection system at the Fisheries Department, which leads to data being collected in a more efficient and accurate manner, a new system developed by the FAO (called CALIPSEO) is implemented. The Statistics and Research Department is focusing 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. To support accurate data collection, a species identification guide will be drawn up for shark species that occur in Surinamese fisheries.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	No		Not applicable. The Surinamese tuna longline vessels are not catching South Atlantic 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		Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting shortfin mako sharks in 2023. However, there was an amount of 20 live shortfin mako discard in 2023.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	No		Not applicable. Suriname did not have any vessel catching or discarding South Atlantic shortfin mako in 2023.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No		Not applicable. The artisanal/small-scale fisheries in Suriname are not catching or discarding South Atlantic shortfin mako.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any purse seine operations.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	No		Not applicable. Suriname is using the existing ICCAT identification guides on the website of ICCAT for sharks. This is also provided to the captain of the tuna vessels.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No		Not applicable. There was no interaction with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries.	
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 did not implement a scientific observer program yet for its tuna fleet.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		Not fully applicable. With the support of FAO, a system developed by the FAO (called CALIPSEO) to modernize the fisheries data collection system is implemented at the Fisheries Department, which leads to data being collected in a more efficient and accurate manner.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No		Not fully applicable. The REBYC project is implemented in Suriname. REBYC stands for Reduction of Environmental Impact from Tropical Shrimp Trawling, through the Introduction of Bycatch Reduction Technologies and Change of Management. This program, co-funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), was designed with the objective of minimizing the capture and discard of unwanted catch and bycatch, and the impact of shrimp-trawling on bottom habitat.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes		2024-09-13	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes		2024-09-13	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes		2024/07/24	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in chartering vessels.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		Not applicable. Suriname was not involved in chartering vessels.	
	M:GEN06a	Transhipment reports - at sea	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any transshipment at sea.	
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any transshipment in its ports.	
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any transshipment at sea.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any transshipment at sea or in its ports.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		Not applicable. No vessels are authorized to transship.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No		2024/07/24	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	No		2024/07/24	

Group	Req Nº (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		2024/08/27	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No		2024/08/27	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		Not applicable. There was no denial of entry or use of port.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		Not applicable. No port inspection report was submitted yet.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		Not applicable. No apparent infringement was found.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		Not applicable. No apparent infringement was found.	
	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 a bilateral or multilateral agreements/ arrangements yet.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not read yet to do port inspection. Suriname requested ICCAT assistance in training its inspectors in order to comply with the obligations towards ICCAT.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		Sent to the secretariat on 24 July 2024.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes		2024/07/24	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes		2024/01/02	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	No		Not applicable. No information on internal actions.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No		Not applicable. There are no sport or recreational fisheries in tuna and tuna-like species.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report(s) on alleged IUU activities	No		Not applicable. No 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.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	No		Not applicable. No relevant information to report.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No		Not applicable. Suriname 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		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	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					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		Not applicable. Suriname is currently not participating in this program.	
	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 program.	
	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 program.	
	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 is currently not participating in this program.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		Not applicable. Suriname is currently not participating in this program.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		Not applicable. Suriname has nothing to report.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		Not applicable. Suriname has nothing to report.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	No		Not available yet.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		Not applicable. Suriname has 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.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	No		Not applicable. No EMS program has been implemented yet.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	No		Not applicable. No EMS program has been implemented yet.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	No		Not applicable. No EAP has been implemented yet.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in bluefin tuna farming.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in bluefin tuna farming.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in bluefin tuna farming.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in bluefin tuna farming.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in bluefin tuna farming.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in bluefin tuna fisheries and farming.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2022	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in bluefin tuna fisheries.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in bluefin tuna fisheries.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in bluefin tuna fisheries.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes		17 vessels. List sent to Secretariat on 2 January 2024.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	No		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	No		Not applicable. No IUU activity was done by Surinamese tuna vessels.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		2023-07-06	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		2023-07-06	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes		2024-02-01	

Group	Req Nº (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 S:TRO02)	No		Not applicable. Surinamese vessels are not deploying FADs to catch tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	No		Not applicable. Surinamese vessels just started fishing for tropical tuna in July 2023.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes		6 reports submitted for 2023.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		Not applicable. Surinamese vessels have not reached 80% of their quota.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		Not applicable. No entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	No		Not applicable. No other vessels not authorized to fish for tropical tunas has by-catch of tropical tunas.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	No		Not applicable. No other vessels not authorized to fish for tropical tunas has by-catch of tropical tunas.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in importing swordfish.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in exporting swordfish.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	No		Not applicable. Suriname does not fish swordfish in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No		Not applicable. Suriname does not 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		Not applicable. Suriname does not fish swordfish in the Mediterranean.	

Group	Req Nº (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. Suriname does not fish swordfish in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/ management plan for North swordfish	No		Not applicable. There are no vessels authorized to catch North swordfish.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No		Not applicable. Suriname does not authorize the landing of Mediterranean swordfish in its ports.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	No		Not applicable. Suriname does not fish swordfish in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		Not applicable. Suriname does not fish swordfish in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in catching swordfish.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in catching swordfish.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	No		Not applicable. No vessels are authorized to catch North swordfish.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	No		Not applicable. No vessels are authorized to catch South swordfish.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	No		Not applicable. No vessels may take North Atlantic swordfish as by-catch in other fisheries.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	No		Not applicable. No vessels may take South Atlantic swordfish as by-catch in other fisheries.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in catching swordfish.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		Not applicable. Suriname does not fish swordfish in the Mediterranean.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname are authorized to fish for Mediterranean albacore.	

Group	Req Nº (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		17 vessels authorized. Vessels list sent to ICCAT on 2 January 2024.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		17 vessels authorized. Vessels list sent to ICCAT on 2 January 2024.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	No		Not applicable. There are no vessels that are taking North Atlantic albacore as by-catch in other fisheries.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	No		Not applicable. There are no vessels that are taking South Atlantic albacore as by-catch in other fisheries.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	No		Not applicable. There are no vessels authorized to catch Med.-ALB.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		Not applicable. There are no vessels authorized to catch Med.-ALB.	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		Not applicable. There are no vessels authorized to catch Med.-ALB.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes		2024-09-13	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		Not applicable. No exemption has been made.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes		2024-09-13	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	No		Not applicable. The tuna vessels of Suriname do not retain and land shortfin mako. However, 20 North Atlantic shortfin mako where discarded live in 2023 by the Surinamese tuna vessels.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	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 is no interaction with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries. However, in the shrimp bottom trawl fisheries where there is an interaction with sea turtles the implementation of a TED (Turtle Excluder Device) and a BRD (Bycatch Reduction Device) are required.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No		Not applicable. Suriname does not have an NPOA for seabirds because there are no operating fisheries in which seabirds may be taken incidentally.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	No		Not applicable. Suriname has not yet taken steps to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards in its tuna fisheries.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	No		Not applicable. There are no interactions between cetaceans and ICCAT fisheries in Suriname.	
MISCELLAN-EOUS	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 objections to ICCAT Recommendations.	