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

This document contains the Annual Reports listed below that were received from the Contracting Parties. It should be noted that Compliance Tables/Forms that were submitted with the Annual Reports will form part of other COC meeting documents. Annexes that were attached to the some of these Reports concerning legislation enacted to implement or detailed information on implementation of ICCAT Recommendations/Resolutions are not attached here, but are available from the Secretariat.

Le présent document contient les Rapports annuels énumérés ci-dessous qui ont été reçus des Parties contractantes. Il convient de noter que les Tableaux/Formulaires d'application soumis avec les Rapports annuels feront partie d'autres documents pour la réunion du Comité d'Application. Le Secrétariat n'a pas inclus les annexes jointes à certains de ces Rapports concernant la législation promulguée pour mettre en œuvre les Recommandations/Résolutions de l'ICCAT ou contenant des informations détaillées sur la mise en œuvre. Celles-ci sont disponibles auprès du Secrétariat.

Este documento contiene los Informes anuales que se enumeran a continuación y que fueron enviados por las Partes contratantes. Cabe señalar que las Tablas/Formularios de cumplimiento que fueron enviadas con los Informes anuales formarán parte de otros documentos COC de la reunión. Los anexos adjuntos a algunos de estos Informes sobre legislación promulgada para implementar las Recomendaciones/Resoluciones de ICCAT o información detallada sobre la implementación de las mismas no se adjuntan a este documento pero están disponibles en la Secretaría. /

ANN-001	Albania	ANN-033	Senegal
ANN-002	Algeria	ANN-034	South Africa
ANN-003	Barbados	ANN-035	Trinidad and Tobago
ANN-004	Belize	ANN-036	Tunisia
ANN-005	Brazil	ANN-037	Turkey
ANN-006	Canada	ANN-038	United States
ANN-007	Cape Verde	ANN-039	UK (Overseas Territories)
ANN-008	China	ANN-040	Uruguay
ANN-009	Côte d'Ivoire	ANN-041	Vanuatu
ANN-010	Curaçao	ANN-042	Venezuela
ANN-011	Egypt		
ANN-012	El Salvador	ANN-043	Bolivia
ANN-013	Equatorial Guinea	ANN-044	Caricom
ANN-014	European Union	ANN-045	Chinese Taipei
ANN-015	France (St. Pierre & Miquelon)	ANN-046	Guyana
ANN-016	Gabon	ANN-047	Suriname
ANN-017	Ghana		
ANN-018	Guatemala		
ANN-019	Guinea (Rep.)		
ANN-020	Honduras		
ANN-021	Iceland		
ANN-022	Japan		
ANN-023	Korea		
ANN-024	Mauritania		
ANN-025	Mexico		
ANN-026	Morocco		
ANN-027	Namibia		
ANN-028	Nigeria		
ANN-029	Norway		
ANN-030	Panama		
ANN-031	Philippines		
ANN-032	Russia		

ANNUAL REPORT OF ALBANIA

SUMMARY

Referring to “Establishing a multi-annual recovering plan for Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean”, provided in the Rec. 13-07 of ICCAT, Albania prepared the Minister’s Order (legal act) on Authorising the Fishery Authority on Management Plan: “Establishing a multi-annual recovering plann for Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean”. In the frame of blue-fin tuna fishing quotas for Albania as determined by ICCAT International Organization and the Management Plan for blue-fin tuna fishing, year 2014, based on the above Minister Order, has been Authorized Fishing Vesel “ROZAFa 15” ownwd by Mr.Gjergj LUCA, registered in Port Authority by Nr. P-446, and NFR: ALB22REG0649 to carry out fishing of blue-fin tuna on the amount 33.58 Ton in marine area of Mediterranean, by the fishing form Purse seiners. By ending of this proccess, Albania provided the ICCAT Secretariat the info with the accordant forms in regard of Authorized Fishing Vessel, indicating the quota alocated for the authorized fishing vessel and disegnated landing port. On june, 25 the total declared amount (BCD) was 33,550 kg, where 31,900 kg is the amount of live fish and the amount of 1,650 kg is the dead fish. On August, after received the report from the observer, and the amount of evaluated fish on the cage (transfer to the farm) by Stereoscopic camera the evaluated amount was 81,423 kg. From this evaluated amount decreased the BCD declared value and the remained sum, 45,450 kg was authorised to be released to the sea (alive) and the amount of 31,900 kg (above mentioned) has been tranferred to the farm cages of Malta. All that operations has been through intense communications with Malta Authorities, considering, also 5% margin of the error. All the above actions has been communicated to the ICCAT Secretariat accordingly to the reporting forms as published on ICCAT-web. No recreational BFT fishing has been authorized and/or planned. No scientific researches have been undergone during 2014. Not any infringements on tuna fishing during the fishing season has been reported.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)**Section 1: Annual fisheries information****ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)**

Number	Requirement	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Albania doesn't carry any scientific program on tunas and/or tuna-like species.
S2	Fleet Characteristics	Email sent to ICCAT secretariat date 22.04.2014.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	Email to ICCAT Secretariat date 05.12.2014.
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	N/A
S5	Size samples (Task II)	N/A
S6	Catch estimated by size	N/A
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	N/A
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	N/A
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	N/A
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Not applied observer program since the tuna fishing has been carried out in International Waters.

S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Not any scientific monitoring programme and approach.
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	N/A
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic long line fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	N/A
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	N/A
S15	Size sampling from farms	N/A
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 88	N/A
S17	The results of programme using stereo-scopical cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all caging)	ICCAT email date 22.07.2014.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable this observer programs in Albania, since the fishing of tuna quota has been done in one day and has been communicated electronically directly requesting the authorization to send the total amount to the caging farm. Only production data.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	BCD AL-14-000001, 09.06.2014
S20	Information on confiscated blue-fin tuna of unauthorized by-catch	N/A
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	N/A
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	N/A
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	N/A
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	N/A
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	N/A
S43	An inventory of all support vessels associated with purse-seine or bait boat fishing vessels	N/A
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to the FAD	N/A
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	N/A
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	N/A
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	N/A
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	N/A
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	N/A
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	N/A

S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	N/A
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	N/A
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	N/A
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	N/A
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	N/A
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic white tip with indication of status (dead or alive)	N/A
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention Area	N/A
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	N/A
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually.	N/A
S40	CPCs shall report the by catch and discard data	N/A
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	N/A
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	N/A

Part II (Management implementation)

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

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Report (Commission)	<p>Referring to “<i>Establishing a multi-annual recovering plann for Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean</i>”, provided in the Rec. 13-07 of ICCAT, Albania prepared the Management Plan: “<i>Establishing a multi-annual recovering plann for Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean</i>”,</p> <p>In the frame of blue-fin tuna fishing quotas for Albania as determined by ICCAT International Organization and the Management Plan for blue-fin tuna fishing, year 2014, based on the above Minister Order, <i>has been Authorized Fishing Vesel “ROZAF 15” ownwd by Mr.Gjergj LUCA</i>, registered in Port Authority by Nr. P-446, and NFR: ALB22REG0649 to carry out fishing of blue-fin tuna on the amount 33.58 Ton in marine area of Mediterranean, by purse seiners fishing form.</p> <p>By ending of this process, Albania provided the ICCAT Secretariat the info with the accordant forms in regard of Authorized Fishing Vessel, indicating the quota allocated for the authorized fishing vessel and disegnated landing port.</p> <p>June, 25 the total declared amount (BCD) was 33,550 kg, where 31,900 kg is the amount of live fish and the amount of 1,650 kg is the dead fish.</p> <p>August, after received the report from the observer, and the amount of evaluated fish on the cage (transfer to the farm) by Stereoscopic camera the evaluated amount was 81,423 kg. From this evaluated amount decreased the BCD declared value and the remained sum, 45,450 kg was authorised to be released to the sea (alive) and the amount of 31,900 kg (above mentioned) has been tranferred to the farm cages of Malta. All that operations has been through intense communications with Malta Authorities, considering, also 5% margin of the error.</p> <p>All the above actions has been communicated to the ICCAT Secretariat acordingly to the reporting forms as published on ICCAT-web.</p> <p>No recreational BFT fishing has been authorized and/or planned.</p>

			No scientific researchers have been undergone during 2014. Not any infringements on tuna fishing during the fishing season has been reported.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	N/A
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Email ICCAT Secretariat date 05.11.2014.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	N/A
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	N/A
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	N/A
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	N/A
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorized to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	N/A
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorized to transship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	N/A
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	N/A
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	N/A
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	N/A
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	N/A
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	N/A
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	N/A
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	N/A
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	N/A
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	N/A
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 meters.	1
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	No change.
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	N/A
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	N/A
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	N/A
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	N/A
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	N/A
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	N/A
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	N/A
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	N/A
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	N/A
BFT	1001	Blue-fin tuna farming facilities	N/A
BFT	1002	Blue-fin tuna farming reports	N/A
BFT	1003	Carryover of caged fish	N/A

BFT	1004	Blue-fin tuna caging declaration	N/A
BFT	1005	Blue-fin tuna traps	N/A
BFT	1006	Blue-fin tuna trap declarations	N/A
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2014	N/A
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	N/A
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	N/A
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 13-07, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	
BFT	1011	Blue-fin tuna catches 2014	Email date 22.09.2014.
BFT	1012	Blue-fin tuna catching vessels	1, date 22.04.2014.
BFT	1013	Blue-fin tuna other vessels	N/A
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	N/A
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Yes
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	N/A
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	N/A
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	1
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	N/A
BFT	1020	Blue-fin tuna transshipment ports	N/A
BFT	1021	Blue-fin tuna landing ports	Email date 12.06.2014.
BFT	1022	Blue-fin tuna weekly catch reports	3
BFT	1023	Blue-fin tuna monthly catch reports	1
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Email to ICCAT Secretariat 25.06.2014
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Email date 06.08.2014.
BFT	1026	Validated blue-fin catch documents unless entered into e-BCD	2
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Email to ICCAT Secretariat 22.09.2014.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Yes, email to ICCAT Secretariat 7.04.2014/ 23.05.2014.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	N/A
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	N/A
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	N/A
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in e-BCD system	N/A
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	N/A
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished big eye and/or yellow fin tunas in 2013	N/A
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	N/A
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	N/A
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	N/A
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	N/A
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	N/A
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	N/A
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	N/A
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and long line	N/A

SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	N/A
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or long line for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	N/A
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	N/A
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	N/A
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern Albacore Vessels	N/A
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	N/A
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	N/A
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	N/A
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	N/A
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of short fin mako mortality reduction	N/A
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	N/A
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	N/A
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, par. 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	N/A
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	N/A
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	N/A
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	N/A
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Rec's	N/A

ANNUAL REPORT OF ALGERIA

SUMMARY

Les captures algériennes des thonidés et des espèces voisines enregistrées pour l'année 2014 sont de l'ordre de 556,79 tonnes pour l'espadon, de 243,83 tonnes pour le thon rouge et de 1873,55 tonnes pour les thonidés mineurs. Nous notons une augmentation des productions de l'espadon pour l'année 2014 ainsi que pour les thonidés mineurs, en comparaison avec celles de l'année 2013. S'agissant de la pêche au thon rouge, huit (08) thoniers nationaux de type senneurs dont les longueurs sont comprises entre 25 et 40 m, ont participé à la campagne de pêche au thon rouge vivant en 2014. La totalité du quota alloué à l'Algérie a été capturée, soit 243,8 tonnes. Un échantillonnage de 44 spécimens de thon rouge capturés morts a fait l'objet de mensuration de taille et de sexage à bord du navire de pêche. Concernant l'espadon Xiphias gladius, des échantillons de taille et de poids ont été effectués au niveau des ports de débarquement sur un échantillon de 52 individus. S'agissant de la collecte des données statistiques de l'activité de pêche, un dispositif harmonisé de suivi et de collecte est opérationnel à l'échelle nationale, il permet à l'Administration des pêches ainsi qu'aux institutions scientifiques de disposer de la meilleure information disponible afin d'estimer le niveau de captures d'effort de pêche et de travailler en concertation pour la mise en place des mesures de gestion appropriées. Ce dispositif qui permet une évaluation indirecte est renforcé par la réalisation régulière, annuellement, par des scientifiques nationaux relevant du Centre National de Recherche et de Développement de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture (CNRDPA) de deux campagnes d'évaluations des ressources halieutiques l'une pélagique et l'autre démersale (évaluation directe) et ce, le long du littoral algérien. Concernant, les grands migrateurs halieutiques dans le cadre des axes de recherches du CNRDPA sur l'étude de juvéniles de thon rouge, des informations sont collectées et en cours d'analyse. Il est aussi question de prendre en charge l'étude de la croissance. Par ailleurs, un dispositif d'échantillonnage biologique d'espadon au niveau de ports pilotes est fonctionnel.

1ère Partie (Informations sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques)

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

Les captures algériennes totales de thonidés et des espèces voisines en 2013 se sont élevées **2674,14** Tonnes réparties comme suit :

-Espadon :	556,79 tonnes
- Thonidés mineurs :	1873,55 tonnes
- Thon rouge :	243,8 tonnes

La production de 243,8 t de thon rouge a été réalisée grâce à l'intervention de 8 navires, ces derniers ont effectués une pêche au thon rouge vivant, cette quantité pêchée représente la totalité du quota alloué à l'Algérie. Il est à rappeler que durant l'année 2012, l'Algérie n'a capturé que la moitié de son quota de thon rouge, soit 69 sur 138 tonnes autorisées, puis la totalité de son quota en 2013 et 2014, ce qui témoigne d'une maîtrise progressive de la technique de pêche à la senne, de plus on note un taux de mortalité par pêche relativement faible.

Aussi, le nombre de navire ayant participé aux campagnes de pêche est passé de 02 en 2012, 04 en 2013, 08 en 2014 et 12 en 2015.

Les captures d'espadon réalisées au cours de l'année 2014 par tout type de métier confondus (chalutiers, senneurs et palangriers) sont de l'ordre de 556 tonnes. Ces tonnages sont réalisés durant toute l'année à l'exception des deux périodes de fermeture réglementaire dont la première s'étale du 1^{er} octobre au 30 novembre et la deuxième (mois supplémentaire) allant du 15 février au 15 mars et ce, conformément aux dispositions de l'arrêté du 22 juillet 2012, complétant l'arrêté du 21 septembre 2011 fixant la période de fermeture de la pêche de l'espadon dans les eaux sous juridiction nationale.

Il est important de signaler que l'Administration des pêches veille au respect de cette mesure de gestion, qui a été bien accueillie par la communauté des pêcheurs qui observe une sensible augmentation en nombre et en taille des spécimens d'espadon. Aussi, des cellules de suivi du respect des périodes de fermeture arrêtées sont mises en place au niveau de chaque wilayas et port de pêche.

Par ailleurs et pour une meilleure couverture des exigences de l'ICCAT en matière des soumissions d'informations, notamment celles se rapportant à la Tâche I et Tâche II, il a été procédé à la mise en place d'un groupe de travail chargé du suivi des débarquements et d'échantillonnage biologique de l'espadon au niveau de quelques ports pilotes. A cet effet, seuls 53 individus ont pu faire l'objet de mensurations et de pesées. Comme mentionné dans les précédents rapports scientifiques, le sexage n'a pu être effectué, les spécimens étant débarqués éviscérés. Les données collectées ont permis l'établissement de la distribution de fréquence de taille.

S'agissant du thon rouge, il est quasi impossible de réaliser un échantillonnage biologique, car la pêche au thon rouge est ciblée par une flottille nationale de senneurs capturant du thon vivant destiné à l'élevage. Seuls les individus morts montés à bord lors des campagnes de pêche font l'objet de collecte de quelques informations biologiques.

Concernant, les thonidés mineurs, ce groupe d'espèces est capturé moyennant différents types d'embarcation de pêche utilisant différents types d'engins, notamment senne tournante et coulissante, chalut pélagique et semi pélagique et palangre. Toutefois, ces espèces sont ciblées essentiellement par la senne.

1.1 Thon rouge

1.1.1 Fréquences de taille

Le nombre d'individus ayant permis cette représentation n'est que de 44 spécimens capturés morts lors de la campagne de pêche au thon rouge vivant moyennant la senne. Néanmoins, la représentation graphique de la fréquence de taille donne une tendance (**Figure 1**). Les petites et les grandes sont peu représentées la classe la plus représentée 135-145 cm.

1.2 Espadon

1.2.1 Fréquence de tailles

Des mensurations de tailles ont été effectuées au débarquement des ports de pêche nationaux sur un échantillonnage de 53 individus d'espadon au cours de l'année 2014. Nous notons, un large intervalle de taille, allant de 90 et 240 cm avec une taille moyenne de 159 cm. La distribution de fréquence de tailles de l'espadon est représentée dans la **Figure 2**.

Cette distribution montre que l'intervalle le plus représentatif se situe entre 135- 140 cm, suivi de l'intervalle 175-180, les spécimens de petites et grandes tailles sont peu représentés, ceci qui pourrait être lié à la méthode d'échantillonnage mais pourrait aussi être expliqué par le fait que ce type de pêche est à caractère artisanal, les navires embraquent à bord de petites palangres qui sont sélectives, proportionnelles à la longueur du navire et de sa capacité d'entreposage de l'engin de pêche. Il demeure toujours impossible d'effectuer le sexage des individus échantillonnés ces derniers étant débarqués éviscérés.

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

En matière de recherche dans le domaine de la pêche et de l'aquaculture, dans le cadre du programme de recherche arrêté entre le Ministère de la Pêche et des Ressources Halieutiques et le Centre National de Recherche et de Développement de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture (CNRDPA) en 2013, les premières informations sur la ressource halieutique ont été collectées et analysées lors de l'année 2014, afin d'éclairer les gestionnaires des pêches sur les décisions à entreprendre pour mieux gérer les ressources halieutiques par une exploitation rationnelle et permettre ainsi leur pérennité.

Ainsi, dans le souci d'une meilleure prise en charge des exigences de l'ICCAT en matière d'informations sur , le thon rouge, l'espadon, les thonidés mineurs, les prises accessoires et les rejets, le CNRDPA fournit les données et analyses sollicitées par la Commission et travail, en collaboration avec les services de notre département ministériel en charge de ce dossier pour apporter toutes les informations exigées, notamment scientifiques tout en respectant les échéances fixés par l'ICCAT.

De plus toujours dans le cadre du programme suscité, une enquête cadre sur l'espadon a été effectuée et a permis de fournir un document scientifique lors de la réunion d'évaluation de l'espadon de la Méditerranée en 2014. Aussi, lors de cette année, l'échantillonnage biologique de 52 individus a été réalisé (**Figures 3 et 4**).

Pour la connaissance de la ressource halieutique et son niveau d'exploitation, le CNRDPA a mené également en 2014, deux campagnes d'évaluation pour le compte de notre département ministériel. La première porte sur l'évaluation des ressources pélagiques et la seconde sur l'évaluation des ressources démersales, ces campagnes s'ajoutent à celles déjà exécutées depuis 2012 dans le cadre du contrat programme quinquennal, inscrit entre le CNRDPA, doté d'un navire de recherche océanographique.

Ce programme d'évaluation directe des ressources halieutiques le long du littoral algérien vient compléter le dispositif de collecte de données sur les débarquements mis en place par le secteur.

En effet, comme déjà signalé dans nos précédents rapports, un suivi quotidien des débarquements se fait par des agents collecteurs relevant de l'Administration des pêches (aux points de débarquement) et/ou par des enquêtes par échantillonnage. Par ailleurs, des enquêtes cadres, notamment socio-économiques sont menées pour obtenir les informations sur le nombre d'unités de pêche, les engins utilisés, sur la population de pêcheurs, ect.

En matière de gestion des pêcheries, le marché conclu en 2013 avec le groupement national, composé de l'Agence Spatiale Algérienne (ASAL), de l'Institut National de Cartographie et de la Télédétection (INCT), du Service Hydrographique des forces Navales (SHFN) et du Centre National de Recherche et de Développement de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture (CNRDPA) pour l'élaboration d'un Plan d'Aménagement et de Gestion des Pêcheries Algériennes (PAGA) est en exécution. Des données et des informations sur les différents aspects des pêcheries nationales ont été collectées par le groupement, lesquelles sont en cours de représentation sur un Système d'Information Géographique (SIG) permettant ainsi entre autres, d'identifier les différents problèmes de l'activité de la pêche en Algérie et par conséquent, mettre en place des mesures de gestion et adapter ces dernières à la réalité du terrain.

S'agissant des prises accessoires et accidentelles, le CNRDPA a pris en charge ce volet par la mise en place d'un dispositif de suivi et de collecte d'informations. Aussi, un travail a été entrepris pour identifier et répertorier les différentes espèces de requins rencontrées dans nos eaux, dont la majorité ne font pas l'objet de consommation par la population locale. La majorité des captures de ces espèces sont considérées comme accidentelles.

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

Numéro	Information requise	Réponse
GÉNÉRAL – toutes les espèces		
S1	Rapports annuelles (scientifiques)	A transmettre dans les délais, soit une semaine avant la réunion du SCRS.
S2	Caractéristiques des flotilles	Transmis le 30/07/2015 par voie électronique.
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (Tâche I)	Transmis le 30/07/2015 par voie électronique.
S4	Prise & Effort (Tâche II)	Transmis le 30/07/2015 par voie électronique.
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	Transmis le 30/07/2015 par voie électronique.
S6	Prise estimée par taille	Transmis le 30/07/2015 par voie électronique.
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	Non applicable
S8	Prises des pêcheries sportives et récréatives de la Méditerranée (tous les thonidés et espèces apparentées)	Informations incluses dans les formulaires de Tâche I et Tâche II et transmises le 30/07/2015. Aucune prise sportive et récréative de thonidés et espèces apparentées n'a été enregistrée au cours de 2014.

S9	Données spécifiques visant à déterminer de manière séparée l'ampleur des pêcheries récréatives de chaque espèce	Informations incluses dans les formulaires de Tâche I et Tâche II et transmises le 30/07/2015.
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	Sans aucun changement par rapport à celui transmis en 2014, un courrier a été transmis le 23/07/2015 précisant cela.
S11	Approche alternative de suivi scientifique	Non applicable
S12	Informations et données sur le <i>Sargassum</i> pélagique	L'Algérie n'est pas concernée par cette exigence, l'espèce n'est pas rencontrée dans nos eaux.
S13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries palangrières pélagiques et au moyen de harpons en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure	Formulaire ST01-T1FC dûment renseigné et transmis le 30/06/2015.
THON ROUGE		
S14	Données de la pêche sportive et récréative	Informations portées sur les formulaires Tâche I et Tâche I, transmis le 30/07/2015.
S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	Exigence ne s'applique pas à l'Algérie car il n'existe aucune ferme d'élevage de thon rouge.
S17	Résultats du programme d'échantillonnage et/ou du programme alternatif au moment de la mise en cage du thon rouge	Non applicable.
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	Aucun changement n'a été apporté au programme d'observateur de thon rouge pour l'année 2014, courrier transmis le 30/07/2015.
S19	Déclarer la mortalité par pêche de tous les thons rouges de l'Ouest, rejets morts y compris	Non concernée par cette exigence il s'agit du thon rouge de l'ouest.
S20	Informations sur les thons rouges saisis provenant de prises accessoires non autorisées	Aucune saisie de prises accessoires de thon rouge n'a été enregistrée, information portée sur le Formulaire de Tâche I et transmis en date du 30/07/2015.
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non applicable à l'Algérie il s'agit du thon rouge de l'Ouest.
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres	Non applicable à l'Algérie il s'agit du thon rouge de l'Ouest.
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités d'échantillonnage biologique	Non applicable à l'Algérie il s'agit du thon rouge de l'Ouest.
THONIDÉS TROPICAUX		
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	Non applicable, espèces tropicales non rencontrées en Algérie.
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (DCP)	Non applicable, espèces tropicales non rencontrées en Algérie.
S44	Nombre de DCP réellement déployés par trimestre, par type de DCP, indiquant la présence ou l'absence d'une balise associée au DCP	Non applicable, espèces tropicales non rencontrées en Algérie.
S45	Pour chaque navire de support, le nombre de jours passés en mer, par carrés de 1°, mois et Etat de pavillon et associé à des senneurs/canneurs	Non applicable, espèces tropicales non rencontrées en Algérie.
S46	Informations recueillies par les observateurs	Non applicable, espèces tropicales non rencontrées en Algérie.

S47	Données et informations recueillies par le programme d'échantillonnage en vertu de la Rec. 14-01	Non applicable, espèces tropicales non rencontrées en Algérie.
ESPADON		
S26	Meilleures données disponibles sur l'espadon, y compris les données par sexe, les rejets et les statistiques d'effort	Information incluse dans les formulaires de Tâche I et Tâche II et transmise le 30/07/2015.
ISTIOPHORIDÉS		
S27	Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiphoridés	Non applicable, groupe d'espèces non répertorié en Algérie.
S28	Faire rapport sur les méthodes d'estimation des rejets vivants et morts de makaire bleu, de makaire blanc et de <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	Non applicable, espèces non répertoriées en Algérie.
REQUINS		
S29	Les CPC doivent soumettre des données de Tâche I et de Tâche II sur les requins en incluant les données historiques disponibles	Non applicable, espèces non commercialisées.
S30	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur les renards de mer, comprenant les rejets et les remises à l'eau	Non applicable, espèces non commercialisées.
S31	Les CPC doivent consigner, par le biais de leurs programmes d'observateurs, le nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins soyeux en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant) et le déclarer à l'ICCAT.	Non applicable
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	Plan mis en place par un groupe de scientifique du CNRDPA chargée de ce travail.
S33	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin soyeux capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	Non applicable, espèce non commercialisée en Algérie.
S34	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin-marteau capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	Non applicable, espèce non commercialisée en Algérie.
S35	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requin-marteau en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	Non applicable
S36	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins océaniques en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	Non applicable, il s'agit des espèces océaniques.
S48	Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taupe bleu	Information communiquée dans formulaires de Tâche I et Tâche II transmis le 30/07/2015.
AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES		
S37	Fournir les guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Le CNRDPA, organe scientifique de notre Département Ministériel, est en train de compléter les guides d'identification existants par la collecte d'information au niveau des points de débarquement ainsi que lors des campagnes d'évaluations ressources halieutiques menées par les scientifiques du centre pour la connaissance des stocks tant sur le plan qualitatif (inventaire des espèces rencontrées) ainsi que sur le plan quantitatif (biomasse et indices d'abondance).
S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Information portée sur les formulaires de Tâche I et Tâche II envoyés à l'ICCAT par voie électronique le 30/07/2015, indiquant que quelque soit l'engin utilisé toute prise accidentelle de tortue marine est systématiquement remise à l'eau.

S39	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	Non applicable
S40	Les CPC devront déclarer les données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets	Information portée sur les formulaires de Tâche I et Tâche II envoyés à l'ICCAT par voie électronique.
S41	Notifier les mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales utilisant des moyens alternatifs	Les engins utilisés par les navires pratiquant la pêche artisanale sont sélectifs et ne ciblent que les espèces dont les pêcheurs souhaitent capturées et commercialisées.
S42	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	Rapport non encore établi car les données sont en cours de collecte du fait que les prises accessoires ne dépassent pas les 5%, les rejets concernent certaines espèces non commercialisables et non commercialisées.

IIe Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

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

RAPPORT ANNUEL, II^e PARTIE, CHAPÎTRE 3

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0001	Rapports annuels (Commission)	L'Algérie n'a aménagé aucun effort pour remplir ses obligations en matière de déclaration. Pour respecter les délais en plus de la voie protocolaire, des envois électroniques ont été transmis. Des programmes de collecte d'informations ont été également mis en place au niveau de la centrale et locale. Un programme de recherche a été également mis en place avec le CNRDPA pour mettre à la disposition de l'Administration toute information et données permettant l'application des exigences de l'ICCAT. Date de transmission du rapport scientifique : 17 septembre 2015. Le rapport annuel transmis le 14 Octobre 2015.
GEN	0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Toutes les obligations de l'ICCAT ont été mise en œuvre pour les pêcheries algériennes et notamment celles du thon rouge et de l'espardon. Les requins ne sont pas ciblés et ne sont pas commercialisés en Algérie. Rapport transmis en date du 14 octobre 2015.
GEN	0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	Date d'envoi par courrier le 13 septembre 2015 et par voie électronique le 10 Septembre 2015.
GEN	0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Non applicable. Pas d'affrètement de navire. Non autorisé par la réglementation algérienne en vigueur. Courrier transmis le 33 juillet 2015 et par courrier électronique le 30 juillet 2015.
GEN	0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et finalisation	Non applicable. Pas d'affrètement de navire.
GEN	0006	Rapports de transbordement (en mer et au port)	Non applicable. Transbordement interdit par la réglementation algérienne. Courrier transmis par voie électronique le 10 Septembre 2015 et par courrier le 13 Septembre 2015.
GEN	0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non applicable
GEN	0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures.	Non applicable
GEN	0009	LSPLV autorisés à transborder sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures.	Non applicable

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0010	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	Il y a lieu de signaler que la gestion des ports en Algérie relève de plusieurs départements ministériels (Ministère des Transports, Service National des Gardes-côtes). Par ailleurs, il est à noter que l'intervention des navires étrangers pour la pêche est interdite dans les eaux sous juridiction algériennes. De ce fait, la recommandation 12-07 n'est pas encore applicable par l'Algérie.
GEN	0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.	Non encore applicable
GEN	0012	Délai de notification requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	Aucun navire étranger n'a formulé une demande d'accès à un des ports algériens.
GEN	0013	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port	Les rapports d'inspection au port pour les 12 navires thoniers ayant participé à la campagne 2015 ont été établis.
GEN	0014	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port faisant état de présomptions d'infractions	Il n'y a pas eu de présomption d'infraction.
GEN	0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port lorsque des présomptions d'infractions sont constatées	Il n'y a pas eu de présomption d'infraction.
GEN	0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête des présomptions d'infractions au terme de l'inspection au port	Il n'y a pas eu de présomption d'infraction.
GEN	0017	Information sur les accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port	Aucun accord bilatéral n'a été conclu par l'Algérie.
GEN	0018	Accords d'accès et modification	Non applicable
GEN	0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Non applicable
GEN	0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Courrier transmis par voie électronique le 16 Mai 2015 et par courrier le 17 Mai 2015.
GEN	0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus	Aucun changement ne s'est produit depuis l'année antérieure
GEN	0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Non applicable. Les pêcheries sportives et récréatives ne ciblent pas les thonidés.
GEN	0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	Non applicable. Aucune pêche IUU n'a été enregistrée. Courrier transmis en date du 21 juillet 2015.
GEN	0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Non applicable. Aucune pêche IUU n'a été enregistrée.
GEN	0026	Mesures commerciales, soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Dates d'envoi par courrier le 13 septembre 2015 et par voie électronique le 10 septembre 2015.
GEN	0027	Données sur la non-application	Non applicable. Aucun cas de non application. des mesures de l'ICCAT, n'a été enregistré. Courrier transmis par voie électronique le 14 Juillet 2015.
GEN	0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Non applicable
GEN	0029	Observations de navires	Non applicable. Aucun navire n'a été observé.
GEN	0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Non applicable
BFT	1001	Fermes de thon rouge	L'Algérie ne dispose d'aucune ferme

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
			d'engraissement.
BFT	1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	Non applicable. L'Algérie ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'engraissement.
BFT	1003	Report de poissons restés en cages	Non applicable. L'Algérie ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'engraissement.
BFT	1004	Déclaration de mise en cage du thon rouge	Non applicable. L'Algérie ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'engraissement.
BFT	1005	Madragues de thon rouge	L'Algérie ne dispose d'aucune madrague de thon rouge.
BFT	1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de réduction de la capacité pour 2015	Transmis le 18 février 2015 par courrier et par voie électronique le 11 Février 2015.
BFT	1008	Ajustements du plan de la capacité d'élevage	Non applicable. Pas d'élevage du thon rouge.
BFT	1009	Modifications des plans de pêches ou des quotas individuels	Transmis par voie électronique le 12 Mai 2015.
BFT	1010	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 14-04, comprenant des informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 14-04	Formulaire CP42-Imp10-04 renseigné et transmis le 14 octobre 2015.
BFT	1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2014	Information par voie électronique le 31 Mars 2015 et par courrier le 01 avril 2015.
BFT	1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Information transmise par électronique en date 12 Mai 2015 et par courrier le 17 mai 2015, Douze (12) navires de capture de thon rouge de type senneurs ont été autorisés à participer à la campagne de pêche au thon rouge, au titre de l'année 2015.
BFT	1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	Non applicable
BFT	1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes	Information transmise par voie électronique le 16 Mai 2015.
BFT	1015	Messages VMS	OUI
BFT	1016	Plans d'inspection	Non applicable
BFT	1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non applicable
BFT	1018	Noms des agences autorisées et des inspecteurs individuels	Non applicable
BFT	1019	Copie des rapports d'inspection	Non applicable
BFT	1020	Ports de transbordement de thon rouge	Transbordement n'ont autorisé par la réglementation en vigueur.
BFT	1021	Ports de débarquement de thon rouge	Information transmise par voie électronique en date du 02 Mars 2015.
BFT	1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge ont été transmis à l'ICCAT en date 04 Juin, 09 Juin, 15 Juin et 23 Juin 2015.
BFT	1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	Deux rapports mensuels de captures de thon rouge ont été transmis à l'ICCAT en date du 01 juillet 2015 et 23 juillet 2015.
BFT	1024	Fermetures de la pêche de E-BFT	Information transmise en date du 24 juin 2015.
BFT	1025	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm.	Aucun programme de marquage et de remise à l'eau de spécimens de –de 30 Kg n'est actuellement opérationnelle. Néanmoins, le Centre de recherche (CNRDPA) relevant du Ministère examine la faisabilité de ce programme.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
BFT	1026	Documents de capture de thon rouge validés, sauf si les données sont saisies dans le système eBCD.	Le nombre de BCD émis est 05 BCD. Les copies des BCD ont été transmises à l'ICCAT dans les cinq jours suivant leur date de validation.
BFT	1027	Rapport annuel sur le BCD	Information transmise par voie électronique le 27 Septembre 2015 et par courrier le 30.
BFT	1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Oui actualisés et transmis le 04 juin 2015.
BFT	1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	Oui transmis en novembre 2012.
BFT	1030	Législation relative au BCD	Texte réglementaire régissant l'activité de la pêche au thon rouge dans les eaux sous juridiction nationale comportant la disposition relative à l'obligation du BCD ainsi que le modèle type du BCD à été transmis au Secrétariat de la Commission.
BFT	1031	Résumé de marquage, échantillon de marque des BCD	Non applicable
BFT	1032	Navires ne figurant pas comme navire de pêche de thon rouge et présumés avoir pêché du thon rouge de l'Est	Non applicable
BFT	1033	Données requises pour la saisie dans le système eBCD	Oui données transmises à TRAGSA.
TRO	2001	Liste des navires ciblant les thonidés tropicaux et éventuelle modification ultérieure	Non applicable
TRO	2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao en 2014	Non applicable. Espèces non ciblées par la pêcherie nationale. Courrier transmis en date du 21 juillet 2015.
TRO	2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires ciblant le thon obèse/l'albacore/le listao	Non applicable
TRO	2004	Rapport annuel sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture spatio-temporelle de la pêche de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao	Non applicable
TRO	2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Non applicable. Courrier transmis en date du 1 avril 2015 et 30 septembre 2015.
TRO	2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non applicable
SWO	3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Transmis par voie électronique le 1er Avril 2015. 30 Septembre 2015.
SWO	3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Transmis le 2-08-2005.
SWO	3003	Liste des navires de pêche ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée, notamment les navires titulaires de permis spéciaux pour pêcher au harpon et à la palangre.	Transmise par voie électronique en date du 14 Janvier 2015.
SWO	3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable, Aucune navire de pêche sportive ou récréative ne cible l'espadon en Algérie. Courrier transmis en date du 14 Janvier 2015.
SWO	3005	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Transmise par voie électronique en date du 14 Janvier 2015.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
SWO	3006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Transmis le 13 Septembre 2015.
SWO	3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Non applicable
BIL	5001	Notification d'interdiction de rejeter des spécimens morts de makaires	Non applicable
BIL	5002	Rapport sur les mesures prises pour mettre la Rec. 12-04 en œuvre par le biais de lois ou de réglementations nationales, incluant les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance.	Non applicable
SHK	7001	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins-marteau capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	Non applicable. Espèce non répertoriée dans les eaux algériennes.
SHK	7002	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins soyeux capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	Non applicable. Espèce non répertoriée.
SHK	7003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue de contrôler les prises à échelle interne et de conserver et de gérer le requin-taupe bleu	Non applicable. Espèce non répertoriée.
SHK	7004	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue de mettre en œuvre la Recommandation 11-08 par le biais de lois et de réglementations nationales, notamment les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance qui appuient la mise en œuvre	Non applicable.
SHK	7005	Toutes les CPC doivent soumettre au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT les détails sur la mise en œuvre et l'application des mesures de conservation et de gestion des requins (Recommandations 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 et 11-15)	Il est à signaler que les requins, tel que mentionné dans les exigences (7001 à 7004) ne sont pas ciblés et commercialisés en Algérie. Cependant, nous enregistrons quelques prises accidentelles dont le taux n'est pas très important, mais qui reste à déterminer. Une concertation avec nos chercheurs pour faire un état sur ces espèces est en cours.
BYC	8001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Recommandation 10-09, paragraphes 1, 2 et 7 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO.	Des prises accidentelles de tortues marines sont rarement observées par nos pêcheurs qui les rejettent immédiatement à l'eau.
BYC	8002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Non applicable. Les prises accidentelles des oiseaux de mer dans les pêcheries nationales sont très rares. Courrier transmis le 14 Octobre 2015.
BYC	8003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine.	Non applicable
SDP	9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Non applicable
MISC	9002	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Aucune objection n'a été formulée par l'Algérie pour les recommandations et résolutions adoptées par la Commission en 2014.

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

Un dispositif réglementaire relatif à l'exploitation du thon rouge par les opérateurs nationaux au moyen de navires thoniers battant pavillon national a été mis en place en 2010. Toutefois, il a été constaté, qu'en raison de la complexité de cette pêcherie et d'un manque d'expérience par nos professionnels quant à l'exercice de cette activité, des améliorations ont été apportées au dispositif mis en place.

Ainsi, en 2012, un modificatif à l'arrêté du 19 avril 2010 instituant des quotas de pêche au thon rouge pour les navires battant pavillon national a été publié. Ce dispositif a permis au cours de cette année, la participation de deux thoniers nationaux et la capture de 69 tonnes sur 138 tonnes autorisées.

En 2013, d'autres adaptations réglementaires ont été apportées au texte suscité pour être en conformité avec les nouvelles dispositions de la recommandation 12-03 de l'ICCAT et palier aux insuffisances enregistrées lors de la précédente campagne (2012).

Aussi, une décision fixant les spécifications minimales de l'armement et de l'équipement de pêche des navires thoniers battant pavillon national a été élaborée et signée en date du 07 février 2013 et ce, afin d'identifier les thoniers équipés opérationnels et l'incitation à l'équipement des autres thoniers.

Cette amélioration progressive de la performance du dispositif d'encadrement de cette pêcherie a permis d'accroître le nombre d'armements algériens participant à cette pêche spécifique de quatre (04) navires en 2013 puis à huit (08) navires en 2014 et l'exploitation totale du quota alloué à l'Algérie.

En 2015, un autre modificatif à l'arrêté du 19 avril 2010 suscité, a été signé en date du 18 mars 2015 et porte essentiellement sur les modalités de répartition du quota sur les navires nationaux ainsi que les dates limites à respecter en matière de visite d'inspection des thoniers devant participer à la campagne et en matière de paiement des droits de pêche imposés au niveau national aux opérateurs. Toutes ces mesures ont été prises dans le but de respecter les échéanciers arrêtés par les recommandations de l'ICCAT pour cette pêcherie. Aussi, ce dispositif a permis la participation, au titre de la campagne 2015, la participation de douze (12) thoniers nationaux et l'exploitation de la totalité du quota de l'Algérie.

Ceci étant et en matière de gestion du quota, le dispositif mis en place prévoit, la mise en place d'une Commission ministérielle chargée de répartir les quotas de pêche au thon rouge conformément aux conditions fixées par la législation et la réglementation en vigueur et en se basant sur la base des normes minimales de l'ICCAT et des caractéristiques des navires de pêche.

L'Algérie a, aussi, en matière d'enregistrement d'informations exigé des capitaines de navire, ce qui suit :

- Communiquer, par voie électronique ou par tout autre moyen, à l'Administration chargée des pêches territorialement compétente et au Service National des Gardes-côtes, un rapport hebdomadaire de capture, comportant les informations sur les captures, y compris les registres de capture nulle, la date et la localisation des captures, latitude et longitude.
- Conserver à bord un carnet de pêche au thon rouge.
- communiquer un rapport de capture journalier comportant notamment les informations sur les captures, la date et la localisation des captures, à l'administration chargée des pêches territorialement compétente et au Service National des Gardes-côtes.

Durant la campagne de pêche 2015, en matière de contrôle, un observateur-contrôleur relevant de l'Administration des pêches a été embarqué à bord de chaque navire. L'observateur national avait pour objet de faire le suivi de toutes les opérations de pêche, de veiller au respect de l'application de la réglementation nationale en vigueur et celle de l'ICCAT et de valider les documents relatifs aux demandes d'autorisation de transfert, aux déclarations de transfert et aux BCD.

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

En matière d'inspection, à la fin de campagne, les navires ayant participé à la campagne ont été inspectés au niveau local par les représentants des Directions de Pêche et des Ressources Halieutiques.

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

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

Par ailleurs et conformément aux recommandations de l'ICCAT sur l'espadon de la Méditerranée, deux périodes de fermeture de la pêche de l'espadon sont arrêtées, du 1 au 31 octobre et du 15 février au 15 mars. Les textes réglementaires mis en place concernant les périodes de fermeture de l'espadon ont déjà été transmis à l'ICCAT.

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

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

Néanmoins, il est à souligner que certaines exigences nécessitent l'implication de plusieurs institutions et départements ministériels ce qui rend difficile leur application.

Il est à signaler également, qu'étant donnée, que la pêche au thon rouge vivant à la senne est une nouvelle activité en Algérie, quelques difficultés ont été rencontrées par les capitaines de pêche et les observateurs nationaux en matière de suivi des opérations de pêche à bord des navires et de collecte d'informations et de renseignement exigées dans la réglementation nationale et par l'ICCAT.

Aussi, l'Administration des pêches et dans le cadre de l'amélioration du dispositif mis en place, organise depuis ces deux dernières années et ce, avant le démarrage des campagnes en mer des formations au profit des observateurs nationaux et des capitaines de pêches afin de leur apporter toutes les informations nécessaires au bon déroulement des campagnes. Toutefois, quelques insuffisances sont encore constatées et nous comptons programmer d'autres formations.

Aussi et afin d'améliorer la mise en œuvre et le respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT et répondre à toutes les exigences de l'ICCAT dans les délais et améliorer la qualité, une assistance technique est nécessaire.

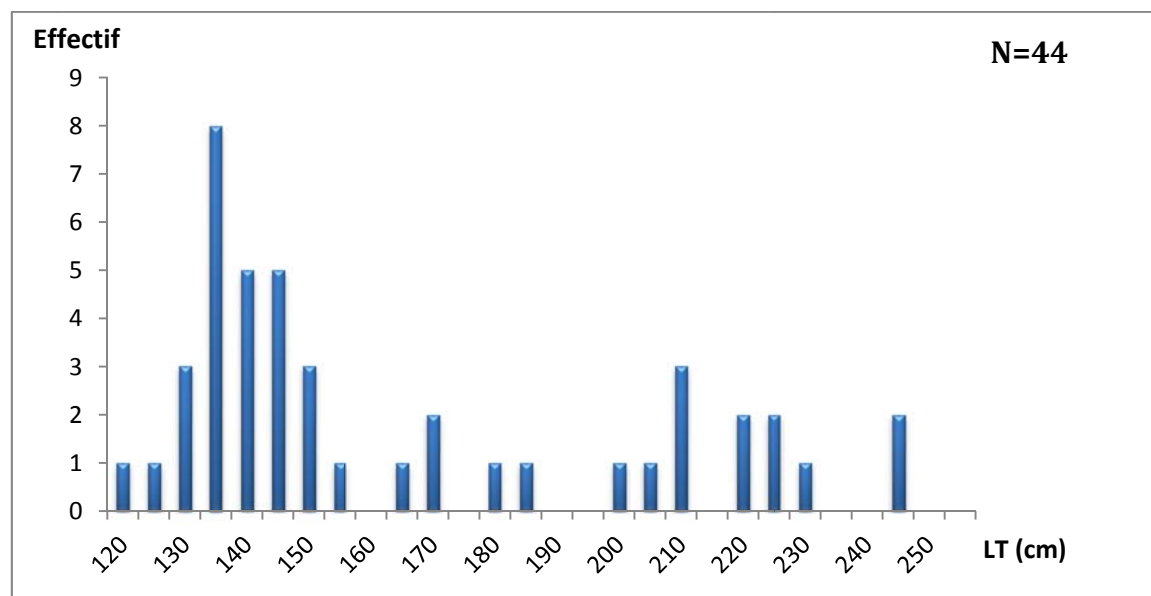


Figure 1. Histogrammes des fréquences de taille de *Thunnus thynnus* (sexes confondus).

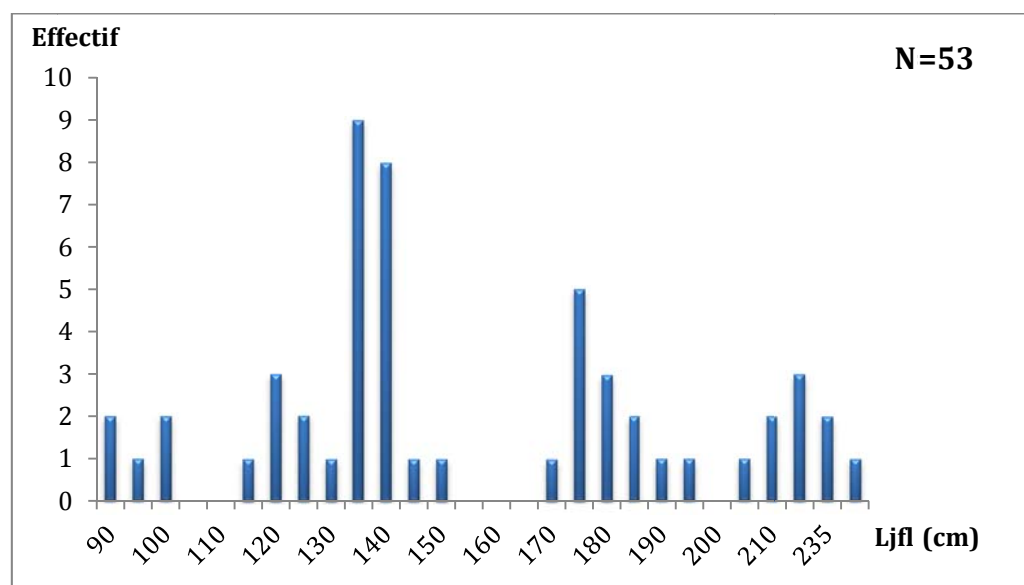


Figure 2. La distribution de fréquence de tailles de l'espadon (*Xiphias gladius*).

<i>szClass</i>	<i>NoUc</i>
90	2
95	1
100	2
105	0
110	0
115	1
120	3
125	2
130	1
135	9
140	8
145	1
150	1
155	0
160	0
165	0
170	1
175	5
180	3
185	2
190	1
195	1
200	0
205	1
210	2
230	3
235	2
240	1

Figure 3. Données d'échantillonnage de taille de l'espadon, année 2014.

<i>Nombre</i>	<i>LT</i>	<i>U</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>
44	120	1			1
	125	1			1
	130	3			3
	135	6	1	1	8
	140	4	1		5
	145	4		1	5
	150	1		2	3
	155	1			1
	160				0
	165			1	1
	170	1		1	2
	175				0
	180		1		1
	185			1	1
	190				0
	195				0
	200			1	1
	205	1			1
	210	2		1	3
	215				0
	220	1	1		2
	225	1	1		2
	230	1			1
	235				0
	240				0
	245	1		1	2
	250				0
	255				0

Figure 4. Données d'échantillonnage de taille de l'espadon, année 2014.

ANNUAL REPORT OF BARBADOS¹

SUMMARY

The total catch of tuna and tuna-like species under the management purview of ICCAT for Barbados in 2014 was estimated at around 369 T. Of the 41 longline vessels registered in the local fleet, 26 fished during the year. Up to the time of writing, the 2013 draft Fisheries Plan for the Management of Large Pelagic resources has not been officially endorsed. The legal reviews of the proposed new fisheries management regulations have been completed and it is hoped that the management plan, the new regulations and adjunct legislation including that directly relevant to ICCAT managed species will be in place within the coming months. The signing and ratification of the 2009 FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing is currently being actively considered. Plans to improve traceability of fish and fish products are also being developed. A pilot project on satellite tracking and electronic trip reporting for local fishing vessels is currently being conducted in Barbados. The expected benefits from such an undertaking include improvements in the contexts of safety at sea for local fishing vessels, collection of more accurate data and information on fishing activities and Control, Monitoring and Surveillance.

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

In 2014 a total of 369t of ICAAT managed large pelagic species was landed at Barbados. As usual the longline fleet landed the majority of catches of the highly migratory species of tuna (89%), billfish (85%), swordfish (95%) and sharks (80%) while the majority (77%) of wahoo (*Acanthocybium solandri*) was landed by the fleet of smaller vessels using single hook lines during flying fish (*Hirundichthys affinis*) fishing trips.

In 2014 twenty-six (26) Barbadian registered longline vessels ranging in size from 9.8m to 13.1m LOA (mean 13.1m LOA) fished during the year. No vessels greater than 24m LOA are in the Barbados fishing fleet and only one longliner greater than 20m LOA remains nominally registered but remained inactive throughout the reporting period. No foreign owned vessels are registered in the Barbados fishing fleet. All Barbadian fishing vessels are home-based and none use purse seine gear. No transshipments of large pelagics were made through Barbados in 2014.

Section 2: Research and statistics

The programme for collecting length and weight measurements of ICCAT managed large pelagic species continued during 2014 with a total of 1452 Bigeye and Yellowfin tuna being measured. A study is on-going to assess the species composition of the Barbados shark catch. The FAO regional office based in Barbados in collaboration with the Fisheries Division and the island's umbrella fisherfolk organisation, the Barbados National Union of Fisherfolk Organisation (BARNUFO) have embarked on developing a Plan of Action for sharks. In this regard improvements in the collection of data on sharks and the associated fishery will be central components in this process.

From around June 2014 up to the time of writing the island's coast has been inundated with vast quantities of pelagic Sargassum the likes of which has never been reported in the island's history. These events impacted on local fisheries in several ways resulting *inter alia* changes in the catch rates of several fish species traditionally caught including drastically reducing catches of Barbados's signature species, flying fish (*Hirundichthys affinis*). The Sargassum inundation especially given the predictions of recurrences of such events in the long-term has prompted numerous studies by a number of government agencies and the University of the West Indies, in relation to various sectoral impacts of the Sargassum influx events and the Fisheries Division is conducting and collaborating in a number of these studies.

¹Chris Parker, Fisheries Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Princess Alice Highway, Bridgetown, Barbados. Fishbarbados.fb@caribsurf.com.

The Barbados Fisheries Division and the Barbados National Union of Fisherfolk Organisations (BARNUFO) have continued working with a local company on a pilot project on developing a satellite tracking and electronic trip reporting system for local fishing vessels. Preliminary results have been promising and it is hoped that the systems can be implemented to facilitate the collection of more and accurate pertinent information on the fishing activities of the local longline fleet.

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

Number	Requirement	Reference		Response
GENERAL - all species				
S1	Annual Report (Scientific)			28 September 2015
S2	Fleet Characteristics	Art-IX in ICCAT Convention and Rec. 05-09 and Res. 66-01		31 July 2015
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I			31 July 2015
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)			31 July 2015
S5	Size samples (Task II)			31 July 2015
S6	Catch estimated by size			This level of detailed information is not collected at present. However, it is hoped that proposed legislation will soon be put in place systems to collect this data to generate this information.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)			Not applicable. Barbados has neither tagged nor recovered any tags.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Rec. 04-12	para 3	Not applicable. Barbados does not participate in fisheries in the Mediterranean.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Res. 99-07	para 1	Although some landings data for the Barbados recreational fishing fleet has already been collected, further work is in progress to improve its accuracy before reporting. This work is also geared towards establishing routine collection systems for the required statistics. It is hoped that this data will be first reported to ICCAT for 2015.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Rec. 10-10	para 4	Not applicable. Rec.10-10 not effective for Barbados. See ICCAT Circular No. 3533/2011.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Rec. 10-10 and 11-10	para 1b)	Not applicable. Rec.10-10 not effective for Barbados. See ICCAT Circular No. 3533/2011.
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Res. 05-11	para 1	Included in Barbados National Report.

S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Rec. 11-03	para 14	Not applicable. Barbados does not participate in fisheries in the Mediterranean.
BLUEFIN TUNA				
S14	Sport and Recreational fishing data	Rec. 13-07 /14-04	paras 36/33	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for bluefin.
S15	Size sampling from farms	Rec. 06-07	para 1c)	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of bluefin.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Rec. 13-07 /14-04	para 90 /88	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for Bluefin.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Rec. 14-05	para 21	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for bluefin.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Rec. 13-07 /14-04	para 32 / 29	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for bluefin.
TROPICAL TUNA				
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Rec. 11-01/14-01	para 19	It is hoped that proposed legislation will soon be in place to collect this information.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Rec. 11-01/14-01	para 24 / 26	Not applicable. Barbados does not use moored fish aggregating devices.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Rec. 13-01/14-01	para 2 / 19	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in purse-seine or baitboat fishing.
S46	Information collected by observers	Rec. 14-01	para 25	Not applicable. Barbados does not use moored fish aggregating devices.
S47	Data and information collected from sampling programme under Rec. 14-01	Rec. 14-01	para 35	Not applicable. Barbados does not have any vessels greater than 20 m actively fishing.
SWORDFISH				
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	Rec.11-02	para 9	Effort statistics submitted per Task II submissions on 31 July 2015.
BILLFISH				
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Rec. 12-04	para 8	Other than under extraordinary circumstances, all fish captured are retained and none discarded. However fishers will be required to report any catch discards in logbook records when implemented.

SHARK				
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	Rec. 04-10 / 07-06	para 1	31 July 2015
S30	Task I and Task II of Thresher sharks, including discards and releases	Rec. 09-07	para 4	Please see response for S32.
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	Rec. 11-08	para 3	Not applicable. Rec.10-10 not effective for Barbados. See ICCAT Circular No. 3533/2011.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Rec. 11-08	para 4	Please see national report. Reporting of shark landings by species should be available for 2015 and subsequent years.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Rec. 11-08	para 4	Please see response for S32.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Rec. 10-08	para 3	Please see response for S32.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	Rec. 10-08	para 4	Local fishers do not discard catches other than in exceptional circumstances.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	Rec. 10-07	para 2	Local fishers do not discard catches other than in exceptional circumstances.
OTHER BY-CATCH				
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Rec. 10-09	para 1	Not applicable.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually.	Rec. 11-09	para 1	Since capture of turtles is prohibited by law in Barbados, and the law makes no allowances for accidental or incidental capture of these animals, fishermen are reticent to report capture or harming of turtles. However, such instances are reportedly rare. Nevertheless fishers will be instructed to note any incidences of sea turtle entanglements with fishing gear in their trip logbook records.

S40	CPCs shall report the bycatch and discard data	Rec. 11-10	para 1(d)	The abundance of sea birds around Barbados is comparatively low compared to other Caribbean islands and the frequency of interactions with the local fleet is also likely to be low. Nevertheless fishers will be instructed to note any incidences of sea bird entanglements with the fishing gear in their trip logbook records.
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Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	16 October 2015
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	See section 5.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	14 September 2015
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any vessel chartering arrangements.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any vessel chartering arrangements.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in port)	Not applicable. No transshipments of ICCAT species passed through Barbados ports or were authorised in Barbadian waters.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. No at sea transshipments are allowed in the waters of Barbados.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. No at sea transshipments are allowed in the waters of Barbados.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. There are no large-scale fishing vessels in the Barbados fleet and furthermore no at-sea transshipments are allowed in the waters of Barbados.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Not applicable. No foreign fishing vessels were allowed entry into the Barbados port nor were any such entries planned.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable. No foreign fishing vessels were allowed entry into the Barbados port nor were any such entries planned.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable. No foreign fishing vessels were allowed entry into the Barbados port.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable. No foreign fishing vessels were allowed entry into the Barbados port.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable. No foreign fishing vessels were allowed entry into the Barbados port.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. No foreign fishing vessels were allowed entry into the Barbados port.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. No foreign fishing vessels were allowed entry into the Barbados port.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable. Barbados has no such arrangements.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable. There are no fishing access agreements involving Barbados.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. There are no fishing access agreements involving Barbados.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	Not applicable. No vessels greater than 20m were involved in fishing during the reporting period. See Section 5.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	Not applicable. No vessels greater than 20m were involved in fishing during the reporting period. See Section 5.
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	Not applicable. There are no large-scale fishing vessels in the Barbados fishing fleet.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	See Section 5.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Not applicable. No reports received.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. No reports received.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	See Section 5.
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Not applicable. No reports received.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable. No reports received.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. No reports received.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. No reports received.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable. No such activities in Barbados.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2013	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. No such activities in Barbados.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 10-04	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2013	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any joint fishing operations.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1018	Names of authorized agencies and of individual inspectors	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in the transshipment of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1026	Validated Bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
TRO	2001	List of TROP vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2014	31 July 2015
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable. No reports of IUU fishing received.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not applicable. The area of interest here is far beyond the range of Barbadian fishing vessels.
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	Not applicable. No Barbadian vessels greater than 20m LOA are currently either at sea or actively fishing.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	See section 5.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Sample validation seals and signatures will be submitted shortly.
TRO	2008	Observer reports	Not applicable. Barbados vessels are not large enough to facilitate carrying observers.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. No applications for permission to export swordfish were made to the Fisheries Division during the reporting period. See Section 5.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Sample validation seals and signatures will be submitted shortly.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable. Barbadian vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. Barbadian vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. Barbadian vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. Barbadian vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	See section 5.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable. Barbados has no legislation prohibiting the discard of dead fish.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	See section 5.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. Barbados does not export sharks or shark products.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. Barbados does not export sharks or shark products.
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	See section 5.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	See section 5.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2013 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	See section 5.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras. 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	See section 5.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	See section 5.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	See section 5.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Testing the feasibility of electronic statistical reporting is part of an on-going pilot VMS tracking programme.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

Official adoption of the draft Large Pelagics Fisheries Management Plan and enactment of the suite of revised fisheries management regulations referred to in previous annual reports have still not occurred but it is hoped that these processes will be completed within the next few months.

In keeping with Barbados' commitment to stamping out IUU fishing, the signing and ratification of the 2009 FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing is being actively discussed. The process of developing plans to improve the traceability of fish and fish products by relevant key government agencies is also at a very advanced stage.

The Barbados Fisheries Division and the Barbados National Union of Fisherfolk Organisations (BARNUFO) pilot project on satellite tracking and electronic trip reporting for local longline fishing vessels continued through 2014. The next phase of the project to introduce the system and engage owners and captains of longline vessels is underway.

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

5.1 GEN 0002

Barbados continues to strive as far as possible to fulfil all of its reporting obligations to ICCAT. Strategies to remedy existing problems and shortfalls in data collection and reporting continue to be developed and reviewed. The lack of information on the actual fishing trip activities continues to be of particular concern and in this context the Fisheries Division continues to focus on developing a system of satellite tracking of fishing vessels and near real-time electronic reporting of fishing activities as a viable means of collecting this information.

5.2 GEN 0020 and GEN 0021

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

5.3 GEN 0023

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

5.4 GEN 0026, TRO 2006 and SWO 3001

Methods of improving the traceability of fish and fish products continue to be developed.

5.5 SWO 3007

A plan for the management of the swordfish fishery is included in the 2013 draft Fisheries Plan for the Management of Large Pelagic Resources, which has still not been officially adopted but will be submitted to ICCAT in due course.

5.6 BIL 5002

The use of circle hooks in the longline fishery to reduce the capture rate of billfish and thereby reduce landings of marlins is considered the only viable means of reducing billfish landings given the low-tech nature of the local longline fishery. Sea trials to test the efficacy of this gear in selectively reducing billfish catches while not impairing the catch rates of other large pelagic species are planned.

5.7 SHK 7003 through SHK 7005

As noted in part 1 of this report, a study is currently being conducted to assess the species composition of the Barbados shark catch. In addition, the FAO regional office based in Barbados in collaboration with the Fisheries Division and the island’s umbrella fisherfolk organisation, the Barbados National Union of Fisherfolk Organisation (BARNUFO) have embarked on developing a Plan of Action for sharks.

5.8 BYC 8001

The incidence of sea turtle interactions with the fishing gear of local vessels is believed to be low. Nevertheless fishers will be instructed to note any incidences of sea turtle entanglements with the fishing gear in their trip reports.

5.9 BYC 8002

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

5.10 BYC 8003

It must be reiterated that given the currently unsophisticated fishing methods used by local fishers it is not possible to target any particular species and all species in the range of the gear are equally likely to be taken. With the limited capacity to target specific species per se, the definition of any species as “by-catch” is difficult. In addition it is only under extraordinary circumstances that any of the catch is deliberately discarded. Nevertheless, fishers will be required to report any catch discards in trip reporting when such systems are implemented.

ANNUAL REPORT OF BELIZE¹

SUMMARY

As a Member of several major RFMOs, including ICCAT, Belize continues to maintain a compliant fleet in all the areas where our vessels operate. Belize's fishing fleet which operated in the ICCAT area during 2014 comprised of mostly of long-liners which are licensed to target tuna and tuna like species. We also had 7 purse seiners, 1 support vessel and 7 carrier vessels actively operating in the area. The total number of tuna long liners operating in the ICCAT Convention area has fluctuated over the past several years, from 11 in 2006 to 12 in 2007, 14 in 2008, 20 in 2009, 22 in 2010, 26 in 2011 and 19 in 2012, 27 in 2013 and 15 in 2014. Our purse seine fleet was 1 in 2010 and has increased to 5 in 2011 and to 7 in 2013 to 2014. Over the last five years our total catches of tuna and tuna-like species and sharks amounted to 1676.18 m/t in 2007, 1431 m/t in 2008, 1664 m/t in 2009 to 6851.59 m/t in 2010 and 14,409 m/t in 2011, 22,265 m/t in 2012; 15,060 m/t in 2013 and 19,973 m/t in 2014 inclusive of tunas, billfishes and sharks. Yellowfin has been our dominant catch for the past several years amounting to 71% of the total catch in 2006, 69% in 2007, 81% in 2008 and 59% in 2009. However, in 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 our dominant catch has been skipjack, amounting to 39%, 51 %, 57%, 41% and 55% respectively of our overall catches. The average size of our long line and purse seine vessels in 2006 and 2007 was 116 gt, 133 gt in 2008, 3590160 gt in 2009, 397gt in 2010, 583 in 2011, 629 in 2012, 468 in 2013 and 674 in 2014. Blue shark and Mako shark continues to be the most common non-tuna species in our long line fishery followed by blue marlin. The compiled data including Task I and Task II for 2014 and the list of authorized vessels have been reported to ICCAT. Subsequent updates have also been sent to the Secretariat.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)**Section 1: Annual fisheries information***1.1 Annual catch by species and gear in the ICCAT Convention area*

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

As you will observe all of our catches remain within the quota levels set for each species in 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009. In 2010 and 2011 our vessels exceeded its northern albacore quota levels due to increased demand for this species within our fisheries. Our swordfish quota was also exceeded in 2011 and 2012 due to developing capacity in this fishery. Payback and management plans relating to these two species have been submitted to the Secretariat.

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

Our fleet in 2013 consisted of 27 vessels of > 24 meters in LOA, all of which were licensed to operate exclusively in the ICCAT area. **Table 2** shows the number of active vessels which operated within the Convention area by year, gear and size.

1.3 Fishing patterns (catch by area)

See **Table 5**.

¹ Robert Robinson (Head Delegate), Delice Pinkard (Delegate), Belize High Seas Fisheries Unit, emails: deputydirector.bhsfu@gmail.com, sr.fishofficer.bhsfu@gmail.com

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

See **Table 6**.

1.5 Useful information

The fleet which fishes on the high seas is registered by the International Merchant Marine Registry of Belize (IMMARBE) and is licensed by the Belize High Seas Fisheries Unit under the Ministry of Finance of the Government of Belize.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Summary of observer and port sampling programmes

With funding from ICCAT we engaged in a port sampling program in Trinidad which commenced in early 2013. Belize has contracted an accredited institution for the provision of observer coverage for our vessels. Our program was implemented in May 2014 and we are currently working on the deployment of observers to our vessels operating in all ocean regions. Similarly, we have, as at 1 August 2014, implemented our High Seas Inspection Program.

2.2 Research activities

We do not conduct research activities in the Convention area.

2.3 Statistical data collection system in use

Fishing vessels 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, discharge reports, mate's receipts, invoices, purchase agreements. We have also implemented in 2011 a logbook system in which all our vessels are required to keep on board manual logbooks to be completed daily. Operators are also now required to provide us with, in addition to the above, monthly estimates of their catches prior to discharge. We have also finalized our project for the implementation of our electronic catch reporting system. This new system shall be fully utilized and implemented by early 2016.

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

Our operational effort level is verified by VMS. The coverage was 100% from 2007 to 2013. Our operational catch level for 2007 was verified by mate's receipts and sales invoices and/or purchase contract. This included species and size by weight in 2007 and weight and length in 2008 - 2014. The length measurements are based on a 25% ratio of the daily catches of each species.

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

Number	Information required	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S2	Fleet Characteristics	14 April 2015
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	13 April 2015
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	13 April 2015
S5	Size samples (Task II)	Size data submitted on 13 April, 2015, but not in the specified format.
S6	Catch estimated by size	13 April 2015
S7	Tagging declaration (conventional and electronic)	N/A. Belize does not have a tagging programme. Reported 27 July 2015.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	N/A. Belize has no sport or recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean. Reported 24 July, 2015.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	N/A. Belize has no sport or recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean. Reported 24 July, 2015.

Number	Information required	Response
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Belize, as at April 2014 has implemented its National Observer Program. This program shall be fully implemented and operational by early to mid to late, 2015 for its ICCAT fleet. We are presently working on the relevant logistics for observer deployment and pre-inspection checks prior to deployment. Reported 27 July, 2015.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	N/A. Reported 27 July 2015.
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	N/A. Reported 24 July 2015.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	N/A. Reported 14 July 2015.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	N/A. Belize does not engage in bluefin tuna fisheries. Reported on 24 July 2015.
S15	Size sampling from farms	N/A. Belize does not engage in bluefin tuna fisheries. Reported 24 July 2015.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	N/A. Belize does not engage in bluefin tuna. Reported 24 July 2015.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	N/A. Belize does not engage in bluefin tuna fisheries. Reported 24 July 2015.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	N/A. Belize does not engage in bluefin tuna fisheries in 2014. Reported 24 July 2015.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	13 April 2015
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	N/A. Belize had no vessels operating in the Gulf of Guinea in 2014. Reported 27 July 2015.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1 grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	N/A. Belize had no vessels operating in the Gulf of Guinea in 2014. Reported 27 July 2015.
S46	Information collected by observers	23 March 2015
S47	Data and information collected from sampling programmes under Rec. 14-01	N/A. Belize does not have a sampling programme for its fleet.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	All available data on swordfish has been submitted to the Secretariat in our statistical Task I and II reports. All other relevant data will be submitted once our observer program is fully implemented. Catch and effort data reported 13 April 2015.
BILLFISH		
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Belize flagged vessels target blue marlin as by-catches only. No information on discards reported for either species. Reported 27 July 2015.
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	13 April 2015
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	No Belize flagged vessel has reported any catches of this specie of shark during 2014. Reported 27 July 2015.

Number	Information required	Response
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	Belize did not have an operational observer programme in 2014 in order to observe any catches of Silky Sharks. However, we have in place a legally binding legislation prohibiting the targeting of this specie in the ICCAT Convention Area as well a robust Sanctions regulation to be utilized in the event of any infractions conducted on the targeting of this specie. There were also no reports of the catching of this specie by Belize flagged vessels in 2014. Reported 27 July 2015.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	13 April 2015. Belize submits species specific shark data. Requirement not applicable.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	The targeting of silky sharks are prohibited by Belize flagged vessels operating within the ICCAT Convention area. Reported 27 July 2015.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	The Targeting of Hammerhead Sharks are prohibited by Belize flagged vessels operating within the ICCAT Convention area. Reported 27 July 2015.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	Belize did not have an operational observer programme in 2014 in order to observe any catches of hammerhead Sharks. However, we have in place a legally binding legislation prohibiting the targeting of this species in the ICCAT Convention area as well a robust sanctions regulation to be utilized in the event of any infractions conducted on the targeting of this specie. There were also no reports on the catching of this specie by Belize flagged vessels in 2014. Reported 27 July 2015.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	Belize did not have an operational observer programmed in 2014 in order to observe any catches of oceanic whitetip sharks. However, we have in place a legally binding legislation prohibiting the targeting of this specie in the ICCAT Convention area as well a robust Sanctions regulation to be utilized in the event of any infractions conducted on the targeting of this specie. There were also no reports on the catching of this specie by Belize flagged vessels in 2014. Reported 27 July 2015.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Belize has received no reports of interaction with seas turtles by its vessels. Reported 27 July 2015.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually.	Belize did not have an operational observer programme in 2014. However, reports obtained from operators indicated that no sea birds interaction occurred. Reported 27 July 2015.
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	13 April 2015

Implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures [Rec. 12-05]

Pursuant to Recommendation 12-05, Belize is pleased to advise that on 12th March 2015, we adopted our National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks on the High Seas in accordance with the FAO International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks.

This plan explicitly details Belize's high seas shark fisheries, Belize's management system both the institutional and legal structure and Belize's management measures and strategies for the effective management of sharks caught by Belize flagged fishing vessels. A copy of the NPOA-Shark is annexed.

Prior to the adoption of our NPOA-Sharks, Belize has been proactive in passing specific shark-friendly legislation by first protecting the whale shark in 2003 and the Nurse Shark in 2011. Additionally, Belize has also issued legally binding circulars in respect to whitetip, hammerhead, thresher and silky shark consistent with ICCAT Recommendations. The wasteful practice of finning, whereby the shark's fins are cut off and the fish discarded often alive, has been banned in Belize and throughout for Belize-registered high seas vessels in accordance with our new High Seas Fishing Act, 2013. Belize also imposed the finning-ban and the move to land sharks with fins partially attached and supported the resolution prohibiting the export of great and scalloped hammerhead products (*Sphyrna spp.*) with the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT). All CITES endangered shark species are also prohibited from being targeted by Belize flagged vessels.

Belize has always ensured timely submissions of catch and effort data of sharks by gear type, species and landings. Mako sharks and blue sharks are mostly targeted by Belize vessels operating in the ICCAT area.

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

All our fishing vessels which are operating in the ICCAT Convention area are compliant with ICCAT's conservation and management measures as well as our national laws and international regulations.

3.1 Recommendations and resolutions on closed seasons

- With regard to Recommendation 06-06 Concerning the Western Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Rebuilding Program, paragraph 13, we are not engaged in this fishery and none of our LSTLFVs have been licensed to target bluefin tuna in the Convention area.
- With regard to Recommendation 09-04 on Mediterranean Swordfish, paragraph 1, we are not engaged in this fishery and none of our LSTLFVs have been licensed to target Mediterranean Swordfish in the Convention area.

3.2 Recommendations and resolutions on data and minimum size

- With regard to Recommendation 96-14 on the topic of Compliance in the Bluefin Tuna and North Atlantic Swordfish Fisheries, paragraph 1; we are not engaged in this fishery and none of our LSTLFVs have been licensed to target Bluefin tuna in the Convention Area. With respect to North Atlantic Swordfish, we have registered and licensed 3 vessels to target this species in 2014 in accordance with the quotas which we have been allocated for this species.
- With regard to Recommendation 97-01 to Improve Compliance with the Minimum Size Regulation, paragraph 2, during 2007 and prior years, our fishing vessels are required to report size by weight. However, in 2008 we introduced the requirement for measurement by length for 25% of our vessel's daily catches for each species. Also, in regard to paragraph 2 and 3, we are not engaged in the Bluefin tuna fishery and none of our LSTLFVs have been licensed to target this species.
- With regard to Recommendation 98-14 on the Application of Three Compliance Recommendations, they will be submitted on or before the reporting deadline.

- With regard to Resolution 01-16 on the Deadlines and Procedures for Data Submission and in accordance with Paragraph 1, our Task I and Task II as well as our listing of vessels licensed to operate in the Convention area have all been submitted on or before the required deadline. Our compliance table will be submitted before the required deadline.
- With regard to Recommendation 03-13 Concerning the Recording of Catch by Fishing Vessels in the ICCAT Convention Area, our fishing vessel Owners/Operators are required to submit data on their fishing operations based on our format for such reports, which includes a detailed Fishing Log and Fishing Vessel Voyage Report. We have also implemented a bonded logbook that all vessels must carry on board at all times. We have had some technical setbacks with the implementation of our e-log system for our vessels; however, we are working with our service providers and anticipate that this system shall be fully implemented and operational by early 2016.

3.3 Resolutions and recommendations on capacity limits

- With regard to Recommendation 93-04 on Supplementary Regulatory Measures for the Management of Atlantic Yellowfin Tuna, all our vessels which are currently licensed to target yellowfin tuna in the Convention Area have fished within the catch limits allocated to each vessel and in compliance with this Recommendation.
- With regard to Recommendation 98-03 on the Bigeye Tuna Conservation Measures for Fishing Vessels larger than 24 meter overall, paragraph 1 of this Recommendation does not apply to Belize flagged vessels because in accordance with paragraph 3 our catches are below 2000 m/t per annum.
- With regard to Recommendation 04-01 on Multi-Year Conservation and Management Program for Bigeye Tuna, we caught less than 2100 m/t in 2000 and consequently, in accordance with paragraph 7, paragraphs 2 and 4 of this Recommendation do not apply to us.

3.4 Resolutions and recommendations on statistical documents

- With regard to Recommendation 01-21 Concerning the ICCAT Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document Program, we have issued several statistical documents during 2014 for bigeye tuna caught in the ICCAT Convention Area and the report was submitted to the Secretariat on February 26th 2015.
- With regard to Recommendation 01-22 on Establishing a Swordfish Statistical Document Program, we issued several Swordfish Statistical Documents in 2013 for swordfish caught in the ICCAT Convention Area and the report was submitted to the Secretariat on February 26th 2015.

3.5 Resolutions and recommendations on other measures relating to individual species

- With regard to Recommendation 06-09 to Further Strengthen the Plan to Rebuild Blue Marlin and White Marlin Populations, none of our vessels target these species as their main target species; however, it is caught in small quantities as a by-catch. This is reported in our Task I and II data report
- With regard to Resolution 03-10 on the Sharks Fishery, paragraph 2, we do minimize waste and discards from shark catches in accordance with Article 7.2.2(g) of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Tuna Fisheries. Furthermore, we only have two vessels targeting Shortfin Mako and Blue Shark. Under the new management regime for high seas fisheries, on March 12, 2015, Belize adopted a national plan of action for sharks caught by our high seas fishing fleet.
- With regard to Resolution 03-11 on Sea Turtles, we do encourage the release of marine turtles that are incidentally caught alive in our fishing activities generally and have commenced requiring specific data for the incidental by-catch of sea turtles. We have not received any reports in 2014 from any of our fishing vessels of any interaction with sea turtles. Similar to the above, new management is currently working on a national plan of action for sea turtles interaction with our high seas fishing fleet.
- With regard to Resolution 03-04 relating to Mediterranean Swordfish, we are not engaged in this fishery and have not licensed any of our fishing vessels to target Mediterranean swordfish in the Convention area.

- With regard to Recommendation 05-05 Concerning the Conservation of Sharks caught in association with Fisheries Managed by ICCAT, the historical catches of Atlantic shortfin mako and blue shark caught by our vessels in previous years are indicated in Part 1 of our Annual Report.
- With regard to Resolution 05-08 on Circle Hooks, currently, none of our vessels licensed to operate in the Convention area utilize circle hooks.
- With regard to Resolution 06-08 on Fishing Bluefin Tuna in the Atlantic Ocean, we are not engaged in this fishery.
- With regard to Recommendation 07-06-Supplemental Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning Sharks, paragraph 3, we do not conduct any scientific research for North Atlantic shortfin mako and porbeagle shark in the Convention area; neither do we catch these species in that area.
- With regard to Recommendation 08-07 – Conservation of Bigeye Thresher Sharks caught in association with fisheries managed by ICCAT, we are not engaged in this fishery, nor do we encourage this type of fishery or by-catch of same.

3.6 Resolutions and recommendations concerning trade sanctions

- Recommendation by ICCAT 02-17 and 03-18 regarding Bolivia and Georgia are respected.
- Recommendation by ICCAT for Bigeye Tuna Trade Restrictive Measures on Georgia is respected.

3.7 Resolutions and recommendations concerning VMS

- With regard to Recommendation 03-14/04-11 Concerning Minimum Standards for the Establishment of a Vessel Monitoring System in the ICCAT Convention Area we wish to re-state that we have successfully implemented and maintained VMS Reporting on all fishing vessels which operate on the high seas, irrespective of their length. It is satellite based, utilizing Skywave IDP-690 satellite transceiver units. Our provider is Polestar Space Applications Limited who utilizes an automatic, real time internet based software known as Fisheries Information Systems (FIS). This reporting system complies with the aforementioned Recommendation. Our newly upgraded vessel monitoring system now includes features such as geo zones, e-logs, alerts for unrestricted zones, hourly reports, inter alia.

3.8 General recommendations and resolution

- With regard to Recommendation 07-10, paragraph 7, we conduct Port Inspections for the purpose of ensuring compliance, surveillance on a regular basis or as a result of an investigation by: port inspectors for catch and safety as well as requesting the assistance of other governments/organizations as necessary. As at August 1, 2014 Belize has adopted a National Inspection Plan and is currently in the process of implementing this inspection plan for our high seas fleet.
- With regard to Resolution 99-07 on Improving Recreational Fishery Statistics, this is practiced in our national waters. All fishing boats engaged in such activities are obliged to respect all our national fisheries regulations. The catches in any annual tournaments are reported by the organizers to the Belize Fisheries Department. Belize is currently cooperating with OSPESCA in the production of a report on sports fishing. Also, as reported last year, we introduced our Yachting Codes which contain guidelines for recreational fishing both in national waters and on the high seas.
- With regard to Resolution 01-18 to further define the scope of IUU Fishing, we have instructed all our vessel owners and operators and other concerned parties to refrain from engaging in transactions and transshipments of tunas and tuna-like species caught by vessels carrying out illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing activities, which include, inter alia, any fishing not in compliance with relevant ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures in the Convention Area or in other areas. Furthermore, this is expressed as a condition in all our Licenses and authorizations.
- With regard to Recommendation 03-12 Concerning the Duties of Flag States in relation to their Vessels Fishing in the ICCAT Convention area, we are fully compliant with the requirement in this Recommendation.

- With regard to Recommendation 03-16 by ICCAT to adopt Additional Measures against Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, these are contained in our ISO 9001-2000 compliant Quality Management System and are reflected in our National Plan of Action for IUU. Attached, for your guidance is our NPOA-IUU which was adopted on 20th May 2014.
- With regard to Recommendation 06-11- Establishing a Program for Transshipment, in 2014 we had 1 vessel which engaged in authorized transshipment at sea. This vessel was over 24 meter LOA. Belize adopted its MCS Regulation on May 15, 2014 which prohibits transshipment at sea, with the exception of those that are controlled under the a Regional Observer Program. We currently participate in the Regional Observer Program for transshipment at sea.
- With regard to Recommendation 06-16 on an Electronic Statistical Document Pilot Program, we have not yet developed any such programs.
- With regard to Recommendation 11-15 on the Report on implementation of reporting obligation for all ICCAT Recommendations – Belize have already submitted this report to the Secretariat. Belize has adhered to all relevant reporting requirements.
- With regard to Recommendation 11-08 on the conservation of silky sharks, Belize has issued fishing vessel circulars to all vessel owners and operators regarding the harvesting of silky shark consistent with this Recommendation. All fishing vessel circulars are considered legally binding in accordance with Belize legislation. Monitoring will be done at port when discharge takes place.
- With regard to supplemental recommendation 11-09 on reducing incidental by-catch of seabirds in ICCAT longline fisheries, Belize has issued Fishing Vessel Circular to all concerned parties consistent with this Recommendation. As a legally binding document, owners and operators are required to adhere to the instructions as contained therein. The drafting of our National Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catches of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries is still in its infancy as we are currently gathering the relevant information required to be contained in this document and considering the change in the management of the high seas fisheries.

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

As a small developing country Belize has not always been in a position to ensure full compliance with the number of conservation and management measures adopted by the ICCAT Commission. This has been as a result of several factors including, but not limited to, human and institutional capacity, legal framework, and changes in the management regime. We fully appreciate that, as a consequence of these factors, reports have not been submitted on or before deadlines, the relevant reporting formats have not been utilized, attendance at important inter-sessional meetings, including the SCRS meetings have been lacking and the necessary framework for the adoption of these measures into domestic regulations was not in place. Nonetheless, having analyzed our current situation in all RFMO areas we have taken the following measures in an effort to set in place the necessary framework to ensure Belize's ability to comply with relevant conservation and management measures, inter alia:

1. In November 2013, we adopted a revised holistic High Seas Fisheries Act, 2013.
2. In March 2014, pursuant to the above Act, we adopted a Sanction Regulation as well as a new License Regulation.
3. In May 2014, we also adopted a Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Regulation and our National Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing.
4. In May 2014 we also adopted a Belize High Seas Fleet Policy which caused a drastic reduction in our current high seas fishing fleet, and which now allows for the more effective management of our fleet.
5. In August we also adopted a National Inspection Plan for our High Seas Fleet. This programme continues to be implemented.

6. In April 2014 we contracted the services of recognized providers of observer services, Capricorn Fisheries for the provision of observer coverage of our vessels. We have deployed several, observers under this program and we are scheduled to deploy an observer onboard a vessel operating in the ICCAT Convention area in the last quarter of 2015.
7. We also finalized our electronic catch reporting system which has been customized to fit the needs of our vessels. Full implementation and utilization of this system is expected by early 2016.
8. In January 2014 we commenced the operation of a Fisheries Monitoring Center under the Belize High Seas Fisheries Unit.
9. In January 2014 we also employed additional employees and are currently in the process of recruiting additional personnel for the Fisheries Unit as well as the FMC.
10. Our withdrawal from the WCPFC, IOTC and SPRFMO areas will also allow us to focus on the management of our fleet which operates in the ICCAT Convention area.

The Government of Belize is fully committed and invested to ensure that the relevant steps are taken to ensure compliance with all relevant and important conservation and management measures to which we are obligated.

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

<i>Year</i>	<i>Effort (Hooks)</i>	<i>N. ALB</i>	<i>S. ALB</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>N. SWD</i>	<i>S. SWD</i>	<i>Total</i>
2009	272834	38.70	213.45	988.35	59.70	112.25	111.36	1523.81
2010	249230	365.601	302.635	288.268	48.046	106.400	120.871	1231.82
2011	391140	351.182	334.934	320.839	557.07	184.008	206.617	1954.65
2012	328690	155	171	40.989	11.603	141	197	716.00
2013	277130	230.13	87.00	59.80	102.60	142.22	135.90	757.65
2014	153015	79.199	98.362	34.886	162.634	75.613	45.292	495.986

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

<i>Year</i>	<i>Effort (Fishing Days)</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>FRI</i>	<i>N.ALB</i>	<i>S.ALB</i>	<i>Total</i>
2010	116	1770	200.54	2714.36		50	NIL	4734.90
2011	478	2893	661	7428.5		NIL	30	11,012.5
2012		5861	1230	12816		NIL	NIL	19,907
2013	612	5186	1233	6218		NIL	NIL	12,637
2014	776	7034.30	1339.00	10779.3	36.00	NIL	NIL	19,188.60

Table 3. Longline vessels authorized to operate in the ICCAT area.

Year	Base Port	LOA		GT	
		20-29	30<	50-299	300<
2009	TTO	12		12	
	URY	1	2	1	2
	ESP	1	1	1	1
2010	TTO	12		12	
	URY	1	2	1	2
	ESP	1	1	1	1
2011	TTO	11		11	
	URY	1	3	2	2
	ESP	1	1	1	1
2012	TTO	10		10	
	URY	1	3	2	2
	GHA		6	2	4
	EU-ESP	1	1	1	1
	2013	URY	1	2	2
2013	EU-ESP	1	1	1	1
	TTO	10		10	
	GHA		1	1	
	ZAF		1		1
	2014	TTO	10		10
EU-ESP		1	1	1	1
GHA			1	1	
URY		1	2	2	1

Table 4. Purse Seine vessels authorized to operate in the ICCAT area.

Year	Base Port	LOA		GT	
		20-29	30<	50-299	300<
2010	CIV		1		1
2011	CIV		5		5
2011	GHA		4		4
	CIV		1		1
2013	GHA		4		4
	CIV		1		1
2014	GHA		6		6
	CIV		1		1

Table 5. Area of operation of vessels.

Year	Quadrant	Latitude Positions	Longitude Positions
2009	SW	Between 00S-25S	Between 20W-65W
	NW	Between 00N-25N	Between 20W-65W
2010	SW	Between 00S-25S	Between 20W-65W
	NW	Between 00N-25N	Between 20W-65W
2011	SW	Between 00S-25S	Between 20W-65W
	NW	Between 00N-25N	Between 20W-65W
2012	SW	Between 00S-25S	Between 20W-65W
	NW	Between 00N-25N	Between 20W-65W
2013	SW	Between 00S-25S	Between 20W-65W
	NW	Between 00N-25N	Between 20W-65W
2014	SW	Between 00S-25S	Between 20W-65W
	NW	Between 00N-25N	Between 20W-65W

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

Year	BSH	MAK	SAI	BUM	BLM	SPF
2009	113.82	23.08				
2010	733.00	59.86	75.82	3.379		11.83
2011	1282.11	128.19	8.059			
2012	1388.97	191.65			10.22	7.239
2013	1450.17	186.77	3.704	18.786	2.238	1.825
2014	562.50	2.701	2.927	8.473	6.615	

ANNUAL REPORT OF BRAZIL¹

SUMMARY

In 2014, the Brazilian tuna fleet fishing for tunas and tuna-like fish consisted of 127 fishing boats, registered in 7 different ports. The Brazilian catch of tunas and tuna-like fish, including marlins, sharks and other species of less importance (e.g. wahoo, dolphinfish, etc.) was 39,296.4 t (live weight), representing a small decline from 2013, when about 40,000 t were landed. Most of the catches again were done by bait-boat vessels (25,907.3 t; 65.9%), targeting skipjack (SKJ), which accounted for the majority of their catches (24,873.5 t), as well as of the total production of tuna and tuna-like species landed in Brazil (63%). Longline catches reached 9,733.2 t, being made mainly of swordfish (SWO) (2,890.1 t); blue shark (BSH) (2,548.0 t); and bigeye tuna (BET) (1,965.5 t). About 10% of all Brazilian catches of tunas and tuna-like fish (3,655.9 t) came from 300 artisanal and small-scale boats (10 to 20 m LOA), based predominantly in the southeast and northeast region and targeting a variety of species, with various fishing gears, including mainly handline, trolling and other surface gears. The main species caught by this fleet, as usual, were the bigeye tuna, dolphin fish and the yellowfin tuna. It is important to highlight that Brazilian Task I catches of 2013 and 2014 are preliminary and under revision. Due to the discontinuity of the financial support provided by the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture to the Scientific Subcommittee of the Standing Committee for the Management of the Tuna Fisheries in Brazil, several scientific activities were suspended, such as the collection of biological data, including the size of the fish caught. Nevertheless, initiatives are in course to reverse this regrettable situation. Research on the bycatch of seabirds and sea turtles in the longline fishery, however, has continued, including the development of measures to avoid their catches.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)**Section 1: Annual fisheries information***1.1 Tuna fleet and ports*

In 2014, the Brazilian tuna fleet fishing for tunas and tuna-like fish consisted of 127 fishing boats, operating from the following ports: Rio Grande do Sul - RS (10); Santa Catarina - SC (70); São Paulo - SP (4); Rio de Janeiro - RJ (11); Pernambuco - PE (4); Rio Grande do Norte - RN (25); and Espírito Santo - ES (3). Part of these boats are also of small scale, with 28 (22%) having less than 20 m LOA. In 2014, there were no foreign chartered vessels operating in Brazil.

The longline fishing fleet consisted of 79 boats, based in Rio Grande do Sul - RS (4); Santa Catarina - SC (41); São Paulo - SP (2); Pernambuco - PE (4); Rio Grande do Norte - RN (25); and Espírito Santo - ES (3). Regarding the length of these fishing boats, fifty seven (72%) have more than 20 m LOA while 22 (28%) having less than 20 m LOA.

¹ José Augusto Negreiros Aragão, Bruno L. Mourato and Paulo Travassos, Ministério da Pesca e Aquicultura, SBS, Qd 2, B1 J, Edif. Carlton Tower, 70070-120, Brasília- DF, Brazil.

The baitboat fleet consisted of 48 vessels, based in the following ports: Rio Grande do Sul - RS (6); Santa Catarina - SC (29); São Paulo - SP (2); and Rio de Janeiro - RJ (11). The great majority of these boats have more than 20 m LOA (42) while only six having less than 20 m LOA.

Besides these boats, there are around 300 artisanal and small-scale boats based mainly in Itaipava- ES, Areia Branca-RN and Camocim-CE, targeting a variety of species, mainly dolphin fish and tunas, with various fishing gears, including longline, trolling and other surface gears.

1.2 Total catch and species composition

The total landings of tunas and tuna-like fish in Brazil in 2014, including billfish, sharks and other species of less importance (e.g. wahoo, dolphinfish, etc.) was 39,296.4 t (live weight) (**Table 1**), representing a small decline from 2013, when around 40,000 t were landed. The main species caught were skipjack- SKJ (24,873.5 t/ 63%); bigeye tuna (3,475.1 t/ 9%); swordfish- SWO (2,892.0 t/ 7.4%); yellowfin tuna- YFT (2,866.2 t/ 7.3%); blue shark- BSH (2,551.4 t/ 6.5%); and albacore-ALB (438.4 t/ 1.1%), which, together, accounted for 94.4% of the total.

Most of the catches again were done by bait-boat vessels (25,907.3 t; 65.9%), targeting skipjack (SKJ), which accounted for the majority of their catches (24,787.1 t; 95.7%), as well as of the total production of tuna and tuna-like species landed in Brazil. Longline catches reached 9,733.2 t, being made mainly of swordfish (SWO) (2,890.1 t); blue shark (BSH) (2,548.0 t); and bigeye tuna (BET) (1,965.5 t). Total shark longline catches reached 2,827.4 t (29% of the total), 90% of which were blue sharks. The landings of Istiophoridae species reached 131.8 t, including the white marlin- WHM (45.4 t), sailfish- SAI (56.5 t), blue marlin- BUM (19.7 t) and spearfish- SPF (6.3 t).

About 10% of all Brazilian catches of tunas and tuna-like fish (3,655.9 t) came from artisanal and small-scale boats (10 to 20 m LOA), based predominantly in the southeast and northeast region and targeting a variety of species, with various fishing gears, including longline, hand lines and other surface gears. The main species caught by this fleet were the bigeye tuna (BET: 1,390.5 t) and yellowfin tuna (YFT: 2,065.2 t).

Section 2: Research and statistics

Due to the discontinuity of the financial support provided by the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture to the Scientific Subcommittee of the Standing Committee for the Management of the Tuna Fisheries in Brazil, several scientific activities were suspended, such as the collection of biological data, including the size of the fish caught. Nevertheless, initiatives are in course to reverse this regrettable situation. Research on the bycatch of seabirds and sea turtles in the longline fishery, however, has continued, including the development of measures to avoid their catches.

Several institutions directly assisted the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture (MPA) in processing and analyzing data until 2014. Those that can be mentioned are: Universidade Federal Rural de Pernambuco (Federal Rural University of Pernambuco-UFRPE) and Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte (Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte-UFRN), located in the Northeast Region of Brazil; Universidade Veiga de Almeida (Veiga de Almeida University-UVA), Universidade Federal de São Paulo (Federal University of São Paulo-UNIFESP) and Instituto de Pesca de São Paulo (São Paulo Fisheries Institute), located in the Southeast Region; and Universidade do Vale do Itajaí (Itajaí Valley University-UNIVALD) located in the South. These institutions, together with Projeto TAMAR and Instituto Albatroz, continued to conduct several research activities on tuna and by-catch species caught by Brazilian boats.

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

Number	Requirement	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	
S2	Fleet Characteristics	22 September 2015
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	02 July 2015
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	02 July 2015
S5	Size samples (Task II)	
S6	Catch estimated by size	
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	
S15	Size sampling from farms	
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 88	
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	
S43	An inventory of all support vessels associated with purse-seine or baitboat fishing vessels	
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to the FAD	

S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	
S30	Task I and Task II of Thresher sharks, including discards and releases	
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention Area	
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually.	
S40	CPCs shall report the bycatch and discard data	
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	

Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

In order to adequately comply with ICCAT recommendations, the Brazilian Government has implemented several rules aiming at regulating Brazilian tuna fishery, as indicated below:

- Interministerial Rule N° 07, 30 October 2014, establishing the mandatory use of mitigation measures to reduce seabird by-catch by longline fleet that operate in waters over Brazilian jurisdiction, South of 20° S of latitude;
- Interministerial Rule N° 05, 15 April 2011, establishing the prohibition of retention onboard, unloading, storage and commercialization of Bigeye Tresher Shark, *Alopias superciliosus*;
- Interministerial Rule N° 01, 12 March 2013, establishing the prohibition of retention onboard, unloading, storage and commercialization of Shark, *Carcharhinus longimanus*;
- Interministerial Rule N° 06, 15 April 2011, establishing the national catch limits for swordfish for the years 2011 and 2012;
- Interministerial Rule N° 01, 29 September 2006, establishing the National Onboard Fishing Fleet Observer Program (Programa Nacional de Observadores de Bordo da Frota Pesqueira – PROBORDO);
- Interministerial Rule N° 02, 04 September 2006, establishing the National Fishing Vessel Monitoring System (Programa de Rastreamento de Embarcações Pesqueiras por Satélite – PREPS);
- Interministerial Rule N° 26, 19 July 2005, establishing new procedures for filling-in and submitting fishing logbooks of the Brazilian tuna fisheries;
- Interministerial Rule N° 12, 14 July 2005, establishing the mandatory release of all white and blue marlins which are alive by the time of boarding and the prohibition of sale of any white and blue marlins caught;
- Interministerial Rule N° 14-N, 28 November 2012, that prohibit the discard of dead sharks whose fins have been removed and establish a proportion between fins and the weight of sharks carcass that are landed.

Section 4: Inspection schemes and activities

Through Normative N° 05, of December 21, 2009, the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture established the National Regime of Certification of Catches (Regime Nacional de Certificação de Capturas – RCC), to guide companies that export fish products from Brazil to European Union, in order to accomplish with EU Regulation N° 1005/2008.

To obtain this certification, the exporting company that process the product for export and the fishing vessels must require it to the Ministry, considering the normative.

Aiming at validating the forms to export and re-export tuna and tuna-like fishes, the Brazilian Government maintain a list of official agents that are authorized to validate the certifications.

Table 1. Total catch (t) (live weight) by species and fishing gear, for Brazilian tuna fishing vessels, in 2014.

<i>Species (ICCAT code)</i>	<i>Bait boat</i>	<i>Handline</i>	<i>Longline</i>	<i>Total</i>
FRI	119.5	0.6	172.7	292.8
ALB	104.7	7.5	326.2	438.4
BET	119.1	1,390.5	1,965.5	3,475.1
BLF	129.9	57.9	110.8	298.5
BRS	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.3
BSH	3.4	0.0	2,548.0	2,551.4
BTH	0.0	0.0	4.2	4.2
BUM	0.0	0.0	19.8	19.8
DOL	340.7	29.9	391.9	762.5
FAL	0.0	0.0	16.3	16.3
MAK	11.9	0.0	256.1	267.9
OCS	0.0	3.3	2.9	6.1
SAI	0.0	0.0	56.5	56.5
SBF	0.0	0.0	61.2	61.2
SKJ	24,787.1	47.3	39.0	24,873.5
SPF	0.0	6.3	0.0	6.3
SWO	1.9	0.0	2,890.1	2,892.0
TUN	191.1	0.0	11.7	202.8
WAH	0.0	43.6	109.6	153.2
WHM	0.0	3.9	45.4	49.2
YFT	98.0	2,065.2	703.1	2,866.2
Total	25,907.3	3,655.9	9,733.2	39,296.4

ANNUAL REPORT OF CANADA

SUMMARY

Bluefin tuna are harvested in Canadian waters from July through December. The adjusted Canadian quota for 2014 was 487.3 t which includes an 86.5t transfer from Mexico. A total of 701 licensed fishermen were active (i.e. licenses that had landings) in the directed bluefin fishery using rod and reel, handlines, tended lines, electric harpoon and trap nets to harvest 402.20 t. An additional 60.70 t was harvested as bycatch in the pelagic longline fleet in the swordfish and other tunas fishery. These figures include 0.273t of mortality associated with tagging studies. The swordfish fishery in Canadian waters takes place from April to December. Canada's adjusted swordfish quota for 2014 was 1892.5t with landings reaching 1604.2 t. The tonnage taken by longline gear was 1371.2 t while 233.0t were taken by harpoon. Of the 77 licensed swordfish longline fishermen, 57 were active in 2014. Only 66 of 1,242 harpoon licenses reported swordfish landings in 2014. The other tunas (albacore, bigeye and yellowfin) are at the northern edge of their range in Canada and are harvested from May through October. In 2014, other tunas accounted for approximately 11%, by weight, of the commercial large pelagic species landed in Atlantic Canada. The Canadian Atlantic statistical systems provide real time monitoring of catch and effort for all fishing trips targeting pelagic species. At the completion of each fishing trip, independent and certified Dockside Monitors must be present for off-loading to weigh out the landing, and verify log record data. Canada continues to actively support scientific research such as; tagging of Bluefin tuna that addresses questions related to mixing, migration and the distribution within the Canadian EEZ. For sharks, research has focused on assessments of northwest Atlantic populations of porbeagle (2015), shortfin mako (2015) and blue sharks (2014) using 131 pop-up archival satellite tags (PSATs).

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)**Section 1: Annual fisheries information****1.1 Bluefin tuna**

Directed bluefin tuna fisheries take place in Canadian waters from July through December over the Scotian Shelf, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in the Bay of Fundy, and traditionally off Newfoundland. The adjusted Canadian quota for the 2014 calendar year was 487.3 t which includes an 86.5 t transfer from Mexico. The total Canadian landings (directed and bycatch) of Atlantic bluefin tuna in 2014 was 462.9 (**Table 1**) including 402.20t from the directed fishery and 60.70t from by catch in the Swordfish and other tuna's fishery. There were no observed dead discards in 2014.

All traditional bluefin tuna fishing areas produced catches of tuna in 2014 (**Table 2**). The tended line fishery in the area between Georges and Browns Bank off southwest Nova Scotia known as the Hell Hole continued to be an important fishing area. In 2014, the average weight of bluefin caught was 279 kg in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and 227 kg in the southwest Nova Scotia fishery; bluefin tuna caught in the Newfoundland fishery had an average weight of 354 kg. Additional catch breakdown is shown in **Table 2**.

In 2014, 701 licensed fishermen participated in the directed bluefin fishery with rod and reel or tended line, and six fish-trap licence holders in St. Margaret's Bay used bluefin tuna trapnets. One offshore longline licence was authorized to direct for other tuna with a small bluefin bycatch provision (**Table 3**). Since 2006, the pelagic longline fleet has been permitted to retain bluefin tuna incidentally harvested in their Swordfish and other tunas fishery resulting in significant reductions in dead discards.

A new management approach was implemented beginning in the 2004 fishery season, which provides each of the seven inshore fleet sectors with a specific share of the Canadian quota based on catch history. This has allowed fleets to operate independently of each other, adopting strategies to address when and how to harvest the resource. While there is no sport or recreational fisheries for bluefin tuna, some commercial inshore bluefin tuna fleets have incorporated charter boat catch and release fisheries into their annual management plan. The one Canadian offshore longline vessel is authorized to direct for other tuna species with a bluefin tuna bycatch quota of 20 t. The 77-vessel swordfish/other tunas longline fleet is permitted to retain bluefin tuna caught incidentally in their swordfish and other tuna fisheries, under certain conditions, and are provided a bluefin tuna bycatch quota of 33.76 t as a means to mitigate dead discards.

1.2 Swordfish

Swordfish occur in Canadian waters from April to December, primarily on the edge of Georges Bank, the Scotian Shelf and the Grand Banks of Newfoundland. The Canadian ICCAT initial allocation for swordfish for 2014 was 1348 t. Canada's adjusted quota for 2014 was 1892.5 t which included transfers to Canada of 35 t from each of Japan and Chinese Taipei, 125 t transfer from Senegal and a transfer of 470t from the European Union. As noted to the SCRS, Canada has recalculated past estimates of dead discards. Both 2012 (71.1 t) and 2013 (59.4 t) estimates of dead discards were removed from the 2014 quota. Canada will carry forward any unused 2013 quota into 2015. Canadian nominal landings in 2014 were 1604.2 t (**Table 1**), resulting in an underage of 248.2 t.

The Canadian tonnage taken by longline was 1371.2t (or 85% of the catch), while 233.0 t were taken by harpoon (**Table 4**). The mean round weight of fish caught by longline and harpoon was 79 kg and 125 kg, respectively (**Table 4**). Only 46 of the 77 licensed swordfish longline fishermen were active in the 2014 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 1242 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 2014, 37 licence holders from the Harpoon A (directed) fleet, had reported landings of harpooned swordfish.

1.3 Other tunas

One Canadian offshore longline vessel is authorized to direct for other tuna species as is the 77-vessel swordfish/other tunas longline fleet. In addition, bluefin tuna vessels are authorized to catch and retain an incidental bycatch of other tunas while fishing for bluefin.

The other tunas (albacore, bigeye and yellowfin) are at the northern edge of their range in Canada, and they are harvested along the edge of the Gulf Stream and Georges Bank, the Scotian Shelf and the Grand Banks (and beyond) from May through October. Canadian catches of these other large pelagic species are an integral component of the Canadian fishery. In 2014, other tunas accounted for approximately 11% of the commercial large pelagic species landed.

Bigeye tuna (218.2 t) was the most important other tuna species landed, followed by albacore (47.1 t) and yellowfin tuna (34.2 t). The mean round weight of albacore, bigeye and yellowfin tunas was 16.6 kg, 36.5 kg and 25.7 kg, respectively. Approximately 58 of 77 licensed other tuna fishermen were active in 2014.

1.4 Sharks

As of 2014, there is no directed pelagic shark fishery in Canadian waters. The only retention of sharks is through bycatch. Historically, blue shark and shortfin mako have been strictly a bycatch of the Canadian swordfish and groundfish longline fisheries although small amounts are also landed from other fisheries. The bycatch of blue shark is larger than reported due to the live release of most incidental catches and some suspected unreported dead discards. A conservation plan for all shark species in Atlantic Canadian waters has been finalized and approved. The current management plan for porbeagle sharks has resulted in a significant allowable catch reduction for porbeagle (to 185 t) and the closure of the porbeagle mating grounds in order to facilitate stock rebuilding total reported landings of porbeagle sharks as a bycatch are similar to the previous year with harvests of 9 t in 2014. Blue shark and shortfin mako landings in 2014 were 0.0 t and 55 t respectively (**Table 1**).

Retention of sharks as bycatch in ICCAT related fisheries is primarily two species; porbeagle and shortfin mako sharks with the release of any live sharks being encouraged. Reduced landings in recent years of bycatch in the swordfish fleet has resulted from their adoption of voluntarily retaining only dead shortfin mako and porbeagle sharks (**Table 1**). All sharks landing information is provided to the Scientific Council through Task I and II data and reported in the Canadian National Report. Consistent with ICCAT requirements, licence conditions, prohibit harvesters from retaining the following shark species (bigeye thresher, hammerhead, oceanic whitetip, and silky sharks). Canada strictly prohibits shark finning and all landings are monitored at dockside by independent and certified agents to ensure that fins do not make up more than 5% of all sharks onboard any vessel. White sharks can no longer be retained as by-catch by Canadian fishermen due to their listing under the Canadian *Species at Risk Act*.

Approximately 500 recreational shark licences were authorized in 2014 (**Table 3**). The recreational shark fishery is primarily catch-and-release; retention is only authorized where fishing takes place in the context of a federal government-authorized shark derby, with research-related protocols.

Section 2: Research and statistics

As the foundation for reliable research and stock assessments, the Canadian Atlantic statistical systems provide real time monitoring of catch and effort for all fishing trips. In 1994, an industry-funded Dockside Monitoring Program (DMP) was established in Atlantic Canada, according to Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) standards, for the swordfish longline fleet and the majority of bluefin landings. 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 bycatch. Log records from trips with catch must be received from fishermen before they can proceed with their next fishing trip (log records from zero catch trips can be mailed in at a later time). Ideally, this ensures 100% coverage of properly completed log records and individual fish weights. The effectiveness of this system was thoroughly reviewed in 1998 and 1999, and appropriate changes implemented, as necessary. Problems are assessed through Observer Programs and at-sea surveillance on the domestic fleet. License holders who fail to comply with the domestic regulations and conditions of license are liable to prosecution that may include fines, and suspension of license privileges.

Canada continues to collect biological samples from the bluefin tuna fisheries but the funding is now provided by a collaborative agreement with the fishermen. This 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 and genetic analyses of the catch. The collaborative agreement supports the PSAT tagging work initiated in the fall of 2013. An additional 20 tags will be purchased, and hopefully deployed, in 2015. Similarly, the funding supports a conventional tagging program initiated in 2015 for the catch and release bluefin tuna fishery. The tagging research addresses questions related to mixing, migration and the distribution of the bluefin tuna within the Canadian EEZ.

For sharks, research has focused on assessments of northwest Atlantic populations of porbeagle (2015), shortfin mako (2015) and blue sharks (2014) using 131 pop-up archival satellite tags (PSATs).

Canada's Sustainable Fisheries Framework forms a foundation for implementing an Ecosystem Based Management approach in the management of its fisheries. Of particular note for the ICCAT managed fisheries is the advancement of ecosystem objectives and policies related to biodiversity through a By-catch Management Project, and a work plan specifically aimed at addressing bycatch 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.

Canada's Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) met in 2011, and assessed western Atlantic bluefin tuna to be endangered, relative to its criteria. In response, Fisheries and Oceans Canada held a Recovery Potential Analysis meeting (http://www2.mar.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/science/rap/internet/SAR_2011_056_E.pdf). The formulation of the Federal Government response to the COSEWIC recommendation is ongoing.

All effort, fish size and, area of catch data has been provided to through the submission of Task I and II data in July 2015.

2.1 Bluefin tuna research

Highlights of the 2014 scientific research program at the Biological Station (St. Andrews) included the following activities:

1. The Large Pelagic Group at St. Andrews NB, deployed 7 PSAT tags on bluefin tuna caught in the Baie de Chaleur.
2. Acoustic data from a Gulf of St. Lawrence herring survey have been reprocessed for bluefin tuna targets yielding a new relative index of abundance.
3. Canada sampled 393 bluefin tuna heads and collected 69 dorsal spines. Only 289 otolith pairs could be extracted and these have been aged and tested for natal origin.
4. Canada contributed to an international effort to develop a habitat map for bluefin tuna.
5. The biological sampling program began collecting tissue samples to support work on the natal origin of bluefin tuna, lipid analysis and diet.
6. Images of otoliths have been provided to collaborators in support of shape analyses of both albacore and bluefin tuna that will determine if there are features that are unique to stocks within a population. Albacore otoliths will also support the characterization of the catch into ages.

2.2 Swordfish research

1. Canada provides estimates of dead swordfish and bluefin discards based on observer coverage of the domestic large pelagic longline fleet.
2. A conversion factor was developed for fish that are landed gutted with caudal keel on.

2.3 Sharks

An active research and stock assessment program on large pelagic sharks is underway at the Bedford Institute of Oceanography. Most recently an analysis of discard mortality (capture and post-release) was conducted using results of 131 pop-up archival satellite tags (PSATs) applied to porbeagle, shortfin mako, and blue sharks. These results have been used in recent assessments of northwest Atlantic populations of porbeagle (2015), shortfin mako (2015) and blue sharks (2014).

2.4 Precautionary Approach

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

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

Number	Information required	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Submitted 14/09/2015.
S2	Fleet Characteristics	Submitted 30/05/2015.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	Submitted 29/05/2015 – BFT. Submitted 29/07/2015 – All others.
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	Submitted 29/05/2015 – BFT. Submitted 29/07/2015 – All others.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	Submitted 29/05/2015 – BFT. Submitted 29/07/2015 – All others.
S6	Catch estimated by size	Submitted 29/05/2015 – BFT. Submitted 29/07/2015 – All others.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Reported in National Report Part I, Section 2.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable. Canada does not fish in the Mediterranean Sea.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	There is no recreational or sport fishery harvesting tuna, tuna like species or shark fisheries. There is limited catch and release fisheries for tuna and shark with estimates of bluefin mortality reported to the SCRS. Retention of recreationally harvested sharks is only permitted in a federal government-authorized shark derby, with specific research-related protocols. Harvests from derbies are submitted in Task I and II data.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Submitted 31/07/2015 – SWO.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	All catch, discards and, observer data provided as an aggregate consistent with domestic confidentiality requirements in Task I and II data. Submitted 29/05/14 for BFT, 29/07/14 for all others and discards. Dead discards for SWO to be submitted on 09/17/2014.
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No data to report.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable. Canada does not fish in the Mediterranean Sea.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and Recreational fishing data	Not applicable. There are no sport or recreational fisheries for Bluefin tuna however, some commercial inshore bluefin tuna fleets have incorporated charter boat catch and release fisheries into their annual management plan.
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable. Canada does not undertake Bluefin tuna farming.
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 87 [88]	Not applicable. From Rec. 13-07 and 13-08. Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	Not applicable. From Rec. 13-07 and 13-08. Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03. Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Submitted 29/05/2015.

Number	Information required	Response
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Not applicable. From 12-03. Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery. None confiscated WBFT.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	-Developing panel of SNP's for WBFT to allow for stock differentiation using genetic material for both adult and larvae (US, AZTI). -Distinguish stocks using shape analysis of otoliths (AZTI). -Develop protocol for direct ageing of BFT tuna otoliths (SCRS/2014/038) and spines (Spain,US). -Indication of condition through tissue samples (GMRI). -See Section 2.1 for additional detail.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	See SCRS/2014/039.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	See Section 2.1.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Submitted 29/07/2015.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable. Canada does not operate fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	26/07/2015 for sexed observer data. Submitted 29/07/2015 for catch and effort.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	No current science program for billfish.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Blue marlin is an incidental bycatch and in limited quantities. All retained marlins are reported in Task data.
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	Submitted 29/07/2015.
S30	Task I and Task II of Thresher sharks, including discards and releases	No retention permitted and no releases reported.
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	No retention permitted and no releases reported.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	All shark data is submitted annually as part of Task I and II. 2014 shark data submitted 29/07/15.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable. Silky sharks are not permitted to be retained.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable. Hammerhead sharks are not permitted to be retained.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	None reported.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	None reported.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of Existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention Area	N/A
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Submitted 30/07/2015.

Number	Information required	Response
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually.	Submitted 26/07/2015.
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	Calculations of historic SWO discards are being revised and will be reported to the SCRS at the 2015 meeting of this group. No discards for BFT.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	All data collected from commercial logbooks provided.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Ongoing work noted in Annual Report.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

For bluefin, swordfish, sharks, and the other tunas (bigeye, yellowfin, and albacore) Canada undertakes annual stakeholder consultation and announces management measures prior to the opening of the respective fishing seasons. In most cases, details of management measures and their enforcement are provided on the Departmental website (<http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/peches-fisheries/ifmp-gmp/index-eng.htm>). These plans 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 relevant ICCAT Recommendations are either specified in the *Atlantic Fishery Regulations (1985)* (made pursuant to the *Fisheries Act*) or are included in the fish harvester's Conditions of Licence (issued pursuant to the Fishery (General) Regulations), both of which are legally binding on the harvester.

3.1 Catch limits and minimum sizes

3.1.1 Bluefin tuna

Canada has implemented the ICCAT regulatory recommendations that apply to bluefin tuna in the Canadian Atlantic Integrated Bluefin Management Plan. The 2014 quota was set at 487.3t (see 1.1 above), and no person shall 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, licence transfer requirements and strict monitoring of all catches an independent monitoring company. A multi-year management plan for bluefin tuna was last published in 2007 and continues to be in force with annual amendments implemented to meet ICCAT obligations. A new Integrated Fisheries Management Plan is currently being written with a more integrated approach.

3.1.2 Swordfish

Canada has implemented the ICCAT regulatory recommendations that apply to swordfish in the Canadian Atlantic Integrated Swordfish Management Plan. The 2014 adjusted quota was set at 1882.5t (see 1.2 above), and there continued to be a prohibition on the taking and landing of swordfish less than 25 kg in round weight, and/or less than 125 cm LJFL (with 15% tolerance). In 2002, a restructuring of the fleet, through the implementation of individual transferable quotas gave more control in managing the quota. From 1998 - 2009, landings of fish <119 cm LJFL were reduced to as close to zero as possible. The IFMP was updated in 2013 and is available upon request.

3.1.3 Other tunas

In 1998-1999, the first Canadian Atlantic Integrated Fishery Management Plan was issued for bigeye, yellowfin and albacore. Measures adopted in that plan remained in effect through 2013. A multi-year management plan was approved in 2013 for both swordfish and other tunas and is available upon request. 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 another tunas longline licence. No person shall have in their possession any bigeye or yellowfin weighing less than 3.2 kg.

3.2 Closed seasons

3.2.1 Swordfish

In addition to the ICCAT 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.

3.3 Observer programs

Canada has had an independent Observer Program in place since 1977. Independent third party observers collect biological data, and monitor compliance with fishing regulations. In 2014, as part of the Bycatch Management Project the observer coverage level was maintained at approximately 5% (by sea days fished) on the pelagic longline fleet fishing for swordfish and other tunas. Data from the Observer Program are used to estimate dead discards, and document incidental catch of non-target species.

3.4 Vessel monitoring

Currently the fishery is mainly prosecuted by vessels less than 20 meters and within Canada's 200 EEZ. Any vessels greater than 20 meters and all pelagic longline vessels, regardless of length, fishing with longline gear are required by condition of licence to use VMS.

3.5 Inspection schemes and activities

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

3.6 Measures to ensure effectiveness of ICCAT conservation and management measures and to prohibit Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fisheries

Canada participates in the Statistical and Catch Document Programs for bluefin tuna, swordfish and bigeye. Programs for swordfish and bigeye tuna were introduced in 2003 for all exports. In 2008, Canada introduced the new *Bluefin Tuna Catch Documentation Program* in accordance with ICCAT Rec. 07-10.

3.7 Other recommendations

Prior to the implementation of the ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document Program, Canada developed a system of uniquely numbered tags to be attached to all bluefin tuna landed in Canada so that the origin of all Canadian harvested bluefin can be tracked right to the marketplace. Since 1995, it has tracked the utilization of these tags through a computerized system and can cross reference data from this system with the information on the Bluefin Tuna Catch Documents.

Statistical Document Programs for swordfish and bigeye use government accredited organizations to validate export documents.

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

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

The pelagic longline fleet participated in a de-hooking certification course for turtles in 2007 with a second training and certification program being conducted in March 2011 on the proper use of safe handling and release equipment and data recording protocols. This training is mandatory requirement for vessel operators/licence holders.

Canada has developed the Atlantic Canadian Conservation Action Plan for Selected Pelagic Shark Species (Shark CAP) as a supporting document to Canada's National Plan of Action for the conservation and management of Sharks. This Plan of Action was developed in response to the FAO's International Plan of Action for the conservation and management of sharks. The Shark CAP provides advice on improving conservation and management objectives in order to better protect all shark species in Canada's Atlantic waters.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	All scientific and compliance reporting requirements have been met through either the submission of Task data, Compliance table, the National Report or other specific reports. Canada has submitted its National Report, Document 07-2014 in line with the Revised Guidelines for the Preparation of Annual Reports.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Canada has submitted all of the applicable reporting requirements. Dates of submission are noted below where applicable.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Submitted (16/09/2015).
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Canada did not charter any vessels.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Canada did not charter any vessels.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	Not applicable. Canada does not permit transshipment.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. Canada does not permit transshipment.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Canada does not permit transshipment.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Canada does not permit transshipment.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Submitted (26/07/2015).
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Submitted (6/07/2015).

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Submitted (6/07/2015).
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable. No infringements were reported.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. No infringements were reported.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. No infringements were reported.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable for Atlantic Canada.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable, no access agreements.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable, no access agreements.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	Submitted 15/09/2015. Addition of one vessel "Emery & Boys" and removal of "Adam Ant".
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	No changes from previous year.
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	Redundant.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	<p>There are no sport or recreational fisheries for Bluefin tuna however, some commercial inshore bluefin tuna fleets have incorporated charter boat catch and release fisheries into their annual management plan. Estimates of mortalities from tagging studies and the catch and release charter boat fishery are reported to the SCRS for assessment purposes.</p> <p>Charter boat fisheries can only be undertaken by commercial harvesters with specific limitations on participation, the number of fish which can be hooked, mandatory reporting of all fish hooked fish and bycatch. The fishery is undertaken with limited seasons, limits on the number of vessels participating, limits on the number of rods, line strength and fight times to maximize the survival of released fish.</p> <p>There are also 2 catch and retain tournaments (Wedgeport and Nova Scotia International Tuna Tournament (NSITT) and 1 catch release tournament (Prince Edward IslandI) and all landings are counted for against the Canadian quota.</p>

Category	No.	Information required	Response
			While there is a recreational/sport fishery for sharks, this fishery is primarily catch-and-release with retention only being authorized where fishing takes place in the context of a federal government-authorized shark derby, with specific research-related protocols. Any sharks retained in a derby fishery are reported in Canada's National Report and samples are compiled for scientific purposes.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not applicable
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Not applicable
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable – no sightings.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable – no sightings.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2013	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. From Rec. 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 10-04	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2014	Canada provided monthly catch reports on for the months of July to November 2014 inclusive when the fishery occurred. Canada also provided Task data, including bluefin landings from 2014, to ICCAT on (28/05/2015).
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03. Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Five reports submitted – (for months of July to November 2015 inclusive).
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	There were no landings of Bluefin tuna under 30KG. Canada does not experience the capture of tunas less than 30kg/115cm. Tagging to date has focussed on larger fish that are more common in Canadian waters. Canada does not permit “Charter Boat” operators to retain any fish and virtually all fish that are hooked are larger than 30kg/115 cm.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Not applicable as every bluefin tuna landed is tagged. Validation not required as per 13 c) of Rec. 11-20.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Submitted September 28, 2015.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable as every bluefin tuna landed is tagged. Validation not required as per 13 c) of Rec. 11-20.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	No change.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable - no change from what was previously provided.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable - no change from what was previously provided.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	15/05/2015
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2012	15/05 /2015

Category	No.	Information required	Response
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable. There no investigations of IUU activity of BET/YFT vessels by Canada in 2012.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not applicable as Canada does not have vessels fishing bigeye or yellowfin in the geographical area of the area/time closure.
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	Not applicable as Canada does not have vessels fishing bigeye or yellowfin in the geographical area of the area/time closure.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Submitted September 28, 2015
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Last update/addition to Canadian list on 07/06/13, no other changes from what was previously provided.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Submitted (01/04/2015) and 09/28/2015.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Last update/addition to Canadian list provided to ICCAT on 07/06/13, no other changes from what was previously provided.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable. Canada does not have vessels that fish swordfish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. Canada does not have vessels that fish swordfish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. Canada does not have vessels that fish swordfish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. Canada does not have vessels that fish swordfish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	Submitted to ICCAT 15/09/2015.
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	Redundant.
ALB	4002	Provisional accumulative southern albacore catches	Redundant.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins Oct 16	By licence condition, commercial harvesters are required to land dead marlins and must release any live fish in a manner that causes the least amount of harm to the fish.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	In Canada, the issuance of licences and the ability to apply conditions to that licence are provided to the Federal Minister of Fisheries and Oceans Canada through the <i>Fisheries Act</i> and <i>Fishery General Regulations</i> . Participation in the commercial fishery is limited entry and marlins are only permitted to be fished by harvesters licensed to fish other tunas. There is no recreational fishery for marlins or other billfish permitted. By licence condition, commercial

Category	No.	Information required	Response
			harvesters must release all live marlin in a manner that causes the least harm to the fish. All vessels permitted to land marlins are subject to observer coverage, 100% dockside monitoring of all catches and have mandatory logbook where they are required to list all harvested and released marlins.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. By licence condition, harvesters are prohibited from landing hammerhead sharks, with all landings being subject to dockside monitoring of catch.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. By licence condition, harvesters are prohibited from landing silky sharks, with all landings being subject to dockside monitoring of catch.
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	Since 2008 Canadian harvesters have been releasing all shortfin makos that are alive when they reach the vessel. This has resulted in average Canadian landings dropping from approximately 80t per year to 40t per year.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	As noted in the National Report, all sharks landing information is collected through logbooks as well as through 100% dockside monitoring of catches. This information is provided to the Scientific Council through Task I and II data. By licence conditions, harvesters are not permitted to retain silky sharks as bycatch in ICCAT related fisheries.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2013 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	<p>There is no directed shark fishery in Canadian waters.</p> <p>Retention of sharks as bycatch in ICCAT related fisheries is primarily two species; porbeagle and shortfin mako sharks with the release of any live sharks being encouraged.</p> <p>All sharks landing information is provided to the Scientific Council through Task I and II data and reported in the Canadian National Report. By licence conditions, harvesters are not permitted to retain sharks that are prohibited from retention as bycatch in ICCAT related fisheries (bigeye thresher, hammerhead, oceanic whitetip, and silky sharks). Canada also monitors all landings of sharks at dockside to ensure that fins do not make up more than 5% of all sharks on board any vessel.</p>
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras. 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Provided in National Report of Canada for 2015.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
			<p>The Pelagic Longline Fleet has had a Code of Conduct in place since the early 2000's, and its adherence is a mandatory licence condition. Vessels flagged to Canada must carry on board safe handling, disentanglement and release equipment and it is mandatory for harvesters to release any incidentally harvested sea turtles in a manner that maximizes the probability of their survival.</p> <p>The pelagic longline fleet participated in a de-hooking certification course in 2007. A second training and certification program was conducted in March 2011 on the proper use of safe handling and release equipment and data recording protocols. Training is mandatory requirement for vessel operators/licence holders.</p>
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	As noted in the National Report for 2013, Canada released its National Plan of Action for Reducing the Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries in 2007. In July 2012, Canada provided a Progress Report on the Implementation of Key Actions Taken Pursuant to this National Plan of Action (March 2007).
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	<p>While Canada has long worked with its various fleets to reduce the incidental harvest and discards, a new policy on Managing Bycatch was released in 2013 with the objectives of ensuring that Canadian fisheries are managed in a manner that supports the sustainable harvesting of aquatic species and that minimizes the risk of fisheries causing serious or irreversible harm to bycatch species; and to ensure that total catch, including retained and non-retained bycatch, are account for.</p> <p>This Bycatch Policy is consistent with the <i>Food and Agriculture (FAO) International Guidelines for Bycatch Management and Reduction of Discards</i> adopted in early 2011.</p>
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

In addition to those measures noted in Section 3 above, Canada has a Port Inspection Scheme consistent with the ICCAT Recommendation 12-07. Canada uses an integrated approach to compliance monitoring. This includes periodic at-sea and dockside inspections by fishery officers independent verification of catches at dockside through a national dockside monitoring program that includes periodic at-sea and dockside inspections by fishery officers (see section 2), vessel monitoring systems, at-sea observers, land and sea based patrols along with a highly effective air surveillance program. Well trained fishery officers collect and analyze fishing data and where problems are noted conduct extensive investigations. All these activities are focused on ensuring harvesters, buyers, processors and exporters are complying with domestic regulations (which include ICCAT regulatory recommendations; see section 3).

Observer coverage is used periodically to monitor specific important management questions in the commercial fishery. Test fisheries are also used to define areas and times to minimize the catch/bycatch of restricted species or undersized targeted species.

There was 100% inspection of foreign vessels that landed in Canada with no reported infringements. Some US vessels unload catch in several Canadian ports, however this fish is not considered as being landed in Canada as it is placed immediately in bond and shipped directly to the USA. Canadian fisheries officers monitor these offloads.

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

There were no difficulties in the implementation of or in the compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures during the 2014 fishery. ICCAT related fisheries receive a high level of compliance monitoring in Canada and there were no significant compliance issues identified in any of the Canadian fisheries covered by ICCAT in 2014.

Table 1. Canadian landings (tonnes round weight) of large pelagic fish species, 2004-2014.

<i>Species</i>	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Swordfish	1284.9	1203.3	1557.9	1403.6	1334.0	1299.7	1345.6	1550.6	1488.5	1505.5	1604.2
Bluefin tuna	556.6	536.9	599.7	732.9	574.8	530.2	505.4	474.1	476.6	480.4	462.9
Albacore tuna	55.7	27.1	52.1	27.3	33.4	10.7	14.3	28.0	34.0	31.8	47.1
Bigeye tuna	181.6	143.1	186.6	196.1	130.2	111.0	102.8	136.9	166.4	197.3t	218.2
Yellowfin tuna	72.7	303.5	239.5	292.9	167.9	53.4	166.0	49.7	92.7	73.5	34.2
Unspec. tuna	0.4	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.01	0.06	0.4	0.4	0.01
Blue shark	6.0	0.3	11.4	4.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.2	0.2	0.2
Shortfin mako	73.3	79.5	90.9	71.4	42.8	53.2	41.0	37.4	28.7	35.2	54.6
Porbeagle	142.4	231.5	202.2	192.2	123.9	62.4	83.4	30.1	33.3	18.6	8.9
Unspec. shar	13.4	11.3	14.7	8.3	5.8	4.6	8.4	5.2	3.2	0.0	0.0
Marlin	1.4	1.7	4.7	3.1	2.6	0.6	1.9	0.8	2.3	2.7	5.1

Table 2. Canadian bluefin tuna landings and discards (tonnes round weight) by fishing area, 2005-2014.

Bluefin fishing area	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Southwest Nova Scotia	272	351	174	231	234	240	145	192	182	152
Northeast Nova Scotia ¹	21	45	60	65	13	17	26	14	20	20
Gulf of St. Lawrence	251	312	226	263	263	211	207	228	228	246
Newfoundland	26	11	14	0	9	35	21	26	27	23
Offshore	30	14	17	16	11	2	74	17	16	20
Year-end adj ²	<1	<1	<1	-	-	1.5	<1	-	-	-
Total Landings	599.7	732.9	491.0	574.8	530.2	505.4	474.1	476.5	473.2	462
Scientific Tagging/Catch and Release Mortality ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	7.5	6.3	7.8	6.4	0.273
Dead Discards ³	0	2.0	0.72	1.2	2.9	1.3	3.0	3.1	0	0
Canadian quota	731.8	755.1	571.4	626.2	553.8	518.6	490.4	487.4	484.5	487.3

¹ Fish caught in NAFO areas 4V and 4Wd.² E.g., seized, Bermuda fishery or tournaments.³ Discarded dead estimates from swordfish longline fishery 2001-2008 estimate for entire fishery based on observer coverage (see SCRS/99/77), while 2009 and after are observed discard values only (not elevated to fishery level).⁴ Includes estimated mortality from catch and release fisheries, as well as associated studies.

Table 3. Distribution of tuna, swordfish longline and shark fishing licences by region and species¹ in 2014.

Region	Number of licences ¹							
	Bluefin		Swordfish (LL)		Other tuna (LL) ³		Sharks	
	Total	Active	Total	Active	Total	Active	Explor.	Rec.
Gulf	600	595	-	-	-	-	0	36
Newfoundland	55 ²	16	1	1	1	1	-	107
Scotia-Fundy	42	33	76	56	76	56	0	385
St. Margaret's Bay ²	24	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offshore	=	=	=	=	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	=	=
Quebec	<u>53</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>=</u>	<u>=</u>	<u>=</u>	<u>=</u>	<u>=</u>	<u>=</u>
Total	774	701	77	57	78	58	0	528

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

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

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

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

Table 4. Summary of 2005-2014 swordfish vessels landing fish, landings (tonnes round weight), discards¹ average weight of fish (kg round) by gear, percentage of small fish by number², and percentage of catch sampled for size.

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of vessels landing fish										
Longline	48	51	55	53	52	47	40	44	48	46
Harpoon	86	78	76	75	74	74	69	50	63	66
Landings (t)										
Longline	1365	1200.3	998.8	1076.1	1051.8	1166.0	1342.9	1391.1	1225.5	1371.2
Harpoon ¹	192.9	203.3	267.4	257.9	247.7	176.1	207.7	97.3	279.9	233.0
Total	1557.9	1403.6	1266.2	1334	1299.7	1342.5	1550.6	1488.5	1505.4	1604.2
Discards (t) ²	106.3	38	60.8	38.7	9.3	15.2	7.8	111	TBD	12.1
Average weight (kg)										
Longline	69	74	75	73	76	78	88	81	77	79
(# sampled)	(20333)	(15541)	(14246)	(11648)	(12473)	(12899)	(14755)	(15461)	(13990)	(17296)
Harpoon	117	108	102	106	100	98	106	105	91	125
(# sampled)	(1646)	(2275)	(2327)	(2757)	(2074)	(1778)	(1937)	(1018)	(2963)	(1806)
% small fish by number landed ³										
<125 cm	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1	<1	1.9
<119 cm	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1
% of catch sampled	100	100	96	86	89	88	97	92	90	100

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

² Discarded dead from swordfish longline fishery: estimate for entire fishery based on Observer coverage (see SCRS/99/77); 2013 calculations are still to be determined (TBD) as they are under review.

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

ANNUAL REPORT OF CAPE VERDE¹

SUMMARY

En 2014, la flottille thonière semi industrielle et industrielle cap-verdienne est composée de quatre grands senneurs et soixante-cinq plus petits (MIS, HS, LL, LHP et BB) qui exploitent essentiellement l'albacore (Thunnus albacares), le thon obèse (Thunnus obesus) et le listao (Katsuwonus pelamis). Par ailleurs, certaines pêcheries artisanales et la pêche sportive capturent aussi les petits thonidés (Auxide, thazard bâtard, thonine, etc.) et les poissons porte-épée (marlins et espadon) respectivement. Le total des captures de thon a augmenté en 2014, à environ 28.000 tonnes (4.507 tonnes d'albacore, 15.254 tonnes de listao, 2.271 tonnes de patudo et 5500 tonnes d'auxide). Il est à souligner la capture accrue d'Auxis spp., qui a atteint en 2014, environ 5.500 tonnes. Les captures ont connu une hausse par rapport à 2013 (15.000). Une flotte étrangère autorisée opère aussi, dans la ZEE du Cap-Vert, sur la base d'accords ou de contrats de pêche. Les navires appartiennent surtout aux pays de l'Union Européenne et des pays asiatiques. Les demandes de licence des navires étrangers, indiquent, généralement, comme espèces cibles, les thons, mais les principales espèces pêchées continuent à être des requins et l'espadons, selon les captures déclarés par quelques embarcations de l'Union européenne. Dans la pêche nationale, le requin n'est pas dépassé 0,9% du total des débarquements, comme capture accessoire. La pêche sportive continue avec une grande importance économique, sociale, culturelle et politique, mais n'existe pas encore un suivi de cette pêcherie. L'INDP est le responsable pour le suivi régulier des activités de pêche des thoniers et le travail consiste en collecter des statistiques de captures et d'effort de pêche. Ce travail est complété par des informations de diverses sources (usines, Direction des ressources marines, Douane etc.). Des échantillonnages multispécifiques sont également réalisés en pêche industrielle et pêche artisanale.

ière Partie (Information sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques)

La pêche a toujours eu une grande importance socio-économique pour les communautés côtières du Cap-Vert, en offrent des moyens de subsistance et en raison de la vocation maritime de la population du Cap Vert, des possibilités d'emploi. Le poisson apparaît comme un élément important dans le régime alimentaire de la population, et pour être une source de protéines, à faible coût, exige que leur exploitation se fait d'une manière durable, pour perpétuer dans le temps la disponibilité de cette ressource pour tout la société. En plus de la création d'emplois, la pêche contribue à la réduction de l'exode rural, à l'équilibre de la balance des paiements et la sécurité alimentaire. Encore, les ressources marines ont un grand potentiel pour générer de la richesse par leur réévaluation.

Le sous-secteur de la pêche artisanale, est composé de 4704 personnes de manière directe (3717 pêcheurs et 987 vendeuses de poisson), selon le recensement général de la Flotte de la pêche artisanale et industrielle / semi-industrielle de l'INDP en 2011. La même source indique l'existence 1092 pêcheurs qui pêchent dans la pêche industriel/semi-industriel, pour un total de 5796 emplois directs. Si l'on considère que le ménage de la classe des pêcheurs a une moyenne de 5 membres alors nous pouvons voir que le secteur de la pêche a une grande importance socio-économique au Cap-Vert.

La capture totale préliminaire en 2014 a été environ 28.000 tonnes, capturés principalement avec le senneur, dans la pêche industrielle et semi industrielle et avec la ligne à main, dans la pêche artisanale. La flotte semi industrielle, se compose d'un ensemble hétérogène de navires, la majorité d'une longueur comprise entre 6 et 25 mètres, monté par 5-14 pêcheurs. En 2014, le nombre de navires industriels ou semi industriels enregistrés, par l'autorité maritime, était de 69.

¹ Vanda Marques da Silva Monteiro.

Dans les eaux du Cap-Vert, il y a plusieurs espèces de requins pélagiques et de profondeur, constituant l'archipel un point important sur la voie de migration d'un grand nombre de ces espèces, tandis que d'autres sont typiques de nos eaux. Cependant, la pêche au requin n'a pas été faite de façon systématique en raison de divers facteurs, tels que la préférence de la population, la biologie de l'espèce, les moyens de déficit de capture, la sécurité des navires, la faible rentabilité par rapport aux investissements nécessaires à leur capture. Les données de leur capture sont issues des enquêtes de recherche, les prises accessoires de la flotte nationale, tentatives des propriétaires nationaux dans la rentabilisation de ce type de pêche et les captures déclarées comme des espèces accidentelles, par des navires opérant dans la ZEE du Cap-Vert, à travers des accords de pêche. Dans la pêche artisanale la représentativité des requins dans la capture, ne dépassent pas 0,3% du total des débarquements au niveau national, ce qui démontre qu'il s'agit de captures accessoires à la pêche dirigée à autres ressources. En ce qui concerne la pêche industrielle, aucun bateau n'a été autorisé et il n'y a pas de registres de débarquements. En Avril 2014, avec un financement de l'ICCAT (Commission internationale pour la conservation des thonidés de l'Atlantique) et JCAP (Projet d'assistance au renforcement des capacités ICCAT-Japon), a eu lieu un cours de « Capacity Building on Tuna Fisheries Research in Cape Verde », visant à améliorer le renforcement des capacités locales en ce qui concerne à la pêche du thon et les thonidés mineurs dans le Cap-Vert, en particulier en termes de collecte de données et de reporting. À la suite de ce cours, les techniciens impliqués sont devenus maintenant plus:

- a) préparé à identifier les différentes espèces de requins et de marlins sur les ports de débarquement ;
- b) préparé à concevoir des études de biologie de la pêche sur la morphométrie, l'âge et la croissance et la reproduction ;
- c) familier avec les techniques d'échantillonnage et la conception et traitement des échantillons ;
- d) familier avec le traitement avancé des données et l'analyse (e.g. R language and MS EXCEL Solver).

Les istiophoridés et l'espadon, font toujours partie des captures déclarées de l'UE (2% et 13% respectivement).

La pêche sportive, même en 2014, les données n'ont pas été recueillies, malgré son développement au cours des dernières années et sa grande importance au développement économique, social, culturel et politique.

Le Cap-Vert est le deuxième plus haut point de l'Atlantique Nord de la reproduction de l'espèce de la tortue *Caretta caretta*, et accueille la troisième plus grande population de cette espèce dans le monde, avec plus de 25.000 nids dans tout l'archipel, dans les dernières années. Sur l'île de Boa Vista la destruction des nids a été réduite de 25 à 40 pour cent en 2009, à environ 5 pour cent aujourd'hui et la mort des tortues a été réduite à moins de 5 pour cent sur l'île de Sal. On croit que les populations ont changé leurs attitudes, en saisissant l'importance de protéger les tortues marines, que se soit pour le tourisme que pour la survie de l'espèce. La capture accidentelle des tortues marines par les filets de pêche de notre flotte nationale est négligeable.

Chapitre I : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

La flotte du thon au Cap Vert cible les thons tropicaux - *Thunnus albacares* (YFT), *Katsuwonus pelamis* (SKJ), *Thunnus obesus* (BET), *Euthynnus alleteratus* (LTA), *Auxis thazard* (FRI) et *Acanthocybium solandri* (WAH), exploités par la flotte industrielle ou semi industrielle et par la flotte artisanale, au dehors de la ZEE du Cap Vert et dans les monts sous-marins et les pentes sous-marines, autour des îles. En 2014, la flottille est composée de 7 petits senneurs (HS), 43 bateaux multi propose (MIS), 8 Lignes à main et lignes à cannes (LHP), quatre grands senneurs (PS) entre autres.

1.1 Captures de la flotte du Cap Vert

Le total des captures de thon et similaires en 2014 a atteint environ 28.000 tonnes (**Figure 1**).

Au-delà du marché national, le produit de la pêche des thonidés est dirigé vers l'exportation en état frais, congelé et en conserve.

En ce que concerne la fréquence des tailles, il y a une tendance stable au cours des années précédentes.

1.2 Flotte et engins

La flotte du Cap-Vert, selon les données de 2011, est composée par:

- 892 barques avec des moteurs hors-bord - 337 barques sans moteur ; Une moyenne de 3 pêcheurs par bateau ;
- Environ 91 embarcations plus grande avec un moteur intérieur et une moyenne de 12 pêcheurs/unité (2012).

Les ressources sont exploitées par la flotte artisanale, avec des barques, et la flotte industrielle et semi industrielle, avec des plus grandes embarcations.

Les engins de pêche, les plus utilisés, sont : la seine et la ligne à main. Le nombre de pêcheurs enregistré en 2011, est d'environ 4.800 pêcheurs.

1.3 Flotte étrangère

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

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

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

L'objectif de la recherche est de faire des recommandations pour l'exploitation optimale et durable des ressources aquatiques vivantes, en vue de la réalisation des objectifs économiques et sociaux établis dans la politique de développement, sans pour autant négliger la protection de l'environnement, la conservation des ressources et la préservation de la nature, notamment, en matière de patrimoine marins biologiques.

La responsabilité de toutes les questions relatives aux espèces de grands migrateurs au Cap-Vert, est partagé entre la Direction Générale des Ressources Marines et l'Institut National de Développement des Pêches, les deux institutions appartenant au Ministère des Infrastructures et de l'Economie Maritime (MIEM).

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

La délivrance d'un Bulletin statistique est une activité annuelle.

ANNEXE DE LA 1ère PARTIE DU RAPPORT ANNUEL (RAPPORT SCIENTIFIQUE)

Numéro	Information requise	Réponse
GÉNÉRAL – toutes les espèces		
S1	Rapports annuelles (scientifiques)	16/09/2015
S2	Caractéristiques des flotilles	01/07/2015
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (Tâche I)	03/07/2015
S4	Prise & Effort (Tâche II)	03/07/2015
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	03/07/2015
S6	Prise estimée par taille	03/07/2015
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	Nous avons récupéré quelques marques de Blue marlin qui ont été envoyés à l'ICCAT.
S8	Prises des pêcheries sportives et récréatives de la Méditerranée (tous les thonidés et espèces apparentées)	Non applicable
S9	Données spécifiques visant à déterminer de manière séparée l'ampleur des pêcheries récréatives de chaque espèce	Non applicable. Les données n'ont pas été recueillies.

S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	Non applicable. Nous n'avons pas encore d'observateurs à bord.
S11	Approche alternative de suivi scientifique	
S12	Informations et données sur le <i>Sargassum</i> pélagique	Non applicable
S13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries palangrières pélagiques et au moyen de harpons en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure	Non applicable
THON ROUGE		
S14	Données de la pêche sportive et récréative	Non applicable
S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	Non applicable
S16	Résultats des études pilotes sur le thon rouge en vertu du paragraphe 87 [88]	Non applicable
S17	Résultats du programme d'échantillonnage et/ou du programme alternatif au moment de la mise en cage du thon rouge	Non applicable
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	Non applicable
S19	Déclarer la mortalité par pêche de tous les thons rouges de l'Ouest, rejets morts y compris	Non applicable
S20	Informations sur les thons rouges saisis provenant de prises accessoires non autorisées	Non applicable
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non applicable
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres	Non applicable
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités d'échantillonnage biologique	Non applicable
THONIDÉS TROPICAUX		
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	Oui
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (DCP)	Non applicable. Nous n'avons pas de DCP océaniques.
ESPADON		
S26	Meilleures données disponibles sur l'espadon, y compris les données par sexe, les rejets et les statistiques d'effort	Non applicable. Pas de données disponibles.
ISTIOPHORIDÉS		
S27	Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiphoridés	Non applicable. Pas de données disponibles.
S28	Faire rapport sur les méthodes d'estimation des rejets vivants et morts de makaire bleu, de makaire blanc et de <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	Non applicable. Pas de données disponibles.
REQUINS		
S29	Les CPC doivent soumettre des données de Tâche I et de Tâche II sur les requins en incluant les données historiques disponibles	Non applicable. Pas de données disponibles.
S30	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur les renards de mer, comprenant les rejets et les remises à l'eau	Non applicable. Pas de données disponibles.
S31	Les CPC doivent consigner, par le biais de leurs programmes d'observateurs, le nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins soyeux en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant) et le déclarer à l'ICCAT	Non applicable. Pas de données disponibles.
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	En 2015, un cours de « Capacity Building on Tuna Fisheries Research in Cape Verde », a été fait à Mindelo.
S33	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin soyeux capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	Non applicable. Pas de données disponibles.
S34	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin-marteau capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	Pas de données disponibles.

S35	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requinsmarteau en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	Pas de données disponibles.
S36	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins océaniques en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	Pas de données disponibles.
AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES		
S37	Fournir les guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Oui pour les requins.
S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	La capture accidentelle des tortues marines par les filets de pêche de notre flotte nationale est négligeable.
S39	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	La capture accidentelle d'oiseaux de mer par la flotte nationale est négligeable.
	Les CPC devront déclarer les données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets	Pas de données disponibles.
	Notifier les mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales utilisant des moyens alternatifs	Pas de données disponibles.
	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	La capture accidentelle par la flotte nationale est négligeable.

Ile Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

Chapitre 3 : Mise en œuvre des mesures de gestion et de conservation de l'ICCAT

RAPPORT ANNUEL, Ile PARTIE, CHAPÎTRE 3

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0001	Rapports annuels (Commission)	Dans le rapport national, dont la rédaction est coordonnée par l'INDP, le Cabo Verde cherche à répondre à ses obligations envers l'ICCAT en matière de déclaration, en organisant la récolte, le traitement et l'analyse des données. Les données sont déclarées régulièrement et le Rapport précise les actions engagées.
GEN	0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Les déclarations transmises par Cabo Verde sont relatives à toutes les pêcheries y compris les espèces de requins.
GEN	0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	13/07/2015
GEN	0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	31/07/2015
GEN	0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et finalisation	31/07/2015
GEN	0006	Rapports de transbordement (en mer et au port)	Non applicable. Cabo Verde n'a pas eu aucun transbordement en 2014.
GEN	0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non applicable. Cabo Verde n'a pas eu aucun transbordement en 2014.
GEN	0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures	Non applicable. Cabo Verde ne dispose d'aucun navire de charge.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0009	LSPLV autorisés à transborder sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures	Non applicable. Cabo Verde n'autorise pas le transbordement en mer.
GEN	0010	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	05/02/2015
GEN	0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée	05/02/2015
GEN	0012	Délai de notification requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	05/02/2015
GEN	0013	Copie des rapports d'inspection au port	Dans un total de 101 inspections, 6 rapports ont été envoyés a 14/09/2015.
GEN	0014	Copie des rapports d'inspection au port faisant état de présomptions d'infractions	Non applicable. Pas de présomptions d'infractions.
GEN	0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port lorsque des présomptions d'infractions sont constatées	Non applicable. Pas de présomptions d'infractions.
GEN	0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête des présomptions d'infractions au terme de l'inspection au port	Non applicable. Pas de présomptions d'infractions.
GEN	0017	Information sur les accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port	Non applicable. Pas d'accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port.
GEN	0018	Accords d'accès et modification	2 Accords d'accès avec UE et le Sénégal.
GEN	0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Dans le cadre de l'accord d'accès entre Cabo Verde et l'Union Européenne 8 canneurs, 22 senneurs et 9 palangriers ont opéré dans la pêcherie de thonidés et espèces apparentées. Il s'agit de navires battant pavillon de l'Espagne, de la France et du Portugal. Les navires du Sénégal n'ont pas pêché en 2014.
GEN	0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus	6 navires
GEN	0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus	Cabo Verde a procédé à la soumission de la liste de ses navires habilités à pêcher des thonidés, en vue de son enregistrement dans le Registre ICCAT. Chacun de ces navires détient une licence de pêche qui les autorise à pêcher les thonidés et espèces apparentés et sont munis de balises VMS pour suivre ses activités.
GEN	0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Cabo Verde dispose d'un permis de pêche pour la pêche sportive et récréative, les produits de cette pêche sont interdit d'être commercialisé.
GEN	0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	Non applicable. Cabo Verde n'a pas eu des constatations de pêche IUU.
GEN	0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Non applicable.
GEN	0026	Mesures commerciales, soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Les thonidés qui sont importés, comme tout autres produits de poisson sont soumis a inspection par l'Autorité Compétente des Produits de la Pêche.
GEN	0027	Données sur la non-application	Non applicable
GEN	0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Non applicable
GEN	0029	Observations de navires	Non applicable

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Non applicable
BFT	1001	Fermes de thon rouge	Non applicable. Cabo Verde ne dispose de fermes de thon rouge.
BFT	1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	Non applicable. Cabo Verde ne fait pas d'élevage de thon rouge.
BFT	1003	Report de poissons restés en cages	Non applicable. Cabo Verde n'a pas mis de poisson en cages.
BFT	1004	Déclaration de mise en cage du thon rouge	Non applicable. Cabo Verde n'a pas mis de poisson en cages.
BFT	1005	Madragues de thon rouge	Non applicable. Cabo Verde ne dispose de madragues de thon rouge.
BFT	1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de réduction de la capacité pour 2015	Non applicable.
BFT	1008	Ajustements du plan de la capacité d'élevage	Non applicable. Cabo Verde ne fait pas d'élevage.
BFT	1009	Modifications des plans de pêches ou des quotas individuels	Non applicable.
BFT	1010	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 14-04, comprenant des informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 14-04	Non applicable.
BFT	1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2014	Non applicable.
BFT	1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Non applicable. Cabo Verde n'a pas autorisé aucun navire à pêcher le thon rouge.
BFT	1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	Non applicable. Cabo Verde n'a pas autorisé aucun navire à pêcher le thon rouge.
BFT	1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes	Non applicable. Cabo Verde n'a pas réalisé des opérations de pêche conjointe.
BFT	1015	Messages VMS	Non applicable
BFT	1016	Plans d'inspection	Non applicable
BFT	1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non applicable
BFT	1018	Noms des agences autorisées et des inspecteurs individuels	Non applicable
BFT	1019	Copies des rapports d'inspection	Non applicable
BFT	1020	Ports de transbordement de thon rouge	Non applicable
BFT	1021	Ports de débarquement de thon rouge	Non applicable
BFT	1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge	Non applicable
BFT	1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	Non applicable.
BFT	1024	Fermetures de la pêche de E-BFT	Non applicable
BFT	1025	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30 kg/115 cm	Non applicable
BFT	1026	Documents de capture de thon rouge validés, sauf si les données sont saisies dans le système eBCD.	Non applicable
BFT	1027	Rapport annuel sur le BCD	Non applicable
BFT	1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Non applicable
BFT	1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	Non applicable
BFT	1030	Législation relative au BCD	Non applicable
BFT	1031	Résumé de marquage, échantillon de marque des BCD	Non applicable

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
BFT	1032	Navires ne figurant pas comme navire de pêche de thon rouge et présumés avoir pêché du thon rouge de l'Est	Non applicable
BFT	1033	Données requises pour la saisie dans le système eBCD	Non applicable
TRO	2001	Liste des navires ciblant les thonidés tropicaux et éventuelle modification ultérieure	14/01/2015
TRO	2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao en 2014	14/01/2015
TRO	2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires ciblant le thon obèse/l'albacore/le listao	Non applicable. Pas de constatations IUU.
TRO	2004	Rapport annuel sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture spatio-temporelle de la pêche de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao	Non applicable.
TRO	2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Non applicable. Cabo Verde n'importe pas du thon obèse congelé.
TRO	2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non applicable
SWO	3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Non applicable. Cabo Verde n'importe pas l'espadon entier.
SWO	3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non applicable
SWO	3003	Liste des navires de pêche ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée, notamment les navires titulaires de permis spéciaux pour pêcher au harpon et à la palangre	Non applicable
SWO	3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable
SWO	3005	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrants pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Non applicable
SWO	3006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable
SWO	3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Non applicable
BIL	5001	Notification d'interdiction de rejeter des spécimens morts de makaires	Non applicable. Il n'y a pas de réglementation à ce propos.
BIL	5002	Rapport sur les mesures prises pour mettre la Rec. 12-04 en œuvre par le biais de lois ou de réglementations nationales, incluant les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance	Non applicable. Il n'y a pas de réglementation à ce propos.
SHK	7001	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins-marteau capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	La capture des requins-marteau au Cabo Verde a été interdite dans toute la ZEE nationale et le débarquement, le transbordement et la vente sont pareillement interdites.
SHK	7002	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins soyeux capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	Non applicable. Il n'y a pas encore aucune mesure envers les requins soyeux.
SHK	7003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue de contrôler les prises à échelle interne et de conserver et de gérer le requin-taupe bleu	Non applicable. Il n'y a pas encore aucune mesure envers les requins-taupe bleu.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
SHK	7004	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue de mettre en œuvre la Recommandation 11-08 par le biais de lois et de réglementations nationales, notamment les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance qui appuient la mise en œuvre	Non applicable. Il n'y a pas encore des mesures envers le requin soyeux.
SHK	7005	Toutes les CPC doivent soumettre au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT les détails sur la mise en œuvre et l'application des mesures de conservation et de gestion des requins (Recommandations 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 et 11-15)	Les mesures prises pour la conservation et la gestion des requins ont été publiées dans le Plan Bisannuel d'Exécution des Ressources de la Pêche (2014-2015). Ces mesures vont à l'encontre de l'utilisation intégrale des requins capturés, l'interdiction de couper les ailerons à bord des navires et l'interdiction de pêcher les espèces menacées suivantes : Requin baleine, Requin Blanc, Requin marteau, Requin océanique, Requin pèlerin, Requin-taube commun et Requin-renard à gros yeux.
BYC	8001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Recommandation 10-09, paragraphes 1, 2 et 7 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO	Non applicable. Cabo Verde n'a pas encore des mesures visant à réduire la mortalité des tortues de mer dans les opérations de pêche.
BYC	8002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Non applicable. Cabo Verde n'a pas encore le Plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer ni mesures d'atténuation.
BYC	8003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine	Non applicable. Cabo Verde n'a pas pris des mesures pour atténuer les prises accessoires.
SDP	9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Non applicable. Cabo Verde n'a pas encore des programmes de documents statistiques électroniques.
MISC	9002	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Non applicable

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

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

- Interdiction aux navires, tout au long de la ZEE de Cabo Verde, le prélèvement des ailerons à bord des navires, de retenir à bord, de transborder ou débarquer les ailerons de requins.
- Interdiction de la pêche de *Rhincodon typus* (requin baleine), *Carcharodon carcharias* (grand requin blanc), Requin marteau, Requin pèlerin, Requin océanique Requin-taube commun et Requin renard à gros yeux; Définition du nombre maximal de licences de pêche accordées chaque année par le pays; la mise en œuvre des mécanismes pour surveiller la pêche.
- La législation prévoit que le permis de pêche pour l'exploitation des requins est réservé uniquement aux navires nationaux, étant obligatoire la demande de licence pour la pêche industrielle.

4.1 Schéma d'inspection

En suivi, de contrôle et de surveillance des navires et la gestion du processus de certification des captures de pêche, la Direction Générale des Ressources Marines a pris les mesures préventives suivantes :

- Mis en place d'un système d'inspection à Porto, avec le placement d'un inspecteur à temps plein en produits de la pêche les débarquements de tous les navires nationaux, afin d'assurer la validation des informations à fournir à la certification des captures. Ajouté à cela, une liste des procédures de contrôle et de la certification des captures a été développé ;
- Il a été développé et mis en œuvre un programme hebdomadaire, mis en œuvre quotidiennement pour l'inspection et le contrôle des documents tous les navires qui débarquent dans les ports nationaux ;
- Il a été placé un inspecteur de la pêche dans le Centre de sécurité maritime des opérations (COSMAR), qui surveille tous les navires de pêche par Vessel Monitoring Système (VMS), tous les jours et a été installé le système de contrôle dans tous les nationaux impliqués dans des navires de pêche du thon et des espèces apparentées ;
- Il a été appliqué et suivi les recommandations de l'ICCAT concernant le régime d'inspection dans le port, pour la surveillance et l'inspection des navires débarquant dans le port de Mindelo ; et
- Il a été mis en place un système de coopération entre les institutions à contrôler strictement chaque processus, y compris l'échange d'informations et de documents. cargaison le manifeste du navire, par exemple, le cas échéant ;
- Ainsi, il est considéré que le Cap-Vert a adopté des mesures pertinentes dans la lutte contre la pêche INN et en outre élaboré le plan national de lutte contre la pêche INN.

4.2 En termes juridiques

- La conformité à cocher rigoureuse avec l'application de la loi 48/2009 instituant un régime de certification des captures dans le système pour prévenir, contrecarrer et éliminer la pêche non réglementée et non déclarée, ci-après INN ;
- Toute la législation nationale de la pêche est en cours de révision, modernisation et adaptation aux nouveaux défis auxquels elle est confrontée dans la lutte contre la pêche INN ;
- Il a été développé et est en œuvre un plan national visant à prévenir, contrecarrer et éliminer la pêche INN ; et
- Il a subi le processus de rectification des mesures de l'Etat du port et ont été faites à plusieurs réunions de socialisation de celui-ci.

4.3 Sur le plan opérationnel

- Mise en œuvre des dispositions d'inspection et de contrôle des navires, selon les mesures des États du Port: inscription obligatoire de l'avis de livraison au port de débarquement et / ou de transbordement, vérification des licences de pêche, la vérification du quotidien de la pêche et toute la documentation qui est jugé nécessaire pour déterminer la légalité des captures ;
- Mise en œuvre du Certificat de Capture pour tous les produits qui sont destinés à l'exportation ;
- Plusieurs missions de patrouilles et de la surveillance maritime fait par des unités navales ;
- Missions de patrouilles aériennes ;
- Contrôle par VMS ;
- Mise en place d'un registre national d'immatriculation des navires de pêche ; et
- Préparation des observateurs de bord qui seront embarqués sur les navires étrangers ayant un permis de pêche du Cap-Vert.

4.4 Dans la sous-région

- Coopération et participation dans les opérations conjointes de surveillance avec la supervision des Etats voisins.

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

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

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

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

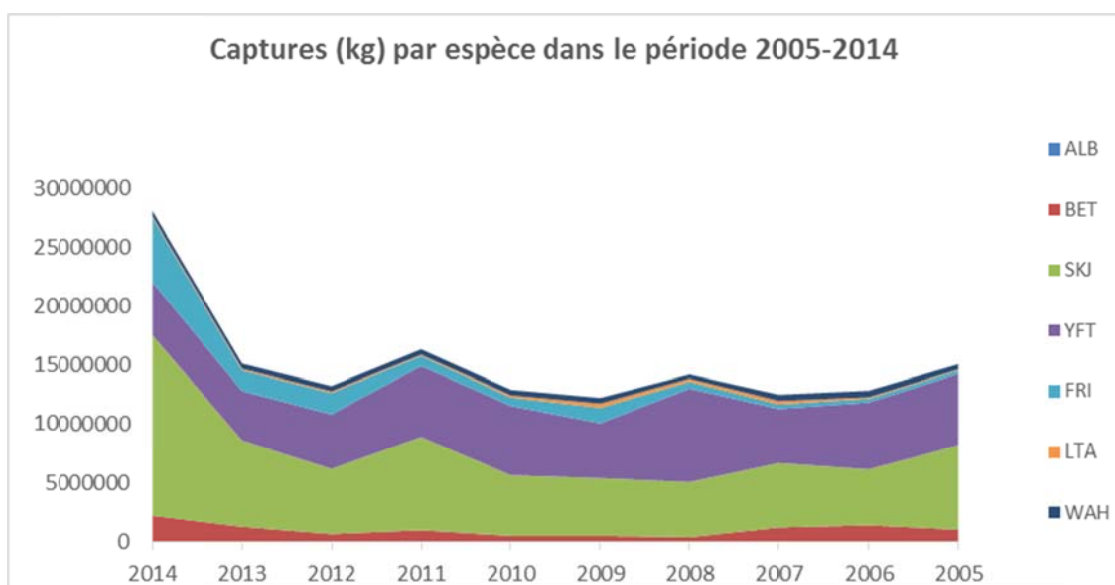


Figure 1. Capture (kg) par espèce dans le période 2005-2014.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CHINA¹

SUMMARY

The number of vessels from China operated in the Atlantic Ocean decreased from 17 in 2013 to 13 in 2014. The longline was the only fishing gear used to fish tunas, tuna-like species and sharks and the target species were still bigeye tuna and bluefin tuna. The total catch was 2800.7 t (in round weight), 718.9 t lower than that in 2013 (3519.6 t). The catch of bigeye tuna and bluefin tuna amounted to 2231.8 t and 37.6 t in 2014, respectively. The catch of bigeye tuna accounted for 79.7% of the total in 2014, however, it was 139.5 t lower than that in 2013 (2371.3 t). Yellowfin tuna, swordfish and albacore tuna, etc. were taken as bycatch. The catch of yellowfin tuna decreased from 211.4 t in 2013 to 92.4 t in 2014. The catch of swordfish was 266.2 t, with a 8.8% decrease compared with previous year (291.9 t in 2013). The catch of albacore tuna was 68.7 t, which was 77.5 t less than that in 2013 (146.2 t). The data compiled, including TASK I and TASK II as well as the number of fishing vessels, have been routinely reported to the ICCAT Secretariat by the Bureau of Fisheries (BOF), Ministry of Agriculture of PRC. PRC has carried out a national scientific observer program for the tuna fishery in ICCAT waters since 2001. Two observers in 2014 have been dispatched on board two Chinese Atlantic tuna longliners covering the areas of S2°29'~S6°23', W21°30'~W29°46' (targeting bigeye tuna) and N50°30'~N54°47', W28°47'~W35°05' (targeting bluefin tuna) since October 2014. Data of target species and non-target species (sharks, sea turtles, especially) were collected during the observation.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)**Section 1: Annual fisheries information***1.1 General overview*

Longline is the only fishing gear used by the Chinese tuna fleet in the Atlantic Ocean. The deep water longline was used with 16-19 hooks per basket. The branch line was 49-53 m long. The length of the main line between the two branch lines was 46-51 m. Bigeye tuna and bluefin tuna were still the target species with yellowfin tuna, albacore tuna, swordfish, sailfish, blue marlin, and sharks as the bycatch. There were 13 deep frozen longliners operated in the high seas of tropical Atlantic Ocean including one longliners seasonally shifting to northern Atlantic Ocean for northern bluefin tuna in 2014. The Chinese tuna fishing fleet composed of 13 tuna longliners in 2014 harvested 2800.7 t of tunas and tuna-like species, 718.9 t lower than that in 2013. In 2014, the catch of Atlantic sailfish increased a little, but, the catch of other species went down greatly, especially for yellowfin tuna, albacore tuna and blue shark (**Table 1**).

The total fishing efforts decreased from 0.8×10⁷ hooks in 2013 to 0.6×10⁷ hooks in 2014 and the decrease in fishing efforts in 2014 was 29.2% in contrast to 2013 (Table 2). The CPUE of bigeye tuna and sword fish in 2014 increased greatly and was in the highest level during the period from 2006 to 2014. The CPUE of bluefin tuna, Atlantic sailfish, and blue marlin increased a little in 2014 compared with 2013. On the contrary, the CPUE of yellowfin tuna and blue shark was in the lowest level during the previous years (Table 2), while the CPUE of albacore tuna decreased a little in 2014 compared with 2013.

The fishing efforts decreased from the 1st quarter to 3rd quarter, but it increased in 4th quarter (**Figure 1, 4**). The CPUE of bigeye tuna was greatest in 4th quarter, and then 1st quarter and 3rd quarter (**Figure 2, 5**). The CPUE of bigeye tuna was lowest in 2nd quarter (**Figure 2, 5**). The CPUE of yellowfin tuna was greatest in 1st quarter, and then 3rd quarter and 4th quarter (**Figure 3, 5**). The CPUE of yellowfin tuna was the lowest in 2nd quarter (**Figure 3, 5**).

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1.2 Albacore tuna

Albacore tuna was caught as by-catch by the Chinese fleet in the Atlantic Ocean. The total albacore tuna catch in 2014 was estimated to be about 68.7 t. The catch of albacore tuna decreased greatly compared with previous year, but it was still higher than that in 2008 (49.0 t). The landing of North Atlantic albacore tuna was 34.9 t in 2014. The rest landing was consisted of South Atlantic albacore tuna with a landing of 33.8 t.

1.3 Bluefin tuna

The total catch of bluefin tuna by the Chinese longline fleet was 37.6 t in the East Atlantic Ocean in 2014, with a small decrease compared with the previous year (38.1 t in 2013).

1.4 Tropical tunas

Tropical tunas in the statistics included bigeye tuna and yellowfin tuna in the Atlantic Ocean. The total catch of bigeye tuna in 2014 amounted to 2231.8 t, which was 139.5 t lower than that in 2013 (2371.3 t), while the catch of yellowfin tuna was 92.4 t in 2014, decreased by 56.3% over previous year (211.4 t, 2013).

1.5 Swordfish

The total catch of swordfish in 2014 was 266.2 t, which was lower than the previous year by 8.8% (291.9 t in 2013). Of this amount, 60.3 t were caught in the North Atlantic Ocean and 205.9 t were caught in the South Atlantic Ocean.

1.6 Sharks

The total catch of blue shark in 2014 amounted to 47.7 t and decreased by 87.8% over previous year (391.2 t in 2013). The total catch of shortfin mako was 14.4 t, which was 28.7% lower than that in 2013 (20.2 t).

1.7 Blue marlin

The total catch of blue marlin in 2014 was 39.7 t, which was lower than that of the previous year by 11.6% (44.9 t in 2013). Of this amount, 12.0 t were caught in the North Atlantic Ocean and 27.7 t were caught in the South Atlantic Ocean.

1.8 White marlin

The total catch of sailfish in 2014 was 2.2 t, which was higher than that of the previous year (1.0 t in 2013).

Section 2: Research and statistics

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

Two observers in 2014 have been dispatched on board two Chinese Atlantic tuna longliners covering the areas of S2°29'~S6°23', W21°30'~W29°46' (targeting bigeye tuna) and N50°30'~N54°47', W28°47'~W35°05' (targeting bluefin tuna) since October 2014. There were 100% observer coverage of fishing efforts for Chinese tuna longline fishery targeting bluefin tuna and 7.7% observer coverage for tropical areas. The data covering all catch species including target catch and non-target catch (sharks and sea turtles etc.), size frequency data, and disposition status were collected during the observation. Fishing operation information was also available by observers. The observer data had been submitted to ICCAT Secretariat.

The BOF required that all the fishing companies operating in the Atlantic Ocean must report their fisheries data on a monthly basis to China Overseas Fisheries Association (COFA) and the TTWG in SHOU in order to comply with the catch limits. BOF also required fishing companies to report incidental catch of sea turtles and sea birds if their fishing boats happened to catch them and encouraged scientists to conduct research on the mitigation methods to reduce the incidental catch of sea turtles, sea birds and sharks. A pilot logbook data submission system was initiated in IOTC waters six years ago and detailed information of the catch and fishing efforts has been collected. In 2014, BOF required that all fishing boats should fill in the logbook and took the implementation of a logbook system by the fishing vessels or company into consideration as one of the main conditions for renewing the fishing permits and licenses. New logbooks covering more shark species and information are used starting from 2015.

The BOF was emphasizing to the improvement of the data report system, and the submission of fisheries statistics to regional tuna fisheries management organizations as required. During the east bluefin tuna fishing season in 2014, the vessels directly reported its position to ICCAT secretariat via VMS. The BOF also reported the catch data, and the tag recorded information of the east bluefin tuna to ICCAT secretariat, weekly and monthly, as well as the date of starting and ending of the BFT operation.

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

Number	Information required	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	18/September/2015
S2	Fleet Characteristics	30/July/2015
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	30/July/2015
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	30/July/2015
S5	Size samples (Task II)	30/July/2015
S6	Catch estimated by size	30/July/2015
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable- Neither conventional nor electronic tag found in the previous year.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable- China has no sport and recreational fisheries.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Not applicable- China has no sport and recreational fisheries.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	30/July/2015
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Not applicable- China has no small scale vessels.
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Not applicable- No information is available.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable- China has no such fisheries in Mediterranean.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Not applicable- China has no such fisheries activities.
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable- China has no such fisheries activities.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable- China has no such fisheries activities.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	30/July/2015

Number	Information required	Response
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Not applicable- China has no such fisheries activities.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Not applicable- China has no such fisheries activities.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable- China has no such fisheries activities.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable- China has no such fisheries activities.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable- China has no such fisheries activities.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	30/July/2015-Data of Task I&II were all derived from logbooks and without logbooks all the data required cannot be fully prepared.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable- China has no such fisheries activities.
S43	Redundant- see management TRO-2001 and S45	Not applicable- China has no such fisheries activities.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to the FAD.	Not applicable- China has no such fisheries activities.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable- China has no such fisheries activities.
S46	Information collected by observers	Not applicable- China has no such fisheries activities.
S47	Data and information collected from sampling programme under Rec. 14-01	Not applicable- None of Chinese ports the landing or transshipment of BET/YFT/SKJ takes place, in addition, Chinese fishing vessels rarely conduct fishing in the area of area/time closure.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	30/July/2015
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable- China has no such programmes.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Not applicable- There were no discarded marlin/spearfish.
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	30/July/2015
S30	Task I and Task II of Thresher sharks, including discards and releases	30/July/2015
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	Not applicable- Neither the logbook nor observer has the record of silky sharks.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Not applicable- China reported the species-specific shark data.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable- China has no local consumption of silky sharks.

Number	Information required	Response
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable- China has no local consumption of hammerhead sharks.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not applicable- Neither the logbook nor observer has the record of hammerhead sharks.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not applicable- Neither the logbook nor observer has the record of whitetip sharks.
S48	Results of research on shortfin mako	Not applicable- China has no such programmes.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of Existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention Area	30/July/2015
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	30/July/2015
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually.	Not applicable- Neither the logbook nor observer has the record of seabird incidental catch.
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	30/July/2015
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable- China has no such fisheries activities.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	<p>The government has circulated the logbook and required the fishing vessels to fill the logbook. In the logbook, there was the 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 to mitigate the mortality of bycatch species. Key shark species posters were prepared, updated and circulated to each vessel to facilitate fisherman to identify shark species, especially thresher shark, hammerhead sharks and silky shark. Key sea turtle species posters were also prepared and dispatched to each trainer. The data of bycatch species and size frequency data, etc. were collected by the observers.</p> <p>All Chinese longliners have been equipped with de-hooker device since 2009. The government requested all fishing companies to report information on incidental catch of sea turtles, mammals, and sea birds on logbook. Fishing companies were also required to implement bycatch mitigation measures such as tori line if they fished in the temperate waters as documented in ICCAT recommendations. The circle hook was encouraged to be used on longliner. The government encouraged fishermen to use monofilament instead of wire leaders to mitigate shark mortality in tuna longline fishery. Researchers from Shanghai Ocean</p>

Number	Information required	Response
		University were conducting studies about mitigation measures, such as the effectiveness in reducing bycatch by using deep fishing gear. Chinese government issued a Notification of management, which specified certification requirement for the hammerhead sharks, oceanic whitetip sharks etc. since Sep. 14, 2014.

Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

Bureau of Fisheries (BOF), Ministry of Agriculture of China is in charge of management of distant water fisheries including tuna fishing activities in ICCAT waters. And China Overseas Fisheries Association (COFA) assists BOF with coordination of tuna fisheries activities. China attaches great importance to ICCAT tuna fishery and priorities were given to abide by Recommendations and Resolutions adopted by ICCAT. China had set up a series of domestic requirement 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, fishing license system, VMS, logbook, monthly catch report (weekly report for BFT), national observer program, by-catch regulation, CDS and market-related measures, we set catch limit for target and by-catch stocks strictly in accordance with respective ICCAT Recommendations.

In addition, China conduct a meeting at national level each year, in which all companies relating to tuna fisheries shall participate. During the meeting, we will circulate new ICCAT Recommendations that come into force after translated them into Chinese. We also reiterate key compliance issues, such as catch limit, VMS, observer deployment, logbook, by-catch so on and so forth.

3.1 Catch quota and minimum size limit

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

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

According to the statistics, the catch of Chinese tuna fleet in 2014 did not exceed the quota allocated by ICCAT to China. The Chinese tuna fleet had strictly followed the minimum size criteria set for BFT and SWO established by ICCAT for conservation and protection of juvenile tunas.

3.2 Tuna Statistical Document Program

Since July of 2002, all exported BFT and BET caught by Chinese tuna fleet had been accompanied by a BFT Catch Document and a 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 BET Statistical Document would be issued for overfished catch.

3.3 Fishing vessel management

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

3.4 Transshipment and regional observer program

China has implemented VMS reporting since October 2006, and it is mandatory that all fishing vessels shall have an operating VMS on board when fishing overseas. Each vessel operating in ICCAT area is equipped with an operating VMS on board in line with ICCAT VMS Resolution. Manual report is required by the vessel/vessel owner should the vessel cannot be automatically polled. For those vessels whose VMS device are turned off on purpose and/or tampered, sanctions would be taken against the vessel owner in accordance with domestic regulations on VMS. And from 2015, all the longliners must report six positions per day.

3.5 Transshipment and regional observer program

In accordance with the recommendation by ICCAT establishing a program for transshipment at sea in 2006, Chinese LSTLVs operating in the ICCAT waters have financed the respective cost of implementing this ICCAT regional observer program based on their quota allocated by COFA. BOF has strictly followed ICCAT observer program. 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. The transshipment was conducted in accordance with the recommendation with the authorization of BOF.

3.6 National observer program

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

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

Two national scientific observers have been dispatched aboard two Chinese tuna longline fishing vessels in Atlantic in 2014. 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.

There are 100% observer coverage of fishing effort for Chinese tuna longline fishery targeting BFT and about 7.7% observer coverage for targeting BET. The data of target species and non-target species (sharks, sea turtles, and sea birds, especially), size frequency data, and disposition status were collected during the observation. Fishing operation information was also recorded by observers.

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

3.7 Others

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

Observers 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, so as to cross-check its fishing quota and weight/length status.

3.7.2 Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures

Scientific observers are in charge of collecting the incidental catch of marlins, sharks and other bycatch product, including catch by species and size data. Catch limit is strictly observed by fishing vessels. In addition to observer records, all longliners are required to record catch by species in logbooks. China has no recreational fishery.

3.7.3 Report on actions taken to domestically monitor catches and to conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks

Circle hooks and monofilament branch line are encouraged to be used in the longline fishing gears. Alive shortfin mako are encouraged to release unharmed immediately if captured and must record the release status in the logbook. The observer on board the vessel also needs to collect and record the number of shortfin mako shark caught and when it comes to release, the release status must record.

3.7.4 Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation

Every year, national-level meeting is organized to distribute the material of Recommendation/Resolution adopted by ICCAT after translating it into Chinese. All the shark-related Recommendations was transferred into domestic regulations and released by Ministry of Agriculture. Silky shark catch is prohibited for retaining on board, transshipping or landing. All the fishing vessels operating in ICCAT are required to release all silky sharks whether dead or alive and must record its status when releasing it in the logbook. The observer on board the vessel also needs to record the number of discards and release of silky sharks with indication of status.

3.7.5 All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2013 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)

We have made great effort to mitigate the shark by-catch. Key sharks species Posters (**Figures 6 and 7**) are prepared and circulated to each vessel to facilitate fisherman to identify shark species, especially bigeye thresher shark, hammerhead shark, silky shark and whitetip shark which prohibit to retain onboard, transship, land, store and sell. Training sessions are made to abide by Recommendations for sharks (04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 11-08 and 11-15). Besides, scientific observers also monitored effectiveness of conservation of sharks according to their records. A new version logbook is used from 2015 which include more shark species.

In addition, in 2014, the BOF and the Endangered Species Import & Export Management Office of China jointly issued the Notification on compliance with sharks and manta rays, which stipulate that a CITES import/export license is a must when import, export or re-export the sharks listed in the Appendix II of CITES, include hammerhead shark, oceanic whitetip shark, porbeagle.

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

BOF and COFA highlight the conservation of sea turtles. 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 is distributed to all tuna fishing vessels for their identification and recording.

3.7.7 Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field

Research is encouraged on mitigation of by-catch and reduction of discards. Observers are strictly trained and managed in order to get more accurate fishery data and biological data. Observers are debriefed when they returned.

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.

Regarding seabirds, all the LL fishing vessels, if operate in the area applicable to the seabird Recommendation, are required to meet the requirement in that Recommendation. We organized a training course on Apr 17th, 2015 in Shanghai on mitigating the impact on seabirds of longline fisheries. During the course, we invited specialist from Birdlife International to train our crews and company managers, so that they can have a better understanding of seabirds and the implementation of the Recommendation. Seabirds' identification guide is distributed to all tuna fishing vessels for their identification and recording.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	China completed the reporting obligations as China had reported all the required data and information before the deadline which applicable to China in accordance with the ICCAT requirement.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	China completed the reporting obligations as China had reported all the required data and information before the deadline which applicable to China in accordance with the ICCAT requirement.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	15/09/2015
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable as China does not chart any vessel.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable as China does not chart any vessel.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in port)	15/09/2015
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable as China has no flagged carrier vessel.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	07/01/2015, 30/05/2015
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	07/01/2015, 04/02/2015, 28/04/2015, 15/06/2015
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Not applicable as China is not coastal state of ICCAT and no fishing vessel operated in ICCAT area entered into Chinese port.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable as China is not coastal state of ICCAT and no fishing vessel operated in ICCAT area entered into Chinese port.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable

GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	No such bilateral arrangement so far.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	No such access agreement so far.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No such access agreement so far.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	45
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	No changes from previous year.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable as China has no sport and recreational fisheries.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	15/09/2015
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Not applicable
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No such findings.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	No report received
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.
BFT	1003	Carry-over of caged fish	Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable as China has no BFT traps.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2014	10/02/2014
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	22/08/2015
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	28/09/2015
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2014	03/02/2015
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	03/02/2015
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Yes.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable
BFT	1018	Names of authorized agencies and of individual inspectors	Not applicable
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	03/02/2015
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	7
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	2
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	24/11/2014

BFT	1025	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, so as to cross-check its fishing quota and weight/length status.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	2
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	28/09/2015
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Sent but date missing.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Sent but date missing.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Sent but date missing.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable, no such vessels.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	28/04/2015
TRO	2001	List of TROP vessels and subsequent changes	04/02/2015, 28/04/2015, 15/06/2015
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in 2014	29/06/2015
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by TROP vessels	Not applicable, no such vessels.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable, no fishing vessel operating in the area/time closure.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	30/03/2015,28/09/2015
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes.
TRO	2008	Observer reports	Not applicable. No vessels fishing in time/area closed to FADs.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	30/03/2015,28/09/2015
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable. No vessels targeting Med-SWO.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. No sport/recreational vessels.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. No Med-SWO fishery.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. No Med-SWO fishery.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	15/09/2015
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable.

BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	13/10/2015 (see Annual Report).
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable, China is not developing coastal CPCs.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable, China is not developing coastal CPCs.
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken domestically to monitor catches and conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	Circle hooks and monofilament branch line are encouraged to applied in the longline fishing gears. Alive shortfin mako are encouraged to release immediately if captured.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Every year, national meeting is organized to distribute the material of Recommendation/Resolution adopted by ICCAT. Regulations on conservation for sharks are released by Ministry of Agriculture. Silky shark catch is banned for landing, transshipping, etc.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	We have made effort to mitigate the shark by-catch. Key sharks species Poster are prepared and circulated to each vessel to facilitate fisherman to identify shark species, especially thresher shark, hammerhead sharks and silky shark. Training sessions are made to abide by Resolutions for sharks. Besides, scientific observers also monitored effectiveness of conservation of sharks according to their records.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	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-hookers, 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.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	28/09/2015
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	13/10/2015
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	28/09/2015. Not applicable as China currently not implements pilot electronic statistical document system.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Not applicable as China has no objections to ICCAT Recs.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

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

4.1 Import and export trade monitoring

Since July 1st, 2010, General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China and Ministry of Agriculture 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.

A catch documentation system is established for exporting BFT, BET and SWO.

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

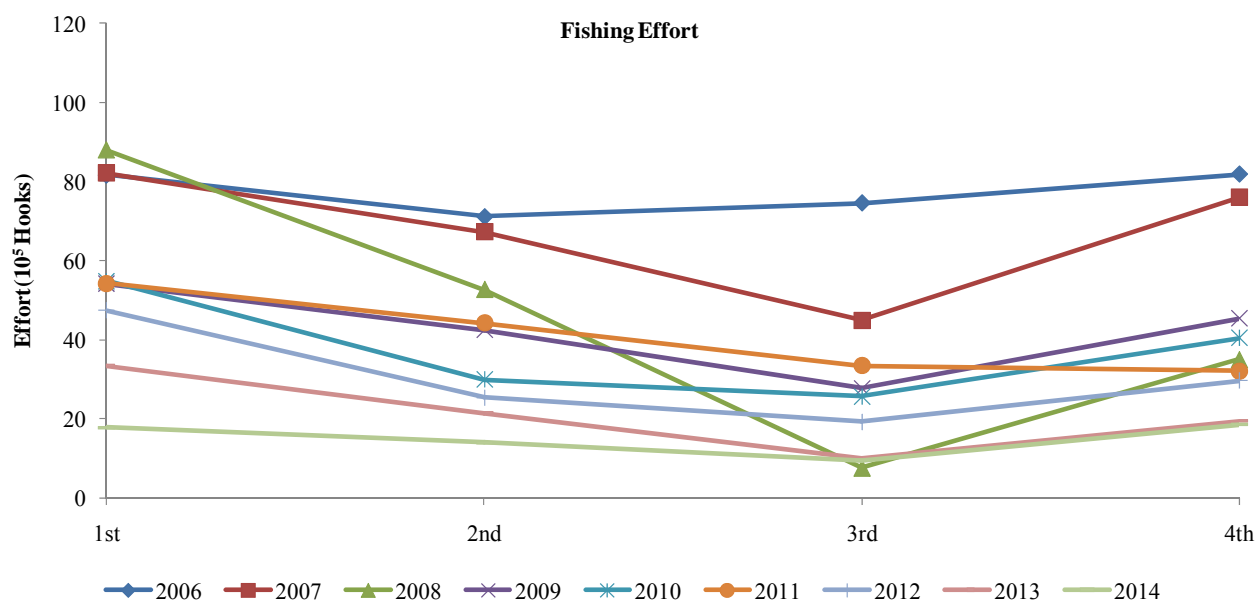
Currently no such cases, and will record and advise in a timely manner in future once encountered.

Table 1. Catch of tunas and tuna-like species (in round weight, t), 2006-2014.

Species	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
BFT	42.0	72.0	119.0	41.7	38.2	35.9	36.0	38.1	37.6
YFT	1,085.0	1,124.0	649.0	462.0	426.9	346.4	264.1	211.4	92.4
BET	7,200.0	7,399.0	5,686.0	4,973.0	5,489.0	3,720.2	3,231.2	2371.3	2231.8
SWO	372.0	558.0	562.0	383.0	369.1	322.2	374.5	291.9	266.2
ALB	302.0	94.0	49.0	116.0	239.6	181.0	82.1	146.2	68.7
BSH	----	943.0	149.0	197.0	93.4	239.6	181.2	391.2	47.7
SMA	----	157.3	21.0	43.0	61.1	46.9	32.1	20.2	14.4
BUM	99.0	65.0	12.7	77.0	100.5	99.1	61.2	44.9	39.7
WHM	5.6	9.9	4.5	8.5	8.1	2.7	3.6	2.1	–
SAI	16.0	8.1	1.5	6.3	5.6	3.0	5.3	1.0	2.2
Other	785.0	406.0	42.6	50.0	41.7	-	–	1.3	–
Total	9906.6	10836.3	7296.3	6357.5	6873.2	4997.1	4271.2	3519.6	2800.7

Table 2. The CPUE of tunas and tuna-like species (kg /1000 hooks) and fishing effort (10⁷ hooks), 2006-2014.

Species	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
BFT	1.4	2.7	6.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	3.0	4.5	6.3
YFT	35.1	41.6	35.4	27.2	28.3	21.2	21.7	25.1	15.5
BET	232.8	273.7	310.4	293.1	364.0	227.2	265.9	281.7	374.3
SWO	12.0	20.6	30.7	22.6	24.5	19.7	30.8	34.7	44.6
ALB	9.8	3.5	2.7	6.8	15.9	11.1	6.8	17.4	11.5
BSH	-	34.9	8.1	11.6	6.2	14.6	14.9	46.5	8.0
SMA	-	5.8	1.1	2.5	4.1	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.4
BUM	3.2	2.4	0.7	4.5	6.7	6.1	5.0	5.3	6.7
WHM	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	-
SAI	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4
Other	25.4	15.0	2.3	2.9	2.8	-	-	0.2	-
Total	320.3	400.9	398.3	374.7	455.8	305.1	351.5	418.1	469.7
Fishing Effort	3.1	2.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.6

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

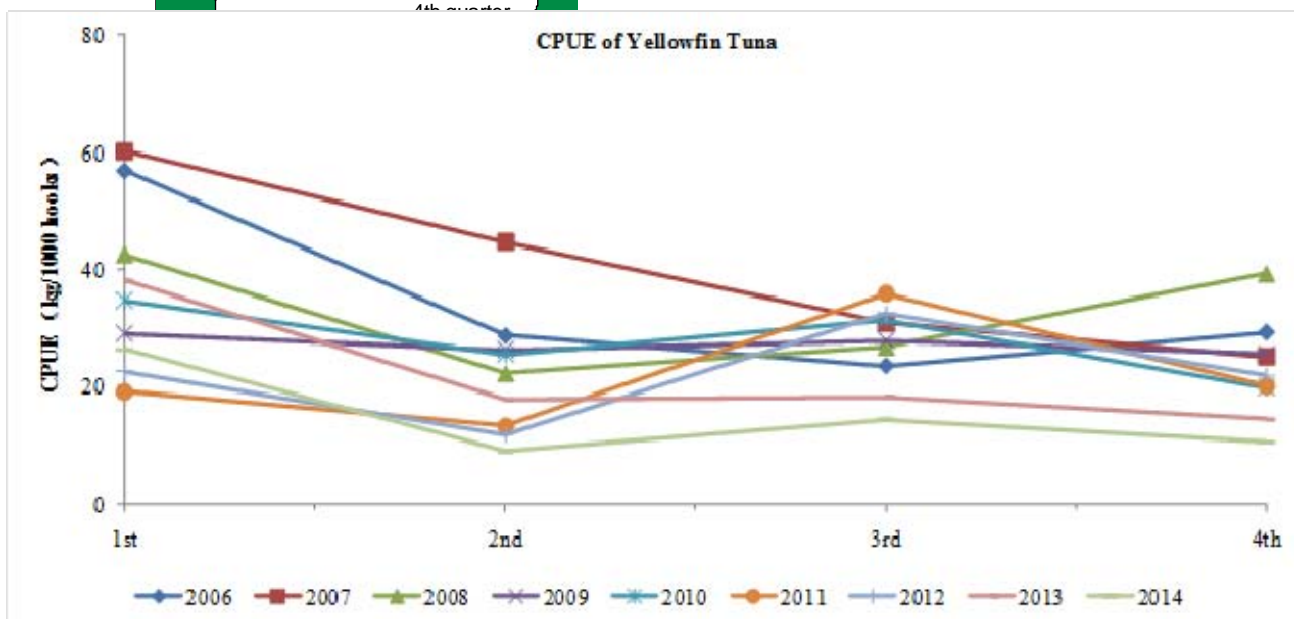
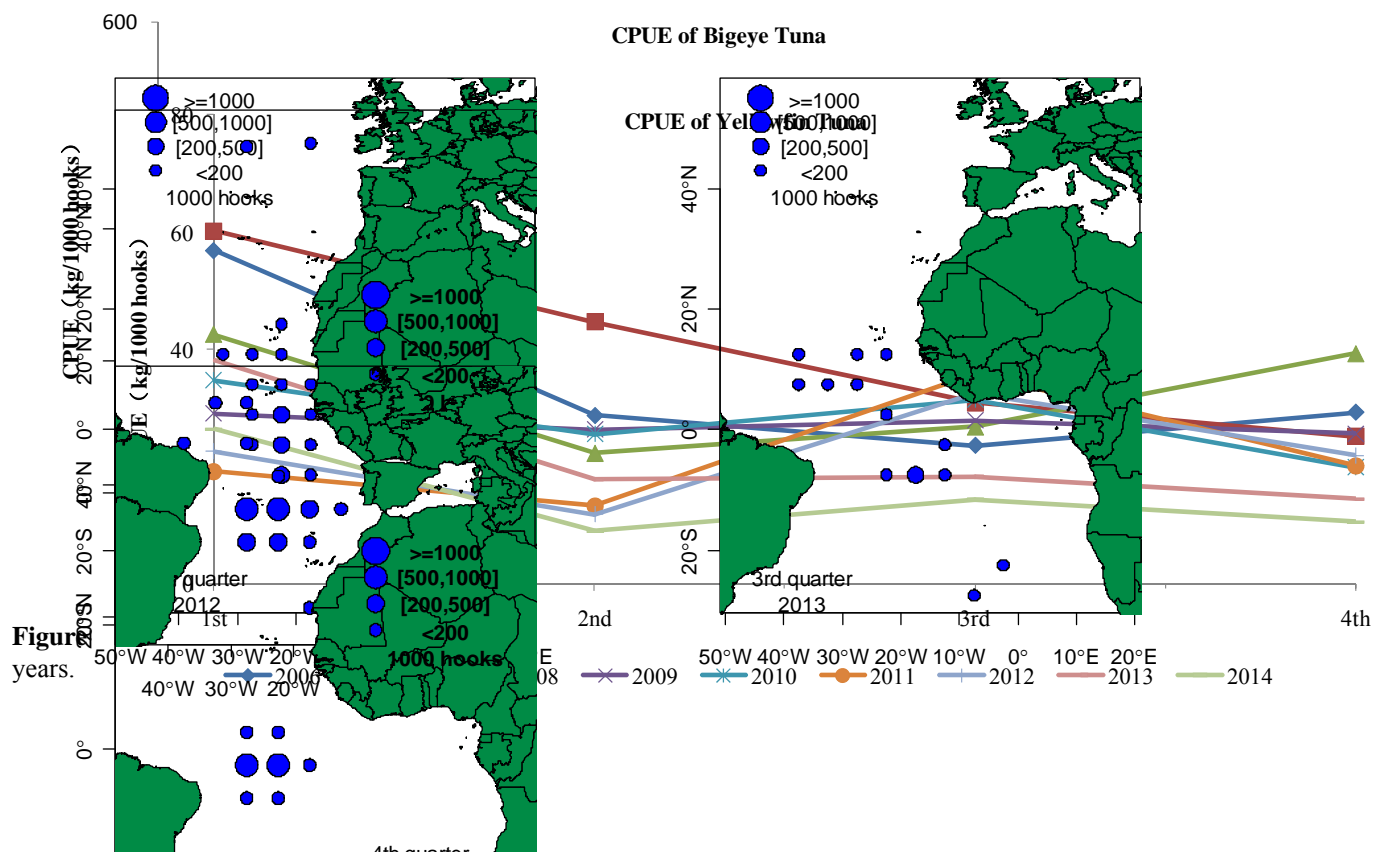
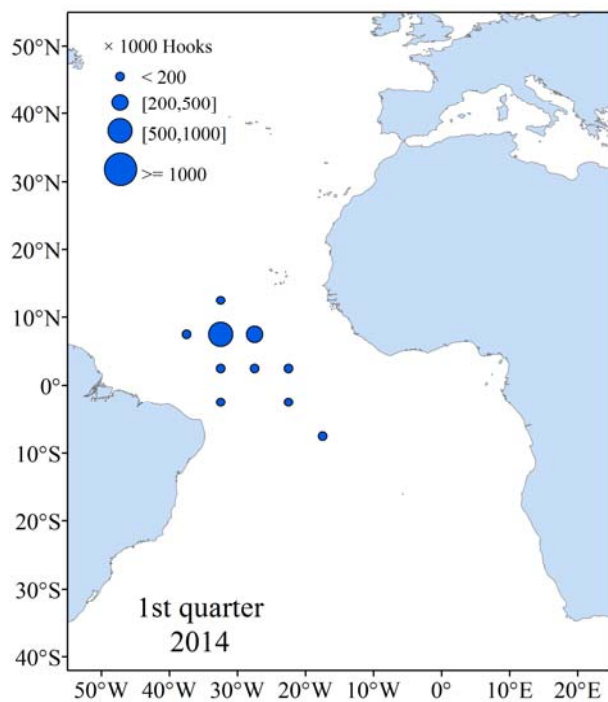
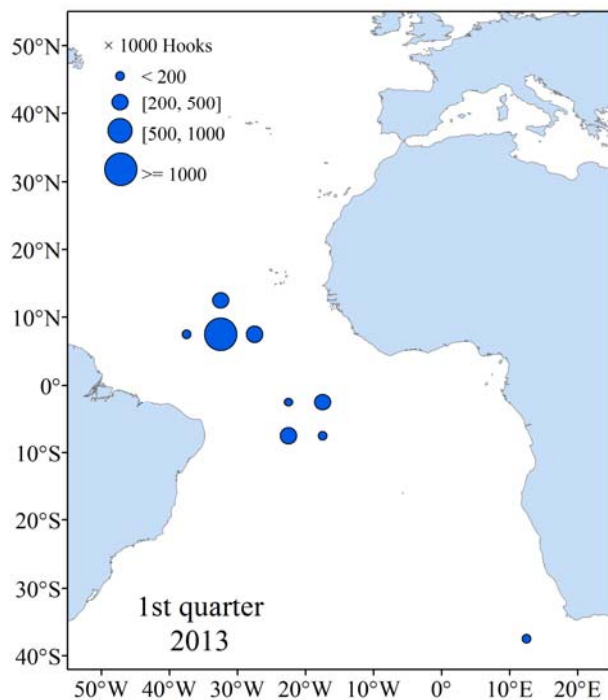
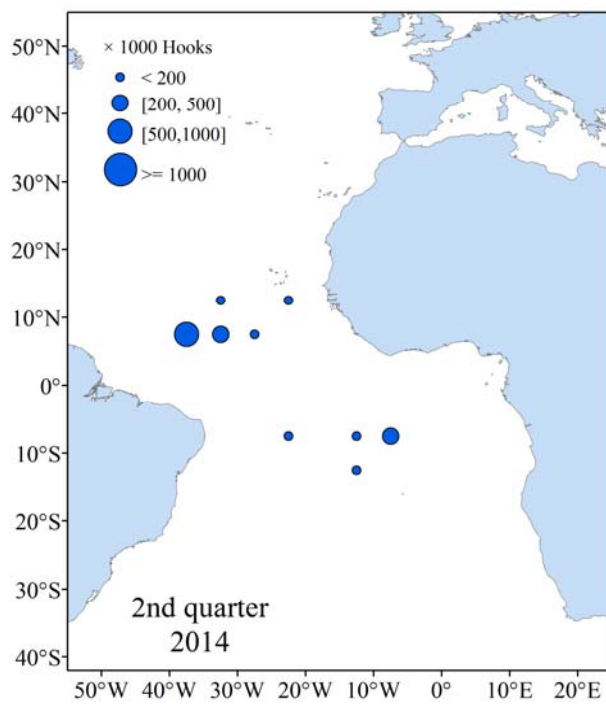
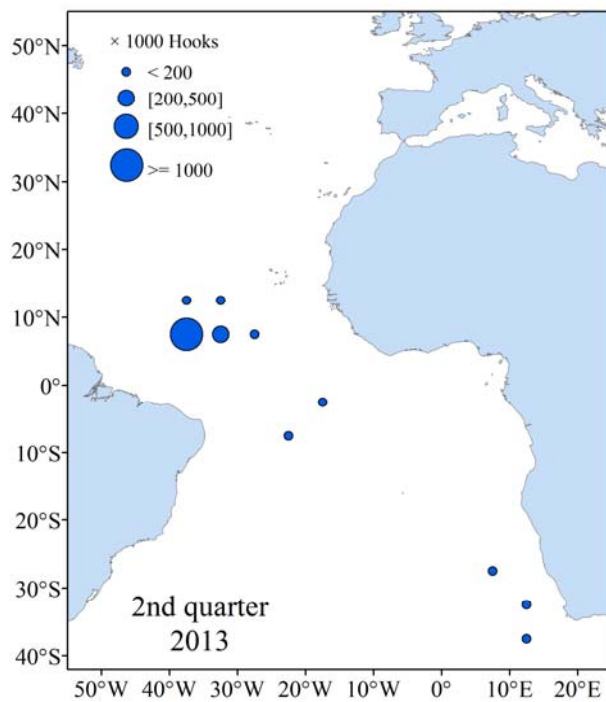
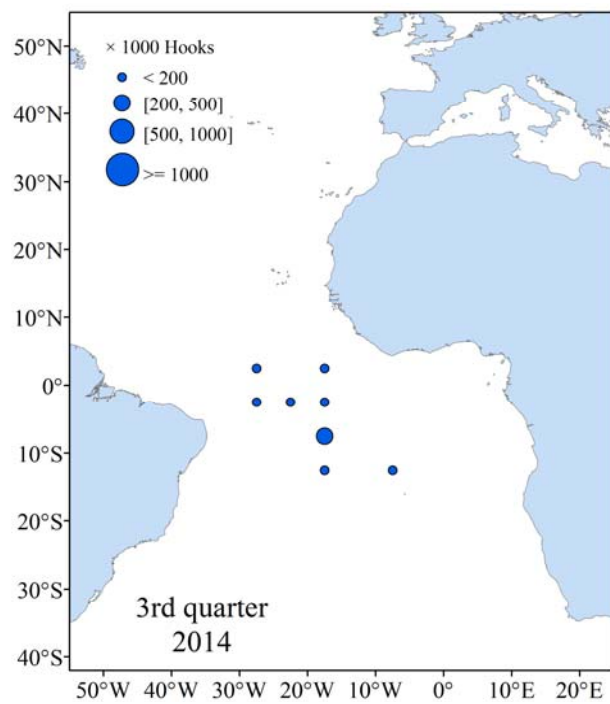
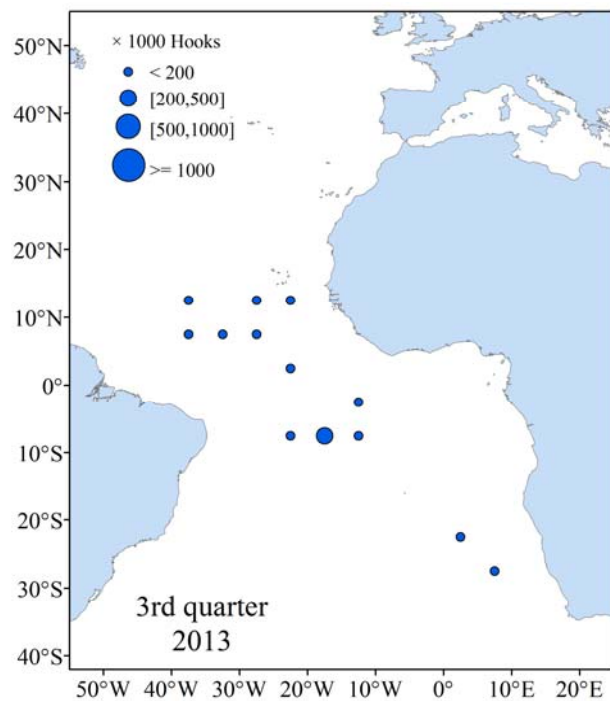


Figure 3. The quarterly CPUE of yellowfin tuna of Chinese tuna longline fleet in the ICCAT waters in recent nine years.







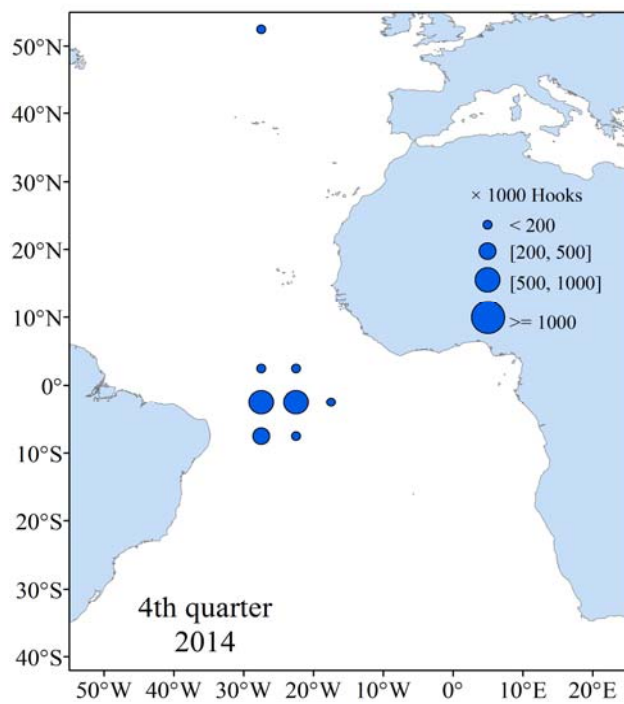
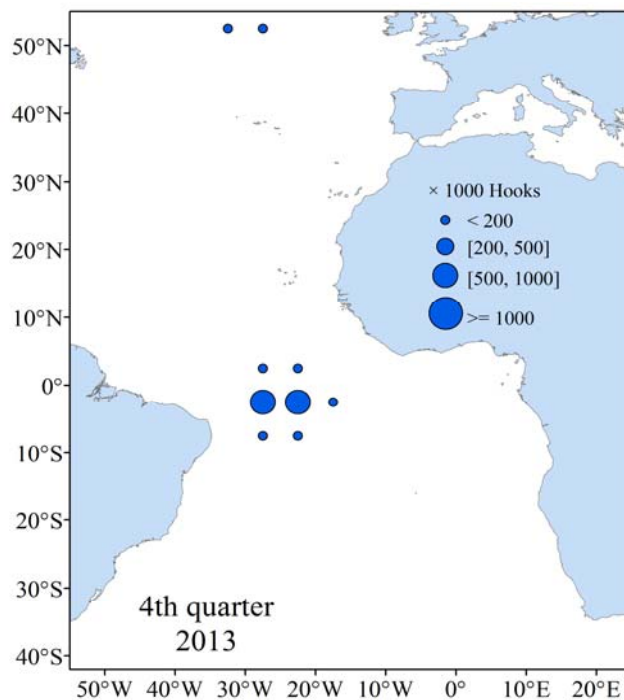
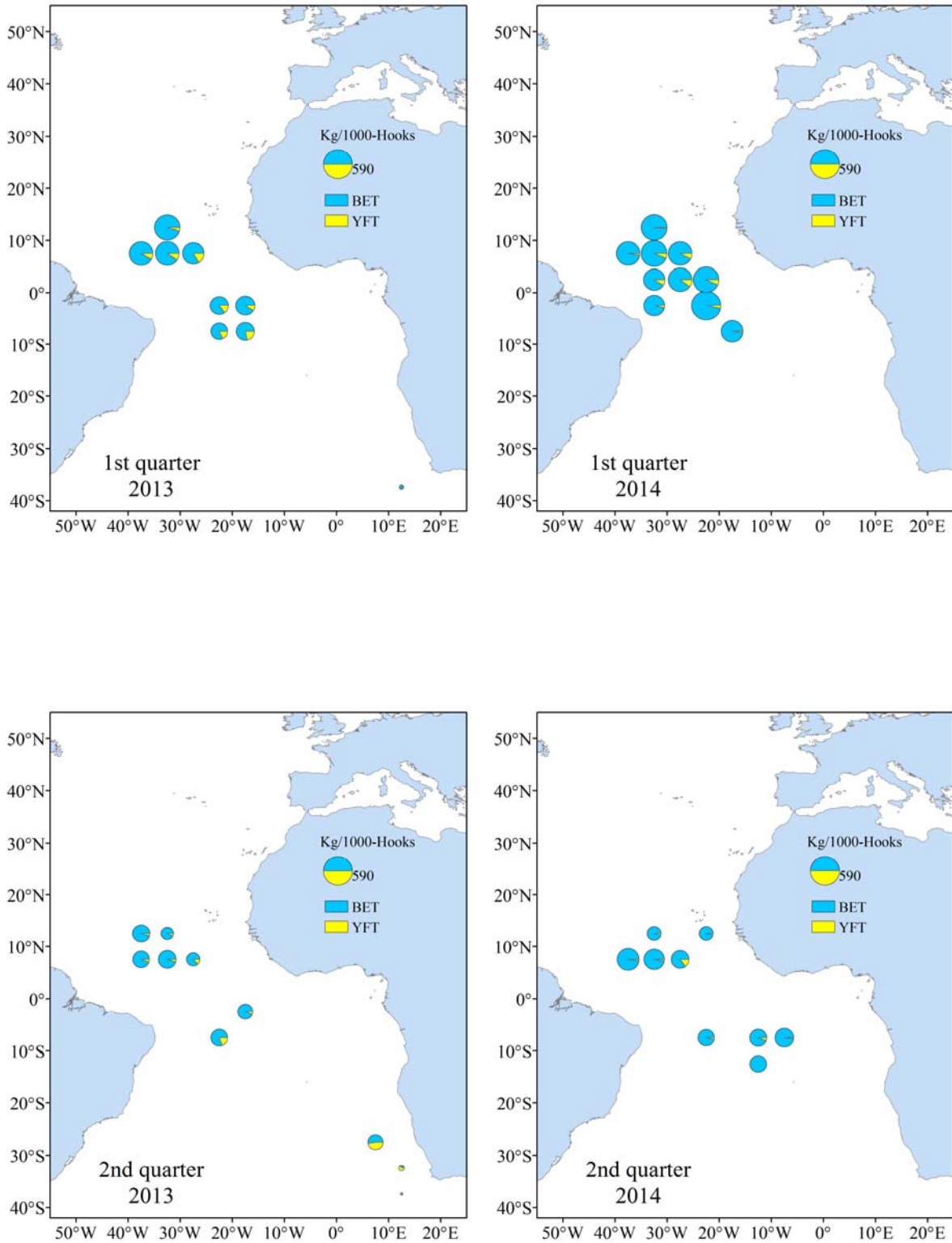


Figure 4. Fishing effort distribution by $5^\circ \times 5^\circ$ and quarter in 2013 (left) and 2014 (right).



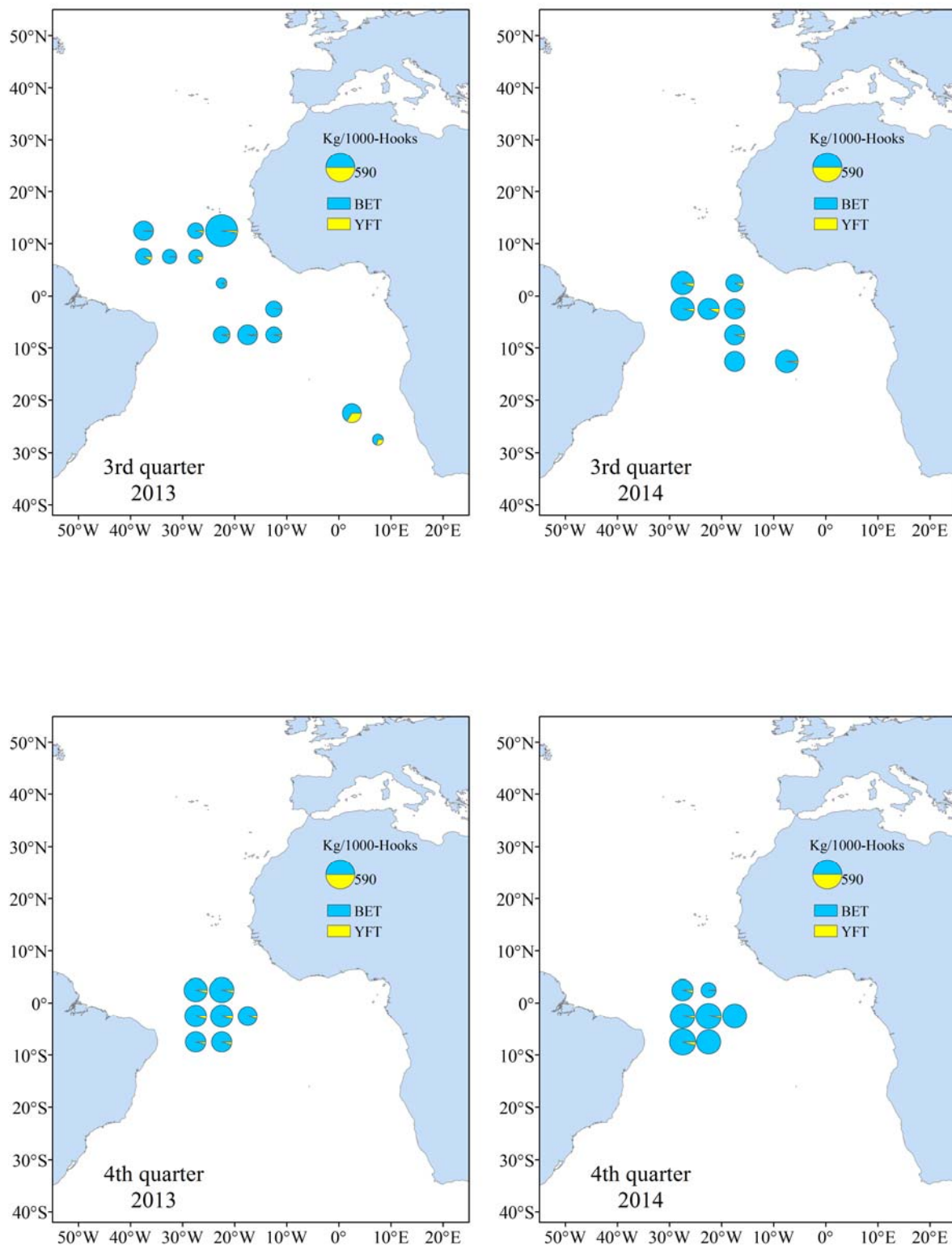


Figure 5. The quarterly CPUE distribution of BET (in blue) and YFT (in yellow) by 5°×5° in 2013 (left) and 2014 (right).



Figure 6. Billfish poster.



Figure 7. Miscellaneous fish poster.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE¹

SUMMARY

Les captures totales de thonidés et espèces associées débarqués aux différents quais s'élèvent à 4108611,096 Kg. Avec respectivement 3132656,94kg de thonidés majeurs, 724438,123kg de thonidés mineurs, 197384,41kg d'espèces associées et 129115,64kg de requins. Les espèces majoritaires pour les différents groupes étaient : Katsuwonus pelamis (2370470,69kg) pour les thonidés majeurs, Auxis thazard (291724,13 kg) pour les thonidés mineurs, Istiophorus albicans 99211,36kg pour les espèces associées et Prionace glauca 93359kg pour les requins. Aucun dépassement de quota n'a été observé pour les espèces concernées. Ainsi la Côte d'Ivoire adhère pleinement aux travaux de l'ICCAT et elle respecte les règlements et les traités en vue d'une meilleure gestion des ressources existant. Pour y parvenir, une connaissance de la biologie et un renforcement du personnel enquêteur est indispensable.

Introduction

La pêche thonière est un secteur d'activité qui occupe une place très importante dans l'économie de la Côte d'Ivoire. Cette activité est pratiquée par 2 types d'unités de pêche, à savoir la pêche artisanale et industrielle. La production annuelle de toutes les espèces, des engins et des embarcations confondus s'élève à 4108611,096 Kg.

La pêche artisanale généralement pratiquée par les pêcheurs artisans est la plus importante pour la population à cause de la vente directe des différents produits en 2014.

La pêche industrielle approvisionne aussi le milieu urbain cependant la majorité des prises rentre directement en usine pour les conserveries. Aussi, l'industrie thonière dispose-t-elle de trois conserveries au port d'Abidjan. La Côte d'Ivoire pays membre de l'ICCAT, adhère pleinement aux recommandations de cette organisation pour une gestion rationnelle et adéquate des ressources thonières.

Dans cette optique, le présent rapport expose les actions menées au cours de l'année 2014, dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre des recommandations de l'ICCAT.

2^{ème} partie (Informations sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques)

La Côte d'Ivoire est un maillon essentiel dans la gestion des thonidés de l'Atlantique eu égard aux différents tonnages débarqués. Le tonnage débarqué si important a permis à la Côte d'Ivoire d'occuper le rang de premier port thonier de l'Afrique de l'ouest en 1986. Compte tenu de cette position privilégiée, une attention particulière est donc accordée au secteur de la pêche thonière par les autorités ivoiriennes à travers le Centre de Recherches Océanologiques (CRO) en collaboration avec la Direction de l'Aquaculture et des Pêches. Ces deux structures étatiques travaillent en synergie pour une observation quotidienne des débarquements. La tâche de suivi et évaluation des captures pour les flottilles industrielles est assurée par le CRO en partenariat avec l'Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD) et l'Institut Espagnol d'Océanographie (IEO). Pour la pêche artisanale, ce suivi est essentiellement assuré par le CRO.

¹ Constance Diaha N'guessan, Justin Konan Kouadio, Justin Monin Amandè, Shep Helguilè, Fofana Binan.

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

1.1 Pêche artisanale maritime

La pêche artisanale maritime est pratiquée par les pêcheurs artisans utilisant les embarcations traditionnelles motorisées. Ce type d'unité de pêche qui utilise les filets maillants ou les palangres et exerçant dans les eaux côtières ivoiriennes, fait l'objet d'un suivi quotidien depuis les années 1984 par le Centre de Recherches Océanologiques. Les captures qui en découlent sont préférentiellement les grands pélagiques. La pêche en elle-même se pratique la nuit avec la calée des filets qui dure toute une nuit. C'est une pêche nocturne qui a lieu dans la zone située entre 2 000 et 40 000 miles maximum du rivage. Les grandes nappes de filets mesurant 1500 à 2500 m de longueur sur 15 à 30 m de chute sont transportées par de grandes pirogues de 12 m environ propulsées par des moteurs hors-bords de 40 CV. Posés le soir à la tombée de la nuit, les filets sont relevés à l'aube une à deux jours après. La durée de la sortie en mer est courte de 2 à 5 jours pendant la saison froide et longue durant la saison chaude. Une fois au débarcadère, les poissons capturés sont immédiatement vendus par tas ou individuellement sur place à la population.

1.2 Pêche industrielle maritime

1.2.1 Flottille ivoirienne

La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose que du navire « SOLEVANT » en guise de flottille industrielle opérant dans les eaux internationales. Au cours de 2014, les captures des thonidés et des espèces associées a été faite par ce seul navire au nom de la Côte d'Ivoire. SOLEVANT est un senneur dont les caractéristiques respectent les normes nationales et internationales (**Tableau1**).

1.2.2 Flottille étrangère

La Côte d'Ivoire dispose de deux conserveries fonctionnelles auxquelles sont destinés les débarquements de navires canneurs, senneurs et palangriers battant pavillon européen. Ces navires opèrent dans le cadre d'un accord de partenariat de pêche entre la Côte d'Ivoire et l'Union Européenne. En plus de ces thoniers européens, des cargos battant divers pavillons débarquent des produits thoniers au port de pêche d'Abidjan. La production de ces derniers alimente aussi le marché local sous forme de « faux poissons ».

1.3 Pêche sportive

Cette pêche qui a connu une suspension à cause de la crise socio-politique, a repris totalement ses activités. Les compétitions sont organisées pratiquement tous les week end et diverses captures sont réalisées. Le CRO a essayé de mettre en place une stratégie de récupération des statistiques en affectant un technicien à temps partiel. Mais les statistiques n'ont pas pu être collectées faute de synchronisation des heures d'activités. Le centre est alors en train d'élaborer une autre approche qui prendra en compte les difficultés rencontrées lors de la première tentative.

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

2.1 Recherche

Le CRO basé à Abidjan fait le suivi halieutique de la pêche dans certaines zones le long du littoral ivoirien. La collecte des statistiques au niveau de la pêche artisanale été renforcée grâce au Programme de recherche intensive sur les Istiophoridés de l'ICCAT dit « Programme Billfish ».

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

Depuis 2013, le CRO en collaboration avec l'IRD ont entrepris des travaux de recherche sur la reproduction les thonidés. Ces travaux visent les objectifs suivants : 1/ à actualiser les données existantes au niveau des majeurs, 2/ à faire une étude comparative des paramètres de reproductions de l'atlantique avec ceux de l'océan indien et 3/ de-déterminer les paramètres de reproduction au niveau des thonidés mineurs pas encore étudiés. Des études de biologie ont également commencées au niveau des espèces de requins.

2.1.1 Plan d'amélioration de la collecte des données des requins

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

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

2.1.2 Approche alternative au suivi scientifique de la pêche artisanale

Le système de collecte des données actuellement appliqué ne permet pas d'aborder le volet biologique avec la rigueur nécessaire au remplissage des fiches de différentes taches utilisées pour l'évaluation des thonidés. Aussi l'on pourrait ajouter à la collecte des données statistiques des informations suivantes :

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

2.1.3 Informations collectées par le programme observateur

Le programme observateur national initié par la Direction de l'Aquaculture et des Pêches (DAP) a permis la collecte des données importantes. Leur analyse a mis à nu des résultats essentiels relatifs aux occurrences des différentes espèces accessoires capturées. Il a également permis d'obtenir les estimations quantitatives de certaines espèces comme l'espadon et la tortue verte. Toutefois les estimations quantitatives globales et par espèce accessoire n'ont pu être possible à partir de ces données. Cette analyse préliminaire a mis en évidence les manques à combler dans le programme observateur actuel, afin de produire des statistiques plus intéressantes et plus fiables.

2.2 Statistiques

2.2.1 Production totale

La pêche artisanale pratiquée dans les eaux ivoiriennes est multi spécifique et les principaux groupes de poissons exploités sont : les bilfishes, les requins et les thonidés. La figure 1, mettant en exergue les proportions de captures par groupe d'espèce, montre que les thonidés constituent 92% des débarquements, les espèces associées (5%) et les requins (3%). Les thonidés représentent ainsi les principales captures des différentes unités de pêche.

– Thonidés

En 2014, une quantité de 3857095,06kg de thonidés a été débarquée aux différents quais d'Abidjan. Les espèces sont essentiellement constituées de majeurs (d'albacore, patudo et listao) et de mineurs (thonine, auxide, bonite, thazard- bâtard, thazard blanc et de coryphène). Les majeurs occupent un tonnage très élevé à cause de leur grande taille.

- Thonidés majeurs

Trois espèces de thonidés majeurs sont régulièrement capturées par les unités artisanales et industrielles. Cependant le patudo se faisant de plus en plus rare sa production a donné une valeur pratiquement nulle en 2014.

- Thonidés mineurs

Sur un total de 724438,123 kg débarqué, les thonidés mineurs peuvent être classés en fonction de l'importance de la quantité produite par espèce. L'auxide 291724,13 kg soit 40,26% ; la coryphène 226589,82kg soit 31,27% ; la thonine 154954,95 soit 21,38% ; le tazard batard 34487kg soit 4,7% ; la bonite 15532.61kg soit 2,14% et le tazard blanc 1150kg soit 0,15%.

L'auxide qui constitue la majorité des captures est une espèce saisonnière et la production est maximale durant la saison froide. Les thonidés mineurs sont essentiellement capturés par les pêcheurs artisans

– Espèces associées

L'espadon, le marlin (bleu, blanc) et le voilier sont considérés comme espèces associées aux captures de thonidés. La figure 5 met en évidence les différentes variations observées au cours de l'année 2014. Le voilier est l'espèce principale avec 99211,36kg soit 50,26% des captures d'espèces associées. Le marlin blanc est pratiquement absent avec une petite production de 913,72kg soit 0,46% des billfishes.

– Requins

La consommation de requin commence à rentrer dans les habitudes alimentaires de la population ivoirienne de sorte que leur pêche prend de plus en plus d'ampleur. La production de 2014 s'élève à 129115,64kg. La figure 6 représente la variation spécifique de 2014. L'espèce *Prionace glauca* avec une quantité de 93359kg soit 93,36% est de loin la plus importantes des captures.

NB : Pour toutes les espèces à quota, aucun dépassement n'a été observé.

ANNEXE DE LA I^{ère} PARTIE DU RAPPORT ANNUEL (RAPPORT SCIENTIFIQUE)

Numéro	Information requise	Réponse
GÉNÉRAL - toutes les espèces		
S1	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Transmis le 30/07/14.
S2	Caractéristiques des flottilles	Transmis le 30/07/14.
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (Tâche I)	Transmis le 30/07/14.
S4	Prise & Effort (Tâche II)	
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	
S6	Prise estimée par taille	
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	Non applicable
S8	Prises des pêcheries sportives et récréatives de la Méditerranée (tous les thonidés et espèces apparentées)	Non applicable
S9	Données spécifiques visant à déterminer de manière séparée l'ampleur des pêcheries récréatives de chaque espèce	Non applicable
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	Transmis le 30/07/14.
S11	Approche alternative de suivi scientifique	
S12	Informations et données sur le <i>Sargassum</i> pélagique	
S13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries palangrières pélagiques et au moyen de harpons en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure	Non applicable
THON ROUGE		
S14	Données de la pêche sportive et récréative	Non applicable
S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	Non applicable
S16	Résultats des études pilotes sur le thon rouge en vertu du paragraphe 87 [88]	Non applicable
S17	Résultats du programme d'échantillonnage et/ou du programme alternatif au moment de la mise en cage du thon rouge	Non applicable
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	Non applicable
S19	Déclarer la mortalité par pêche de tous les thons rouges de l'Ouest, rejets morts y compris	Non applicable
S20	Informations sur les thons rouges saisis provenant de prises accessoires non autorisées	Non applicable
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non applicable
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non applicable
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités d'échantillonnage biologique	Non applicable
THONIDÉS TROPICAUX		
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	Transmis le 30/07/14.
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (DCP)	
ESPADON		
S26	Meilleures données disponibles sur l'espadon, y compris les données par sexe, les rejets et les statistiques d'effort	

Numéro	Information requise	Réponse
ISTIOPHORIDÉS		
S27	Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiophoridés	
S28	Faire rapport sur les méthodes d'estimation des rejets vivants et morts de makaire bleu, de makaire blanc et de <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	
REQUINS		
S29	Les CPC doivent soumettre des données de Tâche I et de Tâche II sur les requins en incluant les données historiques disponibles	
S30	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur les renards de mer, comprenant les rejets et les remises à l'eau	
S31	Les CPC doivent consigner, par le biais de leurs programmes d'observateurs, le nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins soyeux en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant) et le déclarer à l'ICCAT.	
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	
S33	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin soyeux capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	
S34	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin-marteau capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	
S35	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins-marteau en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	
S36	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins océaniques en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	
AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES		
S37	Fournir les guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	
S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	
S39	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	
S40	Les CPC devront déclarer les données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets	
S41	Notifier les mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales utilisant des moyens alternatifs	
S42	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	

Ile Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)**Chapitre 3 : Mise en œuvre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT**

L'arrêté n°141 du 2 mars 1970 portant réglementation de la pêche au thon interdit la capture des poissons sous-taille et d'autres dispositions législatives et réglementaires sont en cours pour renforcer cet arrêté.

Conformément à la Recommandation 02-21, des observateurs doivent embarquer sur les navires ; c'était le cas mais ils le feront dès qu'on aura un des navires affrétés.

Un plan d'amélioration des données a été élaboré et connaît un début de mise en œuvre.

Un atelier ayant pour objectif d'informer, de sensibiliser et de former les opérateurs du secteur sur les recommandations de l'ICCAT a été organisé en 2010. Il a permis de : (i) sensibiliser les principales parties prenantes devant intervenir dans la mise en œuvre des mesures de l'ICCAT, (ii) définir la stratégie nationale d'utilisation et de gestion des quotas d'espadon et de thon obèse, (iii) valider les mesures de collecte des données statistiques des thonidés et des espèces associées pêchées, débarquées ou transbordées en Côte d'Ivoire et (iv) identifier les obligations des principales parties prenantes dans le cadre des données des Tâches I et II.

Chapitre 4 : Schémas et activités d'inspection

Plusieurs administrations ivoiriennes interviennent dans le contrôle des activités de pêche. Il s'agit de la Direction des Pêche et de l'Aquaculture, du Service de Contrôle et d'Inspection Vétérinaire en Frontière, des Affaires Maritimes et Portuaires et de la Marine Nationale. Ces structures effectuent, chacune en fonction de ses prérogatives, des contrôles des activités de pêche. Des dispositions sont en cours en vue d'harmoniser les inspections.

RAPPORT ANNUEL, Ile PARTIE, CHAPITRE 3

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0001	Rapports annuels (Commission)	
GEN	0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	
GEN	0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	
GEN	0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	
GEN	0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	
GEN	0006	Rapports de transbordement	
GEN	0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	
GEN	0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures	
GEN	0009	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements à des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures	
GEN	0010	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	
GEN	0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée	

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0012	Délai de notification requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	
GEN	0013	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port	
GEN	0014	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port faisant état de présomptions d'infractions	
GEN	0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port lorsque des présomptions d'infractions sont constatées	
GEN	0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête des présomptions d'infractions au terme de l'inspection au port	
GEN	0017	Information sur les accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port	
GEN	0018	Accords d'accès et modification	
GEN	0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	
GEN	0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus	
GEN	0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus	
GEN	0022	Norme de gestion pour les LSTLV	
GEN	0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	
GEN	0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	
GEN	0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	
GEN	0026	Mesures commerciales, soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	
GEN	0027	Données sur la non-application	
GEN	0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	
GEN	0029	Observations de navires	
GEN	0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	
BFT	1001	Fermes de thon rouge	Non applicable
BFT	1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	Non applicable
BFT	1003	Report de poissons restés en cages	Non applicable
BFT	1004	Déclaration de mise en cage du thon rouge	Non applicable
BFT	1005	Madragues de thon rouge	Non applicable
BFT	1006	Déclarations des madragues de thon rouge	Non applicable
BFT	1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de réduction de la capacité pour 2013	Non applicable
BFT	1008	Ajustements du plan de la capacité d'élevage	Non applicable
BFT	1009	Modifications des plans de pêches ou des quotas individuels	Non applicable
BFT	1010	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-04, comprenant des informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-04	Non applicable
BFT	1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2012	Non applicable

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
BFT	1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Non applicable
BFT	1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	Non applicable
BFT	1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes	Non applicable
BFT	1015	Messages VMS	Non applicable
BFT	1016	Plans d'inspection	Non applicable
BFT	1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non applicable
BFT	1018	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non applicable
BFT	1019	Copie des rapports d'inspection	Non applicable
BFT	1020	Ports de transbordement de thon rouge	Non applicable
BFT	1021	Ports de débarquement de thon rouge	Non applicable
BFT	1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge	Non applicable
BFT	1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	Non applicable
BFT	1024	Fermetures de la pêche de E-BFT	Non applicable
BFT	1025	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm	Non applicable
BFT	1026	Documents de capture de thon rouge validés, sauf si les données sont saisies dans le système BCD	Non applicable
BFT	1027	Rapport annuel sur le BCD	Non applicable
BFT	1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Non applicable
BFT	1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	Non applicable
BFT	1030	Législation relative au BCD	Non applicable
BFT	1031	Résumé de marquage, échantillon de marque des BCD	Non applicable
BFT	1032	Navires ne figurant pas comme navire de pêche de thon rouge et présumés avoir pêché du thon rouge de l'Est	Non applicable
TRO	2001	Liste des navires de thon obèse/d'albacore et éventuelle modification ultérieure	
TRO	2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore en 2012	
TRO	2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	
TRO	2004	Rapport annuel sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture spatio-temporelle de la pêche de thon obèse/d'albacore	
TRO	2005	Liste des observateurs BET/YFT	
TRO	2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	
TRO	2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	
SWO	3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	
SWO	3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	
SWO	3003	Liste des navires de pêche ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée, notamment les navires titulaires de permis spéciaux pour pêcher au harpon et à la palangre	Non applicable

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
SWO	3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable
SWO	3005	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrants pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Non applicable
SWO	3006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable
SWO	3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	
ALB	4001	Liste annuelle des navires ciblant le germon du Nord	
ALB	4002	Prises provisoires cumulées de germon du Sud	
BIL	5001	Notification d'interdiction de rejeter des spécimens morts de makaires	
BIL	5002	Rapport sur les mesures prises pour mettre la Rec. 12-04 en œuvre par le biais de lois ou de réglementations nationales, incluant les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance	
SHK	7001	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins-marteau capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	
SHK	7002	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins soyeux capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	
SHK	7003	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la réduction de la mortalité du requin-taube bleu	
SHK	7004	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue de mettre en œuvre la Recommandation 11-08 par le biais de lois et de réglementations nationales, notamment les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance qui appuient la mise en œuvre	
SHK	7005	Toutes les CPC doivent soumettre au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT, avant la tenue de la réunion annuelle de 2013, les détails sur la mise en œuvre et l'application des mesures de conservation et de gestion des requins (Recommandations 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 et 11-15)	
BYC	8001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Recommandation 10-09, paragraphes 1, 2 et 7 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO	

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
BYC	8002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	
BYC	8003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine.	
SDP	9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	
MISC	9002	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	

Tableau 1. Caractéristiques des navires.

<i>Numéro de Série ICCAT</i>	<i>N° Registre (NRN)</i>	<i>Nom du navire</i>	<i>Type de navire</i>	<i>Longueur (m)</i>	<i>Adresse armateur</i>
AT000CIV00002	LPCI 032/2011	Solevant	Senneur	55,43	

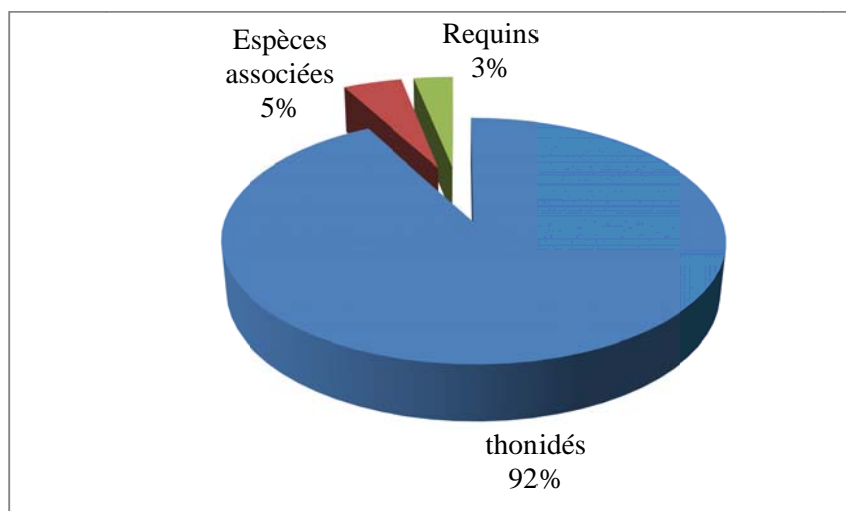


Figure 1. Proportion des groupes de poissons débarqués par les pêcheurs artisans aux différents débarcadères.

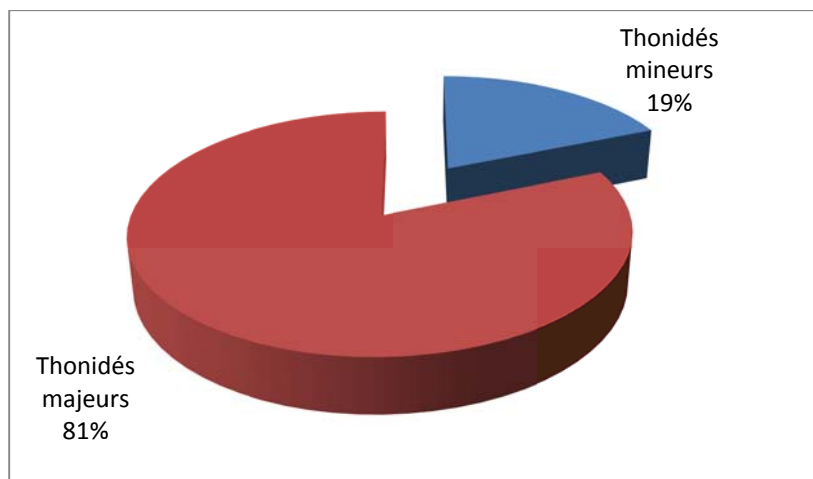


Figure 2. Proportions des groupes de thonidés débarqués aux différents quais en 2014.

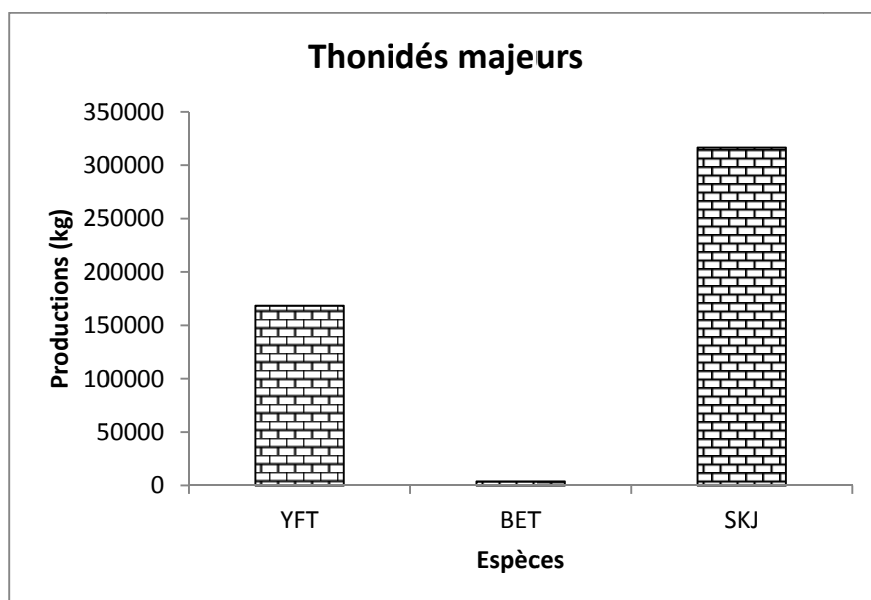


Figure 3. Proportion des espèces de thonidés majeurs dans les captures de 2014.

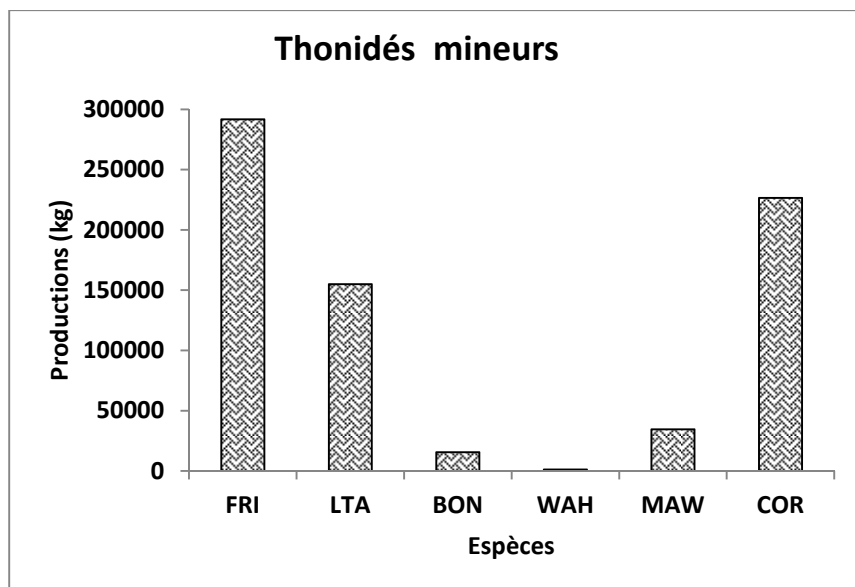


Figure 4. Proportion des espèces de thonidés mineurs débarquées par les pêcheurs artisans aux différents quais d'Abidjan.

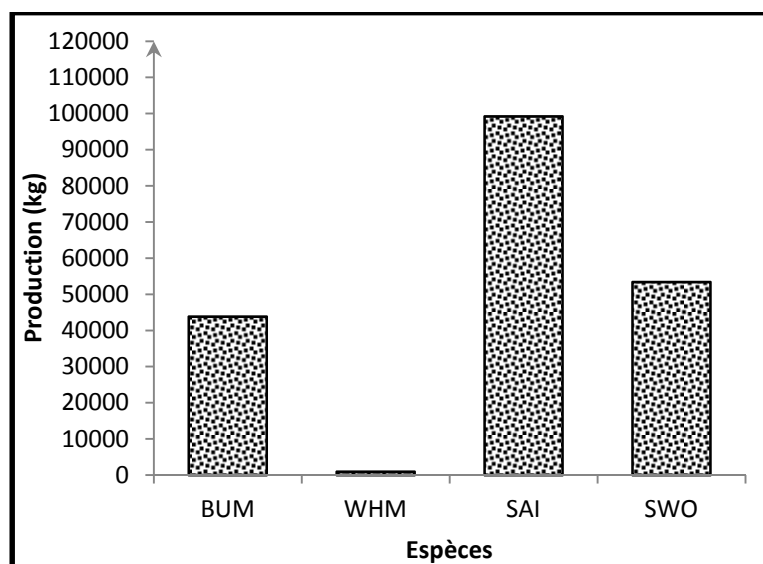


Figure 5. Proportion des espèces de Billfish débarquées par les pêcheurs artisans aux différents débarcadères d'Abidjan.

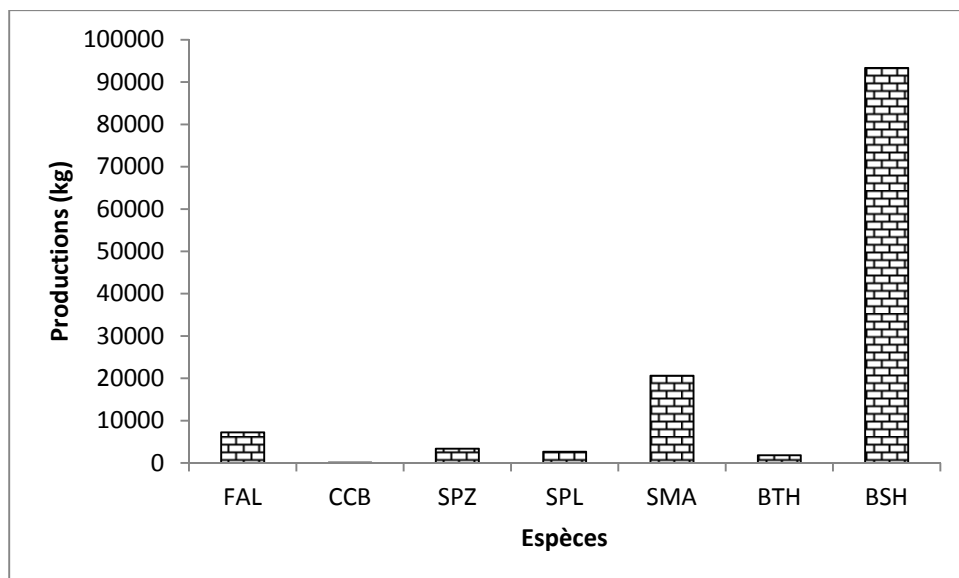


Figure 6. Proportion des captures pour les différentes espèces de requins débarquées en 2014 aux débarcadères d'Abidjan

ANNUAL REPORT OF CURAÇAO.¹

SUMMARY

During the year 2014, a total of three purse seiners were registered under the flag of Curaçao. These purse seiners are: Galerna, Albacora Nueve and Albacora 6 (ex Koosha II). The vessels operated during all the year in the tropical area and had their operations based in the port of Abidjan, (Ivory Coast), Dakar (Senegal). There were no longliners in our register and the only activity was in the tropical area by the three purse seiners mentioned before.

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

The catches in tonnes of tunas and tuna-like species during 2013 and 2014 are shown in **Tables 1** and **2**.

Section 2: Research and statistics

Catch data was analyzed in order to comply with management measures applicable for the vessel type and flag state, being all data in order with the recommendations. The bigeye catches during 2014 were 8.6 % of the total catch. During 2014, catches of Yellowfin and Skipjack Tuna accounted for 19.1 % and 67.0 % of the total catches, respectively.

Catch size and species composition sampling in port has been carried out in collaboration with the Instituto Español de Oceanografía (I.E.O.) of Spain in the main transshipment base of the purse seine vessels operating in 2014, that is Abidjan (Ivory Coast)

In general terms there is an increase in total catches of 12.7 % from the catches estimated for 2013.

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

Number	Requirement	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	
S2	Fleet Characteristics	ST01FC sent on 30/07/15.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	ST02T1NC Sent on 03/03/15 and corrected on 18/09/15.
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	ST03T2CE Sent on 09/04/15 and corrected on 29/09/15.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	Being prepared. Not ready yet.
S6	Catch estimated by size	
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	

¹ Ing. Stephen Mambi P. Gr., Senior Policy Worker of the Ministry of Economic Development of Curaçao.

S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	
S15	Size sampling from farms	
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Sent on 29/09/15
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to the FAD	ST08 Sent on 30/03/15
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	ST07 Sent on 28/06/15
S46	Information collected by observers	
S47	Data and information collected from sampling programme under Rec. 14-01	
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	

S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	
S48	Results of research on shortfin mako	
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	
S40	CPCs shall report the bycatch and discard data	
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	

Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	Nº	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Annual report was sent on 18/09/2015.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Included in annual report.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	CP13 Sent on 19/09/2015.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	N/A
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	N/A
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in port)	Sent on 30/09/15.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	N/A
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	CP01 updated on 15/05/15.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	N/A
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	N/A

GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	N/A
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	N/A
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	N/A
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	N/A
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	N/A
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	N/A
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	N/A
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	CP39 for 9 agreements sent on 30/09/15.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	CP01 updated on 15/05/15.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	No changes.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	N/A
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	N/A
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	N/A
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	N/A
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	N/A
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	N/A
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	N/A
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	N/A
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	N/A
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	N/A
BFT	1003	Carry-over of caged fish	N/A
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	N/A
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	N/A
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2014	N/A
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	N/A
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	N/A
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	N/A
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2014	N/A
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	N/A
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	N/A
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	N/A
BFT	1015	VMS messages	N/A
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	N/A
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	N/A
BFT	1018	Names of authorized agencies and of individual inspectors	N/A
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	N/A
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	N/A

BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	N/A
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	N/A
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	N/A
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	N/A
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	N/A
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	N/A
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	N/A
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	N/A
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	N/A
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	N/A
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	N/A
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	N/A
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	N/A
TRO	2001	List of TROP vessels and subsequent changes	CP01 updated on 15/05/15.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in 2014	ST01FC sent on 30/07/15.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by TROP vessels	N/A
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Included in annual report.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	N/A
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	N/A
TRO	2008	Observer reports	Reports for FAD closure of 2.014 sent on 10/11/2014.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	N/A
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	N/A
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	N/A
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	N/A
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	N/A
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	N/A
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north swordfish	N/A
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	N/A
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	N/A

SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	N/A
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	N/A
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken domestically to monitor catches and conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	N/A
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Purse seiners are instructed to free any incidental catch of sharks alive if possible. Non entangling FADs are being used by the fleet.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	Purse seiners are instructed to free any incidental catch of sharks alive if possible. Non entangling FADs are being used by the fleet.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Purse seiners are instructed to free any incidental catch of turtles alive if possible. Non entangling FADs are being used by the fleet.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	N/A
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Non entangling FADs are being used by the fleet.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	N/A
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	N/A

Section 4: Inspection schemes and activities

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

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

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

The vessels are monitored and controlled by satellite tracking VMS.

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

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

Section 5: Requirements for vessels larger than 24 metres in length

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

- Be fitted with a Vessel Monitoring System, by satellite tracking system
- To follow strictly all the recommendations issued by ICCAT for their fishery.
- To submit a monthly report of catches to the fishing Authorities.

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

Table 1. Year 2013.

<i>Yellowfin</i>	<i>Skipjack</i>	<i>Big eye</i>	<i>Other tuna like</i>	<i>Total</i>
3727	17792	1964	481	23965

Table 2. Year 2014.*

<i>Yellowfin</i>	<i>Skipjack</i>	<i>Big eye</i>	<i>Other tuna like</i>	<i>Total</i>
5152	18086	2315	1456	27009

*Catches for 2014 were updated to incorporate catches for the whole of Curaçao purse seine fleet representing now final estimates; Task 1 and Task 2 data were re-submitted to ICCAT including the revised estimates.

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

SUMMARY

The Egyptian tuna vessels fishing for BFT consisted of only 2 vessels registered in Alexandria Area, El Maadia fishing port, while the tuna like species, Mainly Scomberomorus spp and Euthynnus alletteratus caught by purse-seine, long-lines and trammel fishing vessels in coastal fisheries within the territorial waters, There was small amounts (individuals) of swordfish also caught as a bycatch within the territorial waters by the longlines in the coastal area. Dolphin and sharks, is prohibited to be caught in Egypt and did not monitor of considerable accidental fishing during the previous few years. The total catch of tuna and tuna-like species show decreasing trend from 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 (from 2913, 1954, 1270 to 1327) respectively.

Part 1 (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1.1 General marine fisheries of Egypt

The fish landings from the marine fisheries (Med seas) in 2014 summed up to 63 thousand tons, which representing about 5.7% of the total production. The total number of registered fishing vessels that fishing In Med Sea is 3042 industrialized fishing vessels with inboard engines more than 50 up to 1000 HP, using different fishing gears as: 1084 trawlers, 274 purse-seine, 1140 long-lines and 571 trammel, Gill nets. The most common species caught from the marine resources are: Sardine, Shrimp, Sea bass & Sea bream, Mullet, Sole common, Snappers, Groupers, Sejanus, Meager, Anchovy & other species of those managed by ICCAT as Seerfishesnei and Little tunny (=Atl. black skipj).

1.2 Tuna vessels and ports

In 2012, 2013, 2014, & 2015 the Egyptian tuna vessels authorized for fishing for BFT were only 2 vessels, the Egyptian fishing vessels has fished the allocated quota. The catch was 64,77.08 & 77.08 ton In 2012 & 2013, 2014 and 79,12 tons in 2015 respectively caught by these two vessel. the landing and exporting of BFT or its product is prohibited unless from El Meadia port and Alexandria port . in 2015 JFO was authorized between these two Egyptian vessels and Turkish BFT vessel.

1.3 By-catch

During the last years, there was a small amount of swordfish caught as bycatch by the artisanal and small scale fisheries (longliners), these small amount porously mentioned in GAFRD's Annual statistical book as "other sp". currently all the fish species controlled by ICCAT started to be listed in a separate table even the very small by catch amounts, **Table 1** shows the bycatch of swordfish during the period 2011:2014. All these small amounts were exported to Italy during these period.

1.4 Tuna-like species vessels

In Egypt there is a total number of 247 purse-seine, 1140 long-lines and 571 trammel registered fishing vessels that fishing In Med Sea in the territorial water, There total landing about 63 thousand ton in 2014, 1370 tons of the total landing of tuna like species were landed in 2014.

1.5 Sharks and sea turtles

Fishing of any species of sharks in the Mediterranean is prohibited and prohibited the trading of sharks in markets as parts or complete. There is no shark s recorded as bycatch in the landed catch in 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014. Egypt prohibited any fishing for sea turtle, and if there is any accidental by catch of sea turtle it should be returned alive to the sea and reporting to the concerned fisheries management office at the port including the date and location of this accidental fishing.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Scientific research

In Egypt there is no scientific research or tagging process conducted yet on the tuna& tuna like species as the fishing activity of tuna is a new activity and the allocated quota for Egypt is very small and it will be not economic to be studied. AS well as Egypt has no scientific observer programs, but only national observers who go on board of the vessel to monitor and record the Blue Fin Tuna fishing process. A scientific researchers from the national institute (NIOF) for fisheries was voluntarily engaged in the fishing operation at the sea, but this observer needs some technical support to be qualified for observation process and to prepare his scientific report in a right manner.

For establishing the minimum standards for fishing vessel scientific observer programs, this minimum standard was conducted in cooperation with turkey during the joint fishing operation in 2014 &2015.

2.2 Statistics

Department of statistics of the General Authority for fish resources development (GAFRD) is officially responsible for the overall fishery data collection. There are statistical gird its capacity improved during the period 2010 to 2015 in cooperation with FAO-Eastmed project that help in term of data collection capacity building. Catch & effort, by catch, fisheries landing. large pelagic data and local marketing data are collected regularly (Daily, monthly and annual) by GAFRD and published yearly in a statistical book. Moreover Egypt established a Statistics and Information Committee consisting of experts to review the collected data and verify its accuracy.

Beside the periodically data collection mechanism Carried by GAFRD, there are many fisheries research carried out by the National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries and universities, but the results of this research be available only after the scientific publishing. The landing data of Tuna and Tuna like sp reported to ICCAT in Task1.

ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT

Number	Information required	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Observer report.
S2	Fleet Characteristics	Same as 2013.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	June 2015
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	JFO report sent by catching vessel.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	JFO report sent by catching vessel.
S6	Catch estimated by size	JFO report sent by catching vessel.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applied.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Not applicable (Sport & recreation fisheries using boat not authorized).

Number	Information required	Response
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Not applied for tuna species (but there is observer system for the artisanal fisheries. According this system, the observers are not taken to collect data on a regular basis, but only for reporting in the case of any illegal fishing, illegal gears, by-catch, discard or accidental catch for any prohibited species).
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Not applicable
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Not applicable
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic long line fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	There is no fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic long line fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year for all tuna species. The specific information about artisanal longline landed tuna like species are included in the ANN report.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and Recreational fishing data	Not Authorized.
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 87 [88]	(JFO data)
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	Not applicable
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Sep/2015
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Not applicable
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	There is no confiscated BFT of unauthorized by-catch.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applied
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applied
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	Not applied
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Not applicable
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	Catch and trade of all shark species prohibited.
S30	Task I and Task II of Thresher sharks, including discards and releases	Catch and trade of all shark species prohibited.
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	Catch and trade of all shark species prohibited.

Number	Information required	Response
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Catch and trade of all shark species prohibited.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Catch and trade of all shark species prohibited.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Catch and trade of all shark species prohibited.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not detected as accidentally by catch (- Catch and trade of all shark species prohibited).
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not applicable and not detected as accidentally by catch.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of Existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention Area	Catch and trade of all shark species prohibited & there is no seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Egypt or detected accidentally by catch.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	There is no any observation of interactions of our fleet with sea turtles.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually.	There is no seabird incidental catch observed.
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	There is no any by-catch and discard catch during the Tuna fishing operations in 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 reported in the observer's reports.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	The landed catch in the fishing ports and landing sites in artisanal fisheries observed by fisheries specialists of the fisheries agency for sampling and to collect the statistical data including by-catch and discard.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Issuing regulations that define the specifications of the fishing nets and its mesh size, these specifications are adjusted periodically according to the information that accumulated and analyzed for the landed catch, the last amendment for this regulations was in the first half of 2013 and implemented in 2015.

Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

3.1 Data and minimum size

Referring to Rec[14-04] the Egyptian fishing vessels has fished the allocated quota. The catch was 155,000 Kg while the allocated quota (79,120 kg) & plus 16 tons extra quota and 10 tons quota and 50 tons transfer from Chinese Taipei and Korea to Egypt) . There is no any overharvest recorded during the fishing season 2015.

Referring to Rec[97-01] that is concerned with the minimum size regulations, GAFRD has issued a decree no 827 /2011 which is still enforced that prohibited the fishing of bluefin tuna less than 30 kg. This regulation enforced and implemented as all the catch were over the minimum size (30Kg) during the fishing season 2013. JFO was authorized between the two Egyptian vessels and Turkish BFT vessels. This operation was completely observed by the regional and national observers.

Egypt has issued domestic regulations to avoid any further overharvest:

- Decree No 827 on 2011 that prohibited the fishing of bluerin tuna less than 30 kgs.
- A formal resolution circulated to the Egyptian fishing vessels as announcement for stopping and closing the BFT fisheries for 2013 and the vessel was obliged to Moore at the port by 8 of June 2013.
- Decree no 827/2011 which prohibited the BFT fishing activities along the period from 25 of June to 25 of May of the next year with any fishing gear.
- GAFRD issued decree no 829/2011 (still valid) that prohibited the vessel to fish without existence of an observers (national and Regional) on board.
- Decree no 829/2011 that prohibited the landing and exporting of BFT or its product unless from El Meadia port and Alexandria port.
- GAFRD sent observers to ports to guarantee the compliance with these domestic regulations.

3.2 Measures relating to individual species

Referring to Rec. [11-08] by ICCAT concerning the conservation of sharks, GAFRD issued a decree number 444/2012 that prohibited the fishing of any species of sharks in the Mediterranean and prohibited the trading of sharks in markets as parts or complete

Recommendation [10-09] by ICCAT on the by-catch of sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries, GAFRD has issued and circulated a decree no 151/2012 and the next years that prohibited any fishing for sea turtle, and if there is any accidental by catch of sea turtle it should be returned alive to the sea and reporting to the concerned fisheries management office at the port including the date and location of this accidental fishing.

All these governmental Decrees are valid and enforced for the 2013 fishing seasons as well as the next years.

3.3 General

Referring to Rec. [13-07], there is no transshipment activities allowed in Egypt according to GAFRD decree no827/2011 that prohibited the transfer of fishing BFT in water without a prior authorization from GAFRD.

Referring to Rec. [10-10] by ICCAT to establish minimum standards for fishing vessel scientific observer programs, Egypt has no scientific observer programs, but only national observers who go on board of the vessel to monitor and record the bluefin tuna fishing process. A scientific observer from the national institute for fisheries was voluntarily engaged in the fishing operation at the sea, but this observer needs some technical support to be qualified for observation process and to prepare his scientific report in a right manner.

3.4 Implementation report

On March 2015 the National Tuna Management committee (TMC) for tuna fisheries- which was established by the General Authority for fish Recourses Development (GAFRD) on November 2010 with the aim of the conservation of the BFT was held to revise all the 2015 BFT fishing season to guarantee that the fishing process will be implemented in accordance with the following ICCAT recommendations.

ICCAT recommendation deals with the multi annual recovery plan for BFT in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean, the measures concerned with the reduction of fishing capacity taken in 2009 in Recommendation (09-06) and the provisions of recommendation(10-04 &14-04) on the rebuilding plan of the East Atlantic and Mediterranean Blue Fin Tuna fishery. On April 2012 the national (TMC) translated these recommendation into regulations and decrees as management decisions according to its the approved minute, these decrees as management decisions is enforceable for the season 2013, 2014 and 2015 and the next years.

3.5 Management measures

Egypt submitted its fishing plan for 2015 Blue Fin Tuna fishing season by November 2014 during the annual ICCAT meeting in compliance with management measures adopted in recommendation (14-04) and other conservation measures that were completely implemented during the fishing process.

– *Quota management*

According to ICCAT, Egypt has the total adjusted BFT quota of 155 tons. There is no any overharvest recorded during the fishing season 2015 .This quota was allocated to two fishing vessel which is "Seven Seas 75 ton & Khaled 80 ton" that is listed on ICATT list. According to the approved plan, JFO was authorized between the two Egyptian vessels and one of Turkish BFT vessels .the fishing process took place within the authorized period (from 26 of May to 24 of June) This operations was completely observed by the regional and national observers.

– *Minimum sizes*

In accordance with the ICATT REC (10-04) Egypt has issued a decree under 828/2011 that prohibited that prohibited the fishing of BFT less than 30kgs.

– *Time closure of fishing*

After reaching the adjusted quota and implementing to the ICCAT REC (12-03), Egypt has immediately issued a formal resolution and circulated it in the Egyptian fisheries regions, fishing companies and cooperatives for stopping and closing the BFT fisheries for 2015 and according to this resolution the BFT fishing vessel has to moored at the fishing port on time. This notification submitted to ICCAT.

Moreover, GAFRD has issued a decree number 827/2011 that prohibited the BFT fishing activities along the period from 25 of June to 25 May of the next year with any fishing gear.

– *Reduction of fishing capacity*

Referring to the implementation of Rec (09-06) that concerns with reduction of fishing capacity, it should be noted that there is no overcapacity in case of Egypt as it has two Egyptian vessel authorized for BFT fishing.

3.6 Monitoring measures

Registration of the authorized fishing vessel to fish BFT at ICCAT:

Egypt submitted the data of the vessel that is authorized to fish BFT, the names of the authorized persons and signatures for BCD validation, and the names of the authorized ports according to the ICATT format.

The requirements of the authorized BFT fishing vessel:

Egypt notified the authorized vessel with the following compliances:

- The transmit of the VMS signals every week six hours in compliance with the ICATT recommendations (07-08), (10-04) and (13 07 and 14-04).
- Submit the weekly catch report every week in compliance with the ICCAT recommendation even though the reports of null catches, the date and location of the catches and latitude and longitude. These weekly reports were submitted to the ICCAT every Monday during the fishing season and the monthly report was sent at the last day of the month in compliance with Rec (10-04), (12-03)and (13-07 and 14-04).

Transfer operations:

The GAFRD issued a decree number 828/2011 the transfer of BFT from the fishing vessel to the towing vessels must be monitored by under water Camera and the video record must show the date and the time of transfer.

Moreover, the GAFRD issued the decree number 827/2011 that prohibited the transfer of any dead BFT at sea and in case of any transfer of live Blue Fin Tuna from a purse seine to a towing cage, the purse seine should have a prior transfer authorization from the GAFRD

Sampling results - that conducted in cooperation with turkey for the JFO was submitted BY TURKY in time.

No transshipment activities at sea were allowed as required in paragraph 62 of Rec (10-04)
There was no need to use the authorized ports (El Meadi and Alexandria)for landing as there was no dead tuna.

Caging operations:

Until now, Egypt has no bluefin tuna farming facilities in its waters, so no decisions have been taken concerning.

The existence of the Observers on the board of the Egyptian vessel during the fishing activities:

In accordance with Rec concerned with regional observers on 100% of purse seine vessels over 20 meters during 2015 as same as 2013 fishing season, Egypt has submitted a request for deployment of a regional observes.

Moreover, according to paragraph 90 of Rec (10-04), the Egypt has deployed two national observers of fisheries specialists represented GAFRD on board during the fishing operations for monitoring the catch, recording the required data and insuring the compliance of the fishing vessel with the ICCAT recommendations. The report of the national observers.

Sharks and sea turtles:

Egypt prohibiting fishing of all the species of sharks in the Mediterranean and also prohibiting the trading of sharks as complete or parts in markets .The necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks ore any other shark will not enter national or international trade. According GAFRD's decree number 444/2012. There is no sharks recorded as by catch in the landed catch in,2012,2013 and 2014.

As well as GAFRD decree no 151/2012that prohibited the fishing of any species of sharks. There is no any accidental by catch of sea turtle reported to the concerned fisheries management office in 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports	09/2015
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	The same reporting obligations sent for 2014 season
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	The same reporting for 2014 season.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Egypt does not charter any vessels.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Egypt does not charter any vessels.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	Not applicable (Transshipment not authorized).
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable (Transshipment not authorized).
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable (Transshipment not authorized).
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable (Transshipment not authorized).
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Same as 2014, as the entry for any foreign vessels are not allowed by the law.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	(Foreign vessels not allowed to enter the Egyptian fishing ports.)
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	(Foreign vessels not allowed to enter the Egyptian fishing ports.)

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable (There is no port inspection reports in 2011.2012&2013, 2014 and 2015 as there is no landed BFT in the designated ports as well as foreign vessels not allowed to enter the Egyptian fishing ports).
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable (There is no port inspection reports in 2011.2012&2013 as there is no landed BFT in the designated ports and foreign vessels not allowed to enter the Egyptian fishing ports).
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable (Egypt doesn't signed any bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection).
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable (Egypt doesn't signed any Access arrangement and change).
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable (no agreements).
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	2 PS vessels.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	No vessels.
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	No changes from previous year.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not authorized any sport and recreational fisheries using boat.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	12 sep 2015
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable (as there was no comments).
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	So far there is no available Imported and landed data for tuna in 2015.
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	No data on non-compliance cases or activates in 2011.2012&2013, 2014 and 2015.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Egypt does not operate any BFT farming <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Egypt going to ask for farming permission from the Commission
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable
BFT	1003	Carryover of caged fish	Not applicable. Egypt does not operate any BFT cages.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Egypt does not operate any BFT Traps
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2015	Sent on September 2015. (on 21 January 2015 - Jenny's query)
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. Egypt does not operate any BFT farming.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Included in the adjusted and adopted fishing plan in Feb 2015.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04& 13-07, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 10-04	Sep 2015

Category	No.	Information required	Response
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2015	(Included in the Annual reports of 2012&2013, 2014 and 2015 as well as in the weekly and monthly reports.)
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Same as 2014.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	None
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	May 2015
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Yes during fishing season.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applied – But sent within the Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2013 that (there is No inspectors as there is no foreign vessel allowed to enter the Egyptian port (only observers for the national vessels from the General Authority For Fish Resources Development) .
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	None
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No inspectors (only observers for the national vessels from the General Authority For Fish Resources Development).
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Transshipment is not authorized.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	June 2015
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	4
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	June 2015
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	June 2015
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Egypt has issued a decree under 828/2011 that prohibited that prohibited the fishing of BFT less than 30kgs, (in 2011, 2012, 2013 there was no BFT less than 30kg in the catch. (tagging process not applied).
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Yes
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	12/09/2015
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Yes
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	None (ICCAT Recommendations used as legislation.)
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable (tagging process not applied.)
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	No vessels.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2012	Not applicable
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not applicable
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	Not applicable
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No applicable yet.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applied

Category	No.	Information required	Response
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	There was no fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous years.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	Not applicable
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	Not applicable
ALB	4002	Provisional accumulative southern albacore catches	Not applicable
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	The amendment of the fisheries law No 124/83 in Egypt is under taking now and waiting for the constitutional approval.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	GAFRD issued a decree number 444/2012 that prohibited the fishing of any species of sharks in the Mediterranean and prohibited the trading of sharks in markets as parts or complete.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Issued a decree number 444/2012 that prohibited the fishing of any species of sharks in the Mediterranean and prohibited the trading of sharks in markets as parts or complete.
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	Not applicable
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Amendment of the fisheries law No 124/83.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2013 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	Catching sharks is prohibited.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras. 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Implementation in progress.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	GAFRD decree no 151/2012 that prohibited the fishing of any species of sharks, There is no any accidental by catch of sea turtle reported to the concerned fisheries management office in, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015. There is no any accidental catch of seabirds reported in any of longline fisheries or any of other fishing gears
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Issuing regulations that define the specifications of the fishing nets and its mesh size, these specifications are adjusted periodically according to the information that accumulated and analyzed for the landed catch, the last amendment for this regulations was in the first half of 2015.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applied
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	None

Section 4: Inspection activities

Border Guard forces in cooperation with the General Authority for Fish Resources Development carried out the inspections on all fishing vessels, including tuna vessels. And reviewed of licenses and permits of the crew and the used fishing gears before allowing the boats to leave the port, as well as are inspections of all the vessels including tuna vessels as soon as she returned to enter the port, to make sure it is returned to the port on the date determined by GAFRD, the inspection of catch types and sizes and checked with logbook.

In the case of export and import fish, The General Authority for Veterinary Services inspections and issuing licenses for the fishing, importing and exporting companies for the application of the standards of the European Union. There is no Tuna and swordfish or tuna like species exporting certificates or license requested by the companies yet.

Table 1. The bycatch of swordfish during the period 2011-2014.

SPECIES / year	2011	2012	2013	2014
<i>Swordfish</i>	1.347	0.247	0.508	0.364

Table 2. Landings of tuna-like species.

SPECIES	(Metric tons)				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<i>Scomberomorus spp</i>	1578	939	712	478	658
Little tunny(=Atl.blackskipj) <i>Euthynnus alletteratus</i>	1302	951	494	894	712
TOTAL	2913	1954	1270	1327	1370

ANNUAL REPORT OF EL SALVADOR

SUMMARY

La República de El Salvador obtuvo el estatus de Parte Contratante en la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico –CICAA- el 5 de diciembre de 2014. Durante el año 2014 y años previos, ningún barco con pabellón Salvadoreño se dedicó a la captura de túnidos en la zona de influencia de esta Comisión.

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

No aplica: En 2014 el Salvador no poseía barcos pescando en la zona de la CICAA.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

No aplica: En 2014 el Salvador no poseía barcos pescando en la zona de la CICAA.

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

Número	Información requerida	Respuesta
GENERAL - todas las especies		
S1	Informes anuales (científico)	13 de agosto de 2015
S2	Características de la flota	13 de agosto de 2015
S3	Estimación de captura nominal - Tarea I	13 de agosto de 2015
S4	Captura y esfuerzo-Tarea II	13 de agosto de 2015
S5	Muestras de tallas-Tarea II	13 de agosto de 2015
S6	Captura estimada por talla	13 de agosto de 2015
S7	Declaraciones de marcado (convencional y electrónico)	13 de agosto de 2015
S8	Capturas de pesquerías deportivas y de recreo en el mar Mediterráneo (todos los túnidos y especies afines)	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S9	Datos específicos para determinar de forma independiente la magnitud de las pesquerías de recreo de cada especie	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S10	Información recopilada en el marco de programas nacionales de observadores	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S11	Enfoque alternativo de seguimiento científico	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S12	Información y datos sobre <i>Sargassum</i> pelágico	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
ATUN ROJO		
S14	Datos de pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S15	Muestreo de tallas en granjas	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.

Número	Información requerida	Respuesta
S17	Resultados de programas que utilizan sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas o técnicas alternativas que proporcionen una precisión equivalente en el momento de la introducción en jaula (que cubran el 100% de las introducciones en jaulas)	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S18	Información y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas nacionales de observadores de atún rojo	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S19	Informe sobre mortalidad por pesca de todo el atún rojo del Oeste, descartes muertos incluidos	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S20	Información sobre atún rojo confiscado procedente de captura fortuita no autorizada	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del Oeste que se van a emprender	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S22	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S23	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
TÚNIDOS TROPICALES		
S24	Información de captura de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S25	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S44	El número de DCP realmente desplegados trimestralmente, por tipo de DCP, indicando la presencia o ausencia de una baliza asociada al DCP	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S45	Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1°, mes, Estado de pabellón y PS/BB asociado	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S46	Información recopilada por los observadores	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S47	Datos e información recopilados a partir de programas de muestreos en el marco de Rec. 14-01	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
PEZ ESPADA		
S26	Mejores datos disponibles sobre pez espada, incluyendo por sexo, y estadísticas de descartes y esfuerzo	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
ISTIOFÓRIDOS		
S27	Resultados de los programas científicos para los istiofóridos	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S28	Informe sobre el método para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de aguja azul y aguja blanca/ <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
TIBURONES		
S29	Las CPC presentarán datos de Tarea I y Tarea II para los tiburones, lo que incluye los datos históricos disponibles	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S30	Tarea I y Tarea II de tiburones zorro, incluir descartes y liberaciones	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.

Número	Información requerida	Respuesta
S31	Las CPC consignarán a través de sus programas de observadores el número de descartes y liberaciones de tiburón jaquetón con una indicación sobre su estado (vivo o muerto) y lo comunicarán a ICCAT	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S33	Datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de tiburón jaquetón capturado para consumo local	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S34	Datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de peces martillo capturados para consumo local	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S35	Número de descartes y liberaciones de peces martillo con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S36	Número de descartes y liberaciones de tiburones oceánicos con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S48	Resultados de la investigación sobre marrajo dientuso	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
OTRAS CAPTURAS FORTUITAS		
S37	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S39	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S40	Las CPC comunicarán los datos de captura fortuita y de descartes	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.

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

Categoría	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0001	Informes anuales (Comisión)	La Parte I del Informe Anual fue entregado a la Comisión el 17 de septiembre de 2015.
GEN	0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
GEN	0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	13 de agosto de 2015
GEN	0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No aplica: El Salvador no ha fletado ningún buque.
GEN	0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No aplica: El Salvador no ha fletado ningún buque.
GEN	0006	Informes de transbordo	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
GEN	0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
GEN	0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
GEN	0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
GEN	0010	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
GEN	0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
GEN	0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
GEN	0013	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
GEN	0014	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto que incluyan supuestas infracciones	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
GEN	0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha detectado una presunta infracción	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
GEN	0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
GEN	0017	Información de acuerdos bilaterales para la inspección en puerto	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
GEN	0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No aplica: El Salvador no ha realizado-modificado ningún acuerdo.
GEN	0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
GEN	0020	Lista de buques de más de 20 m	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
GEN	0021	Informe acciones internas buques de más de 20 m	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.

Categoría	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
GEN	0024	Buques implicados en pesca IUU	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
GEN	0025	Informes sobre alegaciones IUU	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
GEN	0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
GEN	0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
GEN	0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
GEN	0029	Avistamientos de buques	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
GEN	0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BFT	1001	Granjas de atún rojo	No aplica: El Salvador no posee granjas de atún rojo.
BFT	1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No aplica: El Salvador no posee granjas de atún rojo.
BFT	1003	Traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No aplica: El Salvador no posee granjas de atún rojo.
BFT	1004	Declaración de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No aplica: El Salvador no posee granjas de atún rojo.
BFT	1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No aplica: El Salvador no posee almadrabas de atún rojo.
BFT	1007	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de reducción de la capacidad para 2015	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BFT	1008	Ajustes al plan de capacidad de cría	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BFT	1009	Modificaciones a los planes de pesca o a cuotas individuales	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BFT	1010	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 14-04, lo que incluye información sobre reglamentación y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 14-04.	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BFT	1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2014	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BFT	1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BFT	1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BFT	1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BFT	1015	Mensajes VMS	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BFT	1016	Planes de inspección	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BFT	1017	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BFT	1018	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BFT	1019	Copias de los informes de inspección	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BFT	1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.

Categoría	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
BFT	1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BFT	1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BFT	1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BFT	1024	Vedas a la pesca de atún rojo del Este	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BFT	1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el mercado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BFT	1026	Documentos de captura de atún rojo validados si no se ha introducido la información en el sistema eBCD	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BFT	1027	Informe anual BCD	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BFT	1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BFT	1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BFT	1030	Legislación para el BCD	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BFT	1031	Resumen de mercado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BFT	1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo y que presuntamente han capturado atún rojo del Este	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BFT	1033	Datos necesarios para registrarse en el Sistema eBCD	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
TRO	2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
TRO	2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil en el año anterior	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
TRO	2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
TRO	2004	Informe anual sobre la implementación de la veda espacio-temporal para el patudo/rabil/listado	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
TRO	2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
TRO	2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Sí, para validación de Documento Estadístico del Patudo.
SWO	3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplica: El Salvador no lleva programa de Documento Estadístico para el Pez Espada.
SWO	3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplica: El Salvador no lleva programa de Documento Estadístico para el Pez Espada.
SWO	3003	Lista de buques pesqueros que dirigen su actividad al pez espada del Mediterráneo, lo que incluye permisos especiales para arpones y palangre	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
SWO	3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
SWO	3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.

Categoría	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
SWO	3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
SWO	3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del Norte	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BIL	5001	Notificación de prohibición de descartes de ejemplares muertos de marlines	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BIL	5002	Informe de acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 12-04 mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
SHK	7001	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que los peces martillo capturados por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introducen en el comercio internacional	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
SHK	7002	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que el tiburón jaquetón capturado por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introduce en el comercio internacional	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
SHK	7003	Informe sobre la implementación de la reducción de la mortalidad de marrajo dientuso	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
SHK	7004	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 11-08, mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia que apoyen esta implementación	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
SHK	7005	Todas las CPC presentarán a la Secretaría de ICCAT, antes de su reunión anual de 2013, la información detallada sobre su implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de tiburones (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 y 11-15.)	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BYC	8001	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BYC	8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y del Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BYC	8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
SDP	9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
MISC	9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recomendaciones de ICCAT	No aplica: El Salvador no ha presentado aclaraciones u objeciones a la Recomendaciones de la Comisión.

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

No aplica, las medidas adoptadas e implementadas por El Salvador han sido descritas en la sección 3.

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

No aplica, El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.

INFORME ANUAL DE GUINEA ECUATORIAL¹

RESUMEN

La República de Guinea Ecuatorial posee una zona económica exclusiva (ZEE) de unos 314.000Km², con 644 km de costa, de total soberanía para fines de explotación de recursos haliéuticos disponibles. Las aguas jurisdiccionales del país se dividen en dos zonas de pesca: una zona insular y otra zona continental. La pesca marítima en Guinea Ecuatorial está dirigida a la captura de los principales recursos disponibles. Los recursos pesqueros disponibles son: Pequeños pelágicos costeros como sardinas, arenques, entre otros; grandes pelágicos oceánicos: Túnidos y especies afines; especies demersales costeras: pargos, besugo, colorado, y finalmente, las especies de aguas profundas, como: Corvina, gambas, entre otras. De las dos modalidades de pesca que se practican, la Pesca Artesanal es llevada a cabo por la población costera de larga tradición y experiencia en ese subsector, mientras que la industrial es desarrollada por los barcos de las sociedades privadas, extranjeros mayoritariamente al menos europeo y asiáticos, mediante acuerdos y/o contratos que llegan con el Ministerio de Pesca y Medio Ambiente. A nivel de las investigaciones, el Ministerio de Pesca y Medio Ambiente espera la pronto ejecución del Proyecto UTF/EQG sobre la asistencia técnica de la FAO. En la estadística, la Dirección General de Recursos Pesqueros, tiene elaborado un borrador de anteproyecto de “Establecimiento de un Control Estadístico Pesqueros Nacional”. Para la conservación del ecosistema marino y garantizar la reproducción de las especies biológicas, la Ley Reguladora de la Actividad Pesquera en la República de Guinea Ecuatorial prohíbe el uso de redes de arrastre, cerco, palangres de la pesca industrial dentro de la zona situada a cuatro (4) millas marinas, medida a partir de la línea de base, es decir, línea de bajar.

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

La República de Guinea Ecuatorial posee una zona económica exclusiva (ZEE) de unos 314.000 km², con 644 km de costa, de total soberanía para fines de explotación de recursos haliéuticos disponibles. La pesca marítima en Guinea Ecuatorial, al igual que la de sus países vecinos del Golfo de Guinea, está dirigida a la captura de los principales recursos disponibles en el área, siendo estas especies pelágicas costeras, grandes especies pelágicas oceánicas, especies demersales costeras y especies bentónicas.

Las aguas jurisdiccionales del país se dividen en dos zonas de pesca: una zona insular y otra zona continental.

- La zona insular: dividida, a su vez, en: (i) Hemisferio Norte, donde tenemos la Isla de Bioko, y (ii) Hemisferio Sur, donde está la Isla de Annobón.
- La zona continental: comprende las aguas jurisdiccionales de la Provincia del Litoral; incluyendo las islas de Corisco, Elobeyes (Grande y Chico), Cocoteros, Mbañé, así como los islotes adyacentes.

La República de Guinea Ecuatorial tiene derecho de soberanía con fines de explotación, exploración, conservación y ordenación de los recursos naturales, tanto en su mar territorial como en su ZEE, según lo establecido en la Ley N° 15/1984 sobre el mar territorial y la zona económica exclusiva. En esta Ley, se establece la anchura del mar territorial en 12 millas marinas a partir de la línea de base, y se define la Zona Económica Exclusiva (ZEE) como el área que se extiende desde el límite exterior del mar territorial hasta una distancia de 200 millas marinas de la línea de bajar.

¹ Rubén Darío NSO EDO, Director General de Recursos Pesqueros.

La pesca marítima en Guinea Ecuatorial está dirigida a la captura de los principales recursos disponibles. Se estima una capacidad de explotabilidad del orden de 75.000 t anuales hasta la fecha; aunque la capacidad actual se limita a una explotación de 4.000 t, para una demanda anual de 20.000 t, y cada vez en crecimiento. Los recursos pesqueros disponibles según los estudios realizados en las décadas de 70 por la FAO se plasman a continuación, aunque esperamos descubrir otras cuando se publiquen los resultados del Proyecto de Evaluación de Recursos Pesqueros que se está ejecutando ahora en nuestra zona económica exclusiva por el Ministerio de Pesca y medio Ambiente con la asistencia técnica de la FAO:

- Los pequeños pelágicos costeros: sardinas, arenques, entre otros;
- Grandes pelágicos oceánicos: Túnidos y especies afines;
- Las especies demersales costeras: pargos, besugo, colorado, etc.;
- Y, finalmente, las especies de aguas profundas, como: Corvina, gambas, entre otras.

Los dos subsectores explotables en las aguas jurisdiccionales de la República de Guinea Ecuatorial son: La Pesca Artesanal y la Pesca Industrial, pero también hay gran potencialidad para la Acuicultura y la pesca continental (en aguas dulces).

1.1 La pesca artesanal

Es llevada a cabo por la población costera de larga tradición y experiencia en ese subsector, dividiéndose en ocasionales (para la subsistencia), agrupados y profesionales. Sin embargo, este subsector podría convertirse en un verdadero motor de desarrollo y generador de empleo e ingresos si se introdujeran nuevos métodos de pesca. Aunque con esta subdivisión, no está potencializado como en otros países, tales como: Senegal, Mauritania, entre otros.

Unas nuevas iniciativas están en marcha en estos momentos, por parte del Ministerio de Pesca y Medio Ambiente, a través de la Sociedad Nacional de Pesca en anagrama SONAPESCA en introducir nuevos tipos de embarcaciones mejoradas y motorizadas, para suplir la utilización de cayucos o embarcaciones tradicionales. Con este nuevo sistema de embarcaciones, se espera sean mejoradas también los artes y métodos de pesca. Hasta el momento, los artes de pesca artesanal más utilizados son: Los anzuelos (líneas de mano, palangres), las redes de enmalle de deriva, chinchorros de playa y atarrayas.

Es destacable el ejercicio de la pesca submarina, sobre todo en las Islas de Bioko y Annobón, realizada a pulmón y con ayuda de fusiles o arpones, algunos de fabricación casera. La Isla de Annobón, permite la explotación de sus productivas aguas oceánicas cerca de la costa, con el consecuente desarrollo de una pesquería artesanal particular en el país, especialmente dirigida a la captura de grandes pelágicos oceánicos como peces voladores (*Exocoetus volitans*), petos (*Acanthocybium solandris*), rabiles (*Thunnus albacares*), peces vela (*Isthiophorus albicans*), listado (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) y patudos (*Thunnus obesus*), entre otros. La dificultad que tenemos con esta modalidad de pesca es que todavía no está organizada, por eso resulta un poco difícil de controlar su producción.

1.2 La pesca industrial

Desarrollada por los barcos de las sociedades privadas, mediante acuerdos y/o contratos que llegan con el Ministerio de Pesca y Medio Ambiente.

El Ministerio otorga a las empresas (armadores) las correspondientes licencias que les permite desarrollar la actividad pesquera en las aguas jurisdiccionales de Guinea Ecuatorial. La única modalidad de pesca industrial que se desarrolla actualmente en aguas guineo-ecuatorianas después de la paralización de los contratos con los atuneros, es el arrastre.

Las empresas extranjeras, abonan al Estado de nuestro país, en concepto de pago de los cánones o licencias para efectuar la pesca industrial marítima en su ZEE, según lo establecido por la Ley N° 10/2003, de fecha 17 de noviembre Reguladora de la Actividad Pesquera y su Reglamento de Aplicación en la República de Guinea Ecuatorial.

En la actualidad hay un total de siete (7) barcos arrastreros de popa faenando en las aguas de Guinea Ecuatorial, bajo la modalidad de contratos realizados entre las empresas armadoras y el Ministerio de Pesca y Medio Ambiente. Se trata de dos barcos (2) gaboneses, cuya captura no debe ser declarada por Guinea Ecuatorial sino Gabón, según la misma Comisión, y cinco (5) pequeños arrastreros chinos de fabricación casera, o prefabricados en misma costa del litoral, en realidad realizan pesca semi industrial cerca de la costa, donde no se registra tanto las especies de interés de la ICCAT.

Las especies principales de las capturas son langostinos (*Penaeus notialis*), especialmente en zonas más costeras y cercanas a la desembocadura de los ríos. Son también importantes las capturas de gambas (*Parapendeus longirostris*) y crustáceos de aguas profundas como el alizado (*Aristeus varidens*), el brillante o carabinero *Aristaeopsis (Plesiopenaeus) edwardsiana* y cangrejo (*Chaceon maritae*). Además en estas pesquerías se capturan importantes especies accesorias de peces y cefalópodos demersales con varios ejemplares de Túnidos y especies afines.

A nivel de la pesca atunera, desde el año 1984 al 2001 han existido acuerdos de pesca entre la Unión Europea y la República de Guinea Ecuatorial, que permitían la pesca de una importante flota atunera comunitaria en la ZEE de nuestro país.

Anteriormente, la pesquería industrial de cerco en aguas de Guinea Ecuatorial la desarrollaban las flotas españolas de veintiún (21) grandes atuneros cerqueros congelador pertenecientes a la Asociación Nacional de Armadores de Buques Atuneros Congeladores (ANABAC), S. A. y a la Asociación de Grandes Atuneros Congeladores (AGAC.), S. A., con las siguientes características técnicas: TRB de entre 1.000 y 1.897, y 49 a 77 m de eslora, donde al día de hoy sus contratos están paralizadas y a la espera de poder ser renegociables.

También en la zona estaba faenando un barco palangrero perteneciente a la empresa española S. I. GLOBAL, S. A., denominado *VICMAR UN*, pero dicha embarcación de pesca estaba operando bajo la empresa mixta creada entre el Gobierno de Guinea Ecuatorial y la empresa española S. I. GLOBAL, S. A., a la fecha de hoy se sigue gestionando para volver a reactivar la empresa.

Las especies predominantes que se registraban en las capturas de los grandes atuneros cerqueros congeladores y palangreros que operaban en nuestras aguas bajo los contratos que hemos mencionado anteriormente fueron: Listado (SKJ, *Katsuwonus pelamis*), seguido del Rabil (YFT, *Thunnus albacares*), Patudo (BET, *Thunnus obesus*), Melva (FRI, *Auxis thazard euthynnus*) y finalmente el Atún Blanco (ALB, *Thunnus alalunga*).

En la actualidad no existe ningún barco atunero faenando en las aguas jurisdiccionales de la República de Guinea Ecuatorial, se supone que de aquí en adelante y según las gestiones se podrán volver a implementar la pesca atunera. Por eso nuestra estadística resulta ser pobre en cuanto al volumen de la producción anual y variedad de especies.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas.

En las décadas de los años 60, 70 y 80 se llevaron a cabo algunas campañas de investigación por la FAO que permitieron hacerse una idea de la situación de los mismos en ese momento, en la conclusión de que se puede capturar en nuestros caladeros la cantidad de 74.150 t/ año de pescado y productos pesqueros, entre ellos 55.000 t. /año de Túnidos y especies afines. Según el Artículo 26, del Decreto N° 39/2003, de fecha 28 de abril, por el que se aprueba el Reglamento Orgánico y Funcional del Ministerio de Pesca y Medio Ambiente, la Dirección General de Recursos Pesqueros (Pesca Industrial), para el ejercicio de su cometido está integrada la unidad administrativa de Planificación, Investigación y Estadística, donde actualmente estamos llevando los trabajos de identificación de algunas especies marinas que se capturan en los barcos arrastreros que faenan en nuestras aguas jurisdiccionales, utilizando métodos indirectos de investigación pesquera.

En la actualidad, a nivel de la investigación, el Ministerio de Pesca y Medio Ambiente todavía sigue ejecutando el Proyecto UTF/EQG/005/EQG sobre la Evaluación de los Recursos Pesqueros Marinos de nuestra Zona Económica Exclusiva con la asistencia técnica de la FAO.

En cuanto a la Estadística, la Dirección General de Recursos Pesqueros, dependiente del Ministerio de Pesca y Medio Ambiente, desde el año 2009, ha elaborado un borrador de anteproyecto “Establecimiento de un Control Estadístico Pesqueros Nacional”, que debe ser financiado por el Gobierno de Guinea Ecuatorial. La primera fase de dicho proyecto consistía en elegir los agentes de pesca artesanal en cada poblado costero que suministrará la información de captura tal como lo exige la Ley N° 10/2003, de fecha 17 de noviembre Reguladora de la Actividad Pesquera y su Reglamento de Aplicación en la República de Guinea Ecuatorial.

En la misma línea, los capitanes de las embarcaciones de pesca que faenan con Licencias de pesca Industrial marítima en las aguas jurisdiccionales comunican puntualmente a esta Dirección General de Recursos Pesqueros sus correspondientes capturas por especies después de cada marea. Los barcos arrastreros lo hacen a través de los observadores que este Ministerio de Pesca y Medio Ambiente embarca en sus barcos. Para el año 2014, la poca captura de los Túnidos y especies a fines se refleja en la siguiente tabla.

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

Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GENERAL - todas las especies		
S1	Informes anuales (científicos)	No aplicable
S2	Características de la flota	No disponible
S3	Estimación de captura nominal - Tarea I	No aplicable
S4	Captura y esfuerzo (Tarea II)	Las capturas fueron enviadas el 21 de mayo 2015
S5	Muestras de talla (Tarea II)	No disponible
S6	Captura estimada por talla	No aplicable
S7	Declaraciones de marcado (convencional y electrónico)	No aplicable
S8	Capturas de pesquerías deportivas y de recreo en el mar Mediterráneo (todos los túnidos y especies afines)	No aplicable
S9	Datos específicos para determinar de forma independiente la magnitud de las pesquerías de recreo de cada especie	No aplicable
S10	Información recopilada en los programas nacionales de observadores	No disponible
S11	Enfoque alternativo de seguimiento científico	No aplicable
S12	Información y datos sobre <i>Sargassum</i> pelágico	No aplicable
S13	Información específica para los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a realizar pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No disponible
ATÚN ROJO		
S14	Datos de pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No disponible
S15	Muestreo de tallas de las granjas	No disponible
S16	Resultados de los estudios piloto de atún rojo emprendidos con arreglo al párr. 88	No disponible
S17	Resultados de programas que utilizan sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas o técnicas alternativas que proporcionen una precisión equivalente en el momento de la introducción en jaula (que cubran el 100% de las introducciones en jaulas)	No disponible
S18	Información y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas nacionales de observadores de atún rojo	No disponible
S19	Informe sobre mortalidad por pesca de todo el atún rojo del Oeste, descartes muertos incluidos.	No disponible
S20	Información sobre atún rojo confiscado procedente de captura fortuita no autorizada	No disponible
S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del Oeste que se van a emprender	No disponible
S22	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No disponible

N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
S23	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No disponible
TÚNIDOS TROPICALES		
S24	Información de captura de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT	No hay en la zona
S25	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces	No aplicable
S43	Un inventario de todos los buques de apoyo asociados con los cerqueros o cañeros	No hay en la zona
S44	El número de DCP realmente desplegados trimestralmente, por tipo de DCP, indicando la presencia o ausencia de una baliza asociada al DCP	No aplicable
S45	Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1°, mes, Estado del pabellón y PS/BB asociado	No aplicable
PEZ ESPADA		
S26	Mejores datos disponibles sobre pez espada, lo que incluye por sexo, y estadísticas de descartes y esfuerzo	No disponible
ISTIÓFORIDOS		
S27	Resultados de los programas científicos para los istiofóridos	No disponible
S28	Informe sobre el método para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de aguja azul y aguja blanca/ <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	No disponible
TIBURONES		
S29	Las CPC presentarán datos de Tarea I y Tarea II para los tiburones, lo que incluye los datos históricos disponibles	No disponible
S30	Tarea I y Tarea II de tiburones zorro, incluir descartes y liberaciones	No disponible
S31	Las CPC consignarán a través de sus programas de observadores el número de descartes y liberaciones de tiburón jaquetón con una indicación sobre su estado (vivo o muerto) y lo comunicarán a ICCAT	No disponible
S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	No disponible
S33	Datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de tiburón jaquetón capturado para consumo local	No disponible
S34	Datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de peces martillo capturados para consumo local	No disponible
S35	Número de descartes y liberaciones de peces martillo con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	No disponible
S36	Número de descartes y liberaciones de tiburones oceánicos con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	No disponible
OTRAS CAPTURAS FORTUITAS		
S37	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	No la tenemos
S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	No aplicable
S39	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	No aplicable
S40	Las CPC comunicarán los datos de captura fortuita y de descartes	No aplicable

Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	No aplicable
S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo.	No aplicable

Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación)

Sección 3: Implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

Actualmente no existe un control especial de los barcos pesqueros que operan en nuestra zona, sin embargo, el Ministerio de la Seguridad Nacional a través de la Comandancia de la Marina, son los responsables del control total de nuestra Zona Económica Exclusiva. Esperamos que de aquí a tiempo no muy lejano podamos disponer de un sistema de control exhaustivo de los barcos pesqueros.

Para la conservación del ecosistema marino y garantizar la reproducción de las especies biológicas, la Ley Reguladora de la Actividad Pesquera en la República de Guinea Ecuatorial prohíbe el uso de redes de arrastre, cerco, palangres de la pesca industrial dentro de la zona situada a cuatro (4) millas marinas, medida a partir de la línea de base, es decir, línea de bajamar.

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

Category	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0001	Informes anuales (Comisión)	El informe anual de la República de Guinea Ecuatorial ha sido elaborado bajo las directrices revisadas para la presentación de los informes anuales. El informe fue enviado el 17/06/15.
GEN	0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Hemos enviado los datos de primer y segundo semestre de las capturas el día 20 de mayo de 2015. Así mismo remitimos la Ficha de capturas nominales, enviada el 21 de mayo de 2015.
GEN	0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	
GEN	0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No aplicable
GEN	0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No aplicable
GEN	0006	Informes de transbordo (en el mar y en puerto)	No aplicable
GEN	0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No aplicable
GEN	0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	No aplicable
GEN	0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	No aplicable
GEN	0010	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	No disponible
GEN	0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	No disponible
GEN	0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No aplicable
GEN	0013	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	No aplicable

Category	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0014	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto que incluyan supuestas infracciones	No aplicable
GEN	0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No aplicable
GEN	0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No aplicable
GEN	0017	Información de acuerdos bilaterales para la inspección en puerto	No disponible
GEN	0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No aplicable
GEN	0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No disponible
GEN	0020	Lista de buques de más de 20 m	No disponible
GEN	0021	Informe acciones internas buques de 20 m o más	No disponible
GEN	0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No aplicable
GEN	0024	Buques implicados en pesca IUU	No aplicable
GEN	0025	Informes sobre alegaciones IUU	No aplicable
GEN	0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No aplicable
GEN	0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No disponible
GEN	0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No disponible
GEN	0029	Avistamientos de buques	No aplicable
GEN	0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No aplicable
BFT	1001	Granjas de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1003	Traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No aplicable
BFT	1004	Declaración de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No aplicable
BFT	1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1007	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de reducción de la capacidad para 2015	No aplicable
BFT	1008	Ajustes al plan de capacidad de cría	No aplicable
BFT	1009	Modificaciones a los planes de pesca o a cuotas individuales	No aplicable
BFT	1010	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 14-04, lo que incluye información sobre reglamentación y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 14-04	No aplicable
BFT	1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2014	No aplicable
BFT	1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No aplicable
BFT	1015	Mensajes VMS	No aplicable
BFT	1016	Planes de inspección	No aplicable
BFT	1017	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplicable
BFT	1018	Nombre de la agencias autorizadas y de los inspectores individuales	No aplicable
BFT	1019	Copias de los informes de inspección	No aplicable
BFT	1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No aplicable

Category	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
BFT	1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1024	Vedas a la pesca de atún rojo del Este	No aplicable
BFT	1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No aplicable
BFT	1026	Documentos de captura de atún rojo validados si no se ha introducido la información en el sistema eBCD	No aplicable
BFT	1027	Informe anual BCD	No aplicable
BFT	1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No aplicable
BFT	1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No aplicable
BFT	1030	Legislación para el BCD	No aplicable
BFT	1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No aplicable
BFT	1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo y que presuntamente han capturado atún rojo del Este	No aplicable
BFT	1033	Datos necesarios para registrarse en el Sistema eBCD	No aplicable
TRO	2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	No aplicable
TRO	2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	No aplicable
TRO	2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No aplicable
TRO	2004	Informe anual sobre la implementación de la veda espacio-temporal para el patudo/rabil/listado	No aplicable
TRO	2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplicable
TRO	2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplicable
SWO	3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplicable
SWO	3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplicable
SWO	3003	Lista de buques pesqueros que dirigen su actividad al pez espada del Mediterráneo, lo que incluye permisos especiales para arpones y palangre	No aplicable
SWO	3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable
SWO	3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplicable
SWO	3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	No aplicable
SWO	3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del Norte	No aplicable

Category	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
BIL	5001	Notificación de prohibición de descartes de ejemplares muertos de marlines	No aplicable
BIL	5002	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 12-04 mediante legislaciones o regulaciones internas, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia	No aplicable
SHK	7001	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que los peces martillo capturados por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introducen en el comercio internacional	No aplicable
SHK	7002	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que el tiburón jaquetón capturado por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introduce en el comercio internacional	No aplicable
SHK	7003	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para hacer un seguimiento interno de las capturas y conservar y gestionar al marrajo dientuso	No aplicable
SHK	7004	Informe sobre las acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 11-08 mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia que respalden esta implementación.	No aplicable
SHK	7005	Todas las CPC presentarán a la Secretaría de ICCAT, antes de su reunión anual de 2013, la información detallada sobre su implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de tiburones (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 y 11-15)	No implementada
BYC	8001	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	No aplicable
BYC	8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No aplicable
BYC	8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No aplicable
SDP	9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	No aplicable
MISC	9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	No aplicable

Sección 4: Actividades y programas de inspección.

A nivel de las actividades de inspección de los barcos pesqueros, actualmente todos los barcos pesqueros que el Ministerio de Pesca y Medio Ambiente otorga una Licencia de pesca, pasa por una inspección técnica en los puertos de Guinea Ecuatorial. El control a las actividades que llevan estos barcos pesqueros en nuestras aguas jurisdiccionales está a cargo de la Comandancia de la Marina, como responsable total del control de la Zona Económica Exclusiva (ZEE), ya que a nivel del Ministerio de Pesca y Medio Ambiente no se dispone de un sistema de control para dichos barcos pesqueros por falta de equipos y material para poder desarrollar dicha actividad.

En la misma línea de las inspecciones, los inspectores del Ministerio de Pesca y medio Ambiente realizan inspecciones en los puertos nacionales para el control de las descargas clandestinas de pescado y productos pesqueros, tanto congelados importados como frescos que se capturan en nuestros mares.

Sección 5: Otras actividades

Según el Decreto n° 50/2005, de fecha 7 de marzo, por el que se crea la Sociedad Nacional de Pesca Marítima de Guinea Ecuatorial, en anagrama SONAPESCA, el Gobierno de nuestro país está derrochando esfuerzos para dotar a dicha empresa de las embarcaciones de pesca, tanto para la pesca costera, pesca de bajura, así como de la pesca de altura y ponerles medios logísticos necesarios para que la empresa pueda ser operativa. También se está planificando la actualización del censo de pescadores artesanales, artes de pesca, y la actualización de los desembarcaderos artesanales. La última actividad, ya se ha llevado a cabo en la isla de Bioko, donde se pudieron identificar un total de 19 desembarcaderos, 13 en Bioko Norte y 6 en Bioko Sur respectivamente, actividad que se plantea para todo el territorio costero nacional.

Tabla 1. Producción de los túnidos y especies a fines durante el año 2014 de las pesquerías realizadas en aguas marítimas de Guinea Ecuatorial.

Nº	Código	Especie	País	Modalidad de pesca	Puerto	Zona Faenada	Kg	t
1	SKJ	Listado	Guinea E.	Arrastre	Malabo	Annobón	919	0,919
2	BET	Patudo	Guinea E.	Arrastre	Malabo	Annobón	9.755	9,755
3	YFT	Rabil	Guinea E.	Arrastre	Malabo	Annobón	11.950	11,950
4	WAH	Peto	Guinea E.	Arrastre	Malabo	Annobón	14.056	14,056
5	BFT	Atún	Guinea E.	Arrastre	Malabo	Annobón	0	0
6	ALB	Atún blanco	Guinea E.	Arrastre	Malabo	Annobón	0	0
7	SWO	Pez espada	Guinea E.	Arrastre	Malabo	Annobón	0	0
8	SAI	Pez vela	Guinea E.	Arrastre	Malabo	Annobón	295	0,295
9	BON	Bonito	Guinea E.	Arrastre	Malabo	Annobón	2.303	2,303
10	BIL	Marlín pez vela	Guinea E.	Arrastre	Malabo	Annobón	0	0
11	BSHA	Tiburón	Guinea E.	Arrastre	Malabo	Annobón	4.576	4,576
12		Melva	Guinea E.	Arrastre	Malabo	Annobón	1.419	1,419
13		Bacoreta	Guinea E.	Arrastre	Malabo	Annobón	555	0,555
TOTAL							45.828	45,828

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EUROPEAN UNION¹

SUMMARY

Several Member States of the European Union (EU) have fleets actively fishing in the ICCAT Convention area. These are: Croatia, Cyprus, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Malta, The Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, and United Kingdom. The EU fleet targets most of the species that are regulated by ICCAT i.e. eastern bluefin tuna, skipjack, yellowfin, bigeye, albacore, swordfish, marlins and sharks. Other groups of species such as small tunas (bullet tuna, Atlantic bonito, frigate tuna, little tunny and dolphinfish) are also caught by the EU fleets operating in the ICCAT Convention Area. The EU fleet uses a wide range of fishing gears: purse seiners, bait-boats, long-liners, hand-lines, troll, harpoons, mid-water trawls, traps and sport fishing gear. The EU is one of the major players in the ICCAT area and its catches represent around 40 % of the total catches of the ICCAT Contracting Parties. This diversity also constitutes a concrete challenge in faithfully reporting on such variety, namely through Task I and II data, but also information on by-catches, interactions with associated species, the composition of fleets, etc. Despite the complexity of the tasks pertaining to the follow up of the reporting obligations involving the different Member States, the EU 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.

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

The total reported EU catches for the species regulated by ICCAT in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean amounted to more than 230.000 tons in 2014. Nearly 55 % of these catches (e.g. 125.000 tons) correspond to tropical tuna (yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack). The remaining 45 % corresponds mainly to catches of albacore, swordfish, bluefin tuna, sharks and other tuna and tuna like species (**Table 1**).

Globally, the above figures are around 10 % less than in 2013 due in particular to the decrease of SKJ catches by 19 %. The composition of catches presents some differences compared to previous years. While catches of BFT, SWO and BET remain at levels similar to those of 2013, ALB and YFT catches have increased by 28 % and 10 % respectively. For sharks (BSH and SMA) catches have decreased (**Figure 1**).

Section 2: Statistics and research***2.1. Fishery statistics******2.1.1 Bluefin tuna***

The EU fleet exploits the East Atlantic and Mediterranean stock of this species with a large variety of fishing gears such as purse seiners, long liners, traps, bait boats and hand lines. Most catches in the Mediterranean correspond to purse seiners, while in the East Atlantic traps and bait boats are responsible for a large percentage of the bluefin tuna catches. French and Irish mid-water trawls targeting albacore have some by-catch of bluefin tuna.

The total EU catches of Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna in 2013 amounted to more than 7800 tons. Of these, around 25 % was caught in the North Atlantic by Spain, Portugal, France and, to a lesser extent, Ireland. Catches in the Mediterranean correspond to Spain, France, Italy, Greece, Croatia, Cyprus and Malta.

As mentioned above, the EU catches of Bluefin Tuna remained similar to those of 2013. This was due to the maintenance of the EU quota adopted by ICCAT for the period 2013-2014 (**Table 2 and Figure 2**).

¹ European Commission – Directorate General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries.

2.1.2 Swordfish

The EU fleet exploits three different stocks of swordfish: Northern Atlantic (longliners from Spain and Portugal, Irish and French fleets targeting albacore), Southern Atlantic (longliners from Spain and Portugal) and Mediterranean (mainly longliners from Spain, France, Italy, Greece, Malta, Cyprus and Croatia and purse seiners from Croatia and Italy, harpoon fishery from Italy). The two Atlantic stocks are subject to TACs.

Table 3 below represents the provisional catches of the EU fleets on the different swordfish stocks in 2014.

Globally the EU swordfish catches remained in 2014 at levels similar to 2013. However it is to be noted that on a stock by stock basis, EU catches in the North Atlantic decreased by 10 %, while catches of EU vessels on the Mediterranean swordfish stock increased by a similar percentage. Spanish and Italian catches in the Mediterranean account for most of this increase (**Figure 3**).

2.1.3 Albacore

Three different stocks of albacore (Northern Atlantic, Southern Atlantic and Mediterranean) are exploited by the EU fleets. The most important fishery takes place in the North East Atlantic where a variety of fleets operate (mid-water twin trawlers, bait boats and longliners). In the Mediterranean this species is mostly caught with longlines and to a lesser extent with purse seiners. **Table 4** presents the provisional catches of the different EU Member States on the three stocks of Albacore.

The EU catches on the three Albacore stocks have increased in 2014 by around 29 %. This increase is particularly high in the Mediterranean (around 77 %) and in the North Atlantic (+27 %). However, catches on the South Atlantic stock have suffered a decrease of 35 % (**Figure 4**).

2.1.4 Tropical tunas

The EU fleets (France, Spain and Portugal) exploit the multispecies fishery of tropical tunas where the main target species are Yellowfin, Bigeye and Skipjack. These fleets include purse seiners, longliners and bait boats. Catches of these species (around 125.000 tons) represent nearly 55 % of the EU catches in the ICCAT Convention area. **Table 5** below provides the EU catches of tropical tunas in 2014.

Despite YFT catches increased by 11 %, EU catches for tropical tuna in 2014 are much lower than in 2013 (- 10 %). It has to be underlined that there has been an important decrease in catches of Skipjack (-19 %) mainly due to the expiry of the fisheries protocol between the EU and Mauritania for the Spanish tuna purse seiners and bait boat fleets at the end of July 2014. As a result, EU-Spain catches for SKJ decreased by 23% (**Figure 5**).

2.1.5 Small tunas

EU catches of the most significant species of small tunas amounted to more than 6600 tons in 2014. These species are Dolphinfish (DOL), Atlantic Bonito (BON), Frigate Tuna (FRI), Bullet Tuna (BLT) and Little Tunny (LTA). These are mainly exploited by artisanal fleets (namely in the Mediterranean) and to a lesser extent as by-catches in tuna traps (**Figure 6**).

2.1.6. Sharks

The most relevant EU catches of sharks in the ICCAT Convention area correspond to Spanish and Portuguese longliners operating in the Northern and Southern Atlantic.

The most important species are the Blue Shark (*Prionace glauca*) and the Shortfin mako (*Isurus oxirynchus*). Small quantities of Blue shark are also reported by France (Atlantic and Mediterranean). Catches for these two species in 2014 amounted to 45546 tons for Blue Shark and 2905 tons for Shortfin mako.

Compared to the EU catches for these two species 2013, the figures above represent a slight increase (1%) for Blue shark and a decrease of 8% for Shortfin mako. However, the EU-Portugal catches for these species show a decreasing trend as some of the vessels of this fleet were scrapped (**Table 6** and **Figure 7**).

2.2. Fisheries research

2.2.1 The EU Data Collection Framework

An EU-wide framework for the collection of fisheries data (DCF) is in place since the early 2000s. Under this Framework, co-financed between the 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 focusses 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 DCF funds or at an ad hoc basis.

In 2014, the EU sampling activities concerning species under the competence of ICCAT targeted the main species and fleets. The table below presents the number of individuals of each species sampled.

2.2.2 EU voluntary contributions to the scientific work of international organisations

The EU has budget provisions for the voluntary funding of studies and research activities in the context of the RFMOs to which it is a member. One of the most relevant ICCAT activities to which the EU is contributing during the last years is the Atlantic-Wide Programme for Bluefin Tuna (GBYP). Up to 2014 an amount of 6.3 million Euro was spent by the EU for this programme. Its main objective is improving scientific knowledge on Bluefin tuna with the aim to support conservation measures capable to ensure sustainable exploitation of the Bluefin tuna stock in the Atlantic Ocean. The priorities of this programme are the improvement of the data collection, of the understanding of key biological and ecological processes and of the assessment models to provide better scientific advice. It includes data recovery and data mining, aerial surveys, biological studies, tagging activities and modelling. EU Member states research laboratories are particularly active in the context of the GBYP Programme.

In 2014, following the outcomes of a study on the feasibility of a tagging programme for tropical tuna in the Atlantic Ocean, that was co-funded by the EU, a series of actions have been implemented together with ICCAT Secretariat in order to launch a large scale tagging programme for tropical tuna in the Atlantic Ocean for which the EU committed to contribute with a maximum amount of 13.5 million Euro over a five year period, starting in 2015.

Also in 2014, the EU supported a study on Catch, Effort and Ecosystems impacts of FAD-fishing (CECOFAD) which is implemented jointly by scientists and the industry from France and Spain.

2.2.3. EU Research and Technological Development Framework Programme and EU studies

In 2014, the EU Research and Technological Development Framework Programme (7th Framework Programme) supported four projects explicitly addressing species of ICCAT interest in the Atlantic Ocean and/or the Mediterranean Sea as well as one project of general interest for fisheries as follows:

- The EURO-BASIN project (<http://www.euro-basin.eu/>) includes work on assembling historical data, new field observations and experimental results into comprehensive datasets for modelling and prediction of the Atlantic Ocean ecosystem and related services, including work on bluefin tuna and albacore.
- The Transdott project (<http://www.transdott.eu/transdott/>) is working on the translation of the domestication of blue fin tuna into an innovative commercial application
- The SOCIOEC project (<http://www.socioec.eu/>) includes work on the evaluation of current and future management measures in several fleets, including purse seiners and mixed trawlers operating in the Bay of Biscay and targeting, among other fish, mackerel, bluefin tuna and albacore.
- The MyFish project (<http://www.myfishproject.eu/>) is working on the concept of MSY with ecological, economic and social concerns and includes work on tunas and mackerels (called widely ranging fish) in their study regions that include the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea.

- The MareFrame project started on 01/01/2014 and is developing assessment methods and a decision support framework for management of marine resources in order to enhance the capacity to provide integrated assessment in line with the ecosystem-based approach in fisheries management. These approaches are tested in case studies that do not include fisheries of ICCAT interest but they can be interesting for all fisheries.

2.2.4. Scientific Observers Programmes

Furthermore, the EU is committed to respect the ICCAT obligations in terms of scientific observer's coverage of the different fleets operating in the ICCAT Convention Area. The EU national scientific observers cover the main fisheries in which the EU is involved such as E-BFT (purse seiners, long-liners, traps and bail-boats), N-ALB (pelagic trawlers), SWO (long-liners) and tropical tunas (purse seiners). These observers follow appropriate training courses including data validation training. The information collected concerns all target and not-target species and, where possible, the collection of data is extended to cover turtles, seabirds and marine mammals. The type of data collected refer to catch, discards, by-catch, vessels and fishing gear characteristics as well as biological parameters such as length, weight, sex, maturity and growth.

2.2.5. EU Member States National Research Activities

As it was mentioned above the EU Data Collection Framework provides for the collection of fleet-related variables but also stock-related variables (length composition, growth parameters, maturity information and distribution) are collected for the most important stocks. This information, which constitutes the basis for the provision of scientific advice is used in different ICCAT Working Groups and serves also as basis for the implementation of other complementary research activities.

The different EU Member States undertake research activities at national level on issues related to ICCAT fisheries. Below there are some examples of such national activities:

Spain

- During 2014 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 index as an indicator of spawning stock biomass and recruitment. Also research on the use of acoustics for better estimation of quantities at the time of catching and caging Bluefin tuna.
- On tropical tuna, cooperative research work with the fishing industry is regularly undertaken by Spanish scientists on topics the implementation of the "electronic Observer" in the purse seine fleet, non-entangling and biodegradable FADs, as well as aspects of acoustic discrimination of tunas.
- Moreover, research is ongoing for the reproduction of bluefin tuna and improvement of aquaculture techniques for this species (feeding, larval ecology).

Greece

- Research activities include analysis of biological data for updating swordfish stock parameters, as well as, genetic studies to evaluate stock mixing. In addition, through experimental fishing trials it is attempted to identify fishing practices that would lead to the avoidance of unwanted catches in drifting longline fisheries targeting swordfish.

Ireland

- The Irish Sea Fisheries Board (BIM) has made extensive contributions to the ICCAT working group on albacore tuna through tagging work and provision and development of methods for standardizing CPUE series.
- In 2014 two studies on albacore tuna comprising tagging work and CPUE analysis were published

Portugal

- National projects address topics such as the reduction of the by-catch (tuna and sharks) on the pelagic longline fishery, integration of biology, genetics and tagging studies for the management and conservation of bigeye and the migration and habitat use of smooth hammer head shark. These include actions in cooperation with the industry.
- Portuguese scientists have conducted in 2014 electronic satellite tagging of pelagic sharks that are by-catch of the long-line fishery, with the aim of improving the knowledge on migration, habitat use and stock delimitation.

Croatia

- Croatia continued in 2014 to support research activities related to BFT stock management.
- In 2014, a project was initiated with the objective, among other issues, to test the accuracy of camera system estimates by comparing camera results with direct measurement of fish harvested on the farm.

France

- France is involved in several research projects in the framework of national, European and international projects in topics such as the reproduction and growth of bluefin tuna, spatial distribution, as well as modelling of population dynamics. Aerial surveys are undertaken in the framework of a national programme. In addition a national tagging programme set up by the recreational fishermen is coordinated by French researchers.
- In addition to the research work on fleets exploiting tropical species the IRD researchers participate in the supervision of several doctoral theses on these topics (Fishing pressure exerted by the tropical tuna purse seiners in the Atlantic and Indian oceans towards improving our understanding of deep-sea marine ecosystems exploitation" and "Spatiotemporal interactions between whale sharks, marine mammals and tropical tuna purse seine fisheries.

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

<i>Number</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	18/09/2015
S2	Fleet Characteristics	19/06/2015+31/08/2015 (update of figures)
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	10/06/2015+31/08/2015 (update of figures)
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	10/06/2015+31/08/2015 (update of figures)
S5	Size samples (Task II)	10/06/2015+31/08/2015 (update of figures)
S6	Catch estimated by size	10/06/2015+31/08/2015 (update of figures)
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	unavailable
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Done with Task I and Task II
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Done with Task I and Task II
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Updated information submitted for CY (23/06), IT (03/08) and MT (16/07)
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	unavailable
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	unavailable

<i>Number</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	30/06/2015
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and Recreational fishing data	16/07/2015 (Malta)
S15	Size sampling from farms	16/07/2015 (HR, MT) –ES replied that ICCAT has already the info and should do it.
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 87 [88]	Redundant – Not this year
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	Meeting is in September (06/07/2015, 17/07/2015, 20/07/2015, 24/07/2015, 06/08/2015, 10/08/2015)
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	31/07/2015
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	n/a
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	16/07/2015 (Malta)
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	n/a
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	n/a
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	n/a
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Done with TASK I and TASK II
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	No changes from previous year
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	Done with Task I and Task II
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	n/a
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	n/a
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	Done with Task I and Task II
S30	Task I and Task II of Thresher sharks, including discards and releases	Done with Task I and Task II
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	Done with Task I and Task II
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	n/a

<i>Number</i>	<i>Information required</i>	<i>Response</i>
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Prohibited by Article 23 of Council Regulation 2015/104
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Prohibited by Article 23 of Council Regulation 2015/104
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	Done with Task I and Task II
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	Done with Task I and Task II
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of Existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention Area	unavailable
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	From 23/01/2015 to 22/07/2015
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	16/07/2015 (GR) 21/07/2015 (ES)
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	Done with Task I and Task II
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	n/a
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Partially included in Part I of the Annual Report

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Pursuant to Article 216(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, international agreements concluded by the Union are binding upon the institutions of the Union and on its Member States. In these circumstances, Member States are bound to take necessary direct measures designed to ensure compliance with ICCAT Recommendations by their vessels and, as appropriate, their nationals. Besides, ICCAT Recommendations are also implemented through some specific EU Regulations (e.g. VMS, Sharks, Control, IUU Regulations).

Category	N°	Information required	Response
			Furthermore, the catch limits adopted for the stocks managed by ICCAT were fixed in EU law through Council Regulation (EU) No 2015/104 of 19 January 2015 fixing for 2015 the fishing opportunities available in EU waters and, to EU vessels, in certain non- EU waters for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks which are subject to international negotiations or agreements (OJ L22, 28.01.2015).
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	As mentioned above, EU Member States are bound to take necessary direct measures designed to ensure compliance with ICCAT Recommendations by their vessels and, as appropriate, their nationals. This entailed regular reporting from Member States to the European Commission and from the Commission to ICCAT.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	15/09/2015
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	N.A. – In 2015 no chartering arrangements were concluded
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	N.A. – In 2015 no chartering arrangements were concluded
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	13/06/2015 (MT)
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable – The EU prohibits its vessels to perform transshipments at sea
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable – The EU prohibits its vessels to perform transshipments at sea
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable – The EU prohibits its vessels to perform transshipments at sea
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No update needed. Past contact points still valid.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No update needed. Past contact points still valid.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No update needed. Past contact points still valid.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not available
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not available
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not available
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not Applicable
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable – No bilateral arrangement on Port inspection were concluded
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable – No access agreements were concluded
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable – No access agreements were concluded

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	The list runs until 31/12/2020 and this should be considered as being without a final date. There is no specific date for submitting data under this requirement. Whenever a modification, addition, etc. occurs it is submitted to ICCAT.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	There is no specific date for submitting data under this requirement. Whenever a modification, addition, etc. occurs it is submitted to ICCAT.
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	Not Applicable
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	As other ICCAT obligations, sport and recreational fisheries are managed by Member States in respect of provisions established by ICCAT. To this extent, such activities are subject to conditions such as: the delivery of permits, the respect of closed seasons, the assignment of a specific quota to such activities, the implementation of a catch and release system whenever possible, the prohibition of sale of catches deriving from sport and recreational fisheries, etc. Member States are free to avail of the above instruments or others in order to control such fisheries. In any case, such activities occur within the limit of the quota assigned to the EU and thus its Member States. See Annex I for more details on single Member States.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable – no vessels signalled to ICCAT
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	See letter of 9/10/2015
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	No information to report
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Not available
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	None – not applicable
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	41 18/2/15
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	31/8/15
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	8/6/15
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	115
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	14 26/3/2015
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	0
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2015	13/02/2015
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	No adjustments
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Modifications to fishing plan: 20/5/2015 and 28/8/15 (PRT), 6/5/15 (ITA) Modifications to individual quotas : 26/5/15 (ESP)
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	Not yet. Deadline 29/9/2015
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2014	31/3/2015
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	612
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	327
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	13/05/2015
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Yes
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	13/02/2015

Category	N°	Information required	Response
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	31/3/2015
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	670 27/4/2015
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	272 (EU inspections on EU vessels) + 21 (EU inspections on other CPCs vessels), in total 293 reports
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	27/2/15, 9/3/15 (ITA), 16/3/15 (GRC), 17/4/15
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	(ESP), 12/5/15 (ESP), 13/5/15 (ITA), 1/7/15 (ESP, MLT), 17/8/15 (ESP)
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	35
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	8
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	- At the EU level, no category of gear has been closed before the end of its season - The EU traps have been closed from 04/08 to 29/08; on 30/08, Portuguese traps re-opened
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not available/Not applicable
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Validated BCDs are sent directly from the EU MS to the ICCAT Secretariat. This takes place on a regular basis throughout the year.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	28/9/2015
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Sent by MS to ICCAT + EU when modifications/updates
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	European Commission at mare-BFT@ec.europa.eu
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Currently covered by EC Reg 640/2010
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Summaries and sample tags for the various Member States were provided to the Secretariat ahead of the February Intercessional meeting
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	MS of the EU have been provided with the necessary information to register all their BFT operators in eBCD. Such registrations process involved the MS directly contacting TRAGSA with the ICCAT secretariat in copy. Updates are taking place on a regular basis.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	This is no longer a yearly requirement in 2015 but only upon changes
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2013	23/06/2015 (France), 12/06/2015 (Portugal), 06/07/2015 (Spain)
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	None – Not applicable
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Area and time closure as foreseen by Rec 11-01, concern some vessels flagged to EU-Spain and EU-France. The concerned recommendation was notified by the European Commission to all the EU Member States in early 2012 (before the entry into force). Member States concerned communicated the provisions of the Recommendation to the relevant vessels through issuance of Ministerial circulars or similar legally binding instruments. Furthermore, tracking through VMS of vessels was insured in order to make sure that if a vessel entered the area during the closure, it carried on board an observer in order to check that no fishing on FADs took place.

Category	N°	Information required	Response
			In 2014 no EU vessel carried out any fishing activity in the area/time closure for BET/YFT.
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	19/12/2014
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	31/03/2015 +1/10/2015
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	03/02/2015 (France)
TRO	2008	Observer reports	The observers reports were transmitted to the ICCAT Secretariat on 31/7/2015 (Spain) and 21/9/2015 (France).
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	31/03/2015+1/10/2015
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	03/02/2015 (France)
SWO	3003	List of vessels targetting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	14/1/15, 15/1/15 (ITA)
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	14/1/15, 16/1/15 (ITA)
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	30/6/15
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	14/9/15
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	No change since transmission last year
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern Albacore Vessels	28/05/2014
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Exception not applied by EU vessels as the EU landing obligation requires all fish caught to be counted against the quota.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	The only MS that fish for Blue marlins are Spain, France and Portugal and for white marlins Spain and Portugal. See Annex II for more details on single Member States.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	Shortfin mako catches are carried out by the surface longline fleet targeting swordfish. Catches of this species reach only 5.7% (2013) of global surface longline fleet .

Category	N°	Information required	Response
			<p>Catches of this shark species, is only permitted for surface longline vessels included in the longline Unified Census Area (CUPS). These provisions are set out in Ministerial Orders, regulating the fishing of highly migratory species. The mentioned CUPS was established in 2006 to regulate fishing surface longline gear to catch highly migratory species. The census is structured in a list of vessels authorized fishing area for each of them.</p> <p>Since 2006 there has been a decrease of 32 vessels (from 280 in 2006 to 248 in 2013) , which implies a reduction in fishing capacity.</p> <p>In the Atlantic the number of ships to which authorization was granted was 118 ATLN boats on the north, 40 in the South ATLN .</p> <p>Moreover, fishing for this species in the Mediterranean is prohibited since October 2012 by Recommendation GFCM/36/2012/3</p> <p>See Annex III for more details on single Member States.</p>
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	<p>Retaining on board silky sharks (<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>) taken in any fishery in the ICCAT convention area is prohibited in the EU.</p> <p>Council Regulation ((EU) No 2015/104 of 19 January 2015 (TAC & Quota) prohibits catches of several sharks (<i>Lamna nasus</i>, <i>Alopias spp</i>, <i>Sphyrnidae</i> (exception of <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>), <i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>, <i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>).</p> <p>See Annex IV for more details on single Member States</p>
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	<p>Council Regulation ((EU) No 2015/104 of 19 January 2015 (TAC & Quota) prohibits catches of several sharks (<i>Lamna nasus</i>, <i>Alopias spp</i>, <i>Sphyrnidae</i> (exception of <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>), <i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>, <i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>); landing inspections of longliners.</p> <p>See Annex V for more details on single Member States</p>
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	<p>Regarding the implementation of ICCAT Recommendation 10-09 , in 2012 , several research projects were carried out in the EU for scientific observations related to the interaction between fishing activities of ICCAT area and sea turtles . In order to comply with this Recommendation , Member States adopted specific regulations which include measures to prevent the capture of sea turtles.</p> <p>Furthermore, some Member States require that, prior to the issuance of a Temporary Permit Fishing , vessels (surface longliners) submit with their application an annex which certifies the existence onboard of turtle release devices.</p>

Category	N°	Information required	Response
			<p>Similarly, among the conditions for granting fishing permit, there is the obligation to be fulfilled by the shipowners and vessel captains to follow specific guidelines for the correct annotation of information concerning the interactions with sea turtles that occurred during fishing activities.</p> <p>See also information sent under obligation S38</p> <p>See Annex VI for more details on single Member States.</p>
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	<p>Information on seabird interaction sent under S39.</p> <p>PT: Fishermen fishing in areas where the interaction with seabird is likely to occur are encouraged to set the gear after sun set, reduce light to minimum levels and make use of <i>tori lines</i>. Observers on board provide guidance on how to prepare and set <i>tori lines</i>.</p>
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	See Annex VII for more details on single Member States
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Not applicable

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

Text on measures taken to implement ICCAT conservation and management measures not included in Section 3 above, and any other information of interest to the Commission.

Nothing else to signal.

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

- accompanied by a worked example with theoretical calculations.
- Some concern has been expressed by some of our Member States on the increasing amount of reporting which is required in order to comply with ICCAT obligations and, especially, some doubts were casted on the fact that this reporting is effectively used rather than merely sit in ICCAT archives. One of the concerns raised regards the statistical document programme for bigeye tuna and for Atlantic swordfish. It is unclear to which extent this reporting obligation can actually provide information to detect possible IUU fishing activities and thus is a useful control tool. A critical review of the programme would be probably necessary.
- GEN 0006 on transshipment: the obligations under this item are not entirely clear. It seems that the information to be supplied is based on two recommendations 06-11 and 12-06, which are very similar and differ only, in our opinion, for the type of ships to which that applies: one to large vessels to tuna and other large pelagic longliners. It would be appropriate to merge both recommendations.

Table 1. EU Catches (t) for the major species in the ICCAT Convention area in 2014.

	<i>BFT</i>	<i>SWO</i>	<i>ALB</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>SKJ</i>
CY	18,4	59	377	0	0	0
ES	2446,43	9935	12148	14379,57	10735,56	51628,21
FR	2419	155	6746,6	21733,8	3548,6	17406,3
GR	161	1344	287,35	0	0	0
HR	386,96	16	26,7	0	0	0
IRE	19,4	3	2484,69	0	0	0
IT	1945,6	3393	1353	0	0	0
MT	156,48	376	62	0,5	0	0
NL	0	0	0	0	0	0
PT	243,1	1493	2612,5	70,798	3869	1712,12
UK	0	0	135,69	0	0	0
Total	7796,37	16773	26233,53	36184,67	18153,16	70746,63

Table 2. Provision EU catches (in tons) of Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna in 2013 and 2014.

<i>Year</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>
CY	17	18
ES	2502	2446
FR	2414	2419
GR	178	161
HR	389	387
IRE	13	19
IT	1938	1946
MT	155	156
NL	0	0
PT	235	243
UK	0	0
Total	7841	7796

Table 3. Provisional catches (in tons) of the EU fleets of the different swordfish stocks in 2014.

	<i>N-ATL</i>	<i>S-ATL</i>	<i>MED</i>
CY	0	0	59
ES	3749	4113	2073
FR	28	0	127
GR	0	0	1344
HR	0	0	16
IRE	3	0	0
IT	0	0	3393
MT	0	0	376
NL	0	0	0
PT	1241	252	0
UK	0	0	0
Total	5021	4365	7388

Table 4. Provisional EU catches (in tons) of albacore in 2014.

	<i>N-ALB</i>	<i>S-ALB</i>	<i>MED</i>
CY	0	0	377
ES	11607	259,1	283
FR	6708	38	1
GR	0	0	287
HR	0	0	27
IRE	2485	0	0
IT	0	0	1353
MT	0	0	62
NL	0	0	0
PT	2609	3	0
UK	136	0	0
Total	23545	300	2389

Table 5. EU catches (in tons) of tropical tuna in the ICCAT Convention area in 2014.

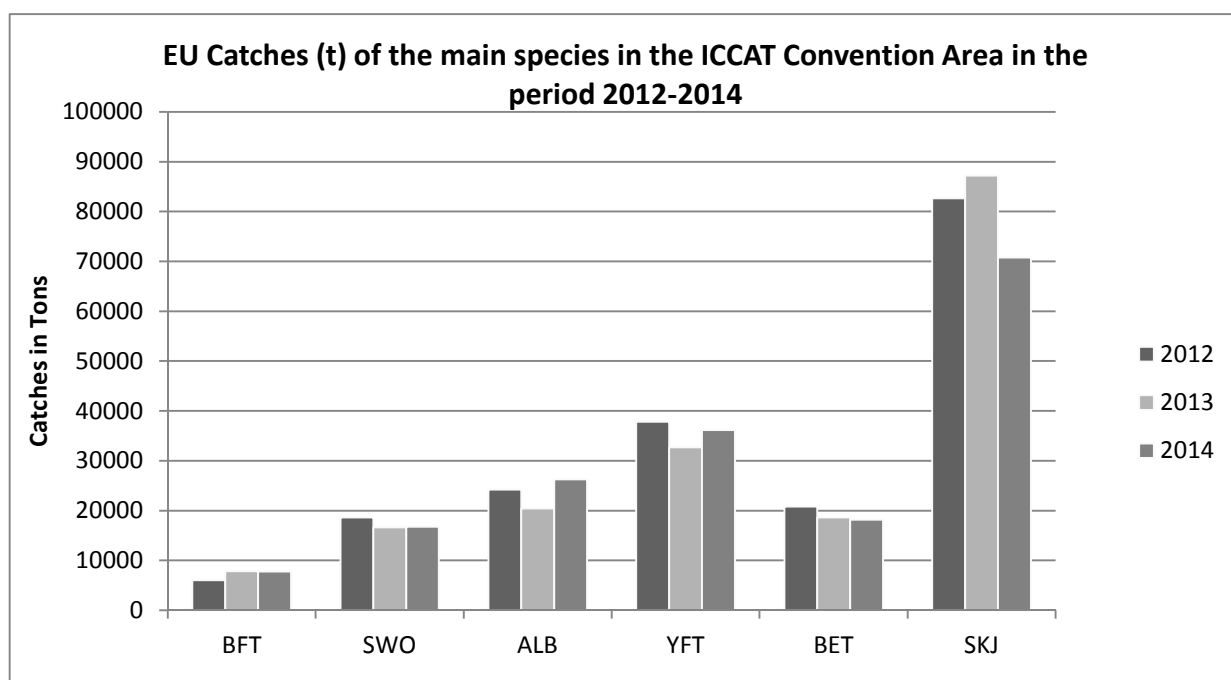
	<i>YFT</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>SKJ</i>
ES	14380	10736	51628
FR	21734	3549	17406
PT	71	3869	1712
Total	36184	18153	70747

Table 6. EU catches of blue shark and shortfin mako in 2014.

	<i>BSH</i>	<i>SMA</i>
ES	40540	2558
FR	136	1
IT	173	0
MT	4	0
PT	4682	346
UK	10	0
Total	45546	2905

Table 7. Sampling intensity (nb of individuals measured per species) in the EU in 2014.

	<i>BFT</i>	<i>SWO</i>	<i>ALB</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>SMALL</i>
Nb of individuals	8110	67658	72378	87526	73479	87874	31590

**Figure 1.** EU catches (t) of the main species in the ICCAT Convention area in the period 2012-2014.

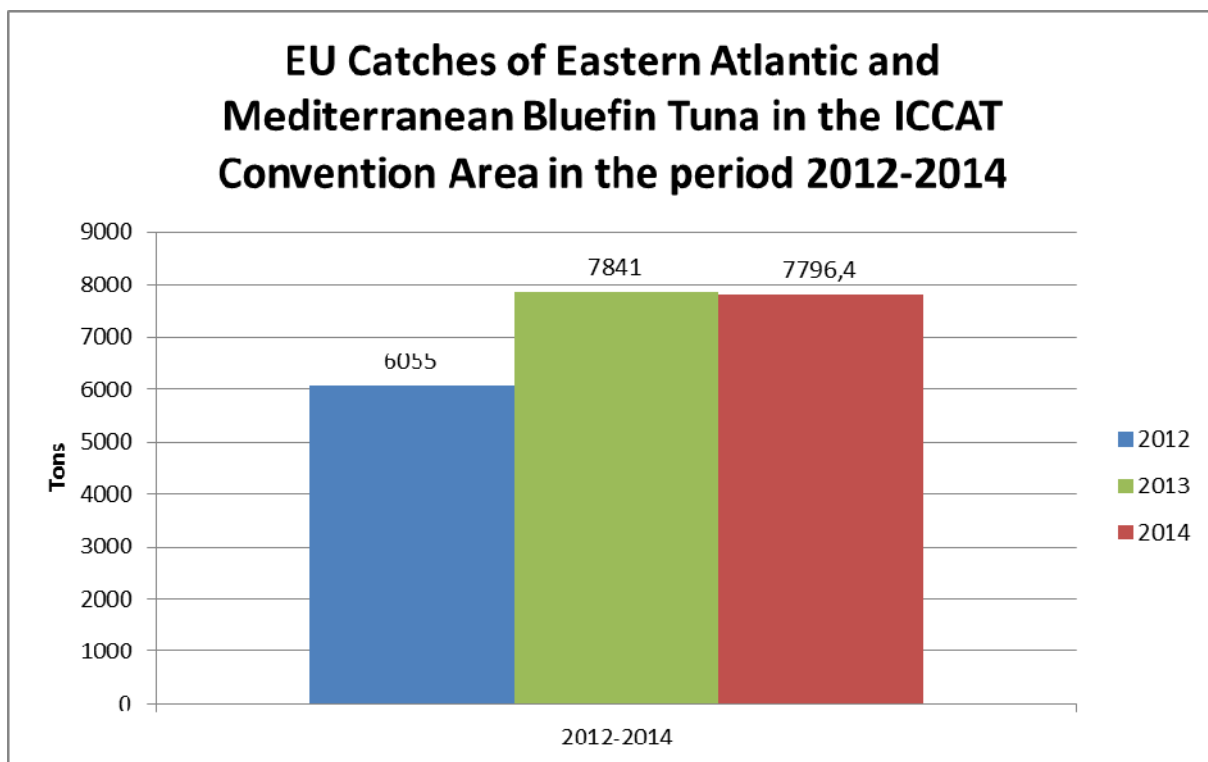


Figure 2. EU catches of eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna in the ICCAT Convention area in the period 2012-2014.

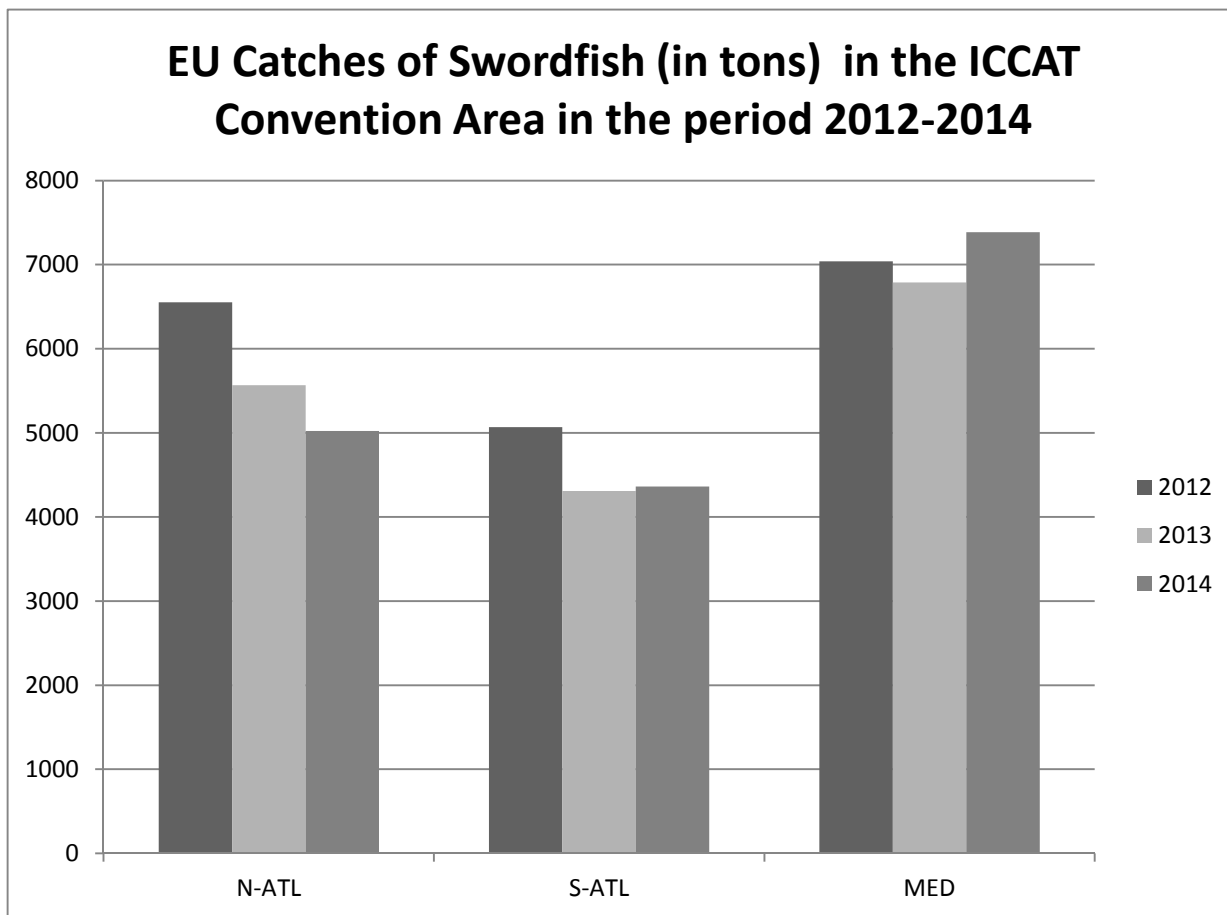


Figure 3. EU catches of swordfish (in tons) in the ICCAT Convention area in the period 2012-2014.

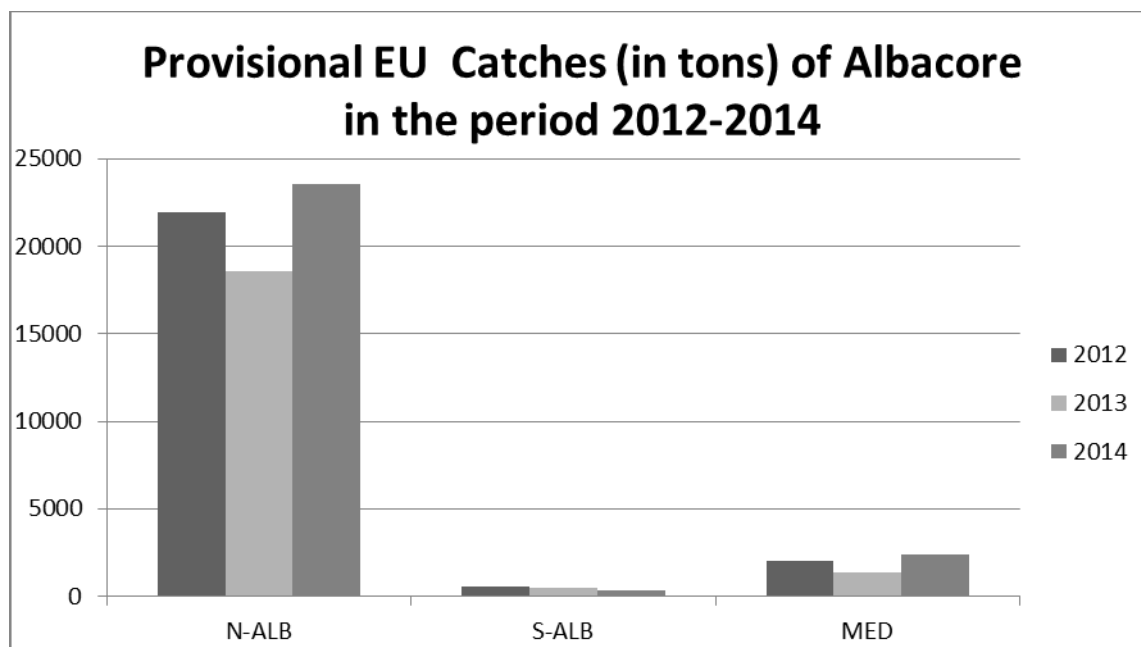


Figure 4. Provision EU catches (in tons) of albacore in the period 2012-2014.

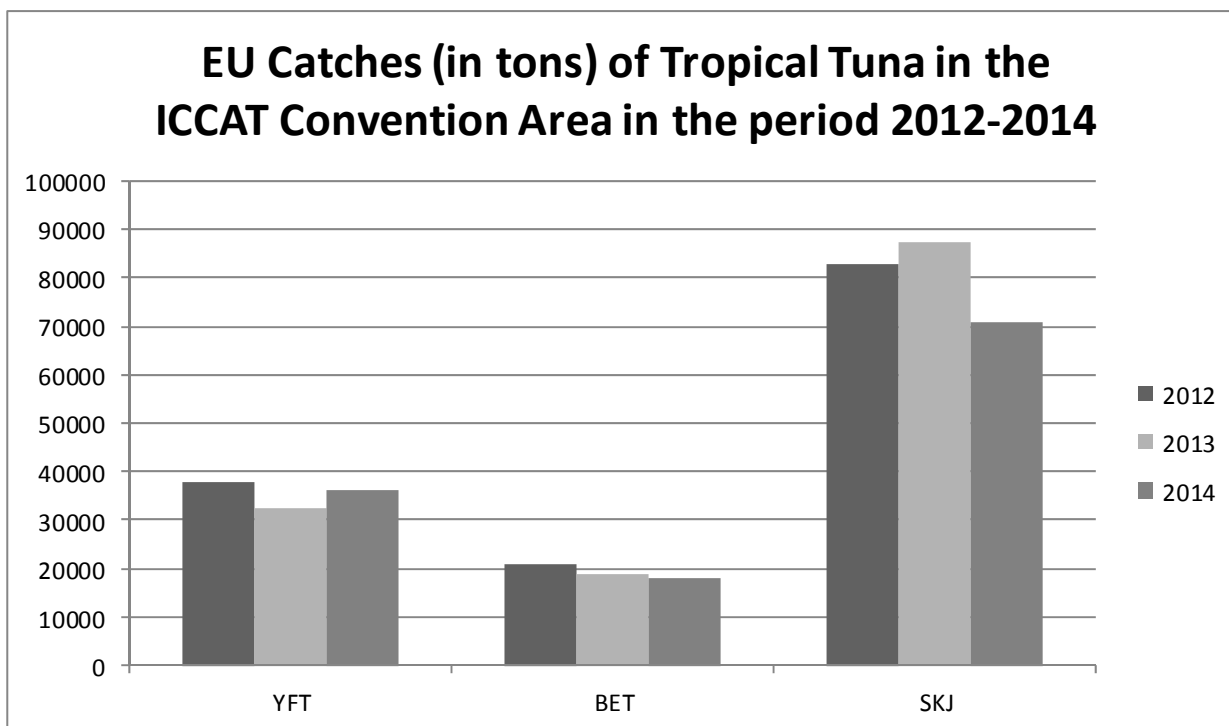


Figure 5. EU catches (in tons) of tropical tuna in the ICCAT Convention area in the period 2012-2014.

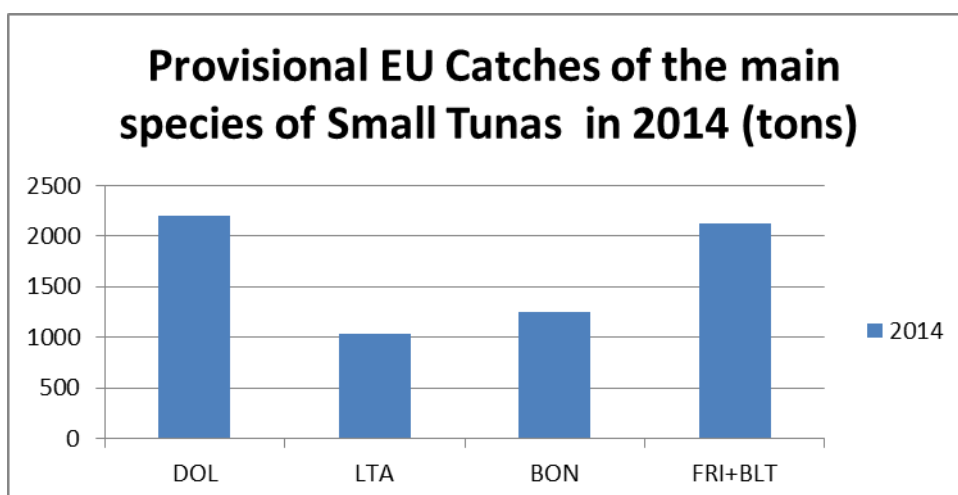


Figure 6. Provision EU catches of the main species of small tunas in 2014 (tons).

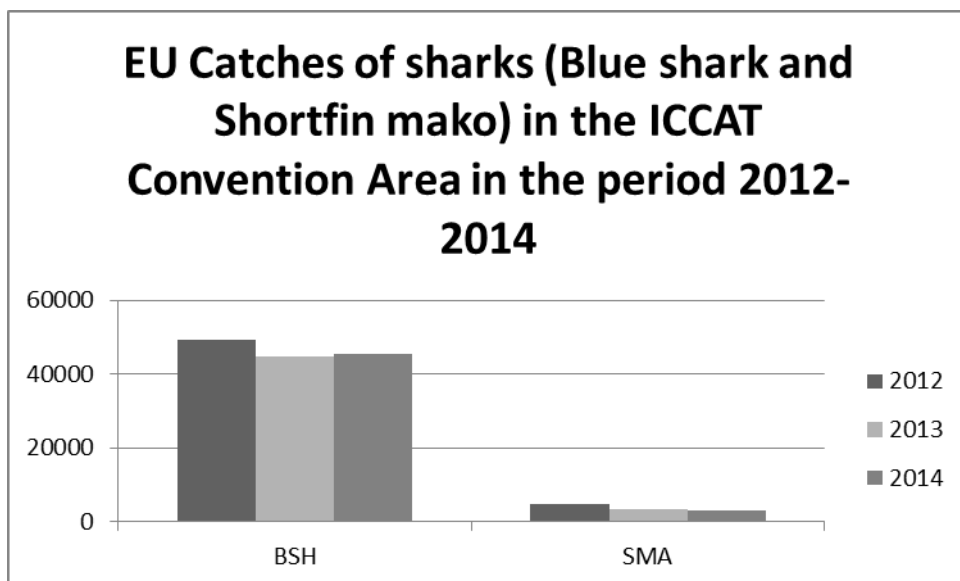


Figure 7. EU catches of sharks (blue shark and shortfin mako) in the ICCAT Convention area in the period 2012-2014.

Annex I

GEN 0023 - Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries

Malta

In 2014, 1% of the national quota was allocated to recreational fishing vessels and vessels were limited to register one fish per day. Inspections were carried out by the Department for Fisheries and Aquaculture at designated and non-designated ports to ensure that no landing of illegal Bluefin tuna takes place. Any relevant infringements were reported to the EC through Malta's interim and final reports on the implementation of the national control action programme.

Any catches were recorded on BCDs as from the beginning of the applicable season. Additionally, data concerning any catches were reported in the ICCAT forms for Task I and Task II data for 2014 and 2015 and communicated in 2014 and 2015 accordingly.

No recreational vessels were licensed to participate in the Mediterranean swordfish sport and recreational fisheries in 2014.

Cyprus

The Cyprus recreational fishery is being regulated by the national Fisheries Legislation and EC Regulations, basically Regulation No 1967/2006 concerning management measures in the Mediterranean Sea. The restrictive measures enforced, either by the national or the Community legislation concern:

- i. fishing gears to be used by recreational fishermen, including allowable quantities
- ii. allowable species (note that all Chondrichthyes are banned for the recreational fishery)
- iii. allowable catch per trip for each fishing gear
- iv. allowable catch per trip for a given species
- v. space and time restrictions

A license from the Department of Fisheries and Marine Research is needed for any kind of recreational fishing carried out from a vessel or with the use of spear gun. The licenses are issued with written conditions, which are legally binding. The marketing of catches from recreational fishing is prohibited. Regarding catch statistics, the catch from recreational fishermen is not reflected in the statistics, but it is estimated.

There is no sport fishery for tuna like species in Cyprus, whereas recreational fishery is limited to albacore during summer. Recreational fishermen are not allowed to catch BFT or SWO

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, se reservó en 2014 una cantidad de cuota específica de atún rojo para la pesca recreativa, mediante Resolución del Secretario General de Pesca de 3 de abril de 2014. Esta cuota fue de 5,5 t. La Resolución prohíbe expresamente la captura dirigida a la muerte de ejemplares de atún rojo, obligando a la suelta de ejemplares vivos. La cuota sólo se contabiliza en caso de muerte accidental de ejemplares, que no pueden destinarse a la comercialización. A lo anteriormente mencionado, se

añade que para esta pesquería también es de aplicación, como normativa nacional, la Orden de 26 de febrero de 1999, por la que se establecen las normas que regulan la pesca marítima de recreo, en lo concerniente a los topes máximos de capturas y tallas mínimas.

Portugal

In Portugal, rules for sport and recreational fisheries are set out in Decree-law 246/2000, 29th September, amended by Decree-law 112/2005, 08th June, Decree-law 56/2007, 13th March and Decree-law 101/2013, 25th July . These rules are applicable to ICCAT species.

Catches of several sharks (e.g. *Carcharodon carcharias*, *Cetorhinus maximus*, *Lamna nasus*, *Helexanchus griseus*, *Carcharinus falciformis*, *Carcharinus longimanus*, *Alopias superciliosus*), marine turtles, marine mammals are forbidden. Catches of *Thunnus glaudius*, *Makaira nigricans*, *Terapturus albidus*, *Tetrapturus pfluegeri*, *Tetrapturus georgei*, *Tetrapturus belone*, *Xiphias gladius*, *Prionace glauca*, *Isusus oxyrinchus* are limited to one individual per day and vessel for all these species. Catches of *Thunnus obesus* are limited to three individuals per day and vessel.

Catches of *Thunnus thynnus* are forbidden but under a specific annual authorisation a global annual catch of 500 kgs may be allowed.

Croatia

In Croatia sport and recreational fishery is managed under the Marine fisheries Act (OG No 81/2013, 14/2014 and 152/2015) and subordinate legislation based upon it. All fishing licenses for sport and recreational fisheries are issued electronically, and all authorized persons acting under the Law on Marine Fisheries have access to the database of licenses issued. A certain amount of national quota is allocated to sport fishery and distributed among the competitions. Competitions are organized by Croatian Sport Fishing Association. During the competition event with allocated quota for BFT, a fisheries inspector is always present, while the sampling of tuna (size, weight, etc.) is conducted by IOF (Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries). BFT, if caught, within the competitions with no allocated quota must be released. The frequency of controls at sea (all forms of fishing) is listed in the Plan of fisheries inspection.

Annex II

BIL 5002 - Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures

Spain

Las principales medidas que se han implementado en España para una mejor aplicación de la REC 12-04 se vertebran en dos aspectos:

- Mejora en la recopilación de datos: la plena implementación del Diario Electrónico de a bordo (DEA) ha ayudado a contar con datos a tiempo real que permiten la toma de decisiones de manera más rápida, sobre todo en lo referente al consumo de cuota.
- Además, en la emisión de los Permisos Temporales de Pesca (PTP) para el año 2014, se incluyó de manera específica la obligatoriedad de identificar con el código AL3 las especies capturadas por encima de 50 kilos, tal y como establece el Reglamento 1224/2009:

“los capitanes de los buques comunitarios deberán anotar en el diario de pesca sus operaciones, indicando expresamente todas las cantidades de cada especie capturadas y transportadas a bordo superiores a 50kg en equivalente de peso vivo”.

Para facilitar esta tarea se entrega un listado con los códigos de las especies más comúnmente capturadas y una guía de identificación. No obstante, dentro de algunas familias sigue siendo difícil la identificación individual de la especie por lo que el desglose final es realizado por los expertos del IEO en función de los datos recogidos por los observadores y en los muestreos en puerto.

France

Les dispositions de la recommandation 12-04 sont mises en œuvre par:

- pour ce qui concerne l'allocation des captures, le Règlement (UE) n°40/2013 du Conseil du 21 janvier 2013 établissant, pour 2013, les possibilités de pêche dans les eaux de l'UE et, pour les navires de l'UE, dans certaines eaux n'appartenant pas à l'UE en ce qui concerne certains stocks ou groupes de stocks halieutiques faisant l'objet de négociations ou d'accords internationaux, notamment son annexe I(D);
- pour ce qui concerne le régime de déclaration des captures et le régime relatif à l'inspection et au contrôle, le Règlement (CE) n°1224/2009 du 20 novembre 2009 instituant un régime communautaire de contrôle afin d'assurer le respect des règles de la politique commune de la pêche, complété du Règlement d'exécution (UE) n°404/2011 de la Commission du 8 avril 2011.

Tout capitaine d'un navire de pêche communautaire d'une longueur hors tout de 10 m et plus est astreint à la tenue à la mer d'un journal de pêche ainsi qu'au remplissage d'une déclaration de débarquement. Les capitaines des navires d'une longueur hors tout de 12 m et plus sont tenus d'enregistrer et de transmettre à leur Etat du pavillon les données sous forme électronique (système dit « ERS » - Electronic Reporting System). Le régime de déclaration des navires de pêche communautaire d'une longueur hors tout inférieure à 10 m est du ressort des Etats membres. Selon l'arrêté du 18 juillet 1990, les capitaines des navires français d'une longueur hors tout inférieure à 10 m sont tenus de remplir une fiche de pêche récapitulant l'ensemble des activités de pêche et les quantités débarquées.

Le contrôle et la surveillance des pêches s'est effectué en 2013 dans le cadre du plan national de contrôle des produits de la pêche maritime et de l'aquaculture 2012-2013 (Circulaire DPMA/SDRH/C-2012 du 9 mai 2012 portant programme national de contrôle des produits de la pêche maritime et de l'aquaculture marine bisannuel 2012 -2013), qui comporte un volet spécifique relatif aux espèces hautement migratoires.

Le suivi des captures dans les Antilles françaises est complété au plan scientifique depuis 2010 par un Système d'Informations Halieutiques (SIH), conçu par l'institut scientifique compétent, l'Ifremer

Annex III

SHK 7003 - Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction

Malta

In 2014, no by-catches of shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) were recorded. Any potential by-catches are returned to the sea unharmed to the extent possible. Any information on such by-catches is collected and reported in Task I+II datasheets.

The reference species is subject to management measures under national law by Legal Notice 311 of 2006 under Schedule VIII. Actions in contravention to applicable ICCAT recommendations may be prosecuted by law through the Enforcement of Sea Fishing Conventions Order (LN209/11 and LN282/11), which is presently being updated to include recently added legal instruments.

Portugal

With the publication of the EU Regulation No 605/2013, which obliges sharks to be landed with their fins naturally attached to the bodies there was a significant reduction on the mortality shortfin mako (2012:1198,5 t; 2013: 951,92 t; 2014: 345,93 t).

Spain

Las capturas de marrajo dientuso (SMA) son llevadas a cabo por la flota de palangre de superficie dirigida a pez espada. Las capturas de esta especie están en torno al 5% del global de la flota de palangre de superficie. Esta especie de tiburón, únicamente está autorizada para los buques palangreros de superficie incluidos en el Censo Unificado de Palangre de Superficie (CUPS). Esta disposición viene establecida en la *Orden ARM/1647/2009, de 15 de junio, por la que se regula la pesca de especies altamente migratorias*, artículo 1.1.

El CUPS, creado en 2006, ha sido regulado en 2014 mediante Orden AAA/658/2014, de 22 de abril, por la que se regula la pesca con el arte de palangre de superficie para la captura de especies altamente migratorias. El censo está estructurado en una lista de buques con la zona de pesca autorizada para cada uno de ellos.

Desde el año 2006 ha habido un descenso de 52 buques en el CUPS (de 280 en el año 2006 a 228 a finales de 2014), lo que implica una reducción del esfuerzo pesquero.

En la zona del Atlántico el número de buques a los que se concedió autorización en 2014 fue de 73 barcos en el Atlántico Norte al norte de 5° N, 32 en el Atlántico Sur por debajo de 5° N, y 67 en el Mediterráneo.

Por otra parte, la pesca de esta especie en el Mediterráneo está prohibida desde octubre de 2012, según la Recomendación de la Comisión General de Pesca del Mediterráneo 36/2012.

Greece

Sharks are not targeted species in Greek fisheries and no discards were reported regarding shark species in 2014.

Croatia

In 2014, no by-catches of shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) were recorded in Croatia. However, nature protection legislation on national level (Act on nature protection (OG No 80/2013 and the Ordinance on establishing the protected and strictly protected species (OG No 144/2013)) has put under strict protection the total of 23 cartilaginous fish species. The shortfin mako shark is also included, although it is extremely rare in Adriatic Sea. However, if caught, the specimens of the shortfin mako shark must be released unharmed back to the sea.

Annex IV

SHK 7004 - Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation

Malta

In 2014, no by-catches of silky sharks (*Carcharhinus* spp.) were recorded, as Maltese fishing fleets operate in areas where this particular species is absent.

Portugal

Prohibition of catches of silky shark (TAC and Quota regulation) and landing inspections of longliners.

Spain

Cuando faenen en la zona del Convenio, los buques palangreros de superficie tienen prohibido capturar y retener a bordo ejemplares de tiburón jaquetón. Se resalta que uno de los puntos del anexo del PTP, especifica que la empresa armadora se compromete a cumplir la normativa nacional y comunitaria que le sea de aplicación, así como con cuantas disposiciones emanen de las distintas Organizaciones Regionales de Pesca.

La Orden AAA/658/2014, de 22 de abril, por la que se regula la pesca con el arte de palangre de superficie para la captura de especies altamente migratorias, en su anexo II prohíbe la pesca de esta especie en el área de ICCAT para la flota española.

United Kingdom

EU Control Measures are implemented into UK law by 'The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009'. EU Conservation Measures are implemented into UK law by this Act as are other enforceable Community restrictions relating to sea fishing.

Cyprus

No by-catch of silky sharks was recorded in Cyprus. In general, any potential by-catch is returned to the sea unharmed whenever possible and relevant information on such by-catches is collected and reported through Tasks I & II.

Greece

Sharks are not targeted species in Greek fisheries and no discards were reported regarding shark species in 2014.

Croatia

In 2014, no by-catches of silky sharks (*Carcharhinus* spp.) were recorded as this particular species is absent from the Adriatic Sea.

Annex V

SHK 7005 - implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)

Malta

No fisheries targeting sharks are present in Malta. Information on any by-catches is collected and reported in Task I and II datasheets.

Various shark 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:

Great White Shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*), Basking Shark (*Cetorhinus maximus*), Thresher Shark (*Alopias vulpinus*), Shortfin Mako Shark (*Isurus oxyrinchus*), Porbeagle Shark (*Lamna nasus*), Sand Tiger Shark (*Carcharias taurus*), Spinner Shark (*Carcharhinus brevipinna*), Blacktip Shark (*Carcharhinus limbatus*), Sandbar Shark (*Carcharhinus plumbeus*), Blue Shark (*Prionace glauca*), Tope Shark (*Galeorhinus galeus*), Bluntnose Sixgill Shark (*Hexanchus griseus*), Angel Shark (*Squatina squatina*).

The national legislative framework governing fisheries management is established under Chapter 425 of the Laws of Malta.

Portugal

Prohibition of catches (TAC and Quota regulation) of several sharks (*Lamna nasus*, *Alopias spp*, *Sphyrnidae* (exception of *Sphyrna tiburo*), *Carcharhinus longimanus*, *Carcharhinus falciformis*); landing inspections of longliners.

Spain

Lo estipulado en todas estas recomendaciones, está incluido en la vertebración de la actividad de los buques palangreros de superficie, los únicos en España que pueden capturar especies de tiburones pelágicos (salvo las especies prohibidas). Ya se ha dado contestación, en el marco de otros requisitos de envío de información.

UK

EU Control Measures are implemented into UK law by 'The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009'. EU Conservation Measures are implemented into UK law by this Act as are other enforceable Community restrictions relating to sea fishing.

Cyprus

No pelagic shark-specific fisheries exist in Cyprus and shark catches are generally insignificant. Any potential by-catch is returned to the sea unharmed whenever possible. Information on such by-catches is collected and reported through Tasks I & II.

France

Un récapitulatif de la réglementation en vigueur ainsi qu'un tableau de synthèse est rendu disponible à l'adresse suivante: <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Raie-et-requin.html>.

Croatia

No fisheries targeting sharks are present in Croatia and no by-catches were recorded in 2014.

In addition, nature protection legislation on national level (Act on nature protection (OG No 80/2013 and the Ordinance on establishing the protected and strictly protected species (OG No 144/2013)) has put under strict protection the total of 23 cartilaginous fish species.

Annex VI

BYC 8001 - Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines

Malta [

Any potential by-catches of sea turtle are returned to the sea unharmed to the extent possible. Information on such by-catches is collected and reported through respective ICCAT forms.

Various sea turtle species are recognised for their conservation importance and subject to management measures under national law by Legal Notice 311 of 2006 under Schedule VI and VIII. Among others, these include the following species:

Testudo graeca, *Testudo hermanni*, *Testudo marginata*, *Caretta caretta*, *Chelonia mydas*, *Emys orbicularis*, *Mauremys caspica*, *Mauremys leprosa*.

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 shall:

- 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;

Spain

En cuanto a la implementación de la Recomendación ICCAT 10-09, durante el año 2014, el Instituto Español de Oceanografía, en el marco de varios proyectos de investigación, ha llevado a cabo 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.

UK

EU Control Measures are implemented into UK law by 'The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009'. EU Conservation Measures are implemented into UK law by this Act as are other enforceable Community restrictions relating to sea fishing.

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.

Accidental catches by the pelagic longline fleet are collected 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). According to the 2012 on-board sampling, only one species of turtle - *Caretta caretta* - was by-caught on surface longlines. An average of 0.16 turtles (10.7 kg) were caught per fishing day, or 1 turtle every 6.35 fishing days weighing an average of 67.8 kg. All turtles were released alive. In 2013, due to the financial crisis in Cyprus and a substantial reduction of the available budget for the implementation of the National Program, no subcontracting could be made and the data collection was arranged to be done by inspectors of the Control Division of DFMR during landing inspections. No sampling at sea could be made due to the limited resources.

Greece

Data collection regarding dead or injured individuals of sea turtles are recorded by the relevant authorities of Ministry of Maritime Affairs and the Aegean, but no connection to large pelagic fisheries is concluded so far. A relevant circular has been issued, addressed to all regional authorities, to collect data regarding incidental catches of sea turtles, as reported by fishermen. Special provisions are included as an obligation for all fishermen engaged in large pelagic fisheries for the year 2014. Moreover, services continuously inform fishermen for the

France

Les pêcheries à la senne de thonidés tropicaux, utilisent de dispositifs de concentration du poisson (DCP) dont la conception réduit les risques de maillage pour les tortues marines et les requins. Des directives pour réduire la mortalité des tortues marines capturées accidentellement sont publiées à destination des professionnels.

Croatia

Information on dead or injured individuals of sea turtles is collected by the relevant authority State Institute for nature protection, but no by-catches are recorded in association with the fishery regulated under the ICCAT.

Annex VII

BYC 8003 - Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field

Malta

The measures employed by Maltese fisheries for the reduction of discards and by-catches include provisions foreseen under ICCAT Recommendations 10-04 / 12-03 and 11-03, in regard to limits to swordfish by-catches during the bluefin tuna fishery, limitations on quotas, fishing seasons, minimum sizes and gear utilized for the said fisheries.

Discard information is annually collected and monitored by means of annual on-board observations carried out during surface longline operations.

Portugal

The Portuguese Institute for the Ocean and Atmosphere, together with the industry, developed experimental fishing trials to assess the impact of the use of circle hooks and different types of bait on the 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.

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

UK

EU Control Measures are implemented into UK law by 'The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009'. EU Conservation Measures are implemented into UK law by this Act as are other enforceable Community restrictions relating to sea fishing.

Cyprus

Towards the reduction of discards and by-catch, Cyprus has implemented the provisions of the relevant ICCAT Recommendations concerning quota and by-catch limits and size limits, closed seasons etc.

France

Les informations relatives aux prises accessoires doivent figurer dans les livres de bord et déclarations de captures. Des directives pour réduire la mortalité des prises accidentelles sont publiées à destination des professionnels.

Dans le cadre des pêcheries de thonidés tropicaux à la senne, un programme d'observateurs scientifiques embarqués est en place depuis 2005 pour l'estimation des captures accessoires et des rejets des senneurs visant au moins 10% de couverture de l'ensemble des marées. Cet objectif a été dépassé en 2013 avec 33 embarquements pour 82 marées soit 40.24% de couverture

Des programmes de recherche sont menés par l'IRD et l'IFREMER. Ex. le programme MADE (Mitigating ADverse Ecological impacts of open ocean fisheries), comprenant les objectifs suivants : réduire les prises accessoires de rejets et de juvéniles d'espadons par les palangriers et développement d'un appât artificiel, réduire les prises accessoires de requins, tortues et de petits thons par les thoniers senneurs, évaluer les effets de Dispositif de Concentration de Poissons (DCP) sur l'écologie des espèces (hypothèse du piège écologique), dont les conclusions ont été présentées en 2013.

Les pêcheries à la senne de thonidés tropicaux, utilisent des dispositifs de concentration du poisson (DCP) dont la conception réduit les risques de maillage pour les tortues marines et les requins.

Croatia

Croatia has implemented all relevant ICCAT recommendations. No by catches were reported in 2014.

ANNUAL REPORT OF FRANCE (ST. PIERRE & MIQUELON)

SUMMARY

Le montant 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 3,41 tonnes de thonidés et espèces apparentées pour l'année 2014. Il convient de noter que les problèmes techniques du navire rencontrés tout au long de l'année et la problématique de trouver un équipage spécialisé dans la pêche aux thonidés ont empêché le bon déroulement de la campagne de pêche 2014. Les quotas attribués à la France (au titre de SPM) ne permettant à un armement local d'exploiter qu'une unité, les captures françaises de thonidés et espèces apparentées sont réalisées par un navire de pêche de type palangrier de 28 mètres. Ce navire, acquis par un armement de Saint-Pierre, navigue sous pavillon français depuis le 9 mars 2011 pour exploiter les quotas français de thonidés (espadon du Nord principalement). Il a également la possibilité de pêcher du thon rouge de l'Ouest. La pêche est réglementée par le biais de l'attribution d'autorisations de pêche par le représentant de l'État sur l'archipel. Les navires sont soumis à obligation de déclaration des captures et peuvent également embarquer ponctuellement un observateur des pêches. Tous les débarquements font l'objet d'un contrôle, de même que la totalité des produits exportés. La France (au titre de SPM) dispose de moyens de contrôle de plusieurs administrations (affaires maritimes, gendarmerie, marine nationale, etc.). Des campagnes de contrôle des pêches, tant en mer qu'à terre, sont régulièrement effectuées. Aucune infraction n'a été relevée en 2014 dans le cadre de ces pêcheries.

1ère Partie : Informations sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

Les captures d'espèces gérées par la CICTA ont été de 3,41 tonnes pour la campagne 2014.

Tout d'abord, il convient de souligner que les problèmes techniques du navire rencontrés tout au long de l'année (Ligne d'arbre et moteur) et la problématique de trouver un équipage spécialisé dans la pêche aux thonidés ont empêché le bon déroulement de la campagne de pêche 2014.

Pour mémoire, les captures totales de thonidés et espèces apparentées pour la France (au titre de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon) avaient été de : 18,74 t en 2013 ; nulles en 2012 ; 1,03 t en 2011 ; 100,5 t en 2010 ; 23,5 t en 2009 ; 23,5 t en 2008 ; 110,8 t en 2007 ; nulles en 2006 ; 64 t en 2005 et 87 t en 2004 (nb : aucune activité en 2006 et en 2012).

En 2009 une société de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon (SPM) a acquis un palangrier en vue notamment d'exploiter les quotas de thonidés de la France (au titre de SPM). Ce navire, l'ATLANTIC ODYSSEY, antérieurement sous pavillon canadien et affrété par la France, est passé sous pavillon français le 9 mars 2011 et s'est vu attribuer en 2014 la totalité des quotas détenus par la France (au titre de SPM), dans le cadre de la CICTA, soit :

- thon rouge de l'Ouest: 8 t,
- espadon du Nord : 100 t,
- germon du Nord : 250 t.

Pour mémoire, les autorisations de pêche attribuées à des navires de la flottille artisanale mentionnaient la possibilité de prises de thon rouge (à imputer sur le quota disponible de la France (au titre de SPM)), mais uniquement pour couvrir des captures accidentelles. Dans les faits, en 2014 comme en 2013, 2012, 2011 et 2010, les navires artisanaux de moins de 12 mètres n'ont pêché aucun poisson relevant des stocks gérés dans le cadre de la CICTA.

1.1 Espadon de l'Océan Atlantique Nord

Le quota initial octroyé à la France (au titre de SPM) était de 40 tonnes en 2014, ajusté à 100 tonnes par report de quotas sous-consommés antérieurement (conformément aux règles de la CICTA).

L'espadon du Nord est l'espèce cible recherchée par l'ATLANTIC ODYSSEY.

Les captures se sont élevées à 3,02 t en 2014 (pour mémoire : 17,85 t en 2013 ; nulles en 2012 ; 0,6 t en 2011 ; 89,8 t en 2010 ; 20,12 t en 2009 ; 47,6 t en 2008 ; 82 t en 2007 ; 48,4 t en 2005 et 35,65 t en 2004).

1.2 Thon rouge de l'Océan Atlantique Ouest

Le quota initial octroyé à la France (au titre de SPM) était de 4 t en 2014, ajusté à 8 t par report de quotas sous-consommés antérieurement (conformément aux règles de la CICTA).

Les prises par le navire susmentionné ont été de 0,17 t en 2014 (pour mémoire : 0,31 t en 2013 ; nulles en 2012 ; 0,43 t en 2011 ; 8,08 t en 2010 ; 3,40 t en 2009).

1.3 Germon de l'Océan Atlantique Nord

Le quota initial octroyé à la France (au titre de SPM) était de 200 t en 2014, ajusté à 250 t par report de quotas sous-consommés antérieurement (conformément aux règles de la CICTA).

Ce quota permet au navire de réaliser des captures accessoires, généralement faibles : elles se sont élevées à 0,08 t en 2014 (pour mémoire : 0,27 t en 2013 ; nulles en 2012 et 2011 ; 0,03 t en 2010 ; nulles en 2009 ; 0,2 t en 2008 ; 3,2 t en 2007 ; 2,12 t en 2005 et 7,06 t en 2004).

1.4 Autres espèces

Les autres espèces généralement capturées à la palangre sont :

- le thon obèse : les captures ont été de 0,1 t en 2014 (pour mémoire : 0,31 t en 2013 ; nulles en 2012 et 2011 ; 2,5 t en 2010 ; nulles en 2009 ; 2,6 t en 2008 ; 2,2 t en 2007 ; 5,8 t en 2005 et 28,3 t en 2004) ;
- les requins : les captures ont été de 0,57 t en 2014 (pour mémoire : 4,02 t en 2013 ; nulles en 2012 ; 0,2 t en 2011 ; 3,8 t en 2010 ; 1 t en 2009 ; 0,9 t en 2008 ; 2,6 t en 2005 et 7,01 t en 2004).

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

Un délégué de l'IFREMER (Institut Français de Recherche pour l'Exploitation de la Mer) est présent à SPM ; toutefois, ce scientifique travaille sur des espèces autres que les thonidés. La recherche sur ces espèces est en effet assurée par divers centres situés en métropole.

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

Numéro	Information requise	Réponse
GÉNÉRAL - toutes les espèces		
S1	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	FRSPM non concerné.
S2	Caractéristiques des flottilles	10/07/15
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (Tâche I)	10/07/15
S4	Prise & Effort (Tâche II)	10/07/15
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	10/07/15
S6	Prise estimée par taille	10/07/15
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	FRSPM non concerné. Pas de marquage.
S8	Prises des pêcheries sportives et récréatives de la Méditerranée (tous les thonidés et espèces apparentées)	FRSPM non concerné.
S9	Données spécifiques visant à déterminer de manière séparée l'ampleur des pêcheries récréatives de chaque espèce	FRSPM non concerné. Pas de pêche récréative.
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	FRSPM non concerné. Pas d'observateur en 2014.
S11	Approche alternative de suivi scientifique	FRSPM non concerné.
S12	Informations et données sur le <i>Sargassum</i> pélagique	FRSPM non concerné.

S13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries palangrières pélagiques et au moyen de harpons en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure	FRSPM non concerné.
THON ROUGE		
S14	Données de la pêche sportive et récréative	FRSPM non concerné.
S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	FRSPM non concerné. Pas de ferme.
S17	Résultats du programme utilisant des systèmes de caméras stéréoscopiques ou des techniques alternatives qui fournissent une précision équivalente au moment de la mise en cage (couvrant 100% de toutes les mises en cages)	FRSPM non concerné. Pas de ferme.
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	FRSPM non concerné. Pas d'élevage
S19	Déclarer la mortalité par pêche de tous les thons rouges de l'Ouest, rejets morts y compris	FRSPM non concerné. Pas de mortalité de thon rouge.
S20	Informations sur les thons rouges saisis provenant de prises accessoires non autorisées	FRSPM non concerné. Pas de thon rouge saisi.
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	FRSPM non concerné.
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Données manquantes.
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités d'échantillonnage biologique	FRSPM non concerné.
THONIDES TROPICAUX		
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	10/07/15
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (DCP)	FRSPM non concerné.
S44	Nombre de DCP réellement déployés par trimestre, par type de DCP, indiquant la présence ou l'absence d'une balise associée au DCP	FRSPM non concerné.
S45	Pour chaque navire de support, le nombre de jours passés en mer, par carrés de 1°, mois et Etat de pavillon et associé à des senneurs/canneurs	FRSPM non concerné.
S46	Informations recueillies par les observateurs	FRSPM non concerné.
S47	Données et informations recueillies par le programme d'échantillonnage en vertu de la Rec. 14-01	FRSPM non concerné.
ESPADON		
S26	Meilleures données disponibles sur l'espadon, y compris les données par sexe, les rejets et les statistiques d'effort	10/07/15
ISTIOPHORIDÉS		
S27	Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiophoridés	FRSPM non concerné.
S28	Faire rapport sur les méthodes d'estimation des rejets vivants et morts de makaire bleu, de makaire blanc et de <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	FRSPM non concerné. Pas de rejet.
REQUINS		
S29	Les CPC doivent soumettre des données de Tâche I et de Tâche II sur les requins en incluant les données historiques disponibles	10/07/15
S30	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur les renards de mer, comprenant les rejets et les remises à l'eau	FRSPM non concerné. Pas de capture de renard de mer.
S31	Les CPC doivent consigner, par le biais de leurs programmes d'observateurs, le nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins soyeux en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant) et le déclarer à l'ICCAT.	FRSPM non concerné. Pas de capture de requin soyeux.

S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	FRSPM non concerné.
S33	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin soyeux capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	FRSPM non concerné. Pas de capture de requin soyeux.
S34	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin-marteau capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	FRSPM non concerné. Pas de capture de requin marteau.
S35	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins-marteau en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	FRSPM non concerné. Pas de capture de requin marteau.
S36	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins océaniques en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	FRSPM non concerné. Pas de rejet/remise à l'eau.
AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES		
S37	Fournir les guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	FRSPM non concerné. Pas de guide d'identification.
S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	FRSPM non concerné. Pas de prise accidentelle de tortue marine
S39	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	FRSPM non concerné. Pas de prise accidentelle d'oiseaux de mer.
S40	Les CPC devront déclarer les données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets	10/07/15
S41	Notifier les mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales utilisant des moyens alternatifs	FRSPM non concerné. Pas de pêche artisanale.
S42	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	Sept/15

IIe Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

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

RAPPORT ANNUEL, II^e PARTIE, CHAPÎTRE 3

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0001	Rapports annuels (Commission)	Sept-oct/15
GEN	0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Livre IX du code rural et de la pêche maritime qui stipule que toutes les captures et débarquements doivent être déclarés au journal de pêche.
GEN	0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	15/09/15
GEN	0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	FRSPM non concerné. Pas d'affrètement.
GEN	0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et finalisation	FRSPM non concerné. Pas d'affrètement.
GEN	0006	Rapports de transbordement (en mer et au port)	FRSPM non concerné. Pas de transbordement.
GEN	0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	FRSPM non concerné. Pas de transbordement.
GEN	0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures.	FRSPM non concerné. Pas de transbordement.
GEN	0009	LSPLV autorisés à transborder sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures.	FRSPM non concerné. Pas de transbordement.
GEN	0010	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	08/10/15
GEN	0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée	CP24 pas de changement.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0012	Délai de notification requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	CP24 pas de changement.
GEN	0013	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port	FRSPM non concerné. Pas d'inspection.
GEN	0014	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port faisant état de présomptions d'infractions	FRSPM non concerné. Pas d'inspection.
GEN	0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port lorsque des présomptions d'infractions sont constatées	FRSPM non concerné. Pas d'inspection.
GEN	0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête des présomptions d'infractions au terme de l'inspection au port	FRSPM non concerné. Pas d'inspection.
GEN	0017	Information sur les accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port	FRSPM non concerné. Pas d'inspection.
GEN	0018	Accords d'accès et modification	0
GEN	0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	FRSPM non concerné. Pas d'accord d'accès.
GEN	0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus	01/07/14
GEN	0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus	FRSPM non concerné.
GEN	0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	FRSPM non concerné. Pas de pêche sportive et récréative.
GEN	0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	FRSPM non concerné. Pas de pêche IUU.
GEN	0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	FRSPM non concerné. Pas de pêche IUU.
GEN	0026	Mesures commerciales, soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	FRSPM non concerné.
GEN	0027	Données sur la non-application	FRSPM non concerné.
GEN	0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	FRSPM non concerné.
GEN	0029	Observations de navires	FRSPM non concerné.
GEN	0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	FRSPM non concerné.
BFT	1001	Fermes de thon rouge	FRSPM non concerné. Pas de ferme.
BFT	1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	FRSPM non concerné. Pas de d'élevage.
BFT	1003	Report de poissons restés en cages	FRSPM non concerné. Pas de cage.
BFT	1004	Déclaration de mise en cage du thon rouge	FRSPM non concerné. Pas de cage.
BFT	1005	Madragues de thon rouge	FRSPM non concerné. Pas de madrague.
BFT	1006	Déclarations des madragues de thon rouge	FRSPM non concerné. Pas de madrague.
BFT	1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de réduction de la capacité pour 2015	FRSPM non concerné.
BFT	1008	Ajustements du plan de la capacité d'élevage	FRSPM non concerné.
BFT	1009	Modifications des plans de pêches ou des quotas individuels	FRSPM non concerné.
BFT	1010	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 14-04, comprenant des informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 14-04	FRSPM non concerné.
BFT	1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2014	FRSPM non concerné.
BFT	1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	FRSPM non concerné.
BFT	1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	FRSPM non concerné.
BFT	1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes	FRSPM non concerné.
BFT	1015	Messages VMS	Données disponibles auprès du CNSP.
BFT	1016	Plans d'inspection	FRSPM non concerné.
BFT	1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	FRSPM non concerné.
BFT	1018	Liste des agences autorisées et des inspecteurs individuels	FRSPM non concerné.
BFT	1019	Copies des rapports d'inspection	FRSPM non concerné.
BFT	1020	Ports de transbordement de thon rouge	FRSPM non concerné.
BFT	1021	Ports de débarquement de thon rouge	FRSPM non concerné.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
BFT	1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge	FRSPM non concerné.
BFT	1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	12
BFT	1024	Fermetures de la pêche de E-BFT	FRSPM non concerné.
BFT	1025	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm.	FRSPM non concerné.
BFT	1026	Documents de capture de thon rouge validés, sauf si les données sont saisies dans le système eBCD.	0
BFT	1027	Rapport annuel sur le BCD	FRSPM non concerné.
BFT	1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	08/10/15
BFT	1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	08/10/15
BFT	1030	Législation relative au BCD	FRSPM non concerné.
BFT	1031	Résumé de marquage, échantillon de marque des BCD	FRSPM non concerné.
BFT	1032	Navires ne figurant pas comme navire de pêche de thon rouge et présumés avoir pêché du thon rouge de l'Est	FRSPM non concerné.
BFT	1033	Données requises pour la saisie dans le système eBCD	09/04/15 et 08/10/15
TRO	2001	Liste des navires ciblant les thonidés tropicaux et éventuelle modification ultérieure	01/07/14
TRO	2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao en 2014	10/07/15
TRO	2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires ciblant le thon obèse/l'albacore/le listao	FRSPM non concerné.
TRO	2004	Rapport annuel sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture spatio-temporelle de la pêche de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao	FRSPM non concerné.
TRO	2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	FRSPM non concerné.
TRO	2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	FRSPM non concerné.
SWO	3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	FRSPM non concerné.
SWO	3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	FRSPM non concerné.
SWO	3003	Liste des navires de pêche ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée, notamment les navires titulaires de permis spéciaux pour pêcher au harpon et à la palangre	FRSPM non concerné.
SWO	3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	FRSPM non concerné.
SWO	3005	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	FRSPM non concerné.
SWO	3006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	FRSPM non concerné.
SWO	3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	15/09/15
BIL	5001	Notification d'interdiction de rejeter des spécimens morts de makaires	FRSPM non concerné.
BIL	5002	Rapport sur les mesures prises pour mettre la Rec. 12-04 en œuvre par le biais de lois ou de réglementations nationales, incluant les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance.	FRSPM non concerné.
SHK	7001	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins-marteau capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	FRSPM non concerné
SHK	7002	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins soyeux capturés par des	FRSPM non concerné.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
		CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	
SHK	7003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue de contrôler les prises à échelle interne et de conserver et de gérer le requin-taube bleu	FRSPM non concerné.
SHK	7004	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue de mettre en œuvre la Recommandation 11-08 par le biais de lois et de réglementations nationales, notamment les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance qui appuient la mise en œuvre	FRSPM non concerné.
SHK	7005	Toutes les CPC doivent soumettre au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT les détails sur la mise en œuvre et l'application des mesures de conservation et de gestion des requins (Recommandations 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 et 11-15)	FRSPM non concerné.
BYC	8001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Recommandation 10-09, paragraphes 1, 2 et 7 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO.	FRSPM non concerné.
BYC	8002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	FRSPM non concerné.
BYC	8003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine.	FRSPM non concerné.
SDP	9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	FRSPM non concerné.
MISC	9002	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	FRSPM non concerné.

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

Comme indiqué plus haut, l'activité de pêche des thonidés sur les droits ouverts à l'archipel dans les eaux internationales est réalisée par le navire ATLANTIC ODYSSEY, antérieurement sous pavillon canadien et affrété par la France, puis passé sous pavillon français le 9 mars 2011.

Les autorités françaises (préfecture de SPM) ont émis une autorisation de pêche valable du 13 mai au 31 décembre 2014, autorisant ce navire à effectuer une pêche dirigée d'espadon, de thon rouge, de thon germon, avec possibilité de capture accessoire de thon obèse / patudo.

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'Etat dans les départements et les régions d'outre-mer, à Mayotte et à Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon.

Les captures doivent être débarquées à SPM, avec possibilité de dérogation pour débarquer dans un port autre que français si le traitement du poisson sur place n'est pas possible.

Les services de la Préfecture (Service des affaires maritimes) de SPM veillent à la mise en œuvre des dispositions de la CICTA applicables aux pêcheries de l'archipel, tel que récapitulé dans le tableau compilant les obligations déclaratives pertinentes (cf. réponse de la France (au titre de SPM) à la circulaire CICTA n°0052/2012).

Mise en œuvre de mesures particulières :

- *Concernant l'application du paragraphe 1 de la Recommandation 11-15 :* le Service des Affaires Maritimes veille au respect des obligations déclaratives qui incombent à la France (au titre de SPM), concernant notamment les données de tâches I et II. Concernant les prises accessoires de requins, les pêcheurs ont été sensibilisés à cette question, à travers des plaquettes informatives qui leur ont été remises.
- *Concernant l'application du paragraphe 7 de la Recommandation 11-08 :* cf. paragraphe précédent – il convient de noter qu'aucun requin soyeux n'a été capturé par l'ATLANTIC ODYSSEY en 2014.
- *Concernant l'application du paragraphe 1e) de la Recommandation 11-10 :* pour limiter les prises accessoires donc les rejets, l'ATLANTIC ODYSSEY a modifié son gréement pour le rendre plus sélectif (taille d'hameçon plus grande).

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

Il n'y a pas eu de difficultés rencontrées dans la mise en œuvre ni dans le respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT pour Saint-Pierre et Miquelon en 2014.

Trois administrations sont présentes à SPM (affaires maritimes, gendarmerie nationale et marine nationale), disposant de moyens de contrôle pouvant être affectés à des opérations de contrôle des pêches, tant en mer qu'à terre.

Un accent est particulièrement mis sur le débarquement des thonidés sur le port de Saint-Pierre. Tous les débarquements font ainsi l'objet d'un contrôle, de même que la totalité des produits exportés.

Il n'y a eu aucun débarquement de thonidés à SPM en 2014.

Un contrôleur peut également être embarqué, de façon ponctuelle, sur l'ATLANTIC ODYSSEY.

Enfin, il convient de rappeler que l'ATLANTIC ODYSSEY est équipé d'une balise VMS ainsi que d'un journal de pêche électronique et est soumis à obligation de déclaration des captures.

Aucune infraction à la réglementation n'a été constatée en 2014. Par ailleurs, aucune activité de pêche INN n'a été signalée (cf. Rec. 11-18, para. 3).

ANNUAL REPORT OF GABON

SUMMARY

Le Gabon possède une façade maritime longue de 800 km et une Zone Economique Exclusive ZEE qui s'étend sur 213000 km². Cette étendue abrite au cours de l'année une diversité de thons et d'espèces apparentées. Toutefois, ne disposant pas des capacités pour exploiter particulièrement sa ressource thonière qui migrent vers d'autre ZEE, le Gabon conclue des Accords de pêche afin de tirer profit des retombées financières issues de l'exploitation de cette ressource. C'est la Direction Générale des Pêches qui gère cette ressource halieutique.

1ère Partie : Informations sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques**Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries***1.1 Zone de pêche*

La pêche thonière au Gabon se pratique dans la zone économique exclusive (ZEE) à partir de douze milles (12) marins.

1.2 Moyens de production

Le thon est pêché exclusivement par les navires étrangers placés sous accord de pêche et licence de pêche privées. Ces navires utilisent comme engin de pêche des sennes.

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

Pour cette année la pêche thonière a été pratiquée par 31 senneurs. Les statistiques de la pêche des thonidés sont présentées au **Tableau 1**

ANNEXE DE LA 1ère PARTIE DU RAPPORT ANNUEL (RAPPORT SCIENTIFIQUE)

Numéro	Information requise	Réponse
GÉNÉRAL - toutes les espèces		
S1	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	21 septembre 2015
S2	Caractéristiques des flottilles	21 septembre 2015
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (Tâche I)	21 septembre 2015
S4	Prise & Effort (Tâche II)	21 septembre 2015
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	
S6	Prise estimée par taille	
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	
S8	Prises des pêcheries sportives et récréatives de la Méditerranée (tous les thonidés et espèces apparentées)	
S9	Données spécifiques visant à déterminer de manière séparée l'ampleur des pêcheries récréatives de chaque espèce	
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	
S11	Approche alternative de suivi scientifique	
S12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	
S13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries pélagiques à la palangre et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure	

THON ROUGE		
S14	Données de la pêche sportive et récréative	
S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	
S16	Résultats des études pilotes sur le thon rouge en vertu du paragraphe 87 [88]	
S17	Résultats du programme utilisant des systèmes de caméras stéréoscopiques ou des techniques alternatives qui fournissent une précision équivalente au moment de la mise en cage (couvrant 100% de toutes les mises en cages)	
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	
S19	Déclarer la mortalité par pêche de tous les thons rouges de l'Ouest, rejets morts y compris	
S20	Informations sur les thons rouges saisis provenant de prises accessoires non autorisées	
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités d'échantillonnage biologique	
THONIDÉS TROPICAUX		
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (DCP)	
S43	Inventaire de tous les navires de support associés aux senneurs ou canneurs	
S44	Nombre de DCP réellement déployés par trimestre, par type de DCP, indiquant la présence ou l'absence d'une balise associée au DCP	
S45	Pour chaque navire de support, le nombre de jours passés en mer, par carrés de 1°, mois et Etat de pavillon et associé à des senneurs/canneurs	
ESPADON		
S26	Meilleures données disponibles sur l'espadon, y compris les données par sexe, les rejets et les statistiques d'effort	
ISTIOPHORIDÉS		
S27	Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiphoridés	
S28	Faire rapport sur les méthodes d'estimation des rejets vivants et morts de makaire bleu, de makaire blanc et de <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	
REQUINS		
S29	Les CPC doivent soumettre des données de Tâche I et de Tâche II sur les requins en incluant les données historiques disponibles	

S30	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur les renards de mer, comprenant les rejets et les remises à l'eau	
S31	Les CPC doivent consigner, par le biais de leurs programmes d'observateurs, le nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins soyeux en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant) et le déclarer à l'ICCAT.	
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	
S33	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin soyeux capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	
S34	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin-marteau capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	
S35	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins-marteau en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	
S36	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins océaniques en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	
AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES		
S37	Fournir les guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	
S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	
S39	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année.	
S40	Les CPC devront déclarer les données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets	
S41	Notifier les mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales utilisant des moyens alternatifs	
S42	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	

Tableau 1. Production globale par espèce cible (unité : t).

<i>Espèces</i>	<i>En tonne</i>
Thon jaune (Albacore)	10897,2
Listao	9881,5
Thon obèse (Patudo)	468
Germon	16
Total 1	21262,7
Divers	541
Total	21803,7

ANNUAL REPORT OF GHANA ¹

SUMMARY

*The Tuna industry in Ghana comprises the Skipjack (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), Yellowfin (*Thunnus albacares*) and Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*). 20 baitboats, and 17 purse-seiners are currently fishing within the EEZ of Ghanaian coastal waters and beyond exploit these tuna species amongst other minor tuna-like species such as the Black skipjack (*Euthynnus alletaratus*). During the year under review, Skipjack catches were the highest (68%) followed by Yellowfin (26%), Bigeye (5%) and other tuna-like species including (1%) respectively. Catches of the principal tuna species for the year 2014, rose slightly to 76844 mt from 62290 mt in 2013. Both fleets employ Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) in fishing and collaborate extensively sharing their catch during fishing operations. Over 85% of catches are conducted off FADs. Recent improvements in sampling coupled, with the provision of more logbook information from the fishery has contributed to a better understanding of the spatio-temporal distribution of the species. It is envisaged that further synthesis of the database on Ghana from series spanning 2006-2014 would give a clear sampling strategy to improve the catch and species composition of the entire catch (Task II) in relation to innovations observed in the fishery. An observer programme was organized in 2014 on board with 6 Purse seine vessels with the aim of training officers on proper methods of estimating catches and filling out of information in logbooks. Also the programme was conducted to estimate the proper species composition of the catch. In addition, the Regional Observer Programme (ROP) of ICCAT was observed with national observers on board 15 surface fleets from January –February 2014. Beach sampling of the Billfishes continued off the Western coastline of Ghana from Artisanal drift gill operators with virtually low catches of the Swordfish and no White marlin species. Estimates of sharks from the artisanal fishery were obtained from the western shelf of Ghana. Drift nets are also used in capturing sharks which are consumed locally with no bycatch and discards in the fishery. Few sharks were recorded on observer missions (purse seiners) with most of them released alive.*

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

Ghana has in her fishery 20 boat-oats and 17 Purse-seiners currently registered in the ICCAT database for 2014. These surface fleets exploit mainly the Skipjack (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), Yellowfin (*Thunnus albacares*) and Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) within the Gulf of Guinea and often the high seas. Other bycatch species caught are the Black skipjack (*Euthynnus alletaratus*) and Bonito (*Sarda sarda*) among others. The Fisheries Scientific Survey Division (also known as the Marine Fisheries Research Division) of the Fisheries Commission; is the Government Agency responsible for tuna research and statistics in Ghana.

Section 2: Research and statistics

A total catch of the three principal species for the year 2014 was 76844 mt as compared with 62210.00 mt 2013. The rise in catches can be attributed to the effective effort exerted on the fishery after the moratorium period where some bait-boats which did not operate. Purse seiners accounted for 58%% in the year under review. Skipjack catches (67%) were the most predominant followed by Yellowfin (25%), and Bigeye (6%) and other species 2%. See **Table 1** below.

Tuna bait-boats use mainly bait for their operations and both fleet employ over 30,000 Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) in capturing the resources. This data is also reported in the Fad management plan submitted (FMP) of ICCAT in 2014. Most of the bait-boat fleet collaborated with purse seiners sharing their catch during fishing operations.

¹Paul Bannerman MOFA (Fisheries Commission-Ghana).

Port sampling of the three major species of tuna were carried out from Tema to determine among others, length frequency distribution and ascertain the spatio-temporal distribution of the species to be used for stock assessment purposes (Table 2). This sampling was often corroborated within the canneries to ascertain the size composition. Majority of fishing occurred within the major spawning grounds off the Gulf of Guinea corresponding to quadrats 1 and 4 in the ICCAT zone.

Data (Task I, II & III) (i.e. fleet size, catch and effort and logbooks) for the year 2014 were duly forwarded to the ICCAT secretariat via the AVDTH3.2 software programme for analysis as per ICCAT/IRD/MFRD protocols to streamline our species composition and database.

In conformity with the objectives of the Data Fund, Ghanaian statistics for the principal tunas have been revised for improved species composition with inter-sessional meetings held since April 2012. In relation to the above, and for Quality Assurance [Res. 03-21], statistics from Ghana continue to be evaluated based on improved sampling, provision of logbook data (Task II) spanning the past 20 years, observer data (2006-2014), independent information from international observers sponsored by ICCAT and also from the canneries. Further synthesis of the database on Ghana since 2005-2013 was carried out by the IRD scientists with meetings in Sete and also data preparatory meetings in 2014 to get a clearer picture on the catch and species composition of the entire catch in relation different fishing strategies of captains in different areas.

For the years 2008-2014, logbook recovery rates have been around 80% and incorporated into the AVDTH database. A complete new series of Task II was presented at the Skipjack assessment held in June 2014 to be further reviewed during the 2015 Bigeye assessment meeting.

Observer coverage for 2014 during the moratorium was carried out on 15 vessels (12 Purse seiners & 3 Bait-boats) with 19 observers. The total number of trips were 24.

Beach sampling of the Billfishes continued off the Western coastline of Ghana. Catch and effort data for the year 2014 was submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat. (**Table 3**).

Table 3 Shows catch (mt) and effort (trips) for Billfishes for 2014

Swordfish landings fell slightly by approximately 10 mt in the year 2014 from 36.99 MT in 2013. Catches for the Sailfish dropped slightly in 2014 from 220.18MT in 2013 to 191.47MT in 2014. It was observed a rise in Blue marlin catches in 2014. No white marlins were recorded in 2014.

In accordance with recommendation 04-10; 07-06; 11-08 where applicable sharks catches from the artisanal and purse seine fleets were reported to ICCAT (Task I, II)

A total of approximately 2900 mt of sharks (excluding rays skates and other elasmobranchs) were harvested in 2014 by the artisanal fleet (Table 4) and consumed locally. Over 40% of locally caught sharks (by weight) were the Blue shark with others such as the hammer-head sharks and others grouped together as lesser-known sharks. No Porbeagle nor whitetip sharks were caught as they do not inhabit our waters in the East Central Atlantic. According to observers at sea, a few silky sharks (brown sharks) were caught by purse seiners and mostly released alive. Over 50 tons of sharks were estimated and retained on board whilst majority of sharks both endangered or not were released alive. There is no bycatch nor discards in the shark fishery in Ghana.

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

Number	Information required	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	30/07/2015
S2	Fleet Characteristics	30/07/2015
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	30/07/2015
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	30/07/2015
S5	Size samples (Task II)	30/07/2015
S6	Catch estimated by size	30/07/2015
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	N/A
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	N/A
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	N/A
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	See detail of observer report sent.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	30/07/2015
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	N/A
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	N/A
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	N/A
S15	Size sampling from farms	N/A
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 87 [88]	N/A
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	N/A
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	N/A
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	N/A
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	N/A
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	N/A
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	N/A
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	N/A
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	30/07/2015
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	31/03/15
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	30/07/2014
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	30/07/2015

Number	Information required	Response
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	N/A
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	30/7/15
S30	Task I and Task II of Thresher sharks, including discards and releases	N/A
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	30/7/15
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	N/A
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Proportion from observer report.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Proportion from observers report.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	Proportion from observation report.
((S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	N/A
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of Existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention Area	N/A (NOAA Training program in 2008 - African Partnership Command/USA Navy)
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Partial under NOAA Program.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually.	Zero data. No seabirds have been incidentally caught.
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	Data s collected and reported through national observer programs since 2012. For detail information refer to Ghana observer reports.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries trough alternative means	No bycatch and discards in artisanal fishery, therefore no alternative measures.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Ghana is participating in the Electronic monitoring system project through ABNJ by August 2015. Piloting the use of non-entangling Fads.

Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation & management measures

The ICCAT list of vessels over 20 m has not changed in the year 2014 with 17 Purse seiners, 20 Bait-boats and 2 Carriers. These have been submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat accordingly and also list of active vessels for 2014 also submitted. The Monitoring, Surveillance and Control Division (MCSD) of the Commission regularly inspect vessels before they embark on fishing expeditions ensuring that their licences, equipment etc. are in conformity to national and international laws. The VMS tracking system are also duly monitored by the MCS personnel to ascertain fishing in third party countries with licences, whilst logbook verifications are done by the Fisheries Scientific survey Division and also for catch certification purposes. A lot of improvement in the management of our vessels have occurred with continuous observer programmes on most purse seine vessels to which the JDMIP of ICCAT have contributed.

3.1 Action plan in relation to the recommendation by ICCAT on the multi-year conservation and management programme

An action plan in relation the recommendation by ICCAT on the Multi-Year Conservation and Management Programme for Bigeye Tuna was submitted to ICCAT in March 2010. This plan aims to strengthen the collection of statistical data and control measures to ensure the full implementation of conservation and management measures. This plan is on course and in practicality Ghana has initially reduced her effort capacity in terms of reducing 6 bait-boats for 3 purse seiners as stipulated with a further reduction of 2 more baitboats to be delisted in 2015.

Sampling of species have improved at the quayside with the re-designation of staff to monitor closely species which is often correlated with efforts from the canneries where a much more precise sorting is done. Verification is also done from observer reports onboard purse seine fleet.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Ghana has reported on all ICCAT fisheries applicable as per GEN 0001.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	30/7/2015
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	N/A
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	N/A
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	30/7/2015
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	N/A
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	10/1/2014
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	N/A
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	N/A
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	N/A
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	N/A
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	N/A
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	N/A
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	N/A
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	N/A
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	N/A
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	N/A
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	N/A
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	37 vessels.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	30/7/2015

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	N/A
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	N/A
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	N/A
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	N/A
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	N/A
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	N/A
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	N/A
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	N/A
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	N/A
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	N/A
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	N/A
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	N/A
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	N/A
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	N/A
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	N/A
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2015	N/A
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	N/A
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	N/A
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 10-04	N/A
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2012	N/A
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	N/A
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	N/A
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	N/A
BFT	1015	VMS messages	N/A
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	N/A
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	N/A
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	N/A
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	N/A
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	N/A
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	N/A
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	N/A
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	N/A

Category	No.	Information required	Response
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	N/A
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	N/A
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	N/A
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	N/A
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	N/A
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	N/A
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	N/A
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	N/A
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	N/A
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	10/1/2014
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2014	10/1/2014
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	N/A
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	30/7/2015
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	19 observers.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	30/7/2015
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	30/7/2015
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	N/A
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	N/A
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	N/A
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	N/A
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	N/A
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	N/A
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	N/A
ALB	4002	Provisional accumulative southern albacore catches	N/A
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	N/A
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	30/7/2015 Sections 3.1,4.1,4.2,4.7 of GEN 0001.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	N/A
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	N/A
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	N/A
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	N/A
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2015 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	N/A
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras. 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	N/A
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	N/A
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	GEN 0001 – Observer programs (JDMIP).
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	N/A
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	N/A

Section 4: Inspection schemes and activities

Internal arrangements to monitor Bigeye and Swordfish catches in relation to recommendations 04-01 and 02-22 respectively by regular visits to port and especially the canneries to crosscheck tonnages continued in 2014. Catch returns from vessels discharging into the canneries have also been thoroughly checked and also information from the MW Brands cannery are frequently sent to ICCAT secretariat via ISSF. Data for 2014 for some canneries were sent to the ISSF and also detailed cannery catches to ICCAT. Catch certifications in accordance with EU regulations have been intense and carried out strictly during the year under review for exports of all principal species and further reforms to control IUU fishing. Monitoring of the VMS has been intensified to reduce any issues of vessels not complying with national and international norms and standards.

4.1 National observer programmes rec 08-05/10-04; 10-10. (s10 s25)

In 2014 a domestic observer programme (S10/S25) was organized with partial support from ICCAT. 10 purse-seiners were monitored randomly during the year 2014 with 4 vessels continuously throughout the year. (see observer reports 2014 submitted) 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 logbooks are to be implemented from 2015, however observers in 2014 have started collection of substantial information on FADS 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.

4.2 History of SWO fishery and development/management plan rec. 10-02/ best available data on SWO including sex and discards (S26)

The artisanal Drift Gill Net fishery in Ghana started in 1970's targeting large pelagics mainly skipjack tuna. Catch assessment surveys (Banerji S. 1972) are used to estimate landing statistics of the billfishes. Under the Enhanced billfish programme of ICCAT, size sampling among other biological parameters including sex ratios have been observed and reported from coastal sites off the western shelf of Ghana. No discards are noted in this fishery (fish are eaten locally) with virtually no fish exported to the EU market. Management plans in conformity to ICCAT regulations prohibit landing of juvenile fishes less than 115cm LJFL. The community based fisheries management units in collaboration with field recorders monitor landings from these operators and report and advice on best fishing practices and possible seasons to exploit adults and to avoid juveniles. There was no over-harvest of swordfish for 2014.

4.3 Results of scientific programmes for billfish (S27)

Under the Enhanced billfish programme of ICCAT (S27), continuous monitoring of the species caught off small drift nets in the western shelf was done. During the year under review efforts were made to quantify the presence of spearfish in the fishery as most white marlins recorded often contain spearfish. DNA smear kits were sent to our laboratory via Miami and the work is ongoing. Unfortunately white marlins seem not to appear and effort to improve the sampling areas are being encouraged.

4.4 Internal action report Rec. 09-08 CP10-INTAC20

Document cp10-intac20 has been duly filled and submitted in 2014. Regular general meetings with members of the Ghana Tuna Association (GTA) and the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development have been helpful in creating more awareness on the need for more responsible fishing practices, harmonizing tuna prices in Tema, easing port (berthing) facilities including bunkering 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

4.5 Alternative scientific monitoring approach (S11) Rec. 10-10

The Fisheries Commission through its Research Division has been collaborating with her colleagues in Cote d'Ivoire where needed in obtaining needed information and missing gaps especially with Ghanaian vessels landing there. During the year 2014, all vessels landed in Tema prior to transporting her catch to other third party ports.

Under the West African Regional Fisheries Project WARFP a protocol is being initiated for the possibility of a sub-regional observer programme for deep sea fishing including tuna fishing. It is envisaged by 2016 all countries should have functional VMS to be monitored nationally and regionally at the location/country to be determined. The harmonization of regional and national fisheries polices would be streamline to enable the prompt interpretations of all common laws and to safeguard the maritime waters from illegal fishing which could deplete stocks sooner or later.

4.6 ICCAT statistical documents Rec. 01-21/01-22

Data from the SWO and BET statistical documents have been submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat No swordfish exports were noted however all landings were consumed locally.

4.7 Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plan for 2012

Ghana has submitted an action plan since 2011 and accepted by the Commission. In furtherance to this, Ghana will continue to ensure constant inspection of her fleet by the relevant authorities to ensure that fishing is done in conformity with laid down rule and regulations. A formal approach as to Capacity reduction plans for 2012 has been submitted at the 2011 commission meeting in Turkey. This reduction plan is being adhered to and will continue with earnest and the last 2 vessels ; baitboats to be delisted would be done in 2015.

4.8 Internal procedures for compliance with closed area/season in the gulf of guinea Rec. 04-01

Ghana is willing to abide by the recommendation and would place observers on all vessels to monitor their activities. This action was carried out also in 2014 and 2015 during the months of January and February using national observers for the 2015 moratorium. Preliminary data show all vessels which participated in the moratorium did not fish off FADs. Most of them were outside the delimited zone. Reports for the 2014 closed area have been submitted to the secretariat of ICCAT as part of the database incorporate in the AVDTH format showing their log positions.

4.9 All information from logbooks on BET/TFT vessels Rec. 11-01

This information has been submitted to the ICCAT secretariat as per their eformat for all the vessels under mentioned for 2014. The list of vessels authorized to fish for YFT and BET are the same as list supplied in 2014

4.10 Transshipment report Rec. 06-11

Data for transshipment at port for 2014 have also been submitted.

4.11 Management plan for the use of FADs Rec. 11-01/14-01 (S25)

Monitoring of FADs are ongoing and based on the information gathered and in conformity with the initiation of the FAD management plan of ICCAT, a national plan of action is being formulated in 2014 to restrict the number of FADs per vessel and also to restrict the massive depletion of bamboo strips harvested from the hinterland. Initial data on FADs are incorporated in our observer reports and also submitted. (See Fad management plan submitted)

4.12 Other information

- S24 Information on BET/YFT vessels

Data inclusive in statistical data submitted as Task I and Task II.

- S37 Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area

A few guides are available in our laboratory from training organised by NOAA under the African partnership Command initiative in the late 2000's. Further training is being sought from other international organisations such as the WWF/ABNJ programme but however some guides from the ISSF and mainly ICCAT are currently being used by observers onboard the purse seine fleets.

- S40 Reporting of bycatch and discard data

Bycatch species caught are reported per our observer programmes (See observer 2014 reports for details in formats attached)

- S42 Mitigation measures to reduce bycatch and reduce discards

Education of crew onboard have been ongoing since 2012 with seminars and training workshops being held by ISSF/AZTI officials in Ghana. Methods and types of FADs to use and release strategies for endangered species have been shown and illustrated to the industry. Skippers and crew are well aware of steps to reduce the entanglement and destruction of species which are endangered and becoming extinct. This initiative from ISSF will continue in subsequent years.

- S43 Inventory of support vessels

List submitted as part of CPO1 vessel statistics.

- s44 Number of FADs deployed

Data submitted for 2014 in March 2015 (STO8) showing number of Fads deployed on quarterly basis

- S29-42 Sharks fishery. inventory of shark data caught by cpc through observer and implementation of existing measures to mitigate its fishery, 11-08

Shark fishery in Ghana has a long traditional history and a livelihood for most fisher-folks where the meat is consumed whole. Small drift gill nets are employed in the fishery from dugout canoes to capture the species. Shark fins are prohibited in the fishery. Typically the blue shark which is well known as well as the hammer head sharks are well identified. Improvement of species identification are on-going with workshops held by FAO/ CITES in conformity with international norms. Further training and education on the taxonomy of these species will enable us to clearly distinguish the various species at the genus level. From catch trends there is seen a decline in catches over the years and hence over-exploitation of the resources. Fisheries management plans for the Marine fisheries 2015-2019 will addresses issues of over-exploitation with possible closed seasons for the entire fishery, enforcement of mesh regulations among others to help curb the negative trends in the fishery. Abiding by international laws will enable the recovery of dwindling stocks and also protect endangered species. There are no discards or bycatch in the shark fishery in Ghana and all sharks are consumed locally. Best available estimates at the species level for Task I and II are provided for management purposes.

- SD0 9001 Rec. 06-16 Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems

Under the ABNJ (Area Beyond National Jurisdiction) project of FAO in conjunction with ISSF and WWF, Ghana has opted to be part of a pilot project to install electronic gadgets to monitor activities of surface fleets especially the catch and species composition of the catch. The electronic monitoring scheme will be places on 5 vessels and information and imagery will be integrated to come up with best estimates of the catch by set and ultimately the entire catch being in mind the spatio-temporal distribution of fish. The project is in its planning stage with contacts with “SATLINK” and would be implemented in mid July 2015.

- S39 11-09 Seabird incidental catches

No seabirds have been caught or trapped off devices used in fishing or from surface fleets (purse seine and bait-boats) in Ghana.

Table 1a.

SPECIES	PS	BB	TOTAL	TOTAL CATCH PERCENTAGE %
YFT	13100	6038	19138	25.57
SKJ	40877	10438	51315	67.58
BET	3598	771	4369	5.84
OTH	1579	443	2022	1.14
TOTAL	59154	17690	76844	

Table 1b. Comparison of catch 2014 and 2013.

Vessel/Species	Yellowfin 2014	Yellowfin 2013	Skipjack 2014	Skipjack 2013	Bigeye 2014	Bigeye 2013
Bait-boats	6038	4307	10438	10763	771	437
Purse seine	13100	8860	40877	35494	3598	2349
Total	19138	13167	51315	46257	4369	2786

Table 2. Size (cm) ranges of tunas year 2014.

	<i>Skipjack</i>	<i>Yellowfin</i>	<i>Bigeye</i>
Bait boats	33-62	30-99	33-98
Purse seine	33-70	32-120	33-120

Table 3. Beach sampling of the Billfishes off the western coastline of Ghana.

2014	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Atlantic sailfish	34.91	5.96	5.96	21.17	30.57	9.32	1.33	5.49	2.91	8.85	59.95	4.55	191.47
Blue Marlin	56.72	5.82	13.15	23.51	47.37	22.01	1.85	9.73	1.86	0.67	25.07	27.81	235.57
Swordfish	1.15	0.41	2.57	1.75	1.55	5.82	0.33	3.29	0.00	3.07	3.32	0	26.23
White Marlin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EFFORT TRIPS	3186	2874	2815	5065	5496	6227	5389	2567	3429	5662	3154	5856	

Table 4.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Catch mt	9	610	667	897	391	35.7	42.3	76.7	65.6	46.6	8.8	43.8	2894
Effort trips	3186	2874	2815	5065	5496	6227	5389	2567	3429	5662	3154	5856	

INFORME ANUAL DE GUATEMALA

RESUMEN

Para Guatemala la pesquería de atún que se realiza en el Atlántico ha significado una oportunidad en el crecimiento en el mercado internacional, especialmente el de la Unión Europea; logrando un impacto muy positivo en los ingresos nacionales como parte del producto interno bruto. Guatemala en los últimos años, como país parte de la Comisión se ha esforzado en dar cumplimiento a cada una de sus responsabilidades según la pesquería y comisiones a la que pertenece. Como resultado de ese compromiso, se ha logrado mejorar la comunicación con cada uno de los involucrados tanto en la industria pesquera como con las autoridades nacionales que participan. Por otro lado, como parte de ese esfuerzo y compromiso, se ha obtenido un crecimiento continuo en mejores registros, controles e información generada por la práctica de esta pesquería. Sin embargo, también esta responsabilidad ha significado un reto, ya que actualmente a pesar de tener una participación relativamente pequeña comparado con otras naciones con flotas pesqueras más grande y otras condiciones, se la logrado un nivel de cumplimiento aceptable, pero es solo el inicio pues esperamos cada vez tener un mejor desempeño, a través de incrementar nuestra flota nacional de buques atuneros en esta organización de ordenación pesquera de la cual Guatemala es parte. Guatemala está consciente que su rol dentro de la Comisión es importante, por lo cual participa no solo como país parte sino también como una fuente de información confiable y oportuna que contribuye a la toma de decisiones en la conservación de los túnidos y especies afines en la zona del convenio, implementado cada una de las recomendaciones aplicables con el objetivo de practicar una pesca responsable.

Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)**Sección: Información anual sobre pesquerías****1.1 Pesquerías nacionales**

La flota atunera guatemalteca registrada y autorizada para operar en la zona del Convenio está conformada por dos embarcaciones. Las especies objetivo son rabil: *Thunnus albacares* y listado: *Katsuwonus pelamis*, y capturas menores de patudo: *Thunnus obesus*. Ver **Tabla 1**.

Además en la zona costera de Guatemala del Atlántico delimitada como área del Mar Caribe se realiza pesca con embarcaciones de menor capacidad, principalmente por embarcaciones artesanales menores de diez metros de eslora y dirigidas a la captura de camarón marino y peces en general. Ver **Tabla 2**.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

Los registros de desembarque de las pesquerías realizadas por la flota nacional se regulan a través de una norma que consiste en directrices para el desembarque de camarón, túnidos y otras especies hidrobiológicas. Esta norma es específica para los desembarques en puertos nacionales. En el caso de pesquerías distantes como la realizada por las embarcaciones en la zona del Convenio, es por medio de la revisión de la bitácora de pesca y el apoyo del Centro Oceanográfico de Canarias, esta colaboración ha permitido mejorar los procedimientos de verificación de información de capturas.

Lista de información enviada a la Secretaría de conformidad con los requisitos de la Comisión.

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

Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GENERAL - todas las especies		
S1	Informes anuales (científicos)	12/10/2015
S2	Características de la flota	30/07/2015
S3	Estimación de captura nominal - Tarea I	30/07/2015
S4	Captura y esfuerzo (Tarea II)	30/07/2015
S5	Muestras de talla (Tarea II)	30/07/2015
S6	Captura estimada por talla	30/07/2015
S7	Declaraciones de marcado (convencional y electrónico)	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza marcados.
S8	Capturas de pesquerías deportivas y de recreo en el mar Mediterráneo (todos los túnidos y especies afines)	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene pesquerías deportivas en el Mediterráneo.
S9	Datos específicos para determinar de forma independiente la magnitud de las pesquerías de recreo de cada especie	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene pesquerías de recreo.
S10	Información recopilada en los programas nacionales de observadores	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene programa nacional de observadores para atún.
S11	Enfoque alternativo de seguimiento científico	No aplicable.
S12	Información y datos sobre <i>Sargassum</i> pelágico	No aplicable.
S13	Información específica para los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a realizar pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene buques pesqueros de palangre o arpón.
ATÚN ROJO		
S14	Datos de pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S15	Muestreo de tallas de las granjas	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S17	Resultados de programas que utilizan sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas o técnicas alternativas que proporcionen una precisión equivalente en el momento de la introducción en jaula (que cubran el 100% de las introducciones en jaulas)	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S18	Información y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas nacionales de observadores de atún rojo	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S19	Informe sobre mortalidad por pesca de todo el atún rojo del Oeste, descartes muertos incluidos.	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S20	Información sobre atún rojo confiscado procedente de captura fortuita no autorizada	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del Oeste que se van a emprender	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S22	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S23	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
TÚNIDOS TROPICALES		
S24	Información de captura de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT	Véase la sección 5.
S25	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces	No hay cambios con respecto al año anterior.
S44	El número de DCP realmente desplegados trimestralmente, por tipo de DCP, indicando la presencia o ausencia de una baliza asociada al DCP	Véase la sección 5.
S45	Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1°, mes, Estado del pabellón y PS/BB asociado	Véase la sección 5.

N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
S46	Información recopilada por los observadores	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene programa nacional de observadores.
S47	Datos e información recopilados a partir de programas de muestreo en el marco de Rec. 14-01	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene programa de muestreo.
PEZ ESPADA		
S26	Mejores datos disponibles sobre pez espada, lo que incluye por sexo, y estadísticas de descartes y esfuerzo	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de pez espada.
ISTIOFÓRIDOS		
S27	Resultados de los programas científicos para los istiofóridos	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
S28	Informe sobre el método para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de aguja azul y aguja blanca/ <i>Tetrapturus spp.</i>	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
TIBURONES		
S29	Las CPC presentarán datos de Tarea I y Tarea II para los tiburones, lo que incluye los datos históricos disponibles	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de tiburones.
S30	Tarea I y Tarea II de tiburones zorro, incluir descartes y liberaciones	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de tiburones.
S31	Las CPC consignarán a través de sus programas de observadores el número de descartes y liberaciones de tiburón jaquetón con una indicación sobre su estado (vivo o muerto) y lo comunicarán a ICCAT	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de tiburones.
S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de tiburones.
S33	Datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de tiburón jaquetón capturado para consumo local	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de tiburones.
S34	Datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de peces martillo capturados para consumo local	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de tiburones.
S35	Número de descartes y liberaciones de peces martillo con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene comunicación de descartes.
S36	Número de descartes y liberaciones de tiburones oceánicos con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene comunicación de descartes.
S48	Resultados de la investigación sobre marrajo dientuso	No aplicable. No hay investigaciones.
OTRAS CAPTURAS FORTUITAS		
S37	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene guías desarrolladas.
S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	No aplicable. Guatemala no hubieron interacciones con tortugas marinas.
S39	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene comunicación de captura incidental.
S40	Las CPC comunicarán los datos de captura fortuita y de descartes	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene comunicación de descartes.
S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene comunicación de descartes.
S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo.	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene comunicación de captura incidental.

Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación)

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

Category	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0001	Informes anuales (Comisión)	Guatemala como país parte de la Comisión y en cumplimiento de la legislación pesquera nacional, a través de la Autoridad competente de pesca ha encaminado sus esfuerzos a atender sus responsabilidades como miembro de la CICA y proveer la mejor información disponible.
GEN	0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Guatemala ha orientado esfuerzos para cumplir cada una de las disposiciones aplicables según la pesquería que practica en las diferentes subcomisiones a la que pertenece, actualmente en las subcomisiones 2 y 4 no se realiza pesquería sobre estos recursos.
GEN	0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	22/09/15
GEN	0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en acuerdos de fletamento.
GEN	0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en acuerdos de fletamento.
GEN	0006	Informes de transbordo (en el mar y en puerto)	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene comunicación de transbordos.
GEN	0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene comunicación de transbordos.
GEN	0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene buques registrados.
GEN	0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene buques registrados.
GEN	0010	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene puertos registrados.
GEN	0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene puertos registrados.
GEN	0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No aplicable. Guatemala está evaluando esta situación.
GEN	0013	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha otorgado todavía.
GEN	0014	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto que incluyan supuestas infracciones	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha otorgado todavía.
GEN	0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha otorgado todavía.
GEN	0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha otorgado todavía.
GEN	0017	Información de acuerdos bilaterales para la inspección en puerto.	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha otorgado todavía.
GEN	0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha otorgado todavía.
GEN	0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene acuerdos de acceso.
GEN	0020	Lista de buques de más de 20 m	30/07/2015

Category	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0021	Informe acciones internas buques de 20 m o más	No hay cambios con respecto al año anterior
GEN	0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No aplicable.
GEN	0024	Buques implicados en pesca IUU	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha realizado pesca ilegal.
GEN	0025	Informes sobre alegaciones IUU	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha realizado pesca ilegal.
GEN	0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.
GEN	0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.
GEN	0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.
GEN	0029	Avistamientos de buques	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.
GEN	0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.
BFT	1001	Granjas de atún rojo	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene buques para pesquería de atún rojo.
BFT	1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No aplicable.
BFT	1003	Traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No aplicable.
BFT	1004	Declaración de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No aplicable.
BFT	1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No aplicable.
BFT	1007	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de reducción de la capacidad para 2015	No aplicable.
BFT	1008	Ajustes al plan de capacidad de cría	No aplicable.
BFT	1009	Modificaciones a los planes de pesca o a cuotas individuales	No aplicable.
BFT	1010	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 14-04, lo que incluye información sobre reglamentación y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 14-04	No aplicable.
BFT	1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2014	No aplicable.
BFT	1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No aplicable.
BFT	1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	No aplicable.
BFT	1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No aplicable.
BFT	1015	Mensajes VMS	No aplicable.
BFT	1016	Planes de inspección	No aplicable.
BFT	1017	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplicable.
BFT	1018	Nombre de la agencias autorizadas y de los inspectores individuales	No aplicable.
BFT	1019	Copias de los informes de inspección	No aplicable.
BFT	1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No aplicable.
BFT	1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No aplicable.
BFT	1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo	No aplicable.
BFT	1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	No aplicable.
BFT	1024	Vedas a la pesca de atún rojo del Este	No aplicable.
BFT	1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No aplicable.
BFT	1026	Documentos de captura de atún rojo validados si no se ha introducido la información en el sistema eBCD	No aplicable.

Category	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
BFT	1027	Informe anual BCD	No aplicable.
BFT	1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No aplicable.
BFT	1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No aplicable.
BFT	1030	Legislación para el BCD	No aplicable.
BFT	1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No aplicable.
BFT	1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo y que presuntamente han capturado atún rojo del Este	No aplicable.
BFT	1033	Datos necesarios para registrarse en el Sistema eBCD	No aplicable. Guatemala no utiliza el Sistema eBCD.
TRO	2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha tenido cambios en su lista de buques.
TRO	2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	30/07/2015
TRO	2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha realizado pesca ilegal.
TRO	2004	Informe anual sobre la implementación de la veda espacio-temporal para el patudo/rabil/listado	Guatemala como parte de sus compromisos ante la Comisión así como el cumplimiento de la legislación pesquera nacional implementó la veda basándose con la información proporcionada por la Comisión.
TRO	2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplicable. Guatemala tiene programa estadístico.
TRO	2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplicable. Guatemala tiene programa estadístico.
SWO	3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
SWO	3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
SWO	3003	Lista de buques pesqueros que dirigen su actividad al pez espada del Mediterráneo, lo que incluye permisos especiales para arpones y palangre	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
SWO	3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
SWO	3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
SWO	3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
SWO	3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del Norte	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
BIL	5001	Notificación de prohibición de descartes de ejemplares muertos de marlines	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
BIL	5002	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 12-04 mediante legislaciones o regulaciones internas, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.

Category	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
SHK	7001	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que los peces martillo capturados por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introducen en el comercio internacional	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
SHK	7002	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que el tiburón jaquetón capturado por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introduce en el comercio internacional	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
SHK	7003	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para hacer un seguimiento interno de las capturas y conservar y gestionar al marrajo dientuso	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
SHK	7004	Informe sobre las acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 11-08 mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia que respalden esta implementación.	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
SHK	7005	Todas las CPC presentarán a la Secretaría de ICCAT, antes de su reunión anual de 2013, la información detallada sobre su implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de tiburones (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 y 11-15)	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
BYC	8001	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	Se ha informado al armador sobre las Directrices de FAO para su implementación durante sus operaciones pesqueras.
BYC	8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene capturas incidentales.
BYC	8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene reportes de captura fortuita.
SDP	9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene sistema implementado.
MISC	9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.

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

4.1 Captura Fortuita de Tortugas Marinas

En el transcurso del año no hubo reportes de interacción con tortugas marinas durante sus faenas de pesca. Además, se ha informado al armador sobre las Directrices de FAO para reducir la mortalidad de tortugas marinas en las operaciones pesqueras.

4.2 Medidas adicionales contra la pesca ilegal, no declarada y no reglamentada.

Se ha fortalecido la comunicación con los armadores para evitar la implicación de sus actividades pesqueras en prácticas de acciones ilegales. Hasta la fecha ningún Estado costero en el área del Convenio ha notificado oficialmente sobre posibles infracciones cometidas por la embarcación guatemalteca que actualmente operan en la zona de CICAA o en la ZEE de algún Estado costero. Sin embargo, si existiera algún indicio se investigaría y sancionaría, de ser el caso, conforme a la normativa pesquera vigente la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura y su Reglamento.

4.3 Seguimiento satelital de embarcaciones pesqueras

Con el funcionamiento del Centro de Seguimiento y Control Satelital (CSCS) para embarcaciones pesqueras, se ha logrado fortalecer las actividades de seguimiento y control sobre la embarcación de bandera nacional y a permitido dar respuesta a las solicitudes de información con relación a su actividades pesqueras en la Zona del Convenio como en la ZEE de algún Estado ribereño.

4.4 General

Actualmente Guatemala no ha registrado puertos en el Atlántico que puedan recibir desembarques o realizar transbordos de especies bajo el manejo de CICAA.

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

Guatemala como miembro de la Comisión se ha esforzado para cumplir con cada una de las disposiciones aplicables según las pesquerías y en el transcurso de los últimos años ha determinado responder en los plazos establecidos. Sin embargo, existen algunas inquietudes en particular sobre la forma de cumplimiento de las Resoluciones S24, S44 y S45. Debido a que los buques atuneros registrados actualmente en la Comisión tienen habilitado un registro electrónico y sistema de seguimiento “caja azul” que es una norma en Europa, así que entendimos que con este sistema en funcionamiento se informa directamente a las autoridades en Europa.

Tabla 1. Capturas de túnidos tropicales en el área de CICAA por la flota nacional.

<i>Especie</i>	<i>Captura TM</i>	
	<i>2,013</i>	<i>2,014</i>
YFT <i>Thunnus albacares</i>	4,023.0	3,509.0
SKJ <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	4,906.5	6,005.3
BET <i>Thunnus obesus</i>	163.1	651.8
OTR <i>Otras capturas incidentales</i>	14.9	18.0

Tabla 2. Otras pesquerías nacionales.

<i>Mes</i>	<i>Captura TM</i>	
	<i>Camarón Marino</i>	<i>Peces</i>
Enero	12.1	29.0
Febrero	11.5	27.4
Marzo	11.7	26.0
Abril	14.8	29.9
Mayo	Veda	
Junio	11.7	19.9
Julio	21.8	40.7
Agosto	Veda	
Septiembre	11.5	30.5
Octubre	10.0	31.8
Noviembre	Veda	
Diciembre	14.2	39.2

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA

SUMMARY

*La République de Guinée jouit d'une situation privilégiée en matière de ressources halieutiques. Deux types de pêche (artisanale et industrielle) exploitent les ressources que recèlent les eaux maritimes guinéennes. La pêche artisanale est dominée par les pêcheurs nationaux alors que la pêche industrielle est tributaire de flotte étrangère composée de navires étrangers alignés sous le couvert d'arrangements divers (Accords de pêche, Affrètements, Consignations). Comme en 2013, ce sont trois thoniers senners battant pavillon guinéen qui ont été alignés en 2014 dans le cadre de la convention de l'ICCAT. Il s'agit de navires Avra, Belouga et Harmonial anciennement appelé Mervent qui débarquent leurs captures à Abidjan en Côte d'Ivoire, parfois à Dakar au Sénégal et au port de Tema au Ghana. Les captures totales déclarées par les trois thoniers guinéens s'élèvent à 7 559 935 kg en 2014 toutes espèces confondues soit une baisse de 14,32 % par rapport à 2013 au cours de laquelle 8 822 955 kilogrammes de thons ont été déclarées. Les captures ainsi déclarées en 2014 sont composées majoritairement de listao (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) représentant 90,78 % de la prise totale et d'une proportion relativement faible d'albacore (*Thunnus albacares*) avec 9,22 %. Depuis 2010, des mesures appropriées sont prises pour améliorer le suivi de l'activité des thoniers battant pavillon guinéen et la fourniture régulière des statistiques à l'ICCAT.*

Ière Partie (Informations sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques)**Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries**

La flottille thonière guinéenne est constituée de trois navires industriels pratiquant la pêche à la senne dont les caractéristiques ont été communiquées à l'ICCAT. On note toutefois dans les débarquements de la pêche artisanale des quantités non négligeables de thonidés mineurs et d'autres espèces voisines. Par manque d'identification par les enquêteurs du Centre National des Sciences Halieutiques de Boussoura (CNSHB) en charge de la collecte des données, les espèces de thons mineurs et espèces voisines ainsi débarquées sont toutes classées dans la catégorie statistique Carangidae, d'où les difficultés liées à l'estimation des prises totales de la pêche artisanale.

Il faut également signaler la présence de raies et requins dans les débarquements de la pêche artisanale le long du littoral, notamment au nord du pays et aux Îles de Loos en face de la capitale Conakry.

Pour la flottille industrielle, les principales espèces de thons fréquemment pêchées sont : listao (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), l'albacore (*Thunnus albacares*) et le germon (*Thunnus alalunga*). Depuis 2013, seules les deux premières espèces (*Katsuwonus pelamis* et *Thunnus albacares*) ont été débarquées au port autonome d'Abidjan.

Il convient de signaler que l'arrangement négocié et conclu en 2013 entre la Guinée et une Association française de pêcheurs de thons en faveur de 9 navires senners pour l'année n'a pas été poursuivi en 2014.

Aussi, le Protocole d'Accord de pêche Guinée/Union Européenne 2009 - 2012 portant exclusivement sur la pêche de thon qui a été suspendu une année après son entrée en vigueur, n'a toujours pas été renouvelé. C'est pourquoi, aucun thonier de l'Union Européenne bénéficiaire de cet accord de pêche n'a fréquenté les eaux guinéennes en 2014.

La quantité de thonidés pêchées en 2014 par les trois thoniers senners de la Guinée s'élève à 7 559 935 kilogrammes de thons, répartis comme suit :

1. Le listao (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) pour 6 863 195 kg soit un peu plus de 90 %
2. L'albacore (*Thunnus albacares*) avec 696 740 kg représentant moins de 10 %.

Est détaillée dans le **Tableau 1** ci-dessous, l'évolution des prises mensuelles enregistrées des trois thoniers senners guinéens – 2014.

Il a été constaté une légère différence des quantités déclarées par les senneurs et celles obtenues auprès des chercheurs du Centre de Recherche Océanographique (CRO) qui effectuent la collecte des statistiques à Abidjan. S'agissant des espèces déclarées, les données détaillées disponibles auprès des chercheurs de l'IRD et du CRO ont permis lors du Groupe de T3 en avril 2015 à Madrid, de déceler une certaine différence. Généralement, dans la déclaration des thoniers guinéens, les prises réalisées ne sont constituées que de deux espèces alors que les données recueillies auprès du CRO en indiquent trois espèces (albacore, listao et le thon obèse). Il apparaît donc nécessaire de mettre en place un protocole de collaboration institutionnelle entre le CRO de la Côte d'Ivoire et le CNSHB de la Guinée avec l'appui de l'ICCAT et de l'IRD.

Des informations reçues soulignent qu'une part importante du débarquement des thoniers guinéens est classée dans la catégorie de Faux-Poissons au port autonome d'Abidjan. Ce qui rend leur quantification complexe et difficile à réaliser.

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

Les activités de recherche et de suivi de l'exploitation halieutique y compris la pêche thonière en Guinée incombent au Centre National des Sciences Halieutiques de Boussoua (CNSHB), au Centre National de Surveillance et de Protection des Pêches et à la Direction Nationale de la Pêche Maritime. En partenariat avec la Direction Nationale de la Pêche Maritime, le CNSHB effectue des enquêtes régulières auprès des pêcheurs artisans pour la quantification des débarquements de la pêche artisanale.

Pour le suivi des prises et les activités de la pêche industrielle, le CNSHB s'associe au Centre National de Surveillance et de Protection des Pêches (CNSP) qui gère le pool d'observateurs maritimes embarqués dans les navires licenciés. Les données collectées sont d'abord centralisées au CNSP avant leur acheminement au CNSHB pour le traitement, l'analyse et l'élaboration du bulletin statistique annuel.

S'il n'existe pas actuellement un système de collecte de données spécifiquement dédié à la pêche thonière, un léger dispositif de quantification des débarquements de raies et requins est opérationnel le long du littoral.

Au niveau de la recherche, en dépit de l'abondance des thonidés et espèces voisines dans les eaux maritimes guinéennes et l'importance significative de la pêche thonière pour le pays, le CNSHB n'a pas encore effectué d'études spéciales sur la biologie et l'écologie de ces ressources. Cette situation est imputable à l'insuffisance des moyens matériels et financiers alloués et à la limitation des compétences au Centre de recherche.

Cependant, de nouvelles dispositions sont envisagées par le CNSHB avec l'appui de la tutelle pour la mise en œuvre de programmes de recherche pluriannuels visant à combler l'insuffisance des connaissances sur les ressources halieutiques exploitées.

Pour l'amélioration de la fiabilité des données collectées par le CNSHB et ses principaux partenaires Direction Nationale de la Pêche Maritime, Observatoire National des Pêches, Centre National de Surveillance et de Protection des Pêches, Office national de contrôle sanitaire des produits de pêche, etc., il est prévu la mise en place d'un nouveau système de collecte de données sur la pêche artisanale avant la fin de l'année 2015.

ANNEXE DE LA 1^{ère} PARTIE DU RAPPORT ANNUEL (RAPPORT SCIENTIFIQUE)

Numéro	Information requise	Réponse
GÉNÉRAL - toutes les espèces		
S1	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Version envoyée 07/10/2015.
S2	Caractéristiques des flottilles	Envoyée depuis février 2015.
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (Tâche I)	Envoyée depuis février 2015.
S4	Prise & Effort (Tâche II)	Envoyée depuis février 2015.
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	Pas concerné.
S6	Prise estimée par taille	Non mentionné.
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	Pas concerné.
S8	Prises des pêcheries sportives et récréatives de la Méditerranée (tous les thonidés et espèces apparentées)	Pas pratiquée.

S9	Données spécifiques visant à déterminer de manière séparée l'ampleur des pêcheries récréatives de chaque espèce	Pas pratiquée.
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	Non pratiqué.
S11	Approche alternative de suivi scientifique	Pas concerné.
S12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	Non concerné.
S13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries pélagiques à la palangre et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure	Pas pratiqué.
THON ROUGE		
S14	Données de la pêche sportive et récréative	Pas concerné.
S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	Pas concerné.
S16	Résultats des études pilotes sur le thon rouge en vertu du paragraphe 87 [88]	Pas concerné.
S17	Résultats du programme utilisant des systèmes de caméras stéréoscopiques ou des techniques alternatives qui fournissent une précision équivalente au moment de la mise en cage (couvrant 100% de toutes les mises en cages)	Pas concerné.
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	Pas concerné.
S19	Déclarer la mortalité par pêche de tous les thons rouges de l'Ouest, rejets morts y compris	Pas concerné.
S20	Informations sur les thons rouges saisis provenant de prises accessoires non autorisées	Pas concerné.
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Pas concerné.
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non effectué.
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités d'échantillonnage biologique	Non effectué.
THONIDÉS TROPICAUX		
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	Déjà communiqué.
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (DCP)	Pas concerné.
S43	Inventaire de tous les navires de support associés aux senneurs ou canneurs	Pas concerné.
S44	Nombre de DCP réellement déployés par trimestre, par type de DCP, indiquant la présence ou l'absence d'une balise associée au DCP	Non pratiqué.
S45	Pour chaque navire de support, le nombre de jours passés en mer, par carrés de 1°, mois et Etat de pavillon et associé à des senneurs/canneurs	Pas concerné.

ESPADON		
S26	Meilleures données disponibles sur l'espadon, y compris les données par sexe, les rejets et les statistiques d'effort	Pas concerné.
ISTIOPHORIDÉS		
S27	Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiphoridés	Pas concerné.
S28	Faire rapport sur les méthodes d'estimation des rejets vivants et morts de makaire bleu, de makaire blanc et de <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	Pas concerné.
REQUINS		
S29	Les CPC doivent soumettre des données de Tâche I et de Tâche II sur les requins en incluant les données historiques disponibles	Non spécifié par espèce.
S30	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur les renards de mer, comprenant les rejets et les remises à l'eau	Pas pêché.
S31	Les CPC doivent consigner, par le biais de leurs programmes d'observateurs, le nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins soyeux en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant) et le déclarer à l'ICCAT.	Pas de programme national spécifique.
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	Plan d'action national réalisé dans le cadre de la Commission Sous Régionale des Pêches (CSRP).
S33	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin soyeux capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	Non concerné.
S34	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin-marteau capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	Pas pêché.
S35	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins-marteau en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	Non ciblé.
S36	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins océaniques en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	Pas concerné.
AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES		
S37	Fournir les guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Oui, principalement pour les requins, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins
S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Information non disponible
S39	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année.	Information non disponible
S40	Les CPC devront déclarer les données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets	Information non disponible
S41	Notifier les mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales utilisant des moyens alternatifs	Moyens alternatifs non utilisés
S42	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	Mesures prévues dans le cadre du Plan national d'aménagement et gestion des pêcheries 2015

IIe Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

Chapitre 4 : Mise en œuvre des mesures de conservation et de gestion

Au nombre des mesures adoptées et poursuivies par le Département des pêches en 2014, figurent entre autres :
Il convient de noter également l'adoption des mesures ci-après:

- L'instauration d'un registre de surveillance par satellite et de surveillance aérienne des pêches ;
- L'équipement de tous les navires en dispositif de repérage par satellite pleinement opérationnel est une condition d'octroi de la licence ;
- L'interdiction à tout navire battant pavillon guinéen de mener des activités de pêche en haute mer, sans autorisation préalable ;
- L'embarquement obligatoire d'observateur à bord de tout navire de pêche de pavillon guinéen et détenteur d'une licence de pêche, quelle que soit la zone de pêche fréquentée, y compris la haute mer ;
- La commercialisation de tous les produits pêchés au niveau national et international est assujettie à un contrôle strict de la traçabilité des produits concernés ainsi qu'une inspection de la qualité sanitaire et hygiénique desdits produits ;
- Un enregistrement obligatoire de tous les navires de pêche industrielle dans le registre national des navires de pêche ;
- L'élaboration, l'adoption et la promotion d'un plan d'action national pour la conservation et la gestion durable des raies et requins ;
- La révision et l'actualisation du Code de la Pêche Maritime afin de l'adapter aux évolutions intervenues dans le secteur de la pêche maritime et le rehaussement substantiel des amendes applicables aux infractions de pêche ;
- L'extension de la zone de pêche autorisée aux navires pélagiques au delà de 60 milles marins de la ligne de base ;
- L'élaboration et l'adoption du Plan d'Aménagement et de Gestion des pêcheries 2015 qui établit les mesures destinées à garantir une meilleure gouvernance des ressources halieutiques maritimes guinéennes.

Tableau 1. L'évolution des prises mensuelles enregistrées des trois thoniers senneurs guinéens – 2014.

	<i>YFT</i>			<i>SKJ</i>			<i>TOTAL</i>
	<i>Harmonia</i>	<i>Belouga</i>	<i>Avra</i>	<i>Harmonia</i>	<i>Belouga</i>	<i>Avra</i>	
Janvier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Février	0	10 885	5 000	0	112 000	10 000	137 885
Mars	0	0	3 165	0	209 090	284 415	496 670
Avril	0	38 000	2 405	0	215 000	161 430	416 835
Mai	0	20 500	0	0	187 795	305 000	513 295
Juin	136 530	129 115	6 750	134 000	145 000	139 490	690 885
Juillet	0	0	9 290	44 620	240 325	408 575	702 810
Août	5 350	4 465	0	454 795	558 575	200 000	1 223 185
Septembre	12 625	14 125	5 000	285 000	546 710	378 700	1 242 160
Octobre	30 360	6 760	2 020	232 790	436 755	337 980	1 046 665
Novembre	0	96 000	0	17 000	159 000	332 000	604 000
Décembre	0	104 540	53 855	0	96 250	230 900	485 545
TOTAL BATEAU	184 865	424 390	87 485	1 168 205	2 906 500	2 788 490	7 559 935
TOTAL SSP	696 740			6 863 195			7 559 935

ANNUAL REPORT OF HONDURAS

SUMMARY

La República de Honduras no ha ejercido actividad pesquera positiva en la Zona del Convenio durante los últimos 3 años, razón por la cual se cumple con la obligación de provisión de datos sobre la base de cero capturas e inactividad pesquera. Esa circunstancia fue asimismo informada a la Comisión por la Delegación de Honduras durante la reunión anual celebrada en la ciudad de Génova, Italia, en el año 2014, tal y como se reflejó en el acta respectiva. Se informó además que Honduras se encontraba en el proceso de revisión de su legislación pesquera promulgada en el año 1959 al igual que en el proceso de ajuste de sus relaciones interinstitucionales para adecuar la gestión de las pesquerías a las exigencias de las modernas prácticas de gestión. Se señaló que por decisión del Gobierno, mientras esos ajustes no ocurran, no se activará la flota ni las pesquerías en la Zona del Convenio. La Ley de Pesca fue recientemente aprobada por el Congreso Nacional y se encuentra en el trámite de sanción por el Poder Ejecutivo; ese instrumento fija el marco necesario para el satisfactorio cumplimiento de las obligaciones derivadas del correcto manejo de la pesca en el ámbito nacional e internacional, razón por la cual se espera la pronta reactivación de la actividad pesquera, como motor de desarrollo para el país. En ese contexto, se ha creado la Unidad de Pesca Internacional que asegurará el cumplimiento oportuno y suficiente de las tareas acordadas por ICCAT, además de las metas de excelencia de gestión que el Gobierno ha establecido.

Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)

La Dirección General de Pesca y Acuicultura (DIGEPESCA) de la Secretaría de Agricultura y Ganadería (SAG) tiene a su cargo la gestión técnica de pesquerías nacionales, regionales e internacionales. Esta labor incluye el manejo del Sistema Nacional de Investigación Pesquera y Acuícola, que comprende entre otros el proceso de parametrización, colecta y procesamiento de los datos de la pesquería.

Honduras posee sus costas en el mar caribe, cuya batimetría y extensión coinciden con el Sistema Arrecifal Mesoamericano (SAM), razón por la cual las pesquerías tradicionales de Honduras han sido las de crustáceos tales como el Camaron (*Litopenaeus duorarum*, *Litopenaeus schmitti*, *Litopenaeus aztecus*) mediante naves industriales y artesanales, Langosta del Caribe (*Panulirus argus*), y molusco como el Caracol Gigante (*Strombus Gigas*), y la Concha Reina (*Cassis madagascariensis*). Asimismo, algunos peces de escama como las corvinas (Scianidos) y jureles (Carángidos). Estas pesquerías no se encuentran abarcadas por la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún del Atlántico (CICAA), por lo que sus datos no son objeto de reporte, no obstante lo cual existe un continuo trabajo de investigación y análisis derivado sustancialmente de los programas de captura y análisis de datos, así como del control, seguimiento y vigilancia de cumplimiento de las medidas de ordenación, entre ellas vedas y en lo pertinente definición de tallas mínimas.

En lo relativo a las especies de interés para CICAA, Honduras ha mantenido un interés sostenido y relevante en participar y desarrollar las pesquerías de tenidos y otras especies de pelágicos mayores. Las dificultades estructurales del país históricamente incidieron para que la participación no pudiera materializarse en la forma planificada; no obstante, es decisión del Gobierno de la República el desarrollo de la pesquería de tenidos y especies afines en el mar Caribe, para lo cual se ha dispuesto la especialización correspondiente en la DIGEPESCA.

Con ese objetivo, Dige Pesca posee la capacidad de integración del conocimiento derivado de las acciones cooperativas de manejo que se desarrollan en el CICAA, asegurando su correcta utilización en la gestión nacional, al igual que el cumplimiento de las medidas de ordenación allí definidas, como fuente primigenia para el desarrollo de esta gestión. De esta manera, por la naturaleza de estas especies altamente migratorias, Honduras asume la condición de productor de información y participe en la investigación desarrollada en el marco de CICAA, procurando asegurar la oportuna y completa información estadística en manos del CICAA.

Acorde con los planes de gobierno, se espera iniciar en el primer semestre del año 2016 con una pesquera moderada de túnidos tropicales (YellowFin, Bigeye, Skypjack), que será de oportuno reporte a CICAA y utilizará los recursos de cooperación en ese marco internacional para el mejoramiento de sus capacidades institucionales, informáticas y humanas para la correcta gestión.

Sección: Información anual sobre pesquerías

Tal y como se informa en los formularios del CICAA, no existe información nacional anual de las pesquerías de interés del CICAA por no haber existido capturas en el periodo de información.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

Tal y como se informa en los formularios del CICAA, no existe información nacional anual relativa a Investigación ni estadística de las pesquerías de interés del CICAA por no haber existido capturas en el periodo de información. Dificultades financieras imposibilitaron el desarrollo de actividades de esta naturaleza como consecuencia de la inexistencia de participantes en la pesquería.

No obstante, se cuenta con un robusto sistema de seguimiento satelital de las embarcaciones (VMS) actualmente en funcionamiento que abarca el 100% de la flota industrial (arrastre para camarón, nasas y buceo para langosta), exigencia que se implementará para las embarcaciones de cerco, pol and line y palangre que se espera operen en un futuro cercano. En adición, se dispondrá del programa de observadores, así como de mecanismos de captura de datos en la cadena de trazabilidad, desde la captura hasta la comercialización del producto de la pesca.

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

Number.	Requirement	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	20 de octubre de 2015
S2	Fleet Characteristics	20 de octubre de 2015
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	20 de octubre de 2015
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	20 de octubre de 2015
S5	Size samples (Task II)	20 de octubre de 2015
S6	Catch estimated by size	20 de octubre de 2015
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	20 de octubre de 2015
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	No aplicable. Honduras no posee pesquerías en el Mar Mediterráneo.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	No aplicable. Honduras no posee pesquerías en el mar mediterráneo.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	No aplicable. No hubo información colectada por el programa de observadores debido a inoperatividad de la flota.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	No aplicable. No hubo información colectada por el programa de observadores debido a inoperatividad de la flota.
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No aplicable. Honduras no posee pesquería de Sargassum Pelagico.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	No aplicable. No hubo actividad de la flota.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	No aplicable. Honduras no posee pesquería del atun rojo.
S15	Size sampling from farms	No aplicable. Honduras no posee pesquería del atun rojo.

S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	No aplicable. Honduras no posee pesquería del atun rojo.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	No aplicable. Honduras no posee pesquería del atun rojo.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	No aplicable. Honduras no posee pesquería del atun rojo.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	No aplicable. Honduras no posee pesquería del atun rojo.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	No aplicable. Honduras no posee pesquería del atun rojo.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No aplicable. Honduras no posee pesquería del atun rojo.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No aplicable. Honduras no posee pesquería del atun rojo.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	No aplicable. No hubo actividad de la flota.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	No aplicable. No hubo actividad de la flota.
S43	<i>Redundant – see management TRO-2001 and S45</i>	No aplicable. No hubo actividad de la flota.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to the FAD	No aplicable. No hubo actividad de la flota.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	No aplicable. No hubo actividad de la flota.
S46	Information collected by observers	No aplicable. No hubo actividad de la flota.
S47	Data and information collected from sampling programme under Rec. 14-01	No aplicable. No hubo actividad de la flota.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	No aplicable. No hubo actividad de la flota.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	No aplicable. No hubo actividad de la flota.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	No aplicable. No hubo actividad de la flota.
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	No aplicable. Honduras tiene prohibidas las capturas de Tiburón debido a la declaratoria de Santuario.
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	No aplicable. Honduras tiene prohibidas las capturas de Tiburón debido a la declaratoria de Santuario.
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	No aplicable. Honduras tiene prohibidas las capturas de Tiburón debido a la declaratoria de Santuario.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No aplicable. Honduras tiene prohibidas las capturas de Tiburón debido a la declaratoria de Santuario.

S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	No aplicable. Honduras tiene prohibidas las capturas de Tiburón debido a la declaratoria de Santuario.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	No aplicable. Honduras tiene prohibidas las capturas de Tiburón debido a la declaratoria de Santuario.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	No aplicable. Honduras tiene prohibidas las capturas de Tiburón debido a la declaratoria de Santuario.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	No aplicable. Honduras tiene prohibidas las capturas de Tiburón debido a la declaratoria de Santuario.
S48	Results of research on shortfin mako	
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	No aplicable. No hubo actividad de la flota
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No aplicable. No hubo actividad de la flota
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	No aplicable. No hubo actividad de la flota
S40	CPCs shall report the bycatch and discard data	No aplicable. No hubo actividad de la flota
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No aplicable. No hubo actividad de la flota
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No aplicable. No hubo actividad de la flota

Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación)

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

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0001	Informes anuales (Comisión)	Existe demora en la preparación y remisión del Informe Anual. Los ajustes normativos e institucionales implementados en el trienio 2013-2015 han concentrado la gestión en la preparación necesaria para el cumplimiento razón por la cual no hubo actividad pesquera efectiva al haberse decidido activar la flota hasta estar en condiciones de cumplimiento.
GEN	0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Si bien ha existido demora en el envío de la comunicación, no ha habido actividad pesquera de interés para CICAA en la Zona del Convenio; además, existe vigente la declaratoria de Honduras como Santuario de Tiburones con prohibición de capturas.
GEN	0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	20 de Octubre de 2015

Categoría	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No aplicable, Honduras no ha fletado ningún buque
GEN	0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No aplicable, Honduras no ha fletado ningún buque
GEN	0006	Informes de transbordo	No aplicable, Honduras no ha existido actividad de transbordo
GEN	0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No aplicable, Honduras no ha existido actividad de transbordo
GEN	0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	No aplicable, Honduras no ha autorizado flota para transbordo de túnidos y especies afines
GEN	0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	No aplicable. Honduras no ha autorizado flota para pescar en la Zona del Convenio especies de interés del CICAA
GEN	0010	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	No aplicable. Honduras no posee puertos autorizados para descargas de productos pesqueros por buques extranjeros hasta ajustar la coordinación interinstitucional
GEN	0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	No aplicable. Honduras no posee puertos autorizados para descargas de productos pesqueros por buques extranjeros hasta ajustar la coordinación interinstitucional
GEN	0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No aplicable. Honduras no posee puertos autorizados para descargas de productos pesqueros por buques extranjeros hasta ajustar la coordinación interinstitucional
GEN	0013	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	No aplicable. Honduras no ha autorizado flota para pescar en la Zona del Convenio especies de interés del CICAA, ni ha recibido en puerto flotas de otros países con especies capturas en Zona del Convenio
GEN	0014	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto que incluyan supuestas infracciones	No aplicable. Honduras no ha autorizado flota para pescar en la Zona del Convenio especies de interés del CICAA, ni ha recibido en puerto flotas de otros países con especies capturas en Zona del Convenio
GEN	0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha detectado una presunta infracción	No aplicable. Honduras no ha autorizado flota para pescar en la Zona del Convenio especies de interés del CICAA, ni ha recibido en puerto flotas de otros países con especies capturas en Zona del Convenio
GEN	0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No aplicable. Honduras no ha autorizado flota para pescar en la Zona del Convenio especies de interés del CICAA, ni ha recibido en puerto flotas de otros países con especies capturas en Zona del Convenio

Categoría	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0017	Información de acuerdos bilaterales para la inspección en puerto	No aplicable. No existen acuerdos bilaterales para inspección en puerto
GEN	0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No aplicable, no existen acuerdos de acceso ni cambios
GEN	0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No aplicable, no existen acuerdos de acceso ni cambios
GEN	0020	Lista de buques de más de 20 m	No aplicable, no hay buques de mas de 20 metros de eslora autorizados actualmente para pescar en la zona del convenio, especies de interes del CICAA
GEN	0021	Informe acciones internas buques de más de 20 m	No aplicable, no hay buques de mas de 20 metros de eslora autorizados actualmente para pescar en la zona del convenio, especies de interes del CICAA
GEN	0022	Norma de ordenación GPA	No hay cambios en la Norma. Honduras cumplirá la norma contenida en la Rec 01-20 y sus reformas
GEN	0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	De conformidad con la Ley, las peseuerias turísticas o de recreo se someten a permisos que son otorgados por la DIGEPESCA y el cumplimiento es verificado por inspectores de DIGEPESCA y oficiales de la Fuerza Naval de Honduras
GEN	0024	Buques implicados en pesca IUU	No aplicable. Honduras no ha implicado embarcaciones propias ni de otro pabellón en actividades IUU. Tampoco ha existido alusión a buques hondureños en actividades de pesca IUU
GEN	0025	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	No aplicable, no han existido alegaciones IUU
GEN	0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No aplicable. No han existido medidas comerciales
GEN	0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No aplicable, no han existido alegaciones de incumplimiento
GEN	0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No aplicable, no han existido investigaciones por no haber existido alegaciones de incumplimiento
GEN	0029	Avistamientos de buques	No aplicable, no ha habido avistamiento
GEN	0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No aplicable, no han existido informes de avistamientos
BFT	1001	Granjas de atún rojo	No aplicable, Honduras no maneja granjas de Atun Rojo
BFT	1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No aplicable, Honduras no efectúa cría de atun rojo
BFT	1003	Traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No aplicable, Honduras no faena Atun Rojo

Categoría	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
BFT	1004	Declaración de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No aplicable, Honduras no faena Atun Rojo
BFT	1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No aplicable, Honduras no faena Atun Rojo
BFT	1006	Declaración de almadrabas de atún rojo	No aplicable, Honduras no faena Atun Rojo
BFT	1007	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de reducción de la capacidad para 2014	No aplicable, Honduras no faena Atun Rojo
BFT	1008	Ajustes al plan de capacidad de cría	No aplicable, Honduras no faena Atun Rojo
BFT	1009	Modificaciones a los planes de pesca o a cuotas individuales	No aplicable, Honduras no faena Atun Rojo
BFT	1010	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 13-07, lo que incluye información sobre reglamentación y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 13-07	No aplicable, Honduras no faena Atun Rojo
BFT	1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2013	No aplicable, Honduras no faena Atun Rojo en el 2013
BFT	1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No aplicable, Honduras no faena Atun Rojo
BFT	1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	No aplicable, Honduras no faena Atun Rojo
BFT	1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No aplicable, Honduras no faena Atun Rojo
BFT	1015	Mensajes VMS	No aplicable, Honduras no faena Atun Rojo
BFT	1016	Planes de inspección	No aplicable, Honduras no faena Atun Rojo
BFT	1017	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplicable, Honduras no faena Atun Rojo
BFT	1018	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No aplicable, Honduras no faena Atun Rojo
BFT	1019	Copias de los informes de inspección	No aplicable, Honduras no faena Atun Rojo
BFT	1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No aplicable, Honduras no faena Atun Rojo
BFT	1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No aplicable, Honduras no faena Atun Rojo
BFT	1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo	No aplicable, Honduras no faena Atun Rojo
BFT	1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	No aplicable, Honduras no faena Atun Rojo
BFT	1024	Vedas a la pesca de atún rojo del Este	No aplicable, Honduras no faena Atun Rojo
BFT	1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el mercado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No aplicable, Honduras no faena Atun Rojo

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
BFT	1026	Documentos de captura de atún rojo validados si no se ha introducido la información en el sistema eBCD	No aplicable, Honduras no faena Atun Rojo
BFT	1027	Informe anual BCD	No aplicable, Honduras no faena Atun Rojo
BFT	1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No aplicable, Honduras no faena Atun Rojo
BFT	1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No aplicable, Honduras no faena Atun Rojo
BFT	1030	Legislación para el BCD	No aplicable, Honduras no faena Atun Rojo
BFT	1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No aplicable, Honduras no faena Atun Rojo
BFT	1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo y que presuntamente han capturado atún rojo del Este	No aplicable, Honduras no faena Atun Rojo
BFT	1033	Datos necesarios para registrarse en el Sistema eBCD	No aplicable, Honduras no faena Atun Rojo
TRO	2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT y cambios subsiguientes	No aplicable. No hubo flota autorizada en el 2013
TRO	2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil en 2013	No aplicable. No hubo flota autorizada en el 2013
TRO	2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT	No aplicable. No hubo flota autorizada
TRO	2004	Informe anual sobre la implementación de la veda espacio-temporal para el patudo/rabil	No aplicable. No hubo flota autorizada
TRO	2005	Lista de observadores de rabil/patudo	No aplicable, no hubo flota activa y por ello no hubo observadores
TRO	2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplicable. No ha existido actividad pesquera en la zona del Convenio por buques hondureños
TRO	2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplicable. No ha existido actividad pesquera en la zona del Convenio por buques hondureños
SWO	3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplicable. No ha existido actividad pesquera en la zona del Convenio por buques hondureños
SWO	3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplicable. Honduras no ha autorizado flota para pescar en la Zona del Convenio especies de interés del CICA
SWO	3003	Lista de buques pesqueros que dirigen su actividad al pez espada del Mediterráneo, lo que incluye permisos especiales para arpones y palangre	No aplicable. Honduras no ha autorizado flota para pescar en la Zona del Convenio especies de interés del CICA

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
SWO	3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable. Honduras no ha autorizado flota para pescar pez espada del Mediterráneo
SWO	3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplicable. Honduras no ha autorizado flota para pescar en la Zona del Convenio especies de interés del CICAA
SWO	3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable. Honduras no ha autorizado flota para pescar en la Zona del Convenio especies de interés del CICAA,
SWO	3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	No aplicable. Honduras no ha autorizado a embarcaciones propias la captura de pez espada del norte
ALB	4001	Lista anual de buques de atún blanco del Atlántico norte	No aplicable. Honduras no ha autorizado flota para pescar en la Zona del Convenio especies de interés del CICAA
BIL	5001	Notificación de prohibición de descartes de ejemplares muertos de marlines	No aplicable. Honduras no ha autorizado flota para pescar en la Zona del Convenio especies de interés del CICAA
BIL	5002	Informe de acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 12-04 mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia	No aplicable. Honduras no ha autorizado flota para pescar en la Zona del Convenio especies de interés del CICAA. No obstante la nueva Ley de Pesca en proceso de Sanción Ejecutiva posee normas adecuadas al sentido y fin de la Rec-12-04
SHK	7001	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que los peces martillo capturados por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introducen en el comercio internacional	Por disposición presidencial Honduras es Santuario de Tiburones con prohibición de capturas de entre otros el pez martillo
SHK	7002	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que el tiburón jaquetón capturado por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introduce en el comercio internacional	Por disposición presidencial Honduras es Santuario de Tiburones con prohibición de capturas de entre otros el pez martillo
SHK	7003	Informe sobre la implementación de la reducción de la mortalidad de marrajo dientuso	Por disposición presidencial Honduras es Santuario de Tiburones con prohibición de capturas de entre otros el pez martillo
SHK	7004	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 11-08, mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia que apoyen esta implementación.	Por disposición presidencial Honduras es Santuario de Tiburones con prohibición de capturas de entre otros el pez martillo

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
SHK	7005	Todas las CPC presentarán a la Secretaría de ICCAT la información detallada sobre su implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de tiburones (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 y 11-15.)	Por disposición presidencial Honduras es Santuario de Tiburones con prohibición de capturas de entre otros el pez martillo
BYC	8001	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	No aplicable. Honduras no ha autorizado flota con capacidad de interacción con tortugas marinas
BYC	8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y del Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No aplicable. Honduras no ha autorizado flota a pescar en la zona del Convenio, especies de interes de CICAA
BYC	8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No aplicable. Honduras no ha autorizado flota a pescar en la zona del Convenio, especies de interes de CICAA
SDP	9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	No aplicable. Honduras no ha autorizado flota a pescar en la zona del Convenio, especies de interés de CICAA.
MISC	9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recomendaciones de ICCAT	No hay objeciones a las recomendaciones de CICAA.

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

No existen en el período de reporte, ninguna otra medida de conservación y ordenación de CICAA que hubiese sido necesario implementarla por vías adicionales o alternas, debido a que no existió flota activa en el trienio 2013-2015.

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

Aunque a la fecha no se ha experimentado dificultades de implementación de las medidas de ordenación del CICAA, derivado precisamente de la inexistencia de flota operativa, sí ha existido dificultades de cumplimiento de las obligaciones de información, derivado de las dificultades que se enfrentaron en la construcción de relaciones interinstitucionales adecuadas, motivo por el que se había ordenado la suspensión de actividades pesqueras bajo regulación del CICAA.

No obstante y según se ha informado, la DIGEPESCA por disposición gubernamental tiene a su cargo la responsabilidad de asegurar el cumplimiento del país en las obligaciones de las Organizaciones Regionales de Ordenación Pesquera como CICAA, y para ello, bajo la rectoría del Director General que reporta al Ministro del Sector, se creó la Unidad de Pesca Internacional por cuyo medio se espera el correcto y disciplinado cumplimiento, de suerte que no es previsible en el futuro ninguna dificultad de cumplimiento de estas obligaciones de comunicación.

Como consecuencia del proceso de mejora en curso, se prevé que Honduras requiera de cooperación de CICAA y de los países contratantes para la eficiente implementación de las medidas cuando se active la flota, como resultado de sus necesidades de construcción de capacidades, de manera consecuente con los retos de efectivo cumplimiento, de satisfacción cualitativa de los requerimientos de la nueva Ley, y de la decisión del Gobierno de asegurar el mayor estándar de cumplimiento en la gestión pesquera del país.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ICELAND

SUMMARY

2014: The Icelandic allowable catch of eastern bluefin tuna for 2014 was 30.36 tonnes. The allowable catches were allocated to a) 26 tonnes – one longliner b) 2 tonnes - recreational fisheries c) 2.97 tonnes - incidental bycatches by the Icelandic fishing fleet. Recreational vessels did not utilize their license in 2014. On 25 September 2014 the fishing season for bluefin tuna in Iceland was closed as the total catches reached 30.24 tonnes. Long-line catches were 22.21 tonnes of bluefin and 0.47 tonnes of blue shark and bycatches of bluefin tuna by Icelandic vessels targeting small pelagics were 8.03 tonnes. Preliminary information for 2015: The Icelandic allowable catch for 2015 amounts to 36.37 tonnes. The allocations were a) 32 tonnes to one long-liner. b) 2 tonnes recreational fisheries and c) 2.36 tonnes for incidental bycatches. There were no sports/recreational vessels in operation in the summer of 2015. The individual quota of the longliner was adjusted to account for the excess bycatches. The Icelandic bluefin tuna fisheries were closed 30 September 2015 when the total catches had reached 35.845 tonnes, 26.967 directed long-line catches and 8.868 bycatches of other Icelandic vessels.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)**Section 1: Annual fisheries information***1.1 2014*

In 2014 One Icelandic longline vessel was issued license for bluefin tuna and started fishing in the middle of August. The total catches of the longliner were 22.2 tonnes and the weight of individual fishes was in the range of 130-270 kg.

Icelandic vessels targeting small pelagics reported 8.03 tonnes of bycatch of bluefin tuna. There were no Icelandic sports/recreational vessels in operation in the summer of 2014.

There were bycatches of blue shark amounting to 470 kg on the long-line, which were recorded and submitted on Task I and II to ICCAT. There were no catches of other shark species shark by the long-liner. Most of the shark species covered by special management measures of ICCAT, such as silky sharks are extremely rare in Icelandic waters and so are sea turtles.

The fishing area of the longliner is not a known seabird area but incidental catches of seabirds were recorded in the logbook. The vessel employs bird scaring devices including floats to cover the line at setting, and if needed high frequency noise and flashing lights.

25 September 2014 Icelandic authorities closed the bluefin tuna fisheries in 2014 as the bluefin tuna catches of Icelandic vessels had reached 30.31 tonnes.

1.2 2015 preliminary results

In 2015 the quota of Bluefin for Iceland was 36.57 tonnes. One Icelandic longline vessel was issued license for 32 tonnes of bluefin tuna and started fishing in the middle of August. The total catches of the longliner were 26.967 tonnes when the Icelandic Bluefin tuna fisheries were stopped.

There were bycatches on the long-liner of blue shark amounting to 1.3 tonnes and spurdog 2.6 tonnes, which will be submitted on Task I and II to ICCAT. There were no catches of other shark species shark by the long-liner. Most of the shark species covered by special management measures of ICCAT, such as silky sharks are extremely rare in Icelandic waters and so are sea turtles.

The fishing area of the longliner is not a known seabird area but incidental catches of seabirds are to be recorded in the logbook and will be submitted to ICCAT if occurring. The vessel employs bird scaring devices including floats to cover the line at setting, and if needed high frequency noise and flashing lights.

Icelandic vessels targeting small pelagics have reported 8.868 tonnes of bycatch of bluefin tuna by middle of October 2015.

30 September Icelandic authorities closed the bluefin tuna fisheries for 2015 when the bluefin tuna catches of all Icelandic vessels had reached 35.845 tonnes in total.

Section 2: Research and statistics

Logbooks are mandatory on the Icelandic fishing fleet, the long-liner has an electronic logbook, The Marine Research Institute compiles information on catches, CPUE and catch distribution from logbooks as well as information on bycatches.

As discards of commercial species are banned as a general policy for the Icelandic fleet all catches of commercial species should be recorded in logbooks and landed. All bycatches of seabirds and other non-commercial species are to be recorded in the logbook.

All catches are weighed and registered at landing. All data on landings are received by the central database of the Directorate of Fisheries through online access of the ports on the day of landing. In addition all buyers and processors of catch in Iceland submit data on raw material purchases and processing of raw material, 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).

The Marine Research Institute receives samples for research from the observer onboard /at landing of the bluefin tuna. In 2014 the length, weight and fishing position of all Bluefin tuna caught in targeted fisheries were recorded, as well 20 samples of vertebrates and tissues for genetic analysis.

In 2015 the length and weight and positions all tunas caught has been recorded, both from bycatch and the directed long line fishery. In addition the Marine Research institute has sampled around 50 vertebrates and genetic material. In 2015 the MRI will have otoliths from around 100 fishes and stomach content from at least 70 fishes.

The MRI expects similar sampling in 2016 as in 2015 with the possible addition of liver and tissue samples for isotope and fatty acids analysis as well as stomach content analysis from the bycatch of pelagic trawling for mackerel.

ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT

Number	Requirement	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	9.9.2015
S2	Fleet Characteristics	24.07.2015
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	24.07.2015
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	24.07.2015
S5	Size samples (Task II)	24.07.2015
S6	Catch estimated by size	24.07.2015
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	n.a.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	n.a.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	n.a. (no recreational fisheries)
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	n.a. see Annual report on sampling by Marine Research Institute.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	n.a.
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	n.a.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	n.a.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	n.a. (no sports/recreational fishing)
S15	Size sampling from farms	n.a. (no farms)

S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	n.a. (no farms)
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	n.a. see Annual report on sampling by Marine Research Institute.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	n.a.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	n.a.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	n.a.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	n.a.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	n.a. – on enhanced sampling -see written Annual Report of Iceland
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	n.a.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	n.a.
S43	<i>Redundant – see management TRO-2001 and S45</i>	n.a.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to the FAD	n.a.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	n.a.
S46	Information collected by observers	n.a.
S47	Data and information collected from sampling programme under Rec. 14-01	n.a.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	n.a. (no SWO catches)
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	n.a. (no billfish fisheries/catches)
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	n.a.
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	24.07.2015
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	n.a. (no thresher catches)
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	n.a. (no silky shark catches)
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Discards banned all dead commercial catch to be landed and all commercial catches and bycatches of non-commercial species to be recorded in logbook. All species to be recoded separately at landing.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	n.a. (no silky shark catches)
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	n.a. (no hammerhead shark catches)
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	n.a. (no hammerhead shark catches) Discards banned all dead commercial catch to be landed and all commercial catches and bycatches of non-commercial species to be recorded in logbook.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	n.a. (same as above)
S48	Results of research on shortfin mako	

OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Discards banned all dead commercial catch to be landed and all commercial catches and bycatches of non-commercial species to be recorded in logbook. All species to be recoded separately at landing.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	27.02.2015 (no sightings)
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	24.07.2015
S40	CPCs shall report the bycatch and discard data	24.07.2015
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	n.a.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Discards banned, on mitigation for seabird bycatches on longliner see Annual Report 2015.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Implementation of reporting obligation on all catches at landing, logbooks and discard ban as well as monitoring and enforcement are provided for in the Icelandic Fisheries Act. Each year before the BFT season starts the Ministry issues a BFT regulation implementing all relevant ICCAT Recommendation on BFT fisheries, BCD and other general requirements. The BFT regulation for 2015 is attached.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	All catch and bycatches of commercial species in directed ICCAT fisheries submitted in Task I and Task II data, including sharks. Discards of commercial species banned – all catches covered in landings data. Bycatches of non-commercial species to be recorded in an electronic logbook. On individual submissions see below.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	09 September 2015
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	n.a. (no chartering)
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	n.a. (no chartering)
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in port)	n.a. (no transshipments allowed on sea and no transshipments in port to be reported)
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	n.a. (transshipment at sea not allowed)
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	n.a. (no carrier vessels – no transshipments allowed)
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	n.a. (transshipment at sea not allowed)

GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	20.02.2015
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	20.02.2015
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	20.02.2015
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	0 (no transshipments in port)
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	0 (no transshipments in port)
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	n.a. (no transshipments in port)
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	n.a. (no transshipments in port)
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	n.a. (no bilateral arrangements)
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	n.a. (no access agreements)
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	n.a. (no access agreements)
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	1
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	No changes from last year.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Recreational vessels allocated a common pool quota, no vessels have utilized their licence in Iceland 2014 or 2015- nothing to report. Quota used for covering incidental bycatches of Icelandic vessels.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	n.a. (nothing to report)
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	n.a. (nothing to report)
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	1 April and 1 October 2015 confirming no data to report
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	n.a. (no incidents to report)
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	n.a. (no incidents)
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	n.a. (no sightings)
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	n.a. (no sightings)
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	n.a. (no farms)
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	n.a. (no farms)
BFT	1003	Carry-over of caged fish	n.a. (no farms)
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	n.a. (no farming)
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	n.a. (no traps)
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2014	13 February 2015
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	n.a. (no farming)
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Individual quota for longliner lowered to account for incidental bycatches in line with the TAC for Iceland.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	Each year, before start of season a BFT regulation is issued, implementing the ICCAT Rec for the fishing year including individual quotas and the total quota for Iceland and other requirements. Icelandic Regulation 455/2015 attached to Annual Report.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2014	
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	1 vessel – submitted 10 July 2015.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	n.a. (no other vessels)

BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	n.a. (no JFO)
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Yes
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	n.a.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	n.a.
BFT	1018	Names of authorized agencies and of individual inspectors	n.a. (not participating in joint inspection)
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	n.a. (not participating in joint inspection)
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	20 February 2015
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	20 February 2015
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	8 weekly reports (no zero catch reports).
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	3 reports (July, August, September) 2015.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	30 September 2015
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Regulation requires release of fish under 30 kg if alive, otherwise to be landed and recorded. No fish under 100 kg caught by Icelandic vessels.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	eBCD used in 2015
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	1 October 2015
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes – updated in eBCD authorisations 11 June 2015.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Last update 7 September 2015.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	BCD legislation in yearly BFT regulation (2015 attached).
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	n.a. (tags not used)
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Vessels with BFT bycatches in 2014 reported 26 March 2015.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	11 June 2015
TRO	2001	List of TROP vessels and subsequent changes	n.a. (no TROP vessels)
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in 2014	n.a. (no bigeye/yellowfin vessels)
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by TROP vessels	n.a. (nothing to report)
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	n.a. (no vessels)
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	n.a. (nothing to report)
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	n.a. (no catches)
TRO	2008	Observer reports	n.a. (no vessels)
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	n.a. (no swordfish landings/imports)
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	n.a. (no vessels)
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	n.a. (no vessels)
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	n.a. (no vessels)
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	n.a. (no vessels)
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	n.a. (no vessels)
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north swordfish	n.a. (no vessels)

BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	General discard ban of commercial fish species in force on the Icelandic fleet – no marlin catches.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	n.a. (no marlin fisheries)
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	n.a. (not a developing state)
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	n.a. (not a developing state)
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken domestically to monitor catches and conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	Discards banned on the Icelandic fleet, all dead catch is to be landed. All catch recoded at landing and reported to the Directorate of Fisheries.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	No records of silky shark near fishing area of Icelandic vessel. Discards banned on the Icelandic fleet, but silky sharks are to be released if alive, otherwise kept separate and handed to Marine Research Institute at landing. All commercial sale banned.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	Discards banned on the Icelandic fleet, all dead catch is to be landed. All catch recoded at landing and reported to the Directorate of Fisheries. Rec stipulating no retention: if alive to be released, otherwise kept separate and handed to Marine Research Institute at landing. All commercial sales banned.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	In BFT regulation live release required. Sea turtles rarely encountered near Icelandic waters.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	The BFT vessel employs bird scaring devices including floats to cover the line at setting, and if needed high frequency noise and flashing lights.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Discards banned on the Icelandic fleet, all dead catch is to be landed. All catch recorded at landing (online system) to the Directorate of Fisheries. Marine research institute and Directorate can use instant area closures if bycatches of juveniles or species at risk occur in certain fisheries or areas.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	eBFT document system in use for all trade 2015
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	n.a. – no objection submitted

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

Description of all relevant measures are included in Section 3. Icelandic Directorate of Fisheries implemented the electronic bluefin tuna documentation system for the first time in 2015 for all trade. There were some initial technical difficulties, but in general a valuable experience both in Iceland and with Iceland's trading partners in utilizing the system.

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

Due to a general discard ban of commercial species on the Icelandic fleet, ICCAT measures stipulating that retention of certain shark species onboard is forbidden cannot be transported into Icelandic regulations. Instead in directed ICCAT fisheries live release of these species is required and if not possible, dead or dying catches are to be kept separate and turned over to the Marine Research Institute.

ANNUAL REPORT OF JAPAN¹²

SUMMARY

The Fisheries Agency of Japan (FAJ) has set catch quotas for western and eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna as well as for southern albacore (since 2014), northern, southern Atlantic swordfish, blue marlin, white marlin and bigeye tuna, and has required all tuna vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean to submit logbook and, for bluefin tuna, daily catch information. All Japanese longline vessels operating in the Convention Area has been 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. Each species' statistical or catch document programs have been conducted. Records of fishing vessels larger than 20 meters in length overall (LSFVs) have been established. One patrol vessel was dispatched to the North Atlantic to monitor and inspect Japanese tuna vessels and also observe fishing activities of other nations' fishing vessels. FAJ has also inspected landings at Japanese ports to enforce the catch quotas and minimum size limits. A prior permission from FAJ has been required in the case that Japanese tuna longline vessels transport tuna or tuna products to carriers at foreign ports or at sea.

Part I (Information on Fisheries, research and statistics)**Section 1: Annual fisheries information***1.1 Type of fisheries*

Longline is the only tuna-fishing gear deployed by Japan at present in the Atlantic Ocean. Other two types of fishery, baitboat and purse seine fisheries, stopped fishing in the Atlantic in 1984 and 1992, respectively. Therefore, the longline fishery is discussed further.

1.2 Statistical coverage

The National Research Institute of Far Seas Fisheries (NRIFSF) has been in charge of compiling fishery statistics from logbooks submitted by commercial tuna fishermen as well as biological data. The coverage of the logbook from the Japanese longline fleet operating in the Atlantic has been very good (90 – 100%) before 2013. The current coverage for 2014 is estimated to be about 98%.

With regard to the implementation of conservation measures on north and south Atlantic swordfish, the Fisheries Agency of Japan (FAJ) instructed its fishermen to submit the information of released alive swordfish as well as blue marlin, white marlin and other marlins in a designated format.

1.3 Trend of fishing effort

The number of vessels and fishing days of the Japanese longliners, which operated in the Atlantic in 2014 of calendar year, were 88 and 15,200 days, respectively (**Table 1** and **Figure 1**). Fishing effort (number of hooks) showed decreasing trend as to entire Atlantic, however in the tropical Atlantic (20N – equatorial – 20S) the fishing effort demonstrated an upward trend from 2002 to 2007, was stable from 2008 to 2010, and decreased after that. In the north area (> 20N) fishing effort showed remarkable decreasing trend between 2005 and 2009; it decreased to about 2300 thousand hooks in 2014 (preliminary), which is 6% of 2005 level.

Annual geographical distribution of the longline fishing effort in 2013 and 2014 (**Figure 2**) shows that fishing effort was exerted in a wide area from south to north Atlantic, as well as from east to west Atlantic. Seasonal distribution (**Figure 3**) clearly indicated a high concentration of fishing effort in areas such as the south of Iceland, off east coast of North America as well as inter-subtropical areas between 20°N and 20°S. In the south of Iceland and off east coast of North America, fishing operations take place from the 3rd quarter to the 4th quarter, while the tropical fishing grounds are fished for all year round.

¹ National Research Institute of Far Seas Fisheries, 5-7-1, Orido, Shimizu-ku, Shizuoka, Shizuoka-Pref., 424-8633, Japan.

² Fisheries Agency of Japan, 1-2-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8907, Japan.

1.4 Catch trend

The 2014 calendar year catches of tunas and tuna-like fishes (excluding sharks) in the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea by the Japanese fishery is estimated to be about 24,000 t (**Table 2**). Although the total amount of fishing efforts (fishing days) in 2014 was 64% (**Table 1**) of the past average for the last ten years (2004 - 2013), the total catches excluding discards and sharks in 2014 were about 82% of the average catch for the same period (**Table 2**). The total catch has been comparatively stable since 2001 with some yearly fluctuation. The most dominant species in 2014 was bigeye representing 57% of the total tuna and tuna-like fish catch. The next dominant species was yellowfin which occupied 16% in weight and the third species was bluefin tuna (6%). The catches of bigeye and yellowfin in 2014 represented 85% and 74% of average catch of recent ten years, respectively. The remaining species were mainly composed of albacore, swordfish, blue marlin and southern bluefin tuna. The catch of albacore in 2014 drastically decreased from 2013 catch because individual TAC for south Atlantic albacore (1,355t) has been applied to Japan from 2014. Swordfish catch did not occur in the north Atlantic between February 2000 and 2003 as all catches of this species were released. Stock or management unit area breakdown of catch by species was also shown in **Table 3** for recent two years (2013 - 2014).

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 total catch amount. So, 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 coincides 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. Yellowfin tuna and swordfish were caught mainly in tropical waters. These patterns were shown more clearly in **Figure 9** that indicated geographical distribution of catch composition by species.

1.5 New developments or shifts in the fishery

No new development or drastic change of the trend was observed in recent years. The declining trend in the number of boat has been observed since 1995. The total amount of hooks also decreased (**Figure 1**).

Section 2: Research and statistics

The NRIFSF has been in charge of data collection and compilation of Atlantic tuna fishery necessary for the scientific researches on Atlantic tuna and billfish stocks. Required statistical data have been routinely reported to the ICCAT Secretariat and results of scientific research have also been presented at the regular meetings and intercessional meetings of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS).

2.1 Fishery data

The NRIFSF provided near final up to 2014 catch and effort and size frequency data (Task I, II and biological sampling) of the longline fishery to the ICCAT Secretariat. In accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendations on bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna and swordfish stocks, 18 observer trips on longline boats in the Atlantic were conducted between August 2014 and April 2015. Total of 1076 fishing days were monitored. This covers 12.1 % of entire operations in the Atlantic Ocean in 2014 (calendar year) and 44.0% of the operations for bluefin tuna in 2014 (fishing year). This year's observer activities, that have already started, will be conducted in 26 trips between August 2015 and April 2016.

2.2 Tuna biology and stock assessment

The biological and stock assessment studies carried out by the NRIFSF on Atlantic tunas and billfishes have been continued.

This year the NRIFSF participated the following ICCAT related meetings in addition to the regular SCRS meetings; Working Group on Stock Assessment Methods (Miami, United States– February 16 to 20, 2015), Bluefin data preparatory meeting (Madrid, Spain – March 2 to 6, 2015), Blue shark data preparatory meeting (Tenerife, Spain – March 23 to 27, 2015), Bigeye tuna data preparatory meeting (Madrid, Spain – May 4 to 8, 2015), 1st Meeting of the Ad hoc Working Group on FADs (Madrid, Spain – May 11 to 12, 2015), Intersessional meeting of the Subcommittee on Ecosystems (Madrid, Spain – June 8 to 12, 2015), Dialogue between Scientists and Managers Working Group / Working Group of Fisheries Managers and Scientists in support of the W-BFT stock assessment (Bilbao, Spain- June 22 to 26, 2015), Bigeye tuna stock assessment meeting (Madrid, Spain – July 13 to 17, 2015), and Blue shark stock assessment meeting (Lisbon, Portugal - July 27 to 31, 2015).

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

Number	Requirement	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	21/9/2015
S2	Fleet Characteristics	30/7/2015
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	30/7/2015
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	30/7/2015
S5	Size samples (Task II)	30/7/2015
S6	Catch estimated by size	30/7/2015 for BFT
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	N/A. Japan has no tagging data related to sharks and tuna like species.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	N/A. Japan does not operate recreational or sport fisheries taking tuna / tuna-like / shark species in the Mediterranean.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	N/A. Japan does not operate recreational or sport fisheries taking tuna / tuna-like / shark species in the Convention area.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	30/7/2015
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	N/A. No Japanese small scale vessel operates in the Convention area.
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	N/A. We have no available information.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	N/A. No Japanese pelagic longline vessel operates in the Mediterranean in 2014.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and Recreational fishing data	N/A. Japan does not operate sport and/or recreational fisheries taking E-BFT.
S15	Size sampling from farms	N/A. Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities.
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 88	N/A. Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities.

S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	N/A. Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	30/7/2015 (SCRS/2015/152)
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	30/7/2015
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	N/A. We have no confiscated Bluefin tuna of unauthorized by-catch.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	N/A. Japan is not involved in cooperative research programs on W-BFT.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	16/9/2015 (SCRS/2015/160)
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Japan collaborates on the GBYP biological sampling program. Results are available in the GBYP report.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	30/7/2015
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	N/A. Japan does not operate FAD fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea.
S43	An inventory of all support vessels associated with purse-seine or baitboat fishing vessels	N/A. Japan does not operate FAD fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to the FAD	N/A. Japan does not operate FAD fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	N/A. Japan does not operate FAD fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea.
S46	Information collected by observers	N/A. Japan does not operate in the geographical area of the area/time closure.
S47	Data and information collected from sampling programme under Rec. 14-01	N/A. Japan does not operate in the geographical area of the area/time closure.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	30/7/2015
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	30/7/2015
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	N/A. Japan does not discard any blue marlin, white marlin and spearfish.
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	30/7/2015
S30	Task I and Task II of Thresher sharks, including discards and releases	18/9/2015 for Bigeye thresher shark discards and releases (release: 57, discard: 18). Japan does not have any record of discards and releases of other Thresher sharks.

S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	18/9/2015 Silky shark (release: 0, discard: 2).
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	N/A. Japan has reported species-specific shark data.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	N/A. Japan is not a CPC catching silky shark for local consumption.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	N/A. Japan is not a CPC catching hammerhead shark for local consumption.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	18/9/2015 Hammerhead sharks (release: 4, discard: 6).
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	18/9/2015 Oceanic whitetip shark (release: 2, discard: 8).
S48	Results of research on shortfin mako	N/A. Japan does not undertake research on shortfin mako.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention Area	N/A. Japan has no existing identification guide for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	30/7/2015
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually.	30/7/2015
S40	CPCs shall report the bycatch and discard data	30/7/2015
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	N/A. Japan does not operate artisanal fisheries.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	See Section 5.

Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

3.1 Catch report

FAJ requires all tuna vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean to submit logbook information every ten-day period (early-, middle- and late-period of a month) to FAJ. In addition, all tuna vessels to fish for Atlantic bluefin tuna are required to report individual catch weight of bluefin tuna with its tag number (Ministerial Order on April 2, 1975 and amended on July 31, 2013), the name of vessel, location of catch and time of operation every day.

3.2 Implementation of the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)

All Japanese longline vessels operating in the Convention Area have to be equipped with satellite tracking devices onboard since 1992. The vessels are required to report their positions through Vessel Monitoring system (VMS) in accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendations.

3.3 Catch quota

3.3.1 Catch quota

FAJ has set catch quotas for western and eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna as well as for northern, southern Atlantic swordfish, blue marlin, white marlin, spearfish and bigeye tuna, respectively, by Ministerial Order in accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendations. Since 2014, the quota has been set for southern albacore. For Atlantic bluefin tuna, the quotas have been allocated individually to a limited number of vessels authorized to fish for bluefin tuna, and all individuals are required to be tagged with the designated plastic band distributed to the vessels. These vessels are also required to prepare ICCAT bluefin tuna catch documents (BCDs) provided by FAJ for landing and transshipping in the designated ports.

3.3.2 Fishing year

FAJ has set the "Fishing Year (August to July)" for the proper quota management of bluefin tuna, swordfish, blue marlin, white marlin, spearfish, bigeye tuna and southern albacore. The 2015 quotas for these tunas are applied to the 2015 Fishing Year which starts on August 1, 2015 and ends on July 31, 2016.

3.4 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 actually fishing for bigeye tuna in the Convention area to 245, by means of the mandatory check in/out reporting system via radio as well as the VMS based on the 2004 recommendation on the bigeye tuna conservation measures for fishing vessels larger than 24 meters length overall. Since 2005, the limit of the number of vessels has been reduced to 235 in accordance with Resolution 05-03. Since 2012, FAJ has issued specific authorization to 245 vessels 20 meters length overall (LOA) or greater allowed to fish bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in the Convention area in accordance with Recommendation 11-01.

Furthermore, when the TAC and allocations for eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna were reduced in accordance with Recommendations 08-05 and 09-06, the government of Japan appropriated 4.2 million dollars for reduction of the capacity of its longline fishing vessels authorized to fish for eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna.

The number and the total GRT of vessels authorized to fish for eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna in the 2014 fishing year were 22 and 9,867, respectively.

3.5 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 Ministerial Order. The catch prohibition of undersized bluefin tuna was established by 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 bigeye, swordfish, etc. The latest amendment of this order was in August of 2011 to implement the 2010 Recommendations on bluefin tuna size limits.

3.6 Time and area closure

FAJ has prohibited Japanese longline vessels from operating in the Mediterranean from June 1 to December 31 by the Ministerial Order in accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendation. This closure for bluefin tuna fishery has been extended to the east Atlantic Ocean with the exception of the area delimited by west of 10°W and north of 42°N, where such fishing has been prohibited from 1 February to 31 July, in accordance with Recommendations 13-07.

3.7 National Observer Program

Based on the relevant ICCAT Recommendations, FAJ has implemented a national observer program of vessels operating in the North Atlantic. For 2014, the national observer program covered 44.0% of the total number of fishing vessels for bluefin tuna in the North Atlantic Ocean (fishing year) in accordance with the Recommendation 13-07. In addition, the program covered 12.1% of the total number of fishing days operating in the entire Atlantic Ocean (calendar year), which was well above 5% in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 regarding Observer program.

3.8 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.

Japan has lifted the prohibition of import of Atlantic bigeye tuna and its products in any form from Bolivia and Georgia in 2012 in accordance with Recommendation 11-19.

3.9 Implementation of the ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document (BTSD) Program and Catch Document Scheme (CDS)

On September 1, 1993, the Japanese government started collecting BTSDs for frozen product in accordance with Recommendation 92-01. In addition, from June 1, 1994, it started collecting BTSDs for fresh product in accordance with Recommendation 93-03.

On July 28, 2004, it started collecting information on farmed bluefin tuna product in accordance with Recommendation 03-19.

On June 4, 2008, it started collecting Bluefin Tuna Catch Documents (BCDs) for all bluefin tuna products in accordance with Recommendation 07-10.

FAJ has annually reported the data collected under the BCD program to the ICCAT Secretariat.

3.10 Implementation of the ICCAT Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document (BETSD) Program

On July 1, 2002, the Japanese government started collecting BETSDs for frozen products in accordance with Recommendation 01-21.

FAJ has bi-annually reported the data collected under the program to the ICCAT Secretariat.

3.11 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.

3.12 Implementation of the Positive Listing Measure

Based on the 2002 Recommendation to establish an ICCAT record of fishing vessels larger than 24 meters in length overall (LSFVs) authorized to operate in the Convention area, the Japanese government started the Positive Listing Measure for tuna import on November 14, 2003. Based on Recommendation 09-08, the measure was amended to cover vessels larger than 20 m from June 1, 2010. The species and product type currently covered by the measure are frozen bluefin tuna, frozen bigeye tuna and frozen swordfish. If there were tunas caught by LSFVs not entered into the record, the import is not permitted by the Japanese government.

Also, the Japanese government has implemented the Positive Listing Measures on Farming Facilities based on the Recommendation 03-09 since November 22, 2004.

For East Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna, it has submitted a list of vessels authorized to fish bluefin tuna based on the Recommendation 13-07.

3.13 Conservation of sharks

Based on the relevant Recommendations, Japan has prohibited Japanese longline vessels from retaining on board, transshipping or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark, hammerhead shark, whitetip shark and bigeye thresher shark by Ministerial Order.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	The summary text explaining implementation of reporting obligations is included in Summary of Annual Report.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	The summary text explaining implementation of reporting obligations is included in Summary of Annual Report.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	15/9/2015
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	N/A. Japan does not charter any vessels.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	<p>South Africa: Arrangements: 21/4/2015(3 vessels),</p> <p style="text-align: right;">2/6/2015(1 vessel),</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Termination: 9/7/2015(1 vessel).</p> <p style="text-align: right;">14/9/2015(2vessels) 1/10/2015(1 vessel)</p> <p>Namibia: Arrangements: 24/2/2015(2 vessels), 26/3/2015(2 vessels), 22/5/2015(1 vessel), Termination: 28/5/2015(1 vessel), 5/6/2015(3vessels). 14/9/2015(1vessels).</p>
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in port)	10/9/2015(at sea and in port)
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Yes. We understand that the masters of Japanese carrier vessels have transmitted the ICCAT transshipment declarations to the ICCAT Secretariat directly.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	22/7/2015
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	22/7/2015
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	N/A.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	N/A.

GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	N/A.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	N/A.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	N/A.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	N/A.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	N/A. We have no infringement under paragraph 24 of Rec. 12-07.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	N/A.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	N/A. We do not have any Access Agreements.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	N/A. We do not have any Access Agreements.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	229
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	There is no change from 2012.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	N/A. Our high seas fishing fleet does not engage in sport and recreational fisheries.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	N/A. We have no information regarding vessels involved in IUU fishing.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	N/A. We have no comment regarding IUU allegations.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	14/9/2015
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	N/A. We have no information regarding non-Compliance.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	N/A. We have no data to report in respect to findings of allegations in relation to non-compliance.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	N/A. No data to report on vessel sighting.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	N/A. No data to report on vessel sighting.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	N/A. Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	N/A. Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities.
BFT	1003	Carry-over of caged fish	N/A. Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	N/A. Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	N/A. Japan does not operate any BFT traps.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2014	12/2/2015
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	N/A. Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	N/A. Japan has not modified the annual fishing plan and the individual quotas allocated for catching vessels
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	15/10/2015

BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2014	25/3/2015 for 2013 fishing year. Japan will submit Bluefin tuna catches for 2014 fishing year by April 1, 2016.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	9/7/2015 Revised:29/9/2015
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	9/7/2015, 2 vessels
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	N/A. No Japanese fishing vessel is engaged in JFO.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Yes
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	N/A. We are not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	N/A. We are not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1018	Names of authorized agencies and of individual inspectors	N/A. We are not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	N/A. We are not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	24/2/2015
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	24/2/2015
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	2015 fishing year: 1 (As of October 15, 2015) , 2014 fishing year: 10(including Revised:4)
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	2015 fishing year: 1 (As of October 15, 2015) , 2014 fishing year: 5
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	2014 fishing year: 28/11/2014
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Our report on this matter is Included in Annual Report Part 2.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	1597
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	1/10/2015
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	25/3/2015, 1/4/2015, 13/4/2015, 15/5/2015, 2/7/2015
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	6/8/2015
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Yes, last update 14/7/2014
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	19/8/2015
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	N/A. We have no information indicating that vessels not on the ICCAT Record of BFT catching vessels have caught BFT.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	28/2/2014 Japan has registered any subsequent change to eBCD system.
TRO	2001	List of TROP vessels and subsequent changes	1/7/2014 Japan has notified any addition to, deletion from and modifications of the initial list of TROP vessels at any time such change has occurred.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in 2014	24/6/2015
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by TROP vessels	N/A. No data to report on investigation of IUU activities by TROP vessels.

TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	N/A. Japan have not operated FAD fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	30/3/2015, 28/9/2015
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes
TRO	2008	Observer reports	N/A. Japan has not operated in time/area closed to FADs.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	30/3/2015, 28/9/2015
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	N/A. Japan has not authorized any vessel to operate in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	N/A. Japan has not authorized any vessel to operate in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	N/A. Japan has not authorized any vessel to operate in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	N/A. Japan has not authorized any vessel to operate in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	10/9/2015
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	N/A. Japan has not prohibited dead discards.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Our report on this matter is Included in Annual Report Part 2.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	N/A. Japan is not a CPC catching hammerhead shark for local consumption.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	N/A. Japan is not a CPC catching silky shark for local consumption.
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken domestically to monitor catches and conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	15/10/2015
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2.

BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	15/10/2015
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	N/A. We are not engaged in any pilot electronic statistical document system other than ICCAT eBCD and an experimental use of electronic traceability system for tunas.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	N/A. We have nothing to report on this issue.

Section 4: Inspection schemes and activities

4.1 Assignment of patrol vessels

Since 1976, Japan has dispatched patrol vessels to the North Atlantic and/or the Mediterranean every year for a certain period of time to *monitor and inspect Japanese tuna vessels and also observe fishing activities of other nations' fishing vessels*. However, in 2011 Japan could not dispatch patrol vessels because of the East Japan Great Earthquake. In 2012, FAJ resumed to dispatch one patrol vessel to the North Atlantic and/or the Mediterranean.

4.2 Inspection of landing at Japanese ports

All Japanese tuna fishing vessels which land their catch at any Japanese ports must report their landing plans in advance. FAJ randomly inspects landings of those Japanese longline vessels to enforce the catch quotas and minimum size limits. For Atlantic bluefin tuna, landing ports are designated and 100% inspection of landings is implemented.

4.3 Management of transshipment

A prior permission from FAJ is required for Japanese tuna longline vessels to transship tuna or tuna products to carriers at foreign ports and at sea. Transshipment at sea is allowed only to the carriers with an observer placed on board by the Regional Observer Program. Transshipment at sea of Atlantic bluefin tuna has been prohibited by Ministerial Order in accordance with Resolution 08-05. FAJ monitors the weight by species, the time and place of transshipments, and conducts random inspection of landing at Japanese ports when longline vessels or carriers return to Japanese ports.

Section 5: Other activities

5.1 Annual catch statistics

Each longline vessel flying the Japanese flag and licensed to engage in tuna fisheries by the Minister for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries is required to submit a catch report to the Minister every ten-day period to FAJ. Submission of this report is established by a Ministerial Order of January 22, 1963 and as amended on July 25, 2008. The above-mentioned catch report includes the daily information of the vessel's noon position, the number and weight of the catch by species, the numbers of gears used, surface water temperature, etc. The information on the catch report submitted is examined and compiled into the database by the National Research Institute for Far Seas Fisheries.

5.2 Collection of biological data collected on board longline vessels

The information necessary for stock analyses, such as length, sex of fish caught, is collected by fishermen as a voluntary measure.

5.3 Measures to reduce incidental catch of sea turtle, seabirds and sharks

FAJ issued an administrative guidance and conducted educational programs for fishermen to use fishing gears and other tools to reduce incidental catch of sea turtle, seabirds and sharks.

For seabirds, when Japanese longline fishing vessels are operating in the high latitudes of the southern hemisphere where interactions between seabirds can occur, it is required to use a tori-pole and other devices to avoid seabirds from approaching the hooks and bait in accordance with the relevant measures adopted by regional tuna fisheries management organizations including ICCAT. In other areas, fishermen are also encouraged to use the device. 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.

5.4 Collection of the trade data

The Ministry of Finance collects trade data, such as quantity, value and export country, etc. of imported tuna products, which are categorized by species, fresh/frozen or type of product.

5.5 Effort limitation

The numbers of Japanese tuna longline vessels authorized to fish bluefin tuna in the western Atlantic and in the eastern Atlantic including the Mediterranean have been limited to 5 and 22 vessels in the 2014 fishing year, respectively. Furthermore, FAJ requires all the longline vessels operating in the northern part of the East Atlantic Ocean to submit to FAJ an advance notice of their planned operations, which enables FAJ to instruct the relevant fishing vessels to shift fishing ground, if necessary. The number of longline vessels fishing for bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas has been limited to 245 in accordance with the 2011 Recommendation on a multi-year conservation and management program for bigeye and yellowfin tunas.

5.6 Restriction of re-flagging of vessels

No Japanese large-scale tuna longline vessel has been authorized to operate on the high seas unless the government of Japan issues a license. No Japanese vessel can escape from FAJ's control even when a vessel is conducting fishing operation in waters far distant from Japan, since a Japanese port is designated as its operational base and all the products are brought into Japan. The export and lease of Japanese longliners and purse seiners are strictly and closely controlled by FAJ to avoid their use for operations which may diminish the effectiveness of international conservation measures.

5.7 Legislation for the enhancement of the conservation and management of tuna stocks

A law was enacted in June 1996 with the objective of implementing measures necessary to enhance the conservation and management of tuna stocks and to develop international cooperation for the conservation and management of tuna stocks. This law prescribes that the government of Japan may restrict the imports of tuna and tuna products from foreign countries that is recognized by the relevant international organization not to rectify its fishermen's activities and thus is diminishing the effectiveness of the conservation and management measures adopted by the international organizations.

The objective of this law is to support and reinforce ICCAT activities, and thus to ensure appropriate tuna resource conservation and the stability of tuna supply.

Since November 1999, FAJ has implemented a mandatory reporting system, based on this law, to obtain more information on activities of IUU vessels in order to prevent their products from entering the Japanese market. All importers and persons in charge of carrier vessels are required to report detailed information on the fishing vessels that caught and transported their tuna.

5.8 Scrapping of IUU vessels

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 (3.3 billion Japanese yen). Forty-three (43) IUU vessels were scrapped by the end of 2003.

5.9 Legalization of IUU vessels

In accordance with the 2002 ICCAT Resolution concerning cooperative actions to eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities by large-scale tuna longline vessels (LSTLVs), Japan consulted with Vanuatu and Seychelles as well as Chinese Taipei and established the following scheme in order to scrap the remaining IUU tuna longline fishing vessels, while 69 IUU LSTLVs which were committed to comply with the scheme were placed under managements:

- Cooperative management schemes to legalize the vessels have been concluded between the fisheries authorities of the flag States (Seychelles and Vanuatu) and Japan, and the vessels participating in the scheme were placed under proper management.
- Measures to have the fishing vessels in question obtain Japan's licenses for large-scale longline vessels and freeze those licenses, was taken for the purpose of reinforcing and complementing the cooperative management scheme mentioned above as well as preventing the increase of overall fishing capacity.

Those 69 vessels no longer operate in the Atlantic.

5.10 Establishment of OPRT

The Organization for Promotion of Responsible Tuna Fisheries (OPRT) was established in December 2000 in Tokyo, Japan. The organization consists of the representatives from fishermen, importers, distributors, processors and consumers. One of the main tasks of OPRT is to compile and analyzes the import data of tunas and provide them to OPRT member flag states as feedback for their verification of the reported catch data. Another OPRT's task is to inform Japanese retailers and consumers of OPRT registered fishing vessels. The representatives from the fishermen of Japan and Chinese Taipei are the founding members of OPRT. Korea, Philippines, Indonesia, China, Ecuador, Seychelles, Fiji, Micronesia Malaysia, Tuvalu, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Cook Islands and Vanuatu have also joined the OPRT.

5.11 Access Agreement

There is no intergovernmental access agreement regarding Japanese fishing vessels' operations in ICCAT Convention area except chartering arrangement and some Japanese fishing vessels has been operating in EEZ of coastal CPCs with civilian pacts. However, since disclosure of operating information on civilian pacts is not consistent with Japanese domestic law, FAJ could not provide that information.

Table 1. Annual number of Japanese tuna boats operated in the Atlantic and Mediterranean, 1981-2014.

Year	Longline			Purse seine	Pole-and-line
	Number of boats	Fishing days (sets in 100)	Fishing days per boat	Number of boats	Number of boats
1981	320	297	93	-	10
1982	269	307	114	1	7
1983	182	175	96	1	4
1984	212	252	119	1	2
1985	205	279	136	2	-
1986	190	208	109	2	-
1987	146	172	118	2	-
1988	183	260	142	2	-
1989	239	345	144	1	-
1990	235	359	153	1	-
1991	242	339	140	2	-
1992	248	292	118	2	-
1993	307	399	130	-	-
1994	232	380	164	-	-
1995	253	385	152	-	-
1996	291	471	162	-	-
1997	276	414	150	-	-
1998	250	403	161	-	-
1999	229	339	148	-	-
2000	208	355	171	-	-
2001	199	276	139	-	-
2002	185	240	130	-	-
2003	198	319	161	-	-
2004	199	323	163	-	-
2005	193	290	150	-	-
2006	173	252	145	-	-
2007	127	254	200	-	-
2008	154	283	184	-	-
2009	123	222	180	-	-
2010	111	220	198	-	-
2011	103	186	180	-	-
2012	101	187	186	-	-
2013	102	157	153	-	-
2014*	88	152	173	-	-
average (2004 - 2013)	139	237	174		
2014 / average	63%	64%	99%		

* 2014 values are preliminary.

Table 2. Catches (t) of tuna and tuna-like fishes taken by the Japanese longline fishery, 1981-2014. Grand total includes sharks but excludes discards.

Year	Blue-fin	Southern bluefin	Albacore	Bigeeye	Yellowfin	Swordfish	White marlin	Blue marlin *1	Black marlin	Sailfish *2	Spearfish	Others	Sub-total	Sharks *4	Blue-fin discards	Swordfish discards	Grand Total (including sharks but excluding discards)
1981	4,386	2,506	2,298	21,044	4,145	2,233	143	468		94		319	37,636				
1982	3,826	1,135	1,350	32,867	6,062	3,728	111	1,132		173		410	50,794				
1983	3,997	505	1,318	15,141	2,069	1,899	44	440		69		114	25,596				
1984	3,246	1,636	800	24,310	3,967	3,789	76	833		97		342	39,096				
1985	2,523	1,468	1,467	31,602	5,308	4,323	126	1,090		122		468	48,497				
1986	1,664	389	1,209	22,801	3,404	2,660	129	508		99		378	33,241				
1987	2,140	1,120	851	18,575	3,364	2,294	134	438		43		341	29,300				
1988	2,536	548	1,128	31,664	5,982	4,055	144	823		79		366	47,325				
1989	2,523	625	1,214	39,419	6,971	5,593	146	1,555		78		390	58,514				
1990	2,186	1,202	1,324	35,024	5,919	7,307	126	1,216		88		538	54,930				
1991	3,754	1,331	1,346	29,489	4,718	4,688	121	905		88		443	46,883				
1992	3,985	525	1,048	34,128	3,715	3,541	248	1,017		43		265	48,515				
1993	3,858	1,688	951	35,053	3,096	6,386	82	928		60		815	52,917				
1994	3,038	595	1,157	38,502	4,782	4,763	92	1,524	6	53	38	513	55,063	5,442			58,284
1995	5,171	1,409	758	34,223	5,046	3,563	55	1,366	1	52	28	826	52,498	3,492			54,647
1996	4,542	1,219	901	33,171	5,251	3,795	112	1,679	2	50	29	783	51,534	2,295			52,898
1997	3,498	301	838	26,489	3,538	2,765	58	1,349	1	36	31	415	39,319	2,054	8		40,631
1998	4,276	926	884	25,601	5,413	2,518	50	1,067	2	50	40	801	41,628	2,445	-	-	43,152
1999	3,436	946	1,027	21,833	3,405	1,869	40	790	0	26	44	685	34,101	1,644	-	-	35,102
2000	3,523	1,205	1,241	24,605	4,061	954	83	883	2	39	40	734	37,370	1,114	-	598	38,484
2001	3,083	376	1,467	18,087	2,692	686	56	335	1	9	23	313	27,128	1,116	-	567	28,244
2002	3,501	1,152	942	15,306	2,105	833	16	267	2	23	28	514	24,688	1,497	-	319	26,185
2003	3,068	1,952	1,002	20,528	3,049	956	33	459	1	32	65	825	31,969	1,809	-	263	33,777
2004	3,123	92	1,402	18,509	6,260	1,263	36	539	2	75	77	794	32,172	2,431	-	0	34,604
2005	3,241	354	1,648	14,026	4,247	1,189	34	442	1	72	98	415	25,766	2,842	-	0	28,609
2006	2,828	303	1,097	15,735	4,643	1,746	39	490	2	67	74	801	27,824	3,649	-	0	31,474
2007	2,355	25	527	17,993	9,037	3,046	21	920	3	145	61	685	34,817	5,268	-	0	40,086
2008	2,922	915	1,772	16,782	6,276	2,544	34	1,028	1	232	99	735	33,339	8,106	-	0	41,445
2009	2,085	228	1,210	16,395	4,994	2,118	43	822	3	137	85	312	28,431	5,646	-	0	34,077
2010	1,508	126	1,498	15,205	4,580	2,376	41	731	2	151	106	531	26,855	5,541	-	0	32,397
2011	1,666	172	1,530	12,306	4,454	1,756	31	402	3	155	51	958	23,483	5,063	-	-	28,546
2012	1,396	309	3,303	15,390	4,661	1,801	42	430	2	173	147	336	27,991	5,941	-	-	33,932
2013	1,446	909	4,852	13,397	4,580	984	24	189	1	78	88	479	27,027	4,332	-	-	31,359
2014*3	1,436	1,099	1,411	13,700	3,837	1,536	6	281	1	70	3	463	23,844	6,892	-	-	30,736
average (2004 - 2013)	2,331	490	1,804	16,024	5,162	1,798	34	587	2	120	86	625	29,062	4,603	-	-	33,664
2014*3 / average	62%	224%	78%	85%	74%	85%	19%	48%	51%	59%	4%	74%	82%	150%	-	-	91%

*1 Blue marlin and black marlin were not separated until 1993.

*2 Sailfish and spearfish were not separated until 1993.

*3 2014 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 2013 and 2014.

2013											
SPECIES	WEST	EAST	NORT	SOUTH	NE	NW	SE	SW	MEDI	ALL	TOTAL
bluefin	317	1,129							0		1,446
southern bluefin					0	0	889	20			909
albacore			1,745	3,106							4,852
bigeye										13,397	13,397
yellowfin	734	3,846									4,580
swordfish *1			300	684							984
white marlin			13	11							24
blue marlin			114	74							189
back marlin					0	0	0	0			1
sailfish	7	71									78
spearfish	3	85									88
skipjack	0	5									6
porbeagle					0	98	15	0			112
blue shark					1,660	149	2,120	135			4,064
shortfin mako					28	5	110	4			147

*1 Discards were not included

2014*2											
SPECIES	WEST	EAST	NORT	SOUTH	NE	NW	SE	SW	MEDI	ALL	TOTAL
bluefin	302	1,134									1,436
southern bluefin					0	0	1,099	0			1,099
albacore			279	1,133							1,411
bigeye										13,700	13,700
yellowfin	723	3,114									3,837
swordfish *1			551	984							1,536
white marlin			3	4							6
blue marlin			111	170							281
back marlin					0	0	1	0			1
sailfish	11	60									70
spearfish	1	3									3
skipjack	0	3									3
porbeagle					0	0	13	0			13
blue shark					3,014	355	3,130	118			6,617
shortfin mako					63	7	177	6			253

*1 Discards are not included

*2 2014 values are preliminary

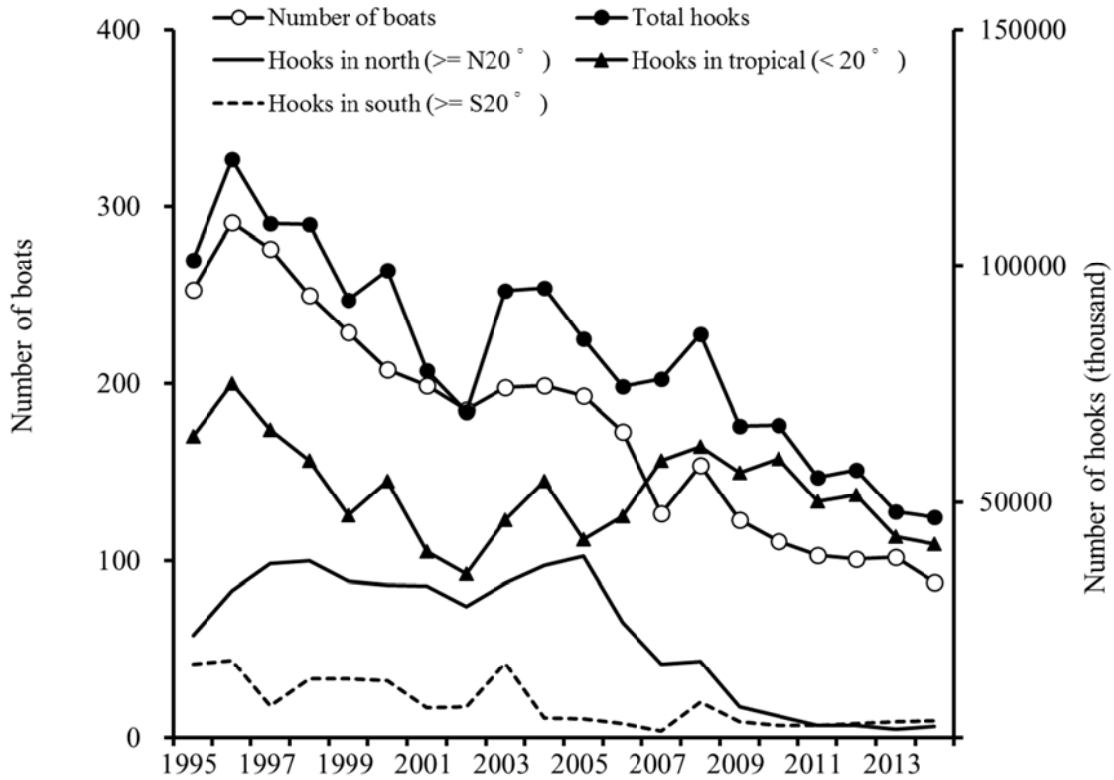


Figure 1. Trends in fishing effort (number of boats operated and number of hooks used) exerted by the Japanese longline fishery, 1995-2014. Number of hooks are also presented by area (north ($\geq 20^\circ$ N), tropical (20N- equatorial - 20S) and south ($\geq 20^\circ$ S)).

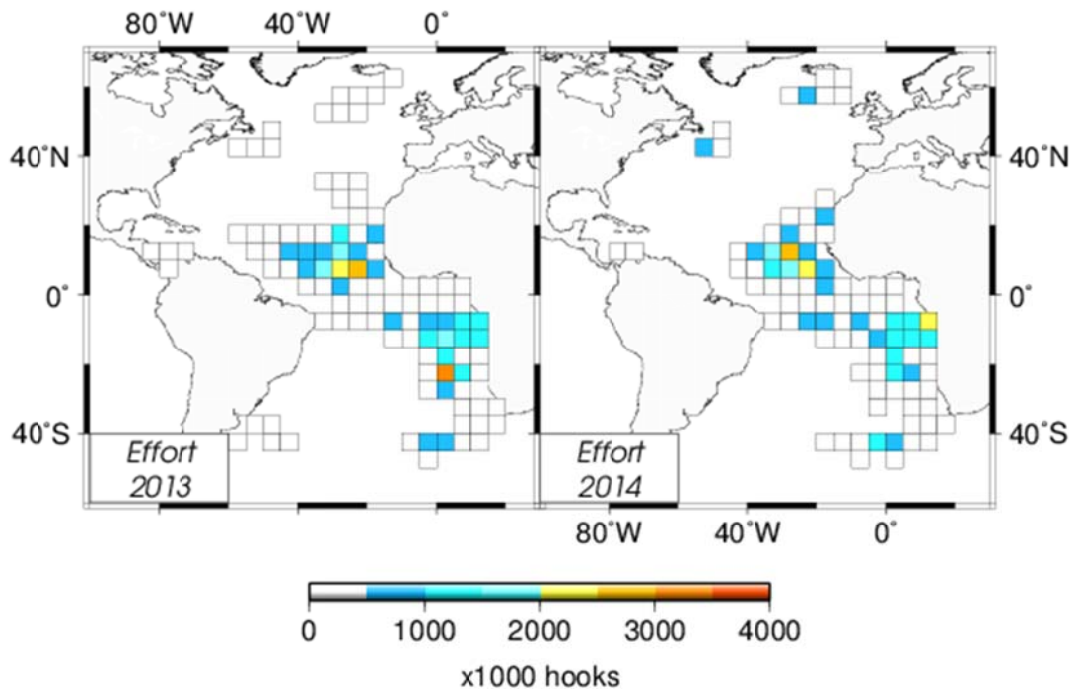


Figure 2. Geographic distribution of the Japanese longline effort (number of hooks) in the Atlantic, for 2013 (left) and 2014 (right).

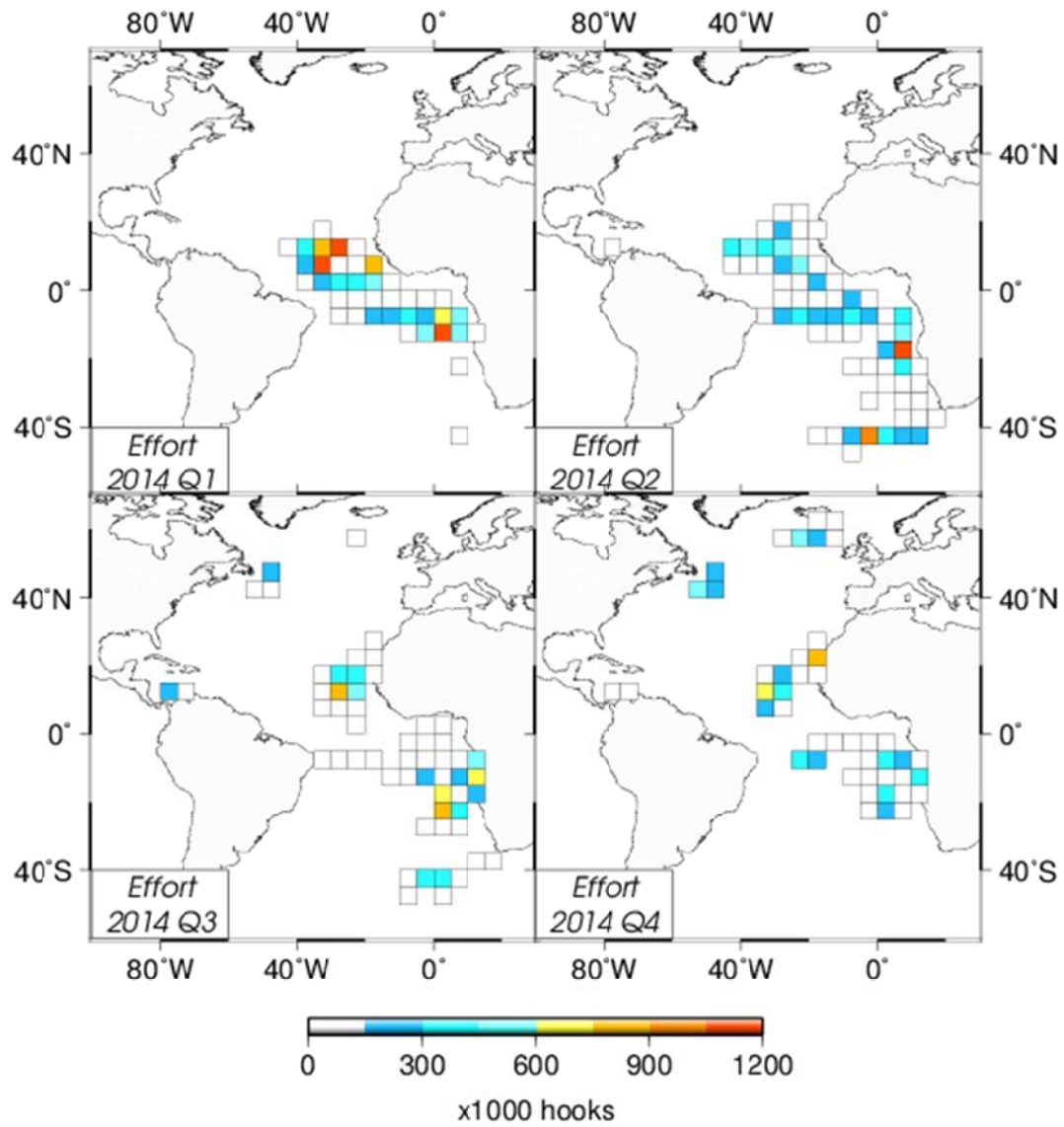


Figure 3. Quarterly distribution of the Japanese longline effort (number of hooks) in the Atlantic for 2014.

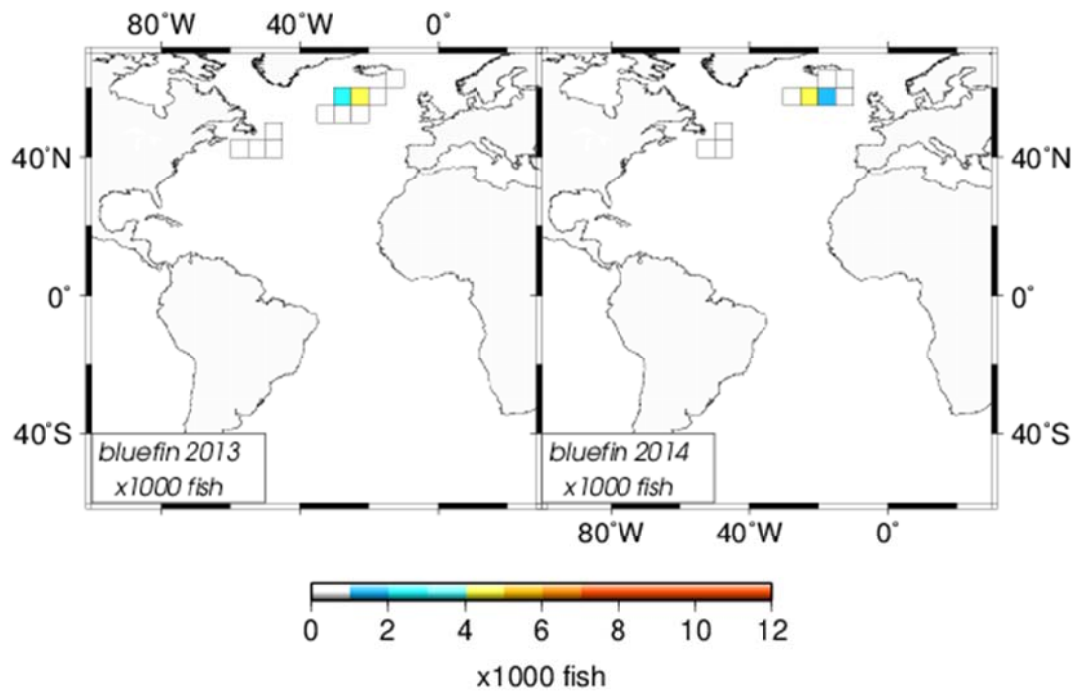


Figure 4. Geographic distribution of **bluefin tuna** catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2013 (left) and 2014 (right).

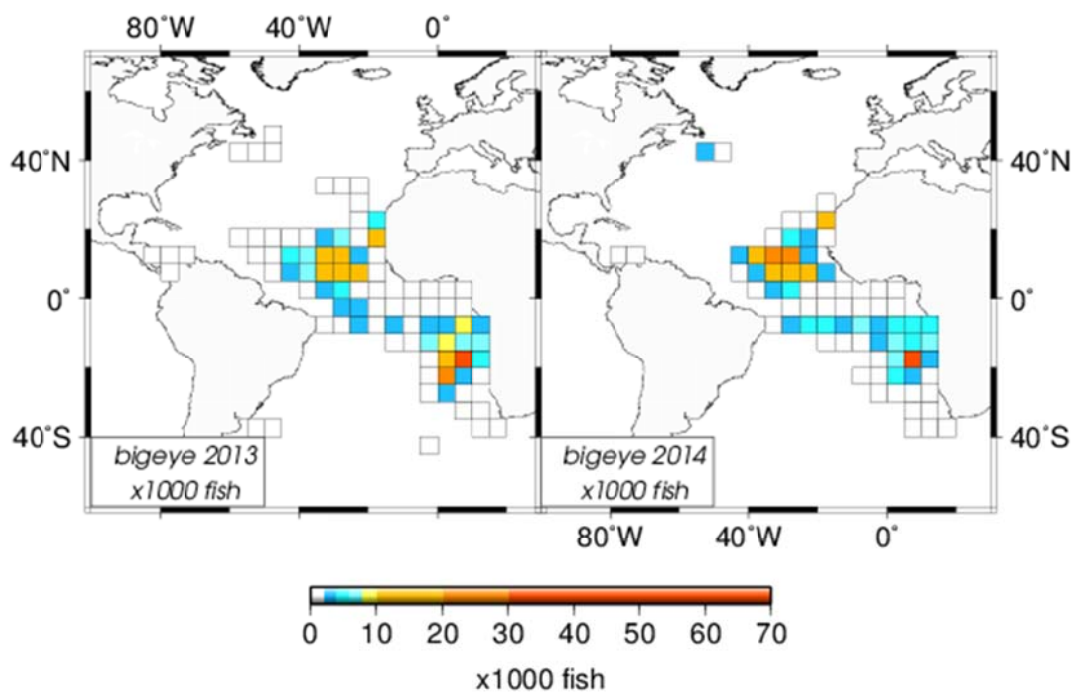


Figure 5. Geographic distribution of bigeye tuna catch in number in the Atlantic for 2013 (left) and 2014 (right).

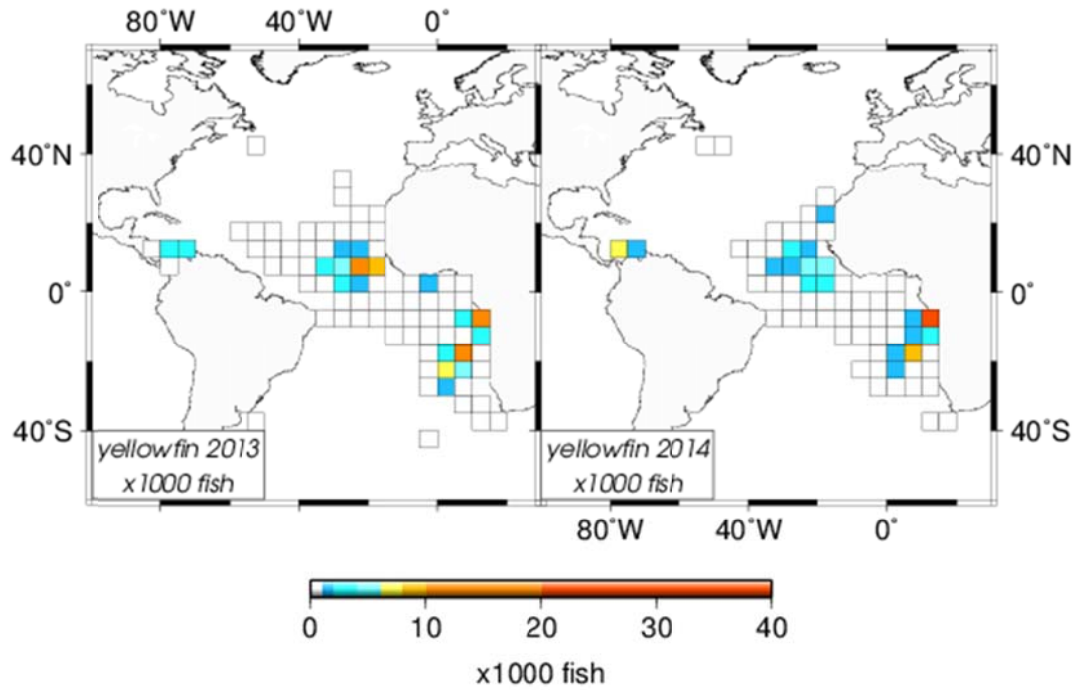


Figure 6. Geographic distribution of yellowfin tuna catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2013 (left) and 2014 (right).

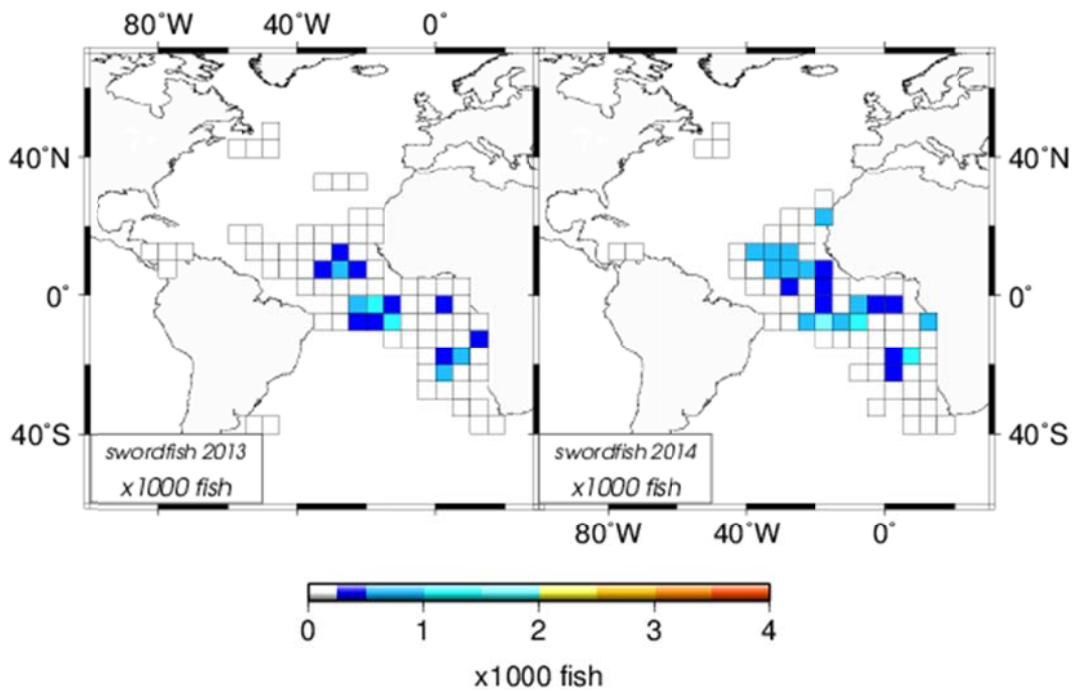


Figure 7. Geographic distribution of swordfish catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2013 (left) and 2014 (right).

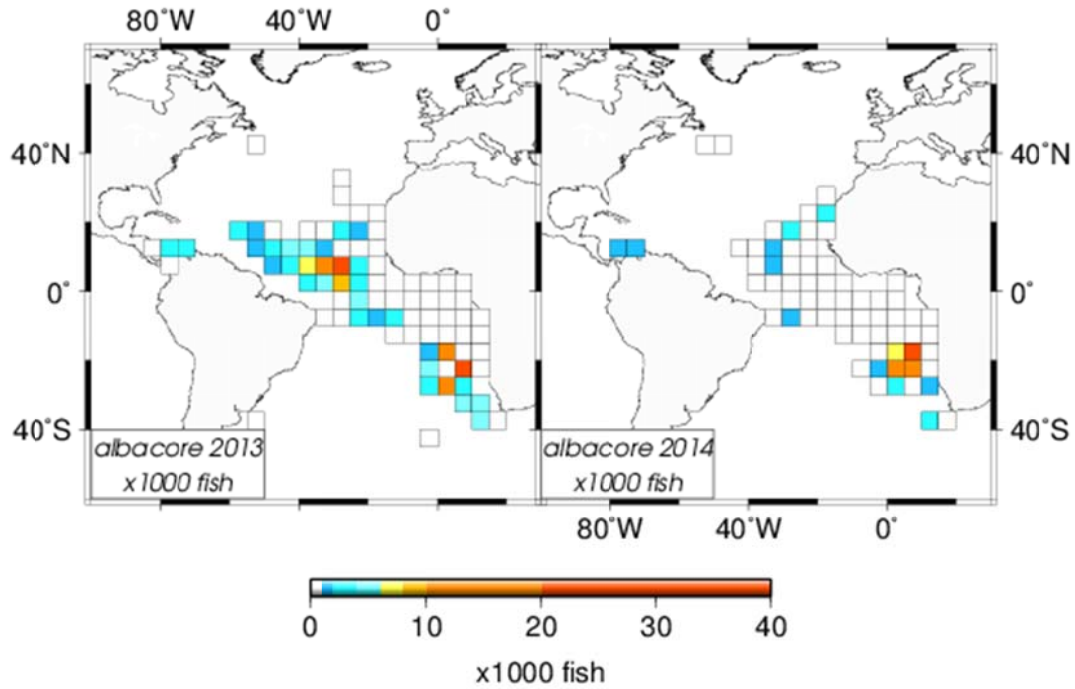


Figure 8. Geographic distribution of albacore catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2013 (left) and 2014 (right).

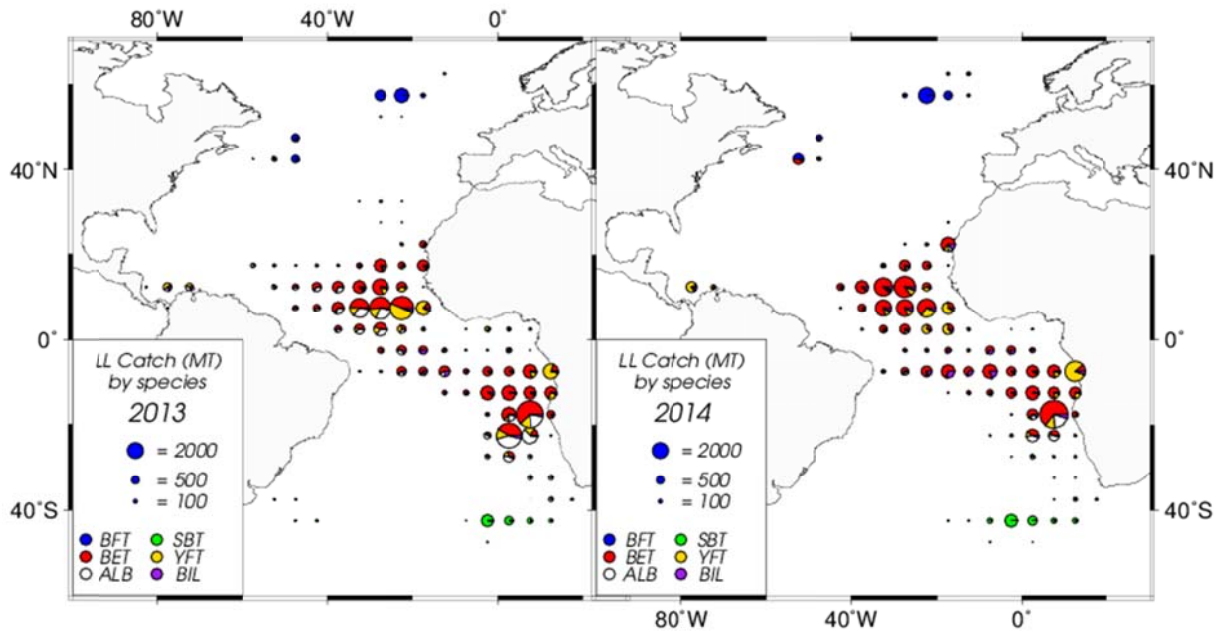


Figure 9. Species composition in the Japanese longline catch in weight for 2013 (left) and 2014 (right). Species are categorized into six groups: BFT (bluefin tuna), SBT (southern bluefin tuna), BET (bigeye tuna), YFT (yellowfin tuna), ALB (albacore) and BIL (swordfish and all billfishes).

ANNUAL REPORT OF KOREA¹

SUMMARY

In 2014, 6 Korean longline vessels engaged in fishing for tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean. The total catch of tuna longline was 1,470mt and declined by 31.5% from the previous year. Bigeye tuna, albacore tuna and yellowfin tuna dominated the catches with 1,039mt, 66mt and 116mt, respectively. The catch of northern swordfish was 35mt and southern swordfish was 53mt. And the catches of shark species were 136mt. Fishing area was almost the same as in the previous years, which had been in the tropical area of the Atlantic Ocean (20°N ~20°S, 20°E~60°W) throughout the year from January to December. One Korean tuna purse seine caught about 80mt of Atlantic bluefin tuna in 2014. Data collection and reporting is complying with the Act on Fisheries Information and Data Reporting revised and put into effect from 5 December 2012. Electronic data reporting system is changed by daily from 1 September, 2015. It includes the recording in the logbook the discards/release for target and bycatch species and also the method of bycatch mitigation used and obligates the daily submission of it to the National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (NFRDI). In accordance with the Act, the NFRDI is undertaking the cross-checking of data between logbook, catch document, observer report and VMS data. Also, the current Distant Sea Fisheries Act (2008) has been amended to incorporate the need to enhance the flag state's responsibilities. Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries has further amended the Act to strengthen the fisheries regulations including domestic procedures of Port States Measures and administrative and financial sanctions on the Korean vessels engaged in IUU activities to the internationally accepted level.

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

Korean distant water tuna longline fishery has commenced since 1957 in the Indian Ocean and expanded to the Pacific Ocean in 1958 and the Atlantic Ocean in early 1960s. Since then, the distant water fisheries have become one of the most important fisheries in Korea with the domestic fisheries. By early 1970, the tuna catch of the Atlantic Ocean was the highest among other oceans of Korean distant water tuna fisheries but has become minor since 1990s. There were three types of fishing gears for tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean which were longline, bait boat and purse seine. While bait boat had been operated from 1973 to 1985 and a few purse seine vessels started in 2004 but operated in chartering arrangement since 2010, longline is the main fishery since the beginning of 1960s. The number of longline vessels decreased from 29 in 1987 to a few in 2002 but increased to 24 in 2008. From 2010, the numbers of longline vessels and the catch were subject to the ICCAT conservation measures. In recent years, annual catch of tuna and tuna-like species by Korean tuna longline in ICCAT areas decreased from 4,306 in 2008 to 1,470mt in 2014.

1.1 Annual trend of catches and number of vessels

In 2014, six Korean longline vessels were engaged in fishing for tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean (Table 1). The total catches were 1,470mt, which was a decrease by 31.5% compared to the previous year. Of the catches, bigeye tuna, albacore tuna and yellowfin tuna dominated as 1,039mt, 66mt and 116mt, respectively. Among catches of billfishes, 35 mt of northern swordfishes were caught and 53mt of southern swordfishes were caught (Table 2). The catches of shark species were 136mt (Table 3). One Korean purse seine vessel caught about 80mt of Atlantic bluefin tuna in 2014 (Table 4). In 2014, length distribution of bigeye tuna ranged from 75 cm to 181 cm (mean length: 132.6 cm), yellowfin tuna ranged from 83 cm to 168 cm (mean length: 143.9 cm) and albacore tuna ranged from 92cm to 114 cm (mean length: 100.6 cm), respectively (**Figure 1**).

¹ Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries.

1.2 Distribution of fishing grounds

Korean longline fishery has mainly operated in the tropical area of the Atlantic Ocean (20°N ~20°S, 20°E~60°W) throughout the year from January to December, targeting bigeye tuna and yellowfin tuna. In 2014, fishing area was the almost same as in the previous year (Figure 2). Korean purse seine fishery has operated in the Mediterranean waters to catch bluefin tuna in May or June. The area was around in 33°N and 14°E.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Statistical data collection

Tuna catch statistics of Korea are obtained from two sources of data reports. Korea Overseas Fisheries Association (KOFA) collects total catches by gear types from the Korean tuna industries, which are used as Korean official total catch. National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (NFRDI) collect logsheet sampling data from vessels. The progress was made in this area. The Act on Fisheries Information and Data Reporting was revised and put into effect from 5 December 2012. Electronic data reporting system is changed by daily from 1 September, 2015. It includes the data collection and reporting requirements recently adopted by the tuna RFMOs for discards/release and bycatch mitigation, etc. for target species as well as bycatch species. In line with the Act, the NFRDI developed a program being able to monitor data collection, cross-check the catches from different sources and manage reporting data in timely and accurate way.

2.2 Observer programme

One observer was deployed on board the Korean tuna longline vessel in the ICCAT convention area from December in 2014. The observer coverage was 1.5% in terms of efforts (number of hooks). Korean national observer program was started with a responsibility of the National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (NFRDI) in 2002 but has experienced the lack of the observers. For improvement, the observer program has been under revising by incorporating it into the Distant Water Fisheries Act, aiming at the operation by the Ministry with the advice from the NFRDI on the design of coverage and the education of biological sampling.

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

Number	Requirement	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	7/September/2015
S2	Fleet Characteristics	31/July/2015
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	31/July/2015
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	31/July/2015
S5	Size samples (Task II)	31/July/2015
S6	Catch estimated by size	31/July/2015
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable. No tagging data.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable. No sport & recreational fisheries.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Not applicable. No recreational fisheries.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	31/July/2015
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Not applicable. No scientific monitoring approach.
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Not applicable.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable.

BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Not applicable. No sport & recreational fisheries.
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopical cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable. No data on stereoscopical cameras systems.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable. No information.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Not applicable. No fishing for W-BFT.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Not applicable.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable. No research programs on W-BFT
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	31/July/2015
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable.
S43	<i>Redundant – see management TRO-2001 and S45</i>	31/July/2015
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to the FAD	Not applicable.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable.
S46	Information collected by observers	31/July/2015
S47	Data and information collected from sampling programme under Rec. 14-01	Not applicable.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	31/July/2015
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable. No scientific program for billfish.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Not applicable. No specific methods for estimating.
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	31/July/2015
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	31/July/2015
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	Not applicable. No silky sharks observed by observer.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Not applicable. No specific plan to collect sharks data.

S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable. No catch for local consumption.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable. No catch for local consumption.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not applicable. No data of discards and releases.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not applicable. No data of discards and releases.
S48	Results of research on shortfin mako	Not applicable. No research.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	31/July/2015
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Not applicable. No information on sea turtles.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	31/July/2015
S40	CPCs shall report the bycatch and discard data	31/July/2015
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable. No artisanal fisheries.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Not applicable.

Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Korea has implemented most of reporting obligations and sent most of data required from Recommendations to the ICCAT Secretariat, to the extent possible, to meet the deadline. Korea will continue to make effort to implement all compulsory conservation and management measures adopted in place.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Korea has revised its domestic regulations in July 2012 to improve data collection, particularly for Task I and Task II. This revision entered into force as of 5 December 2012 and data collection has been much improved through the introduction of electronic form of logsheets. Most of catch data on tuna and tuna-like species as well as shark species were submitted to ICCAT Secretariat.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	15 September 2015
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Korea does not charter any vessels
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Korea has no vessel chartering termination to report.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in port)	15 September 2015
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	15 September 2015

GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	15 June 2015
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	18 October 2013 and there was no subsequent modifications.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	17 October 2013 and there was no subsequent modifications.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	17 October 2013 and there was no subsequent modifications.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	17 October 2013 and there was no subsequent modifications.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	0
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	0
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable since there was no apparent infringement.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable since there was no apparent infringement.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable. Korea does not have bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable since Korea does not have access agreements in effect.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable since Korea does not have access agreements in effect.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	Korea has 100 authorized vessels in the ICCAT Record of Vessels.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	No changes from previous year
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable. Korea does not have sport and recreational fisheries in the ICCAT area.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable. No information available.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. No information available.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not applicable. No information available.
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Not applicable. No information available.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable. No information available.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. No information available.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. No information available.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Korea does not have BFT farming facilities.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable
BFT	1003	Carry-over of caged fish	Not applicable
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. Korea does not have BFT farming facilities.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Korea does not have BFT traps.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2015	13 February 2015
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. Korea does not farming facilities.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	Not applicable since we have no fishing plan in 2015.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2014	10 March 2015
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable since we have no fishing plan in 2015
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. Korea does not have BFT other vessels.

BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable since we have no fishing plan in 2015
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable. Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1018	Names of authorized agencies and of individual inspectors	Not applicable. Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable since we have no fishing plan in 2015
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable since we have no fishing plan in 2015
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable since we have no fishing plan in 2015
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable since we have no fishing plan in 2015
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable since we have no fishing plan in 2015
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. Korea does not fish BFT in Western Atlantic.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Not applicable. Korea does not land BFT catches in ports.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	24 September 2015
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	17 July 2015
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Korea has not changed its BCD legislation in place.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Korea does not require its catching vessel to affix a tag to each BFT at the time of kill.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable since we have no fishing plan in 2015
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	28 March 2014
TRO	2001	List of TROP vessels and subsequent changes	11 September 2015
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in 2014	30 March 2015
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by TROP vessels	Not applicable. Korea does not have vessels having allegedly carried out IUU activity.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable. Korea does not operate in the area/time closure.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	7 March 2015 and 24 September 2015
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	7 March 2015 and 24 September 2015
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable. Korea does not fish SWO in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. Korea does not have sport and recreational vessels.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. Korea does not fish with harpoons or longliners in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. Korea does not fish SWO in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north swordfish	15 September 2015

BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable. Korea does not have its domestic law to prohibit dead discards.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Before Rec.12/04 enters into force, Korea has instructed its fishing vessels catching blue marlin, white marlin/spearfish as bycatch to comply with this measure with its official document.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. Korea is not a developing coastal country catching hammerhead sharks for local consumption.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. Korea is not a developing coastal country catching silky sharks for local consumption.
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken domestically to monitor catches and conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	Since 2006, Korea has encouraged its fishing vessels to release live shortfin mako shark, especially juveniles, to the extent possible, in order to implement its mortality reduction.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	In accordance with Korea's Distant Sea Fisheries Act, fishing vessels are prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping, or landing any part or carcass of silky shark since June 2012.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	In accordance with Korea's Distant Sea Fisheries Act (2008), fishing vessels should be compliant of all compulsory conservation and management measures including sharks-related measures adopted by Regional Fisheries Management Organizations. Through the recent revision of data collection regulations entered into force as of 5 December 2012, shark by species have been collected and reported due to the introduction of new logsheets in electronic format. Otherwise, they should be punished depending on the gravity of non-compliance.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Through the recent revision of data collection regulations entered into force as of 5 December 2012, sea turtles by species have been collected and reported due to the introduction of new logsheets in electronic format. All fishing vessels should be compliant of Rec.10-09 to maximize the probability of sea turtles survival
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	10 October 2015. Partially not applicable. Korean longline vessels do not normally operate in the area south 25 degrees South latitude. Korea is currently preparing NPOA for seabirds.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Korean longline fishing vessels use circle hooks to mitigate bycatch.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. Korea does not take part in the pilot programme.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Not applicable. Korea does not have presented an objection to Recommendation until now.

Section 4: Inspection schemes and activities

The Korean government established its domestic legislation called "Distant Sea Fisheries Act"(DSFA) in March 2008 to implement all compulsory recommendations and resolutions adopted by International Fisheries Management Organizations such as ICCAT, IOTC, CCSBT, etc. This Act consists of five Sections and 36 Articles which stipulate provisions all Korean distant fishing vessels shall comply with such as Authorization to Fish, Port Inspection, and Installation of VMS etc. This Act comes from the environment where many regional fisheries management organizations and international fisheries organizations have been adopting a wide range of conservation and management measures each year. However, if new and urgent measures such as Statistical Document Programs or Bluefin Tuna Catch Scheme are adopted, the Korean government shall establish a separate Notice of the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (MOF) even though the DSFA contains some relevant provisions. Especially, Article 13 (Observation of Distant Sea Fishermen) of the Act states that distant sea fishermen shall conduct their fishing activities with their legitimate fishing licenses and comply with conservation and management measures and other obligatory regulations adopted by international fisheries organizations. The DSFA has been amended to incorporate the need to enhance the flag state responsibilities. This includes the strengthening administrative² and financial sanctions³ on Korean vessels engaged in IUU activities to the internationally accepted level. In line with this purpose, the Korean government has operated Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) Center to monitor in-near real time the fishing activities of Korean flagged vessels around the world. Korea is also strengthening its port state's monitoring and control capacity consistent with internationally accepted instruments (e.g. Port State Measures of the UNFAO). Korea is planning to establish and maintain the list of fishing authorization given to Korean flagged vessel both by the Korean authorities and Coastal States so that up-to-date information on such authorization can be constantly monitored.

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

Basically, Korea has no technical difficulties to implement and comply with ICCAT conservation and management measures in place. Korea, however, has experienced the governmental reorganization at the end of March 2013. One of big challenges we have experienced was to divide the previous MIFAFF (Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries) into two sections and recreated a new Ministry (MOF, Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries). Due to this reorganization, the Animal, Plant and Fisheries Quarantine and Inspection Agency (QIA), which had been in charge of issuing and validating Statistical Document Program and Bluefin Tuna Catch Documentation, was divided into two sections; one of sections has been newly established under the name of National Fisheries Products Quality Inspection Service (NFIS). Since the reorganization, most of new inspectors have experienced difficulties in understanding on how to check statistical documents for exports and import as well as re-export and validate BCDs. For this reason, submission of some data collection and reporting, particularly, of statistical documents and BCDs could be delayed but Korea will try to meet the deadline as much as possible.

² Administrative sanctions on the master and officers of IUU-related vessels (1st violation: 90-day suspension on their license and vessel operation; 2nd violation: 180-day suspension on their license and vessel operation; 3rd violation: fishing authorization and license revocation).

³ Financial sanctions up to three times of the amount of financial gain resulting from IUU fishing.

Table 1. Nominal catch of tuna and tuna-like species by Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 1986-2014.

Year	No. of vessels	BFT	YFT	ALB	BET	SKJ	SWO	BUM	WHM	SAI	OTH	Total
1986	28	-	1,818	694	6,084	11	437	96	71	11	674	9,896
1987	29	-	1,457	401	4,438	6	726	152	27	8	370	7,585
1988	29	-	1,368	196	4,919	3	1,042	375	19	12	6	7,940
1989	33	-	2,535	107	7,896	6	1,096	689	135	24	531	13,019
1990	17	-	808	53	2,690	-	101	324	81	28	183	4,268
1991	9	-	260	32	802	-	150	537	57	23	17	1,878
1992	8	-	219	5	866	-	150	24	10	4	4	1,282
1993	4	-	180	28	377	-	217	13	8	5	8	836
1994	4	688	436	3	386	-	180	56	43	10	31	1,833
1995	4	663	453	5	423	-	180	56	23	10	118	1,931
1996	16	683	381	20	1,250	-	26	144	59	23	172	2,758
1997	12	613	257	5	796	-	33	56	23	9	122	1,914
1998	5	66	23	7	163	-	7	2	-	-	7	275
1999	9	-	94	14	124	-	5	3	-	-	31	271
2000	9	6	142	18	43	-	10	1	-	-	3	223
2001	5	1	3	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	15	22
2002		-	8	-	87	-	2	-	-	-	-	97
2003	3	-	209	5	143	-	24	-	11	-	10	402
2004	11	3	984	37	629	-	70	1	40	-	2	1,766
2005	8	1	675	101	770	-	87	6	7	-	72	1,719
2006	8	79	283	111	2,067	-	159	33	-	-	53	2,785
2007	21	-	573	68	2,136	-	351	64	113	-	49	3,354
2008	24	-	993	147	2,599	-	380	91	96	-	-	4,306
2009	24	-	433	458	2,134	-	14	8	78	1	84	3,210
2010	14	-	380	240	2,646	-	147	55	2	-	361	3,831
2011	16	-	491	130	2,762	-	-	57	-	-	1,167	4,607
2012	16	-	498	289	1,908	-	42	34	-	4	519	3,294
2013	13	-	212	218	1,151	-	112	24	-	7	423	2,146
2014	6		116	66	1,039	-	87	10	<1	10	141	1,470

* BFT: Bluefin tuna, YFT: Yellowfin tuna, ALB: Albacore, BET: Bigeye tuna, SKJ: Skipjack, SWO: Swordfish, BUM: Blue marlin, WHM: White marlin, SAI: Sailfish, OTH: Other fish

Table 2. Nominal catch and discard of billfishes by Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2014

unit: mt

BUM		SAI		SWO-N		SWO-S	
Retained	Discards	Retained	Discards	Retained	Discards	Retained	Discards
10	1	10	0.02	35	0.1	53	0.2

*BUM :Blue marlin, SAI : Sailfish, SWO-N : Northern swordfish, SWO-S : Southern swordfish

Table 3. Nominal catch of key shark species by Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2014

unit: mt							
BSH		SMA		SPZ		Others	
Retained	Discards	Retained	Discards	Retained	Discards	Retained	Discards
123	0.5	12	-	-	0.1	1	-

* BSH :Blue shark, OCS : Oceanic whitetip shark, POR : Porbeagle, SMA : Shortfinmako shark

Table 4. Nominal catch of tuna and tuna-like species by Korean purse seine fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2004-2014.

Year	No. of vessels	BFT	BET	SKJ	YFT	Total
2004	1	700	-	-	-	700
2005	1	1,145	-	-	-	1,145
2006	1	68	-	-	-	68
2007	1	276	-	-	-	276
2008	1	335	-	-	-	335
2009	1	102	-	-	-	102
2010	1	-	< 0	< 0	< 0	< 0
2011	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012	1	77	-	-	-	77
2013	1	80	-	-	-	80
2014	1	80	-	-	-	80

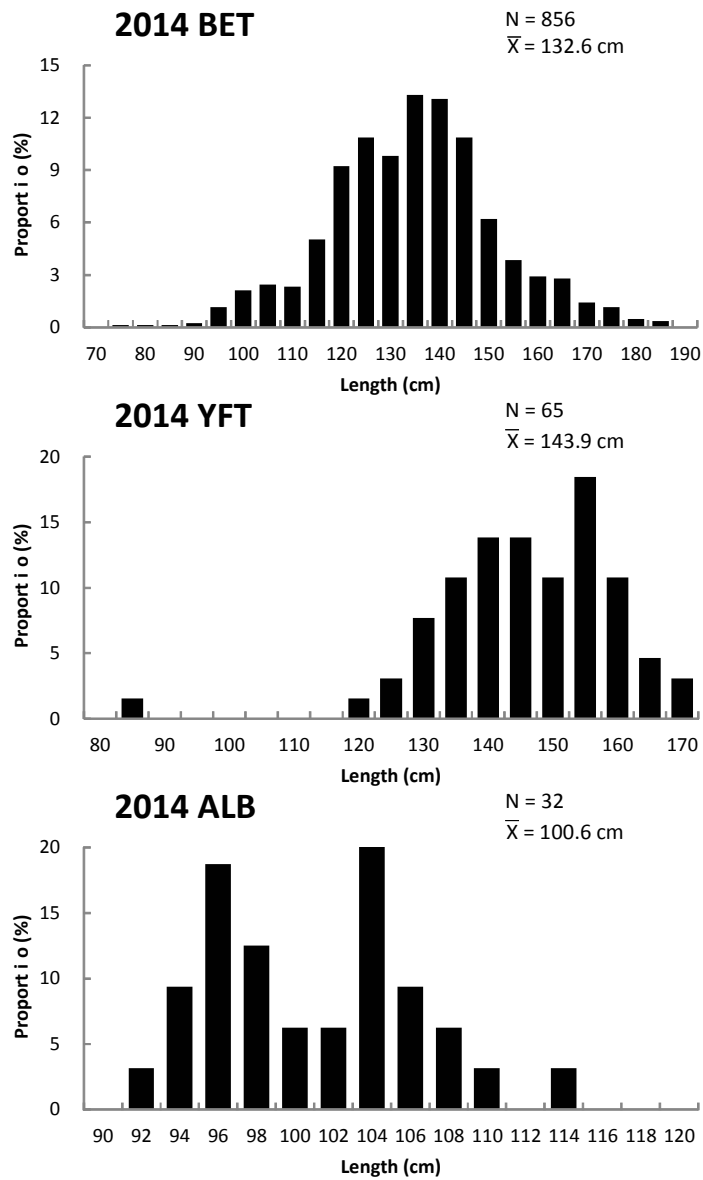


Figure 1. Length distributions of major tunas caught by Korean longline fishery in Atlantic Ocean in 2014.

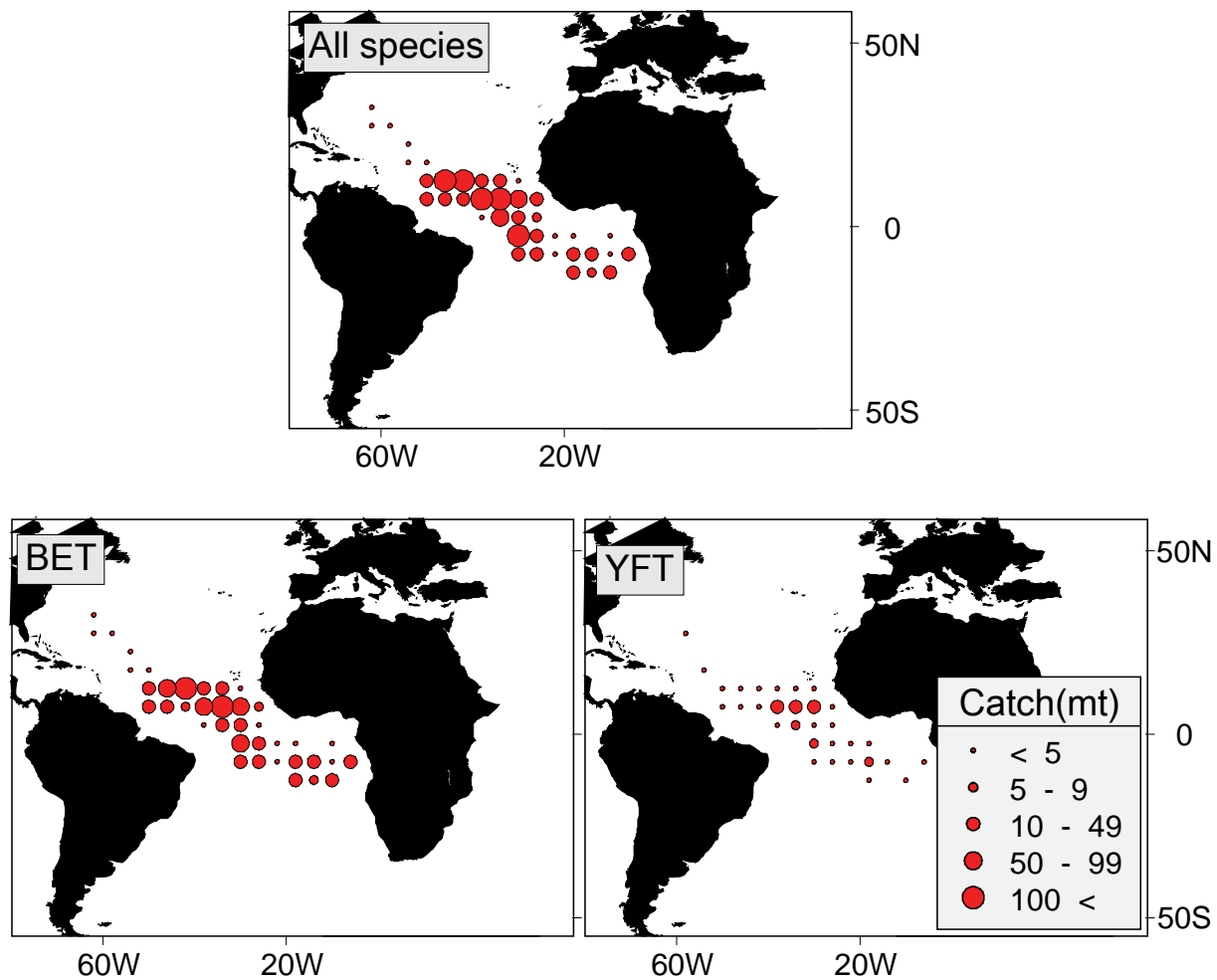


Figure2. Distribution of catches by Korean longline fishery in Atlantic Ocean in 2014.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MAURITANIA

SUMMARY

En Mauritanie, la flotte thonière opérant dans la zone économique exclusive est entièrement étrangère, elle est composée essentiellement de navires espagnols, japonais et sénégalais. Ces flottilles sont dotées d'un régime d'accès libre et débarquent leur production à l'étranger. Ces espèces sont également pêchées accessoirement par les unités industrielles pélagiques, étrangères à cent pour cent. Les captures de ces espèces déclarées par ces pêcheries sont étroitement corrélées avec celles des sardinelles (proie préférentielle) qui sont ciblées par ces flottilles. Ces statistiques montrent que la capture accessoire du thon hauturier réalisée par la pêche industrielle a atteint, en 2011, 16 mille tonnes composée essentiellement de Sarda sarda avec une contribution de 76% contre 12% pour l'Auxis thazard. Depuis 2012 les captures sont en chute suite au non renouvellement de l'accord de pêche entre la Mauritanie et l'UE. L'accord signé en 2015 et qui prévoit un quota annuel de 20 mille tonnes de thons contre 15 mille tonnes dans l'accord précédent, ne prendra effet qu'en fin 2015 ou début 2016 après son validation par le parlement européen. Les captures déclarées par la pêche artisanale et côtière sont en augmentation depuis 2010 pour atteindre 1648 tonnes en 2013 et 1253 tonnes en 2014. En 2012 les captures étaient composées essentiellement de Sarda Sarda (à hauteur de 77%) débarqué à Nouadhibou. En 2013 et 2014, les prises sont dominées par l'Acanthocybium solandri et le Scomberomerus tritor.

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

Ce rapport porte exclusivement sur la pêche accessoire des thons par les flottilles étrangères industrielles de petits pélagiques autorisées à opérer dans la ZEE mauritanienne et celle de la pêche artisanale et côtière. En effet, la pêche thonière en Mauritanie est réalisée essentiellement par une flotte étrangère industrielle travaillant sous régime d'accès libre et débarquant à l'étranger, cependant cette flotte n'a jamais fait l'objet d'embarquement d'observateurs scientifiques, en dépit des multiples tentatives, en vue de pouvoir suivre de près les activités de ce type de bateaux. Les seules statistiques de pêche des espèces de thons disponibles se limitent aux captures accessoires des bateaux pélagiques (pêche industrielle de petits pélagiques) et de la pêche artisanale et côtière. Seules les caractéristiques de ces navires sont disponibles dans le fichier de référence du Ministère des pêches.

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

La pêche des espèces de thons tropicaux hauturiers dans la ZEE Mauritanienne est pratiquée par une flotte étrangère dans le cadre d'accords de pêche. Ces flottilles sont originaires principalement de l'union européenne, du Japon et du Sénégal.

Historiquement, le protocole d'accord entre l'union Européenne et la Mauritanie pour la période 2012-2014 définit des possibilités de pêche pour des thoniers senneurs, des thoniers canneurs et des palangriers. En 2013, le nombre des thoniers européens en activité dans la ZEE mauritanienne est de 32 (21 thoniers senneurs et 11 thoniers canneurs). Cinq palangriers japonais et 6 canneurs sénégalais ont pêché en 2013 dans la zone Mauritanienne.

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

Les statistiques de la pêche industrielle sont obtenues à l'aide des données collectées dans le cadre des journaux de pêche qui sont obligatoires depuis 1990 en Mauritanie. Ces données sont collectées et introduites dans une base de données gérée par la Garde Côte Maritime (GCM). 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.

Dans les statistiques de ces flottilles, ces espèces sont déclarées sous la rubrique divers-thons et ne sont donc pas ventilées par espèce. Pour désagréger ces données de la pêche industrielle, L'IMROP conduit à son niveau d'autres systèmes de collecte de données complémentaires. En effet, il est doté d'un corps d'observateurs scientifiques qu'il déploie régulièrement sur les flottilles actives en Mauritanie. Une base de données créée à cet effet est gérée par les services de l'IMROP. Il est à noter que les flottilles thonnières ne font pas encore l'objet de suivi par le programme d'observation en mer de l'IMROP.

Du fait que la Mauritanie n'a adhéré à l'ICCAT que récemment, l'IMROP cherche à mettre en place des programmes de recherche orientés sur cette ressource. C'est dans ce cadre qu'un projet de recherche sur le thon rouge a été élaboré et soumis à l'ICCAT à travers le projet JCAP pour financement. Aussi, dans le cadre du programme des thons mineurs (SMT) l'ICCAT financera en 2016 un programme de suivi et de recherche sur les SMT en Mauritanie.

Pour ce qui est de la pêche artisanale, l'IMROP conduit un système de suivi des activités de la pêche artisanale basé sur des enquêtes de suivi des activités de pêche artisanale conduites par un réseau d'enquêteurs de l'IMROP installés dans des différents sites du littoral.

Cinq enquêtes générale sont réalisées dans le cadre du ce système dont :

- Enquête retour de mer
- Recensement mensuel du parc
- Enquêtes lot auprès des usines
- Récupération des registres des usines où pour chaque usine et par mois, les enquêteurs prélèvent la catégorie d'achat (espèces/catégories), l'origine (PA/PI) et le poids total.

2.1 La pêche industrielle de petits pélagiques

Plusieurs espèces de la famille des Scombridés sont pêchées de façon accessoire par les flottilles industrielles de petits pélagiques. Il s'agit principalement de la sarde (*Sardasarda*) qui représente 76%, de l'auxide (*Auxisrochei* et *Auxisthazard*), Listao (*Katsuwonuspelamis*), de la palomète (*Orcynopsisunicolor*) et de la thonine (*Euthynnusalletteratus*). La contribution des autres espèces de thons mineurs varient de 12% pour l'*Auxis* à % pour *Euthynnus*.

Les prises réalisées par ce segment sont présentées pour la période 1990 à 2014 (Tableau 1). En début de période considérée, c'est-à-dire de 1990 à 1994, les captures de ces espèces chutent rapidement puisqu'elles passent d'environ 1000 tonnes en 1990 à 60 tonnes en 1994. Cette évolution traduit assez fidèlement le déclin de la flottille de l'ex Union soviétique dans la zone, le principal pavillon à l'époque dans la ZEE mauritanienne. Avec la forte reprise de l'activité de pêche industrielle, les captures ont fortement augmenté pour atteindre 4000 tonnes en 1998 avant de diminuer à nouveau entre 1999 et 2001 aux alentours de 3000 tonnes. En 2002, la pêche de ces espèces a enregistré un record avec presque 6000 tonnes. Par la suite l'évolution présente une tendance à la baisse jusqu'à un niveau relativement bas en 2007 (1400 tonnes). Sur les dernières années, l'accroissement des prises a été très rapide depuis 2009 à 2011. Une capture de 12 mille tonnes environ a été enregistrée en 2010 et 16 mille tonnes en 2011. En 2012, les captures ont atteint 5446 tonnes seulement, cette chute drastique constatée, par rapport à 2011, s'explique par l'arrivée à termes de l'accord de pêche entre la Mauritanie et l'Union Européenne en fin juillet 2012 ainsi que le retrait de la flotte pélagique des autres pays au mois de septembre 2012.

2.2 La pêche artisanale et côtière

Les captures déclarées par la pêche artisanale et côtière (Tableau 2) sont en augmentation depuis 2010 pour atteindre 1648 tonnes en 2013 et 1253 tonnes en 2014. En 2012 les captures étaient composées essentiellement de Sarda Sarda (à hauteur de 77%). Depuis 2013 la composition spécifique est largement en faveur du Thazard batard (*Acanthocybium Solandri*) avec un pourcentage de 66% débarquée à Nouadhibou. Les prises de *Scomberomorus tritor* ont connues une nette augmentation en 2014 pour atteindre 394 tonnes après une importante baisse sur la période 2010-2013.

IIe Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

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

En Mauritanie la surveillance et le contrôle en mer constituent la tâche principale des Gardes Côtes mauritaniennes (GCM) qui ont au respect de la réglementation (nationale et internationale) en vigueur en Mauritanie par les unités autorisées à opérer dans les eaux sous sa juridiction.

Etant donné que la Mauritanie, n'ayant pas encore de flotte thonière nationale, l'inspection des unités de pêche, ne pouvant pas s'assurer du respect des quotas des flottilles thonières, se limite à vérifier la présence des espèces de thons dans les cargaisons de ces unités, en conformité avec les licences détenues par ces unités et les mesures de gestion de l'ICCAT. C'est ainsi que GCM a souvent relevé la présence des espèces de thons dans les cargaisons des chalutiers pélagiques.

Chapitre 5 : Schéma et activités d'inspection

Pour les thons hauturiers la Mauritanie ne dispose d'aucuns moyens de captures propres. Les flottilles qui ciblent ces espèces dans la ZEE mauritanienne battent pavillon de l'Union européenne, du Sénégal et du Japon, qui déclarent leurs statistiques de pêche effectuées dans notre zone directement à l'ICCAT. Nous avons présenté ici les captures accessoires réalisées par la flottille artisanale et côtière domestiques. Les captures en thons de ce segment, malgré une forte augmentation, enregistrée ces dernières années, restent assez faibles.

En revanche, les prises, déclarées des flottilles des petits pélagiques industrielles étrangères qui opèrent dans notre zone dans le cadre d'accord bilatéraux, sont passées de presque 16 000 tonnes en 2011 à moins de 850 tonnes en 2013. Cette chute est corrélée à celle des petits pélagiques suite aux retraits en cascades des flottilles étrangères industrielles.

Etant donné que ces pêcheries de petits pélagiques ne sont pas couvertes par le mandat de l'ICCAT et par conséquent aucune mesure y compris la déclaration n'est actuellement appliquée, nous avons jugé important de procéder à la communication de ces informations à la place et lieu des pays pêcheurs pour éviter toute perte d'informations.

Tableau 1. Captures de la pêche industrielle de petits pélagiques.

<i>An/Esp.</i>	<i>Sarda sarda</i>	<i>Auxis Thazard</i>	<i>Euthynnus alletterat.</i>	<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>
1990	759	147	247	140	3	2	1
1991	514	100	166	95	2	1	1
1992	210	41	68	39	1	1	0
1993	502	97	162	94	2	2	1
1994	35	7	11	7	0	0	0
1995	194	38	65	34	1	1	0
1996	1811	351	572	352	7	4	2
1997	1631	316	526	305	5	3	2
1998	2586	501	816	490	12	13	7
1999	1765	342	565	331	7	7	4
2000	1431	277	569	170	0	0	0
2001	1699	330	377	490	14	0	0
2002	3429	664	1219	519	0	0	0
2003	963	186	272	194	10	20	10
2004	2258	443	775	404	0	0	0
2005	1247	240	367	198	25	0	0
2006	1257	238	608	78	52	0	0
2007	821	169	310	110	0	0	0
2008	2064	377	484	218	0	0	0
2009	1880	334	1709	254	0	0	0
2010	7668	1917	1564	832	0	0	0
2011	12359	1951	813	813	163	163	0
2012	3576	654	859	357	0	0	0
2013	610	112	60	50	0	8	0
2014	713	118	52	63	0	0	0

Tableau 2. Captures de la pêche artisanale et côtière.

<i>Espèce</i>	<i>Acanthocybium Solandri</i>	<i>Sarda sarda</i>	<i>Scomberom orus tritor</i>	<i>Auxis thazard</i>	<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>
2006		1	83	1	1
2007	0	2	247	0	2
2008		38	145	0	0
2009		7	136	3	0
2010	52	8	226	0	27
2011	259	351	173	2	0
2012	47	617	123	17	0
2013	1575	0	82	0	0
2014	831	29	394	0	0

ANNUAL REPORT OF MEXICO¹

SUMMARY

El presente informe describe las características de la pesca del atún aleta amarilla o rabil (Thunnus albacares) con palangre en el Golfo de México, y las especies que integran la captura incidental, destacando el cumplimiento a las regulaciones nacionales y/o aplicación de las recomendaciones y resoluciones emanadas de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (CICAA). La Secretaría de Agricultura, Ganadería, Desarrollo Rural, Pesca y Alimentación (SAGARPA) a través de la Comisión Nacional de Acuacultura y Pesca (CONAPESCA) es la autoridad nacional encargada de implementar las políticas, programas y normatividad que faciliten el desarrollo competitivo y sustentable del sector pesquero y acuícola de México. Por su parte, el Instituto Nacional de Pesca (INAPESCA) es el responsable de desarrollar la investigación científica y recopilar las estadísticas sobre la pesca del atún con palangre en el Golfo de México. La pesca de atún aleta amarilla o rabil (Thunnus albacares) en el Golfo de México se lleva a cabo por embarcaciones de mediana altura a través del palangre. En ésta además de la especie objetivo, se capturan incidentalmente otras especies como: el barrilete o listado (Katsuwonus pelamis), el patudo o bigeye (Thunnus obesus), el atún aleta azul o atún rojo del Atlántico (Thunnus thynnus), tiburones y pez espada, entre otros. El marco legal normativo que regula esta pesquería incluye a la Ley General de Pesca y Acuacultura Sustentables (LGPAS), y la Norma Oficial Mexicana que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de Jurisdicción Federal del Golfo de México y Mar caribe (NOM-023-PESC-1996), la cual se actualizó en febrero de 2014 para actualizar e incorporar las regulaciones adoptadas por CICAA.

Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)**Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías****1.1 Tipo de pesquería**

El palangre tipo americano es el único arte de pesca que utiliza México para la captura dirigida al atún aleta amarilla (*Thunnus albacares*) en el Golfo de México.

1.2 Cobertura de estadísticas

El INAPESCA se encarga de la compilación de los informes de viajes de pesca por parte del Programa Nacional de Observadores a bordo. Esta información contempla el 100% de cobertura en 2014.

1.3 Esfuerzo pesquero

El esfuerzo pesquero de la flota palangrera mexicana del Golfo de México dirigido a la captura de atún aleta amarilla durante 2014 registró 28 barcos que realizaron 332 viajes en los que se realizaron 3,234 lances en 6,619 días de pesca con un intervalo de 2 a 40 días, se utilizaron 2'003,525 anzuelos. El número de viajes por barco fue de 11.86, el número de días por barco fue de 236.39, el número de lances por barco fue de 115.50, el número de anzuelos por barco fue de 71,554, el número de anzuelos por lance fue de 620, el número de días por viaje fue de 20.

La distribución geográfica del esfuerzo ejercido durante 2014 se observa amplia en el Golfo de México, particularmente se registró el mayor esfuerzo pesquero en anzuelos en el suroeste de la Zona Económica Exclusiva (ZEE) de México, frente a las costas del Estado de Veracruz (**Figura 1**).

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Para la representación gráfica por trimestre se registraron en el primer trimestre 372,946 anzuelos (19%) en el segundo trimestre 570,690 anzuelos (28%), en el tercer trimestre 565,426 anzuelos (28%) y en el cuarto trimestre 494,463 anzuelos (25%). Se observan variaciones espaciales entre trimestres, siendo el primero y cuarto trimestres los que registran distribución amplia, mientras que el segundo y tercer trimestre presentan una distribución más concentrada en la parte suroeste de la ZEE (**Figura 2**).

1.4 Captura

Durante 2014 se registró una captura desembarcada de 1,336 t (**Tabla 1**). La especie más importante fue el atún aleta amarilla con el 78% del total por peso, el 22% de especies estuvo representado en orden de importancia por el marlín azul (5%), atún aleta azul (4%), pez vela (3%), pez espada (2%). En el caso de otras especies de peces (2%) se incluye al aceitoso, dorado, barracuda, principalmente.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

El INAPESCA a través de la Dirección General Adjunta de Investigación Pesquera en el Atlántico (DGAIPA) mantiene en mejora continua al Sistema de Información de Atún del Golfo de México (SIA), que facilita la integración y el manejo de la información que genera el Programa Nacional de Observadores del Fideicomiso de Investigación para el Desarrollo del Programa Nacional de Aprovechamiento del Atún y Protección de Delfines y otros en torno a Especies Acuáticas Protegidas (FIDEMAR). El SIA ha permitido dar seguimiento al conocimiento biológico-pesquero de las especies que conforman la captura incidental en la pesca dirigida al atún aleta amarilla. El SIA se relaciona a compromisos internacionales ante la Comité Permanente de Investigación y Estadísticas (SCRS). La cobertura de observadores a bordo continúa con el 100% en los viajes vía la pesca.

2.1 Datos pesqueros

Durante 2014 se proporcionaron datos de Tarea I y Tarea II provenientes de la pesca del atún aleta amarilla con palangre en el Golfo de México a la Secretaría de CICAA. En correspondencia con las recomendaciones de CICAA sobre atún aleta azul o atún del Atlántico, pez espada, patudo, marlín blanco y marlín azul. Se monitorearon un total de 332 viajes vía la pesca con observadores a bordo.

2.2 Investigación científica

Durante 2014 se llevó a cabo el proyecto titulado “Evaluación y propuestas de manejo para pesquerías de peces pelágicos costeros del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe: Fase 2: Parámetros poblacionales y aspectos socioeconómicos de las pesquerías de pequeños túnidos en Veracruz”, cuyo antecedente en 2013 consistió en realizar el análisis de las diferentes pesquerías que tienen como pesca objetivo o incidental las especies más representativas de los pelágicos costeros en el Litoral del Estado de Veracruz, incluyendo su distribución espacio-temporal, captura, esfuerzo y captura por unidad de esfuerzo, así como la caracterización de sistemas de pesca involucrados. Para el año 2014 se realizó la estimación de algunos de los parámetros poblacionales, y la determinación de aspectos socioeconómicos actuales de la pesquería en estudio.

El Gobierno de Canadá invitó a una estancia para recibir capacitación sobre edad y crecimiento del atún aleta azul, a través de la lectura de anillos de crecimiento y el análisis de la microquímica de otolitos en la Estación Biológica de San Andrews (SABS, por sus siglas en inglés) en New Brunswick Canadá del 17 al 28 de febrero de 2014. La estancia obedeció a los compromisos de México y Canadá en el marco de CICAA sobre el intercambio científico en torno a las pesquerías de atún aleta azul del Atlántico Occidental.

Se participó en la Ciudad de Boca del Río, Veracruz del 02 al 07 de junio de 2014 en la Reunión intersesiones del Grupo de especies de istiofóridos, con el propósito de regular la pesquerías de especies denominados picudos (pez vela, marlín y espada) y garantizar su sustentabilidad, se revisó la información disponible sobre el esfuerzo pesquero, parámetros biológicos y datos de mercado, entre otros aspectos relevantes de las especies.

Asimismo, se participó en la Reunión 2014 del Grupo de Trabajo para la elaboración del Plan Estratégico de Ciencia del Comité Permanente de Investigación y Estadísticas (SCRS) de la CICAA, que se llevó a cabo en Madrid, España del 14 al 16 de abril de 2014. De igual manera, se participó en la 2da. Reunión del Grupo de Trabajo de Gestores y Científicos Pesqueros en Isla Príncipe Eduardo, Canadá, del 10 al 12 de julio de 2014, para respaldar la evaluación de stock de atún rojo del Atlántico Oeste convocada por la CICAA.

2.3 Programa de observadores

Durante 2014 se continuó con la formación de profesionistas relacionados con las ciencias del mar para participar como observadores científicos a bordo de las embarcaciones atuneras, con el objetivo de recabar información de la pesquería con palangre en el Golfo de México. Asimismo, se impartió actualización de observadores en activo.

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

Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GENERAL - todas las especies		
S1	Informes anuales (científicos)	10/09/2015
S2	Características de la flota	30/06/2015
S3	Estimación de captura nominal - Tarea I	30/06/2015
S4	Captura y esfuerzo (Tarea II)	30/06/2015
S5	Muestras de talla (Tarea II)	30/06/2015
S6	Captura estimada por talla	30/06/2015
S7	Declaraciones de marcado (convencional y electrónico)	No aplicable
S8	Capturas de pesquerías deportivas y de recreo en el mar Mediterráneo (todos los túnidos y especies afines)	No aplicable
S9	Datos específicos para determinar de forma independiente la magnitud de las pesquerías de recreo de cada especie	No aplicable
S10	Información recopilada en los programas nacionales de observadores	22/06/2012
S11	Enfoque alternativo de seguimiento científico	No aplicable
S12	Información y datos sobre <i>Sargassum</i> pelágico	No aplicable
S13	Información específica para los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a realizar pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplicable
ATÚN ROJO		
S14	Datos de pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No aplicable
S15	Muestreo de tallas de las granjas	No aplicable
S17	Resultados de programas que utilizan sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas o técnicas alternativas que proporcionen una precisión equivalente en el momento de la introducción en jaula (que cubran el 100% de las introducciones en jaulas)	No aplicable
S18	Información y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas nacionales de observadores de atún rojo	No aplicable
S19	Informe sobre mortalidad por pesca de todo el atún rojo del Oeste, descartes muertos incluidos.	30/06/2015
S20	Información sobre atún rojo confiscado procedente de captura fortuita no autorizada	30/06/2015
S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del Oeste que se van a emprender	No aplicable
S22	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No aplicable
S23	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No aplicable
TÚNIDOS TROPICALES		
S24	Información de captura de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT	30/06/2015

N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
S25	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces	No aplicable
S44	El número de DCP realmente desplegados trimestralmente, por tipo de DCP, indicando la presencia o ausencia de una baliza asociada al DCP	No aplicable
S45	Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1°, mes, Estado del pabellón y PS/BB asociado	No aplicable
S46	Información recopilada por los observadores	30/06/2015
S47	Datos e información recopilados a partir de programas de muestreo en el marco de Rec. 14-01	30/06/2015
PEZ ESPADA		
S26	Mejores datos disponibles sobre pez espada, lo que incluye por sexo, y estadísticas de descartes y esfuerzo	26/06/2015
ISTIÓFORIDOS		
S27	Resultados de los programas científicos para los istiofóridos	No aplicable
S28	Informe sobre el método para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de aguja azul y aguja blanca/ <i>Tetrapturus spp.</i>	30/06/2015
TIBURONES		
S29	Las CPC presentarán datos de Tarea I y Tarea II para los tiburones, lo que incluye los datos históricos disponibles	30/06/2015
S30	Tarea I y Tarea II de tiburones zorro, incluir descartes y liberaciones	30/06/2015
S31	Las CPC consignarán a través de sus programas de observadores el número de descartes y liberaciones de tiburón jaquetón con una indicación sobre su estado (vivo o muerto) y lo comunicarán a ICCAT	30/06/2015
S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	No aplicable
S33	Datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de tiburón jaquetón capturado para consumo local	30/06/2015
S34	Datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de peces martillo capturados para consumo local	30/06/2015
S35	Número de descartes y liberaciones de peces martillo con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	30/06/2015
S36	Número de descartes y liberaciones de tiburones oceánicos con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	30/06/2015
S48	Resultados de la investigación sobre marrajo dientuso	30/06/2015
OTRAS CAPTURAS FORTUITAS		
S37	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	No aplicable
S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	27/01/2015
S39	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	No aplicable
S40	Las CPC comunicarán los datos de captura fortuita y de descartes	30/06/2015
S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos	10/09/2015

N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo.	10/09/2015

Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación)

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

Category	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0001	Informes anuales (Comisión)	Se describen las características de la pesca del atún aleta amarilla o rabil (<i>Thunnus alcabare</i>) con palangre en el Golfo de México, así como de las especies que integran la captura incidental destacando el cumplimiento con respecto a las regulaciones nacionales e internacionales. Asimismo, se describe el cumplimiento y/o aplicación de las recomendaciones y resoluciones emanadas de la Comisión.
GEN	0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	07/10/2015
GEN	0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	25/06/2015
GEN	0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No aplicable
GEN	0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No aplicable
GEN	0006	Informes de transbordo (en el mar y en puerto)	No aplicable
GEN	0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No aplicable
GEN	0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	No aplicable
GEN	0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	No aplicable
GEN	0010	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	No aplicable
GEN	0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	No aplicable
GEN	0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No aplicable
GEN	0013	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	No aplicable
GEN	0014	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto que incluyan supuestas infracciones	No aplicable
GEN	0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No aplicable

Category	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No aplicable
GEN	0017	Información de acuerdos bilaterales para la inspección en puerto.	No aplicable
GEN	0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No aplicable
GEN	0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No aplicable
GEN	0020	Lista de buques de más de 20 m	26/06/2015
GEN	0021	Informe acciones internas buques de 20 m o más	25/06/2015
GEN	0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	Se sigue trabajando en la modernización, actualización y ampliación del Prontuario Estadístico de Pesca Deportiva que se publica en la página de internet de la CONAPESCA www.conapesca.gob.mx , donde se puede encontrar información sobre número de permisos por entidad federativa, por embarcación, el valor de los permisos, permisos por periodo de tiempo y categoría de embarcaciones, entre otros datos.
GEN	0024	Buques implicados en pesca IUU	No aplicable
GEN	0025	Informes sobre alegaciones IUU	No aplicable
GEN	0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No aplicable
GEN	0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No aplicable
GEN	0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No aplicable
GEN	0029	Avistamientos de buques	No aplicable
GEN	0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No aplicable
BFT	1001	Granjas de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1003	Traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No aplicable
BFT	1004	Declaración de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No aplicable
BFT	1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1007	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de reducción de la capacidad para 2015	No aplicable
BFT	1008	Ajustes al plan de capacidad de cría	No aplicable
BFT	1009	Modificaciones a los planes de pesca o a cuotas individuales	No aplicable
BFT	1010	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 14-04, lo que incluye información sobre reglamentación y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 14-04	No aplicable
BFT	1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2014	No aplicable
BFT	1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No aplicable
BFT	1015	Mensajes VMS	No aplicable
BFT	1016	Planes de inspección	No aplicable
BFT	1017	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplicable
BFT	1018	Nombre de las agencias autorizadas y de los inspectores individuales	No aplicable

Category	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
BFT	1019	Copias de los informes de inspección	No aplicable
BFT	1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	Se enviaron en tiempo y forma 12 informes correspondientes a 2014.
BFT	1024	Vedas a la pesca de atún rojo del Este	No aplicable
BFT	1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	Se implementó la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, 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 furcal de 115 cm.
BFT	1026	Documentos de captura de atún rojo validados si no se ha introducido la información en el sistema eBCD	En 2014 se expidieron 56 BCD. Cabe mencionar que México implementó al 100% totalmente el sistema eBCD de atún aleta azul, para uso de los exportadores. a partir del día 03 de marzo de 2015.
BFT	1027	Informe anual BCD	27/07/2015
BFT	1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	27/02/2015
BFT	1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	25/06/2015
BFT	1030	Legislación para el BCD	La NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, establece que todos los embarques de atún aleta azul (<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>) que se realicen con destino a la exportación, además de los documentos con los que se acredite su legal procedencia, deberán usar el programa electrónico de documentación de captura de atún rojo (eBCD) de la CICAA.
BFT	1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No aplicable
BFT	1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo y que presuntamente han capturado atún rojo del Este	No aplicable
BFT	1033	Datos necesarios para registrarse en el Sistema eBCD	27/02/2015
TRO	2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	26/06/2015
TRO	2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	26/06/2015
TRO	2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No aplicable
TRO	2004	Informe anual sobre la implementación de la veda espacio-temporal para el patudo/rabil/listado	No aplicable
TRO	2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	26/03/2015
TRO	2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplicable
SWO	3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplicable
SWO	3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplicable

Category	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
SWO	3003	Lista de buques pesqueros que dirigen su actividad al pez espada del Mediterráneo, lo que incluye permisos especiales para arpones y palangre	No aplicable
SWO	3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable
SWO	3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplicable
SWO	3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	No aplicable
SWO	3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del Norte	26/06/2015
BIL	5001	Notificación de prohibición de descartes de ejemplares muertos de marlines	El Artículo 68 de la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura Sustentable, establece que para las especies denominadas 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, en donde están destinadas únicamente a la pesca deportivo- recreativa (en dicha franja).
BIL	5002	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 12-04 mediante legislaciones o regulaciones internas, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia	El Artículo 68 de la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura Sustentable, establece que para las especies denominadas 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, en donde están destinadas únicamente a la pesca deportivo- recreativa (en dicha franja).
SHK	7001	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que los peces martillo capturados por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introducen en el comercio internacional	El aprovechamiento sostenible de las especies capturadas de tiburones se encuentra regulado a través de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006. Sobre la pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas existen las especificaciones para su aprovechamiento, la cual tiene por objeto conducir a la conservación y protección de elasmobranquios y otras especies que son capturadas incidentalmente. En consecuencia se analiza actualmente la inclusión de dichas medidas en la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006, y asimismo en 2014 se llevó a cabo la actualización de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023P-PESC-1996, por la NOM-SAG/PESC-2014, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal en el Golfo de México y Mar Caribe. Asimismo, México fue copatrocinador de la propuesta para que se incluyeran las especies <i>Sphyrna lewini</i> , <i>S. mokarran</i> y <i>S. zygaena</i> de tiburón martillo en el en el Apéndice II de la Convención sobre el Comercio Internacional de Especies Amenazadas de Fauna y Flora Silvestres (CITES), lo cual permitirá regular su comercio y ha venido trabajando en su implementación.

Category	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
SHK	7002	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que el tiburón jaquetón capturado por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introduce en el comercio internacional	El aprovechamiento sostenible de las especies capturadas de tiburones se encuentra regulado a través de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006. Sobre la pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas existen las especificaciones para su aprovechamiento, la cual tiene por objeto conducir a la conservación y protección de elasmobranquios y otras especies que son capturadas incidentalmente. En consecuencia se analiza actualmente la inclusión de dichas medidas en la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006, y asimismo en 2014 se llevó a cabo la actualización de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023P-PESC-1996, por la NOM-SAG/PESC-2014, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal en el Golfo de México y Mar Caribe.
SHK	7003	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para hacer un seguimiento interno de las capturas y conservar y gestionar al marrajo dientuso	07/10/2015
SHK	7004	Informe sobre las acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 11-08 mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia que respalden esta implementación.	07/10/2015
SHK	7005	Todas las CPC presentarán a la Secretaría de ICCAT, antes de su reunión anual de 2013, la información detallada sobre su implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de tiburones (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 y 11-15)	07/10/2015
BYC	8001	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	07/10/2015
BYC	8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No aplicable
BYC	8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	07/10/2015
SDP	9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	07/10/2015
MISC	9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	No aplicable

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

4.1 Datos y talla mínima

- 4.1.1 96-14 párrafo 1 Recomendación sobre el cumplimiento en las pesquerías de atún rojo y pesquerías de pez espada del Atlántico norte (Párrafo 1)

Los datos fueron reportados en tiempo y forma por México en la Tarea I. De lo que se desprende que no se excedieron los límites de captura en 2014 en las pesquerías de atún rojo y pesquerías de pez espada del Atlántico norte.

- 4.1.2 97-01 Recomendación para incrementar el cumplimiento de las regulaciones de talla mínima (Párrafo 2)

El 16 de abril de 2014 se publicó en el Diario Oficial de la Federación la “Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, Que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe” misma que en su numeral 4.6 establece que las capturas que incidentalmente se obtenga de atún aleta azul o rojo (*Thunnus thynnus*) únicamente podrán retenerse si los organismos tienen, como mínimo un peso de 30 kilogramos o bien, una longitud furcal de 115 cm. Los ejemplares con peso o talla inferior a la establecida deben ser liberados en buenas condiciones de sobrevivencia.

4.2 Documentos estadísticos

- 4.2.1 01-21 Recomendación respecto a establecer un Programa de Documento Estadístico ICCAT para el patudo (Párrafo 6)

México no realiza capturas de patudo en el área.

- 4.2.2 01-22 Recomendación respecto a establecer un Programa de Documento Estadístico ICCAT para el pez espada (Párrafo 6)

México no realizó la exportación de pez espada. No obstante los datos estadísticos se presentan en Tarea I y Tarea II.

4.3 Medidas relacionadas con especies individuales

- 4.3.1 12-04 Recomendación para un mayor reforzamiento del plan de recuperación de las poblaciones de aguja azul y aguja blanca

En México, no existe una pesquería comercial dirigida a dichas especies, siendo que su captura ocurre de manera incidental en palangres, por lo que se ha establecido una cuota de captura incidental por semestre para pez espada y marlines con valores específicos (porcentajes), contribuyendo con ello a disminuir la presión por pesca ejercida sobre las citadas especies.

El “Acuerdo por el que se establece la cuota de captura para el aprovechamiento del marlín azul (*Makaira nigricans*) y el marlín blanco (*Tetrapturus spp.*), en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe para los años 2013, 2014 y 2015”, establece una cuota de captura anual de marlín azul de 70 toneladas y 25 toneladas de marlín blanco durante los citados años, con base a lo estipulado en las recomendaciones de la cicaa

Adicionalmente, en México y de acuerdo a la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura Sustentables, en su artículo 68, las especies marlín, pez vela, pez espada, sábalo o chiro, pez gallo y dorado en todas sus variedades biológicas, dentro de una franja de cincuenta millas náuticas, contadas a partir de la línea de base desde la cual se mide el mar territorial, se encuentran destinadas únicamente a la pesca deportivo-recreativa (en dicha franja).

Asimismo, la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-PESC-2014, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, establece en el numeral 4.4 una tasa anual de captura incidental para pez espada, pez vela, atún rojo, marlín (de los géneros *Makaira* y *Tetrapturus*) y tiburones, en conjunto, no mayor al 20% de la captura nominal obtenida durante un año calendario de dicha pesquería, lo cual contribuye a la recuperación de estas poblaciones. Para los efectos de esta disposición, todos los viajes se computarán en el año de la fecha de su inicio y la evaluación de la captura nominal e incidental se realizará semestralmente.

En el numeral 4.7, se establece que las especies de marlín (géneros *Makaira* y *Tetrapturus*); pez vela (*Istiophorus Albicans*) y pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*) que durante las operaciones de pesca de túnidos sean capturadas de manera fortuita, deben ser liberadas en buenas condiciones de sobrevivencia. Única y exclusivamente podrán retenerse los ejemplares de dichas especies que al traerlos al costado del barco, ya se encuentren muertos.

Otra de las medidas adoptadas por México para conducir a la recuperación de las especies de aguja blanca y azul es la penalización del comercio de dichas especies capturadas en la pesca deportivo recreativa, esto con fundamento en el Artículo 55 fracción IX de la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura Sustentables donde se establece que la SAGARPA procederá a la revocación de la concesión o permiso, cuando sus titulares comercialicen, bajo cualquier título jurídico, las capturas de la pesca deportivo-recreativa.

4.3.2 03-04 Recomendación sobre el pez espada del Mediterráneo

México no realiza actividades pesqueras en dicha área.

4.3.3 13-02 Recomendación de ICCAT para la conservación del pez espada del Atlántico norte (Párrafo 11)

México tiene un límite de captura anual de 200 t para los años 2014, 2015 y 2016, la cual no ha sido superada. Cabe destacar que dentro de los últimos 10 años se ha mantenido una captura promedio anual de 27.8 toneladas.

Esta pesquería se encuentra regulada por la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura Sustentables y la Norma Oficial Mexicana vigente NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, las cuales regulan el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe.

Respecto al establecimiento de una talla mínima para la captura de esta especie, en la misma resolución se señala que para proteger al pez espada pequeño, se adoptarán las medidas necesarias para prohibir la captura y desembarque en todo el Atlántico de pez espada con un peso en vivo inferior a 25 kg, o en su alternativa 125 cm de longitud de mandíbula inferior a la horquilla (LJFL). Sin embargo, se podrá conceder un margen de tolerancia a los buques que hayan capturado ejemplares pequeños de forma incidental, con la condición de que estas capturas incidentales no superen el 15 % del número de peces espada por desembarque de la captura total de pez espada de dichos buques, por lo anterior, dado que se ha documentado a través del Programa Nacional de Aprovechamiento del Atún y de Protección de delfines que la captura incidental de esta especie es menor al 5% de los desembarques de atún.

4.3.4 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.

4.3.5 05-05 Recomendación para enmendar la recomendación [Rec. 04-10] sobre la conservación de tiburones capturados en asociación con las pesquerías que son competencia de ICCAT

México ha tomado las medidas normativas necesarias para requerir que los pescadores utilicen integralmente la totalidad de las capturas de tiburones. Asimismo anualmente se comunica información sobre la implementación de estas medidas y se ha realizado seguimiento de la captura incidental del tiburón mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) del Atlántico norte en la pesca del atún aleta amarilla con palangre en el Golfo de México a través del Programa Nacional de Observadores a Bordo.

4.3.6 07-06 Recomendación suplementaria sobre tiburones (Párrafo 4)

En México se han adoptado medidas de regulación pesquera que promueven se mantenga el rendimiento máximo sostenible las poblaciones capturadas de tiburón.

En primera instancia el aprovechamiento sostenible de los tiburones se encuentra regulado a través de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006, Pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas. Especificaciones para su aprovechamiento, la cual tiene por objeto conducir a la conservación y protección de elasmobranquios y otras especies que son capturadas incidentalmente.

En la última actualización de la Carta Nacional Pesquera, publicada el 24 de agosto de 2012 se establece como medida de manejo adicionales, que desde 1993, no se expiden nuevos permisos para captura de tiburón, excepto en el caso de que se sustituyan embarcaciones descartadas o renueven permisos para no incrementar el esfuerzo de pesca existente, aun así, se considera que el estatus de la pesquería aprovechada se encuentra al máximo sustentable.

4.3.7 09-07 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre la conservación de los tiburones zorro capturados en asociación con las pesquerías en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT

A efecto de reducir la mortalidad por pesca sobre las poblaciones de tiburón zorro (*Alopias* spp.) se estableció en el numeral 4.3 de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, un límite máximo permisible de 45 unidades de esfuerzo pesquero para la pesquería de túnidos con palangre, cuya cifra es revisada periódicamente con base en los resultados de la investigación científica y tecnológica sobre el desarrollo de la pesquería.

México ha cumplido con las recomendaciones del SCRS de CICAA, referentes a la conservación del Tiburón Zorro Ojón (*Alopias superciliosus*), mediante la instrumentación de los programas de investigación que ha llevado a cabo en el Instituto Nacional de Pesca, así como el control de las estadísticas de captura obtenidas a través del programa de observadores a bordo y de los reportes de las bitácoras de los propios productores. Con ésta información se tienen avances para establecer la línea base respecto al estado de distribución y abundancia de estas especies con objeto de establecer medidas de ordenación para la protección de las mismas.

4.3.8 10-06 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre marrajo dientuso del Atlántico capturado en asociación con pesquerías de ICCAT (Párrafo 1)

México comunica en los datos de Tarea I el seguimiento de la captura incidental del tiburón mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) del Atlántico norte en la pesca del atún aleta amarilla con palangre en el Golfo de México. Asimismo, en cuanto a las recomendaciones de la CICAA, se incluyeron dichas medidas en la actualización de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe.

4.3.9 10-08 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre peces martillo (familia Sphyrnidae) capturados en asociación con pesquerías de ICCAT (Párrafo 3, 5, 6)

El aprovechamiento sostenible de las especies capturadas de tiburones se encuentra regulado a través de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006, Pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas. Especificaciones para su aprovechamiento, la cual tiene por objeto conducir a la conservación y protección de elasmobranquios y otras especies que son capturadas incidentalmente.

4.3.10 3-11 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre captura fortuita de tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT (Párrafo 8)

Se incluyeron dichas medidas en el proceso de actualización de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-PESC-1996, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe.

Por otro lado, se ha promovido mediante talleres de capacitación, el uso de instrumentos y mecanismos para eliminar la captura incidental de tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de atún y otras. De igual manera, se trabaja en fomentar la liberación de las tortugas marinas que sean capturadas vivas de forma fortuita, así como procedimientos técnicos para reducir la captura fortuita de tortugas y garantizar una cuidadosa manipulación de todas las tortugas que sean liberadas, con el fin de contribuir a su supervivencia.

4.3.11 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 Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006, Pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas. Especificaciones para su aprovechamiento, la cual tiene por objeto conducir a la conservación y protección de elasmobranchios y otras especies que son capturadas incidentalmente. Asimismo, se incluyeron dichas medidas en la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006 y en la actualización de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-PESC-1996, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe.

4.3.12 11-09 Recomendación de ICCAT para reducir la captura fortuita incidental de aves marinas en la pesquería de palangre de ICCAT (Párrafo 7)

Actualmente 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. Al respecto, 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.

4.4 Otros

4.4.1 05-11 Resolución de ICCAT sobre Sagassum pelágico (Párrafo 1)

No aplica.

4.5 General

4.5.1 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.

4.5.2 99-07 Resolución sobre la mejora de estadísticas de las pesquerías de recreo (Párrafo 2)

México destina exclusivamente 9 especies de forma exclusiva a la pesca deportiva: 6 de ellas pertenecen a los denominados "Picudos" (contándose 4 especies distintas de Marlín; Pez Vela y Pez Espada) y 3 especies afines (sábalo o chiro; pez gallo y dorado), dentro de una franja de 50 millas náuticas contadas a partir de la línea de base desde la cual se mide el mar territorial.

Se ha seguido trabajando en la modernización, actualización y ampliación del Prontuario Estadístico de Pesca Deportiva que se publica en la página de internet de la CONAPESCA www.conapesca.gob.mx, donde se puede encontrar información sobre número de permisos por entidad federativa, por embarcación, el valor de los permisos, permisos por periodo de tiempo y categoría de embarcación, entre otros datos.

Por otra parte, se han tenido avances importantes en el fomento y regulación de la pesca deportivo-recreativa, actualmente la totalidad de los trámites para obtener un permiso de pesca se realiza totalmente por medios electrónicos. Los prestadores de servicios turísticos de pesca deportivo recreativa están obligados a presentar bitácoras de pesca donde informen las incidencias de la operación, así como el número de ejemplares capturados.

Asimismo, mediante programas de observadores a bordo se realiza el seguimiento de una parte representativa de esta actividad, con objeto de contar con elementos para la toma de decisiones administrativas y regulatorias.

4.5.3 05-08 Resolución sobre anzuelos circulares (párrafo 1-2)

México lleva a cabo la promoción e investigación para el uso de anzuelos circulares (16/0), con objeto de que sean utilizados en los lances que se efectúan con palangres pelágicos, considerando su adecuada selectividad y la reducción en la captura incidental.

Cabe destacar, que en la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006, se establece el uso de palangres o cimbras de deriva con anzuelos rectos o circulares para pesca de tiburones y rayas, sin embargo en el numeral 4.7.1 se hace obligatorio el uso del anzuelo tipo circular con un tamaño mínimo igual o superior a 64 mm de largo por 22 mm de abertura, en las profundidades más someras de operación, inferiores a 40 metros, frente a la costa occidental de la Península de Baja California. Lo anterior, considerando que dicha profundidad es donde existe mayor probabilidad de que una tortuga marina pueda ser capturada incidentalmente. A nivel nacional el uso de anzuelos circulares en pesquerías de palangre pelágico ha sido propuesto como un método para reducir la captura incidental de tortugas marinas y otras especies prioritarias para la conservación.

4.5.4 01-18 Resolución acerca del alcance de la pesca IUU

A nivel nacional existen diversas disposiciones encaminadas a combatir tanto la pesca ilegal como la pesca IUU.

De manera permanente existe la disposición de utilizar la guía de pesca para regular la movilización de los productos pesqueros, así como el incremento de las operaciones de inspección y vigilancia en aguas de jurisdicción nacional, a través de las unidades de superficie de la CONAPESCA y la Secretaría de Marina-Armada de México.

Cabe mencionar que en materia pesquera y acuícola, se han definido cinco ejes estratégicos de política pública en materia pesquera y acuícola, entre ellas el Cumplimiento y Observancia Normativa, precepto en que se incluye el rubro de Inspección y Vigilancia, para prevenir la pesca ilegal e inducir el uso sustentable de los recursos marinos.

Entre las acciones que se realizan se incluyen los recorridos marítimos a bordo de unidades de superficie. Estas operaciones permiten controlar y verificar las pesquerías que se desarrollan en las aguas marinas de jurisdicción federal, que es en donde la flota atunera palangrera doméstica del Golfo de México concentra sus actividades. De esta forma además, es posible detectar las incursiones de buques extranjeros sin autorización para pescar dentro de la ZEE de nuestro país.

La ventaja de las fiscalizaciones en el mar, en comparación con las que se realizan en puerto, es que permiten supervisar las características de los equipos de pesca y su manipulación, la revisión de la documentación requerida para la actividad (permiso o concesión, bitácora de pesca, certificado de matrícula), la inspección ocular del producto pesquero almacenado a bordo y la verificación de los sistemas utilizados para el manejo del producto pesquero desechado.

Otras actividades que se llevan a cabo son la verificación documental y de producto en los puertos de descarga, la constatación del registro de su producción, a través de los avisos de arribo, las inspecciones en los centros de acopio, la revisión de las guías de pesca de los documentos y demás documentos con los que se acredite la legal procedencia de los embarques de producto en tránsito y tratándose de embarques de atún aleta azul o rojo (*Thunnus thynnus*) que se realicen con destino a la exportación, la comprobación del "Certificado de Exportación del Atún Aleta Azul o Rojo".

4.5.6 03-16 Recomendación para adoptar medidas adicionales contra la pesca ilegal, no declarada y no reglamentada

Se ha publicado la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-062-PESC-2007, para reglamentar la utilización del Sistema Satelital de Monitoreo de Embarcaciones Pesqueras, la cual es de observancia obligatoria para quienes realicen actividades de captura en embarcaciones pesqueras con motor estacionario (intraborda), potencia nominal superior a 80 Hp, con cubierta corrida y eslora superior a 10 m, que operen en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Océano Pacífico, Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, dentro de la Zona Económica Exclusiva, así como para aquellas embarcaciones de bandera mexicana que realicen actividades de pesca en alta mar.

4.5.7 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

México mantiene su compromiso porque los barcos bajo su bandera cumplan con las medidas de conservación y ordenación de la Comisión. De tal manera, con el fin de controlar a los barcos autorizados a pescar las especies reguladas por la CICAA en la zona del convenio, se ha establecido a través de la LGPAS que las actividades de pesca comercial requieren la expedición de un permiso y/o concesión, previo cumplimiento de los requisitos que se establezcan en esta Ley y en sus disposiciones reglamentarias.

De tal manera que el concesionario o permisionario deberá tener siempre a bordo el documento que demuestre que la embarcación está autorizada para operar, la cual deberá tener matrícula y bandera mexicanas y estar registrada en el Registro Público Marítimo Nacional, en los términos de la Ley de Navegación, así como en el Registro Nacional de Pesca y Acuicultura. Las embarcaciones pesqueras que establezca el reglamento de la presente Ley deberán llevar un libro de registro que se denominará bitácora de pesca.

Asimismo, se tiene establecido y mantiene actualizado un registro de barcos de pesca autorizados a enarbolar su bandera y autorizados a pescar las especies reguladas por la CICAA en la zona del Convenio.

4.5.8 05-09 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre el cumplimiento de las obligaciones de comunicar las estadísticas (Párrafo 3)

México ha facilitado 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 con el Programa de observadores a bordo, el sector productivo y el sector gubernamental.

4.5.9 12-06 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.

4.5.10 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.).

4.5.11 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 45 unidades de esfuerzo pesquero para la pesquería de túnidos con palangre, cuya cifra será revisada periódicamente con base en los resultados de la investigación científica y tecnológica sobre el desarrollo de la pesquería según lo establecido en el numeral 4.3 de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, así mismo para cada embarcación se ha autorizado una tasa anual de captura incidental de atún azul o rojo (*Thunnus thynnus*), marlin (de los géneros *Makaira* y *Tetrapturus*), pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*), pez vela (*Istiophorus albicans*) y tiburones, en conjunto, no debe ser mayor del 20% de su captura nominal (captura total que incluye los peces liberados vivos), obtenida durante un año calendario. Para verificar esta disposición todos los viajes se computarán en el año de la fecha de su inicio y la evaluación de la captura nominal e incidental se realizará semestralmente, conforme a lo establecido en el numeral 4.4 de la Norma.

Dentro del mismo contexto una de las medidas adoptadas para reducir la captura fortuita en la pesquería de túnidos con palangre se encuentra contenida en el numeral 4.7 de la Norma NOM-023-SAG/PESC-1996, 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.

4.5.12 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.

4.5.13 11-16 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre acuerdos de acceso (Párrafo 5)

No se ha registrado ninguna actividad al respecto.

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

No aplica.

Tabla 1. Captura desembarcada de atunes y especies afines por la flota palangrera mexicana en 2014.

Código	Captura (t)	Captura (ejemplares)
YFT	1045	26,714
BFT	51	209
BET	1	18
SKJ	5	941
BLF	4	817
ALB	3	104
WAH	16	1,157
BUM	67	1,741
SAI	42	2,483
SWO	32	662
WHM	20	1,225
FAL	4	70
SMA	4	50
THR	3	36
BSH	1	5
OCS	1	7
SPN	0	4
OTRO ^a	29	2,613
OTRO ^b	6	110
OTRO ^c	4	141

Otro^a, otros peces; Otro^b, otros tiburones; Otro^c otros peces picudos.

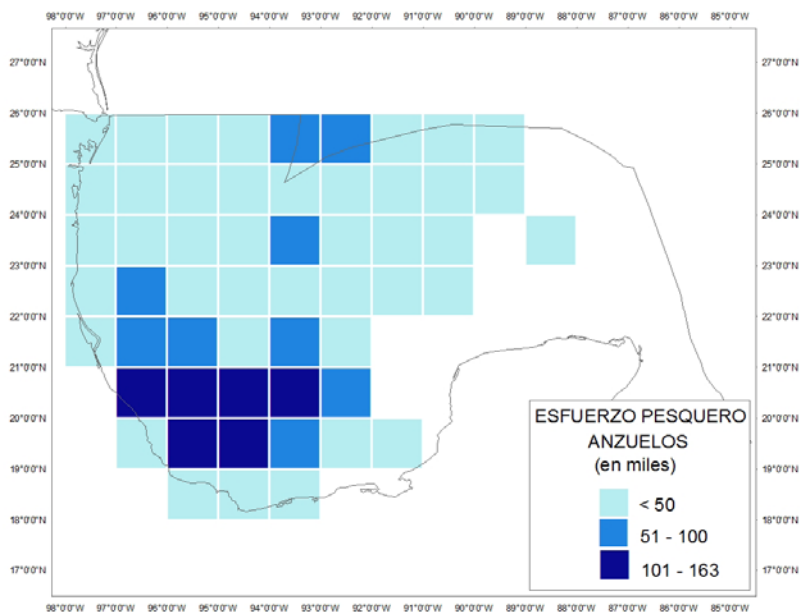


Figura 1. Distribución geográfica del esfuerzo pesquero (número de anzuelos, en miles) en 2014.

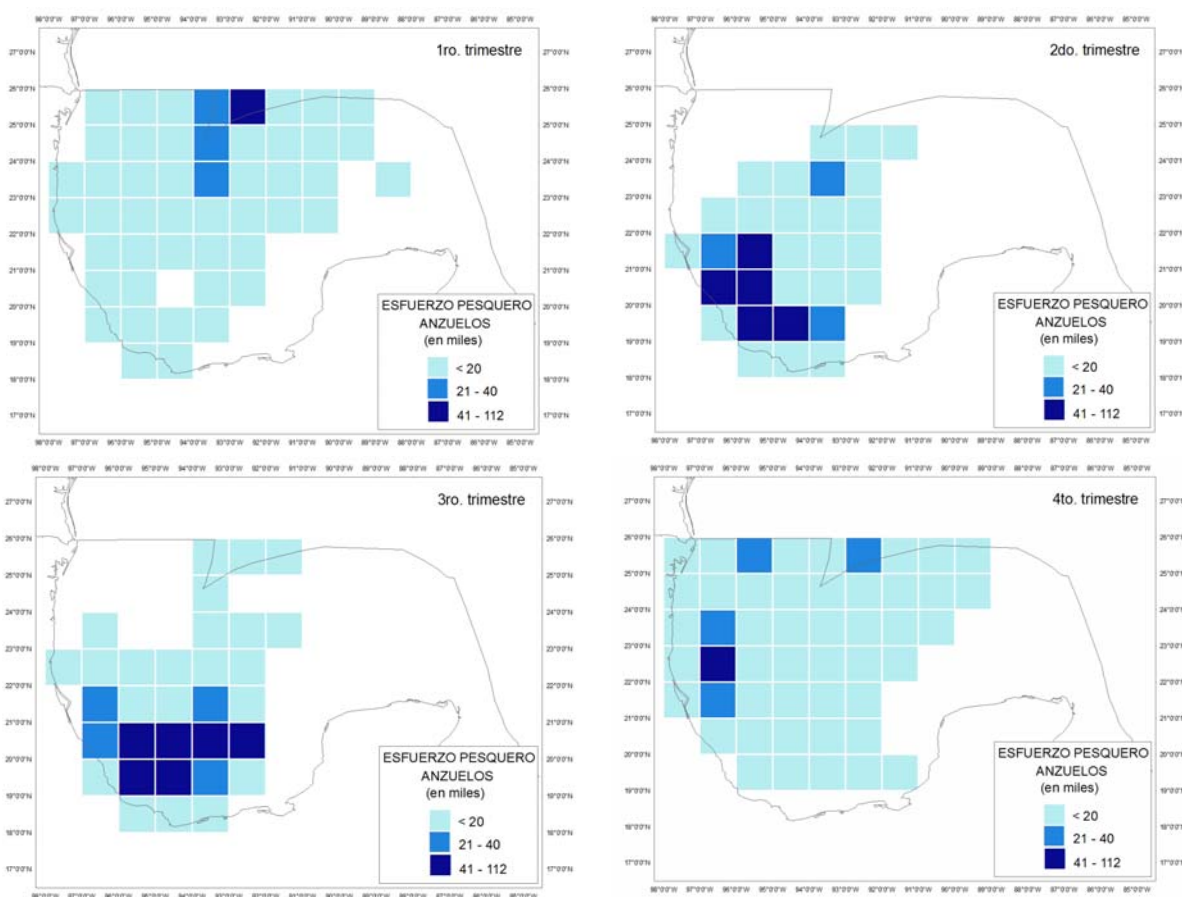


Figura 2. Distribución trimestral del esfuerzo pesquero (número de anzuelos, en miles) en 2014.

RAPPORT ANNUEL DU MAROC¹

RÉSUMÉ

La pêche des espèces de thonidés et des espèces apparentées a atteint une production de 6792,09 tm au cours de l'année 2014 contre 7815,1 tm au cours de l'année 2013, soit une baisse d'environ 13 % en termes de volume. Toutefois, le quota du thon rouge alloué par l'ICCAT a été consommé à 100 %. Les principales espèces exploitées le long des côtes marocaines sont le thon rouge, l'espadon, le thon obèse, l'albacore, le germon, les thonidés mineurs, autres thonidés et des requins et squales. 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 des Pêches 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 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) et les thonidés mineurs, avec une extension des travaux de recherche vers les zones situées au Sud 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.

Ère Partie (Information sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques)**Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries***1.1 Exploitation des thonidés*

Les principales espèces de thonidés exploitées par les pêcheurs marocains sont :

- le thon rouge,
- l'espadon,
- le thon obèse,
- l'albacore,
- le germon,
- les thonidés mineurs (listao, bonite à dos rayé, Auxide, etc.) ainsi que bien d'autres espèces.

Ces espèces sont exploitées par un armement national diversifié, constitué de navires de pêche armés à la senne, à la palangre et à la ligne à main. Des madragues sont également mises en service pour l'exploitation du thon rouge. Les débarquements sont effectués au niveau des ports, des villages de pêcheurs et des points de débarquement aménagés le long des côtes marocaines. Les espèces débarquées sont diversifiées.

1.2 Zones de pêche

Le thon rouge le thon obèse et les thonidés mineurs (Bonite à dos rayé, Auxide, Listao, etc.) sont pêchés habituellement sur la côte atlantique marocaine. Quelques unités artisanales capturent le thon rouge en Méditerranée marocaine durant les mois de juillet à Septembre. Des espèces de thons mineurs sont également capturées en Méditerranée marocaine.

¹ Département de la Pêche Maritime (DPMA/DPRH) & Institut National de Recherche Halieutique (INRH).

L'espadon est capturé essentiellement en Méditerranée et au sud de la côte atlantique marocaine, entre Tan-Tan jusqu'au sud de Dakhla.

Quant au germon, thon obèse et à l'albacore, ils sont pêchés en Atlantique, mais en faibles quantités, au moyen de navires côtiers, dans les eaux de la ZEE marocaine.

Pour ce qui est des requins, les principales zones de pêche se situent dans les côtes atlantiques.

1.3 Techniques de pêche

Les thonidés et espèces voisines sont pêchées essentiellement par quatre (4) techniques de pêche :

- La madrague :

Cet engin cible principalement le thon rouge et accessoirement les thonidés mineurs. En 2014, 10 madragues ont été calées, dans les eaux nationales de la façade Atlantique. Habituellement, la période d'activité des madragues se situe entre les mois d'avril et juillet. Néanmoins, ces dernières années, en raison de la forte abondance de thon rouge et la réduction substantielle du quota national en cette espèce, la période de calage des madragues ne dépasse guère le mois de mai.

Il est à noter que plus de 25 000 individus de thon rouge ont été relâchés par les madragues après épuisement du quota national alloué à ce segment soit 934 TM qui a été notifié au secrétariat de l'ICCAT.

- Ligne à main et palangre de surface :

Elles sont utilisées principalement par une importante communauté de pêcheurs artisanaux qui comptent dans leur flottille des centaines de barques artisanales (petits métiers) opérant au niveau du Déroit de Gibraltar et le long des côtes méditerranéennes et atlantiques, de longueur inférieure à 7m et de tjb < 2 tnx.

Cette activité de pêche, utilisant ces engins de pêche, capture des grandes tailles de thon rouge et parfois même le thon obèse dans les régions sud du Maroc. Elle est presque continue durant toute l'année, avec un arrêt d'activité de 2 à 3 mois par an.

L'espadon est principalement capturé par la palangre. D'autres espèces sont également capturées par cet engin, notamment les thonidés mineurs.

- Senne tournante :

Cette technique de pêche est utilisée par les senneurs (dits sardiniers) qui ne pratiquent la pêche aux thonidés que de manière occasionnelle et accidentelle. L'activité se pratique essentiellement en Atlantique durant les périodes autorisées, et les espèces capturées, notamment des thonidés majeurs, sont d'un poids et d'une taille inférieurs aux individus capturés par d'autres techniques de pêche comme la madrague.

Il est à noter que cette technique réalise des quantités importantes de prises accessoires constituées essentiellement de thonidés mineurs et de pélamides.

Elle est également pratiquée par deux navires de type thonier, spécialisés dans la capture du thon rouge vivant dans les eaux internationales en Méditerranée, dans le cadre d'opérations de pêche conjointes.

1.4 Engraissement des thonidés

Le Maroc a procédé au titre de la saison 2014 à l'autorisation de l'installation d'un établissement d'engraissement, sur la façade Atlantique, dénommé « BLUE FARM » enregistré sur le registre ICCAT dédié à cet effet sous l'identifiant AT001MAR00002.

Au titre de l'année 2014, le quota individuel alloué à la ferme est de 215 470 kg.

La ferme marocaine a été approvisionnée à partir de thon rouge vivant provenant des madragues ESSAHEL/AT002MAR00011 (107800kg / 550pièces) et PUNTA NEGRA/AT002MAR00005 (107500kg / 524pièces), dont le transfert et la mise en cage ont été réalisées en présence d'un observateur régional ICCAT.

Les opérations de mise à mort du thon rouge vivant après engraissement dans la ferme BLUE FARM, ont été réalisées en présence aussi d'un observateur régional ICCAT.

Les déclarations de mise en cage et le rapport d'élevage avec un taux de croissance provisoire ont été transmis au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT dans les délais requis conformément aux dispositions et exigences de l'ICCAT.

Cette expérience a été couronnée de succès en enregistrant un gain en poids de + 55,5%, lequel taux est supérieur à celui prévu initialement par les promoteurs (44%) et au taux conventionnel identifié par le Comité Scientifique de l'ICCAT, qui est de 35%. Ceci est dû essentiellement aux conditions écologiques du milieu marin très favorables.

Chapitre 2 : Statistiques et recherche

2.1 Données de la Tâche II

Les données de la Tâche II des thonidés et espèces apparentées exploités dans les eaux marocaines pour l'année 2014 sont résumées dans le **tableau 7**.

2.2 Prises accidentelles des oiseaux de mer & taux de capture accidentelle des tortues de mer

Il ressort des enquêtes menées sur le terrain auprès des marins pêcheurs des palangriers spécialisés, ce qui suit :

- Les deux principales espèces de tortues pêchées accidentellement dans les engins sont la Tortue Caouane (*Caretta caretta*) et la Tortue Luth (*Dermochelys Coriacea*). Cette dernière est nettement la plus dominante avec 71% de l'effectif total d'individus. Elles sont rarement rencontrées lors des opérations de pêche. A titre indicatif, ces espèces peuvent être prises accidentellement dans les palangres une fois sur toutes les 10 marées réalisées.
- Quand la tortue est prise vivante dans leurs palangres, les pêcheurs procèdent au décrochage de l'hameçon de l'animal avant sa remise dans l'eau. Si la tortue est morte ou a déjà avalé l'hameçon, les pêcheurs coupent la ligne la plus proche de l'hameçon puis relâchent la tortue en mer.
- Concernant les oiseaux de mer, aucune information n'est actuellement disponible sur les prises accidentelles de ces espèces, bien que les pêcheurs signalent que ces derniers sont souvent observés dans le ciel, mais ils ne sont jamais pris dans leurs engins.

Dans cette zone, des techniques pratiques et astuces sont adoptées pour éviter les prises accidentelles de ces espèces.

2.3 Données de capture de la pêche sportive et récréative en Méditerranée

Aucune capture d'espèces thonières enregistrée en 2014.

2.4 Echantillon de taille de thon rouge prélevé pendant le transport

En 2014, le seul navire thonier sennear marocaine, Mediouna /AT000MAR01418 a opéré dans le cadre de la JFO2014-006, avec les navires turques. Aucune mortalité accidentelle ni remise à mort de poisson pour échantillonnage n'a été enregistrée durant les opérations de transfert et de transport impliquant ce navire. En conséquence aucun échantillonnage de taille de thon rouge n'a pu être réalisé.

2.5 Echantillons de taille de thon rouge prélevés pendant les transferts dans les cages associées aux déclarations de report des fermes

Voir les données qui seront déclarées par la Turquie car le navire marocain de type "thonier-sennear" ayant ciblé le thon rouge vivant, en 2014, a opéré dans le cadre de la JFO 2014-006 et sa production a été destinée à des fermes d'engraissement battant pavillon turque.

2.6 Activités de recherche

En 2014, l'Institut National de Recherche halieutique (INRH) a continué sa contribution dans les efforts de la communauté scientifique visant une amélioration des connaissances sur la biologie, la structure des stocks ainsi que l'état des stocks des thonidés et espèces apparentées. En témoignent notamment les documents scientifiques présentés par l'équipe scientifique marocaine à la réunion de préparation des données de thon rouge (mai 2014), à la réunion d'évaluation de l'espadon méditerranéen (juillet 2014) et aux réunions des groupes d'espèces du SCRS (septembre 2014).

Aussi, durant l'année 2014, l'INRH, à travers son centre régional de Tanger a collaboré pour la troisième année consécutive, dans le cadre du projet de recherche ICCAT sur le thon rouge englobant tout l'Atlantique (GBYP), et ce à travers la Collecte, traitement et envoi au coordinateur du programme « échantillonnage biologique et génétique de thon rouge », 50 échantillons biologiques (otolithes) et 50 échantillons génétiques de thon rouge pour mieux identifier l'origine du poisson capturé dans les madragues marocaines ainsi que pour l'étude de sa croissance.

L'INRH a également participé en mai 2014 à une opération de marquage électronique de 07 spécimens de thons rouge adultes dans la madrague marocaine «Essahel», coordonnée par l'Université de Stanford des USA.

Conformément au paragraphe 1c de la Rec. 06-07, il a été précédé pour la première fois en 2014 à l'échantillonnage de taille de thon rouge engraisé lors des opérations d'abattage dans les fermes.

Afin de jouer pleinement son rôle en tant que laboratoire de référence en matière d'études biologiques des thonidés, le laboratoire des ressources halieutiques du centre régional de l'INRH à Tanger, chargé des grands pélagiques, devrait être équipé de moyens et d'équipements scientifiques nécessaires pour accomplir ses missions. Des objectifs que l'on pourrait atteindre en partie à travers nos implications dans des projets et programmes de recherche internationaux tel que le GBYP, d'une part, et par le renforcement des capacités des chercheurs marocains, à travers des formations pointues en matière de biologie et de nouvelles méthodes d'évaluation des stocks, d'autre part.

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

Numéro	Information requise	Réponse
GÉNÉRAL - toutes les espèces		
S1	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	29/07/2015
S2	Caractéristiques des flottilles	29/07/2015
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (Tâche I)	Le 13/4/2015, le 14/5/2015 et le 29/07/2015
S4	Prise & Effort (Tâche II)	Le 13/4/2015, le 14/5/2015 et 29/07/2015
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	Le 13/4/2015, le 14/5/2015 et 29/07/2015
S6	Prise estimée par taille	Le 13/4/2015, le 14/5/2015 et 29/07/2015
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	19/07/2015
S8	Prises des pêcheries sportives et récréatives de la Méditerranée (tous les thonidés et espèces apparentées)	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère pas des pêcheries sportives et récréatives des thonidés en Méditerranée.
S9	Données spécifiques visant à déterminer de manière séparée l'ampleur des pêcheries récréatives de chaque espèce	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère pas des pêcheries récréatives des thonidés.
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	Formulaire CP45Obsprog envoyé le 02/07/2014.
S11	Approche alternative de suivi scientifique	29/07/2015
S12	Informations et données sur le <i>Sargassum</i> pélagique	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'est pas concerné par la mer de Sargasse.

S13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries pélagiques à la palangre et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère pas ce type de pêcheries en Méditerranée.
THON ROUGE		
S14	Données de la pêche sportive et récréative	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère pas ce type de pêcheries.
S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	29/07/2015
S16	Résultats des études pilotes sur le thon rouge en vertu du paragraphe 87 [88]	
S17	Résultats du programme utilisant des systèmes de caméras stéréoscopiques ou des techniques alternatives qui fournissent une précision équivalente au moment de la mise en cage (couvrant 100% de toutes les mises en cages)	Données communiquées sous format ST06 le 12/08/2015.
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	Communiquées à l'ICCAT en tant que données Tâche II le 29/07/2015.
S19	Déclarer la mortalité par pêche de tous les thons rouges de l'Ouest, rejets morts y compris	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'est pas concerné par le stock Ouest.
S20	Informations sur les thons rouges saisis provenant de prises accessoires non autorisées	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'a pas des prises accessoires de ton rouge non autorisées.
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'est pas concerné par le stock ouest.
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'est pas concerné par le stock ouest.
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités d'échantillonnage biologique	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'est pas concerné par le stock ouest.
THONIDÉS TROPICAUX		
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	Les données de prise et d'effort soumises en tant que statistiques Tâche II le 13/04/2015.
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (DCP)	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère pas des pêcheries sous DCP.
S43	Inventaire de tous les navires de support associés aux senneurs ou canneurs	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère pas ce type de pêche.
S44	Nombre de DCP réellement déployés par trimestre, par type de DCP, indiquant la présence ou l'absence d'une balise associée au DCP	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère pas des pêcheries sous DCP.

S45	Pour chaque navire de support, le nombre de jours passés en mer, par carrés de 1°, mois et Etat de pavillon et associé à des senneurs/canneurs	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère pas ce type de pêche.
ESPADON		
S26	Meilleures données disponibles sur l'espadon, y compris les données par sexe, les rejets et les statistiques d'effort	Ces données ont été communiquées en tant que Tâche I et Tâche II (S4, S5 et S6) le 13/04/2015 et le 29/07/2015.
ISTIOPHORIDÉS		
S27	Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiophoridés	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'a pas de pêcheries qui capturent les istiophoridés.
S28	Faire rapport sur les méthodes d'estimation des rejets vivants et morts de makaire bleu, de makaire blanc et de Tetrapturus spp.	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'a pas de pêcheries qui capturent les istiophoridés.
REQUINS		
S29	Les CPC doivent soumettre des données de Tâche I et de Tâche II sur les requins en incluant les données historiques disponibles	Ces données ont été communiquées en tant que Tâche I et Tâche II (S3 et S4) le 29/07/2015.
S30	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur les renards de mer, comprenant les rejets et les remises à l'eau	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère des pêcheries capturant les renards de mer.
S31	Les CPC doivent consigner, par le biais de leurs programmes d'observateurs, le nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins soyeux en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant) et le déclarer à l'ICCAT.	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère des pêcheries capturant les requins soyeux.
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	Non applicable. Le Maroc déclare les prises de requins par espèce.
S33	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin soyeux capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère pas des pêcheries capturant les requins soyeux.
S34	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin-marteau capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère des pêcheries capturant le requin marteau.
S35	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins-marteau en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère des pêcheries capturant le requin marteau.
S36	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins océaniques en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère pas des pêcheries capturant le requin océanique.
AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES		
S37	Fournir les guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Non applicable. Aucun guide n'est actuellement élaboré sur ces espèces.
S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Information disponible à partir des enquêtes avec les pêcheurs est reportée dans la Section 7 du chapitre II du rapport annuel.

S39	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année.	Information disponible à partir des enquêtes avec les pêcheurs est reportée dans la Section 7 du chapitre II du rapport annuel.
S40	Les CPC devront déclarer les données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets	Mise à part les pêcheries de ton rouge, le Maroc ne dispose d'un programme d'observateur national. Les données disponibles à partir d'enquêtes et de suivi des échouages sont déclarées en tant que tâche II.
S41	Notifier les mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales utilisant des moyens alternatifs	Estimation des prises accessoires et des rejets est plus tôt assurée à travers la mise en place d'un réseau de suivi d'échouage et des enquêtes avec les pêcheurs.
S42	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	Une réflexion est en cours de développement dans le cadre des travaux de recherche pour réduire les prises accessoires des requins dans la pêcherie palangrière. Aucun rejet des prises accessoires n'est actuellement enregistré dans cette pêcherie.

Ile Partie : Mise en œuvre de la gestion

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

3.1 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. Ce projet est en cours d'amendement pour y inclure la nouvelle taille commerciale minimale de thon rouge (Rec. ICCAT 06-05) qui a été notifiée aux opérateurs par lettre circulaire.

3.2 Limitation de l'effort de pêche

En application de la note circulaire 3887 du 18 août 1992, les investissements en matière de construction navale ont été suspendus depuis cette date afin d'assurer une compatibilité entre effort de pêche et niveau de l'état des stocks. Par ailleurs, la circulaire n° 001 du 01/02/2005, fixant les conditions d'octroi et de prorogation des autorisations de reconversion, de refonte et de remplacement des navires de pêche permet, d'apporter certaines modifications techniques aux navires de pêche actifs.

Pour la pêcherie du thon rouge, le Maroc souscrit pleinement aux dispositions de la recommandation ICCAT [10-04] en matière de limite de la capacité à celle des madragues, des fermes et des navires autorisés au 1er juillet 2008.

3.3 Le contrôle des activités de pêche

Le contrôle des activités de pêche a pour principaux objectifs de veiller à la stricte application de la réglementation en vigueur, de sanctionner les contrevenants et permet par la même occasion de contribuer à la gestion de la ressource, en complément aux instruments déjà mis en place tels que les mesures techniques, les limitations de captures et d'effort de pêche.

Un contrôle strict s'étend à l'ensemble de la filière pêche et notamment à l'exercice de la pêche, les activités de transbordement, de débarquement, de commercialisation, de transport et de stockage des produits de la pêche ainsi que l'enregistrement des débarquements et des ventes.

Le contrôle en mer consiste à vérifier les caractéristiques de l'engin de pêche (contrôle de la conformité de l'engin et du maillage par rapport à l'espèce cible et la zone géographique), à inspecter l'activité de pêche elle-même (journal de bord, légalité de l'activité de pêche par rapport à la période de pêche et au quota), et la cargaison (taille minimale, quantités par espèces).

Les informations statistiques recueillies lors des contrôles permettent aussi de suivre les niveaux de capture.

L'organisation du contrôle est faite de la manière suivante :

3.3.1 Contrôles en mer

Il est effectué par les autorités maritimes de contrôle et par les membres du corps des observateurs scientifiques.

Les moyens mis à la disposition des contrôleurs sont : les navires de surveillance, les avions et le suivi par satellite (GPS).

Le contrôle est effectué à bord des navires et à la capture. Les indications reportées dans le journal de bord sont contrôlées ainsi que le respect des mesures techniques et réglementaires en vigueur.

Au niveau des madragues, il faudrait rappeler la présence permanente des observateurs scientifiques dont la mission est le contrôle des tailles, espèces, le tonnage et la collecte des données biologiques. Ainsi, 100% des madragues sont couvertes par des observateurs scientifiques du Département des Pêches Maritimes. A la fin de la saison de pêche, après la levée de la madrague, l'observateur présente un rapport détaillé sur l'activité de celle-ci.

3.3.2 Contrôles à terre

Ils sont effectués par les délégués du Département des Pêches Maritimes, les délégués de l'Office National des Pêches et par les représentants du corps des Observateurs Scientifiques qui forment les Commissions de Contrôle.

Ces inspections sont soit ciblées, soit aléatoires. Elles sont réalisées au débarquement, lors du transport du produit, à la transformation et lors de la commercialisation.

Les documents pouvant servir au contrôle sont : les déclarations de débarquement, les documents de transport qui sont également vérifiés par les autorités de contrôle de la circulation routière et les notes de ventes.

Parallèlement à ces procédures, le Département des pêches maritimes a mis en place, depuis le mois de juin 2004, un schéma pratique permettant de déterminer l'origine des individus d'espadon capturés en Atlantique nord et en Méditerranée. Ce schéma, intitulé « Schéma de contrôle et d'identification de l'origine des captures de l'espadon dans les prises des flottilles marocaines », a permis de mieux affiner les données de prises de cette espèce notamment celles réalisées par les navires pratiquant la pêche dans ses zones d'une part, et les lieux de sa capture d'autre part.

Dans le cas de ce schéma, il ne s'agit pas particulièrement de revoir le système actuel de contrôle de l'activité de pêche de l'espadon, du moment qu'il se fait de manière efficace, mais de l'élargir par des méthodes qui permettront de déterminer principalement avec exactitude l'origine de capture de l'espadon.

Ces mesures s'intègrent, également, dans le cadre de l'application des dispositions du plan d'action national pour l'abandon du filet maillant dérivant et la reconversion des flottes qui l'utilisent.

Tous ces dispositifs sont renforcés par la promulgation du Dahir N° 1-14-95 du 12 mai 2014) portant promulgation de la loi n° 15-12 relative à la prévention et la lutte contre la pêche illicite, non déclarée et non réglementée et modifiant et complétant le dahir n° 1-73-255 du 27 chaoual 1393 (23 novembre 1973) formant règlement sur la pêche maritime. Les textes d'application de cette Loi sont en cours d'adoption.

3.4 Système de repérage et de suivi par satellite des navires de pêche (DRS/GPS)

Dans le cadre d'une gestion rationnelle des ressources halieutiques et dans le but d'assurer un meilleur suivi de l'activité de la flotte sur un grand espace géographique, le Département des Pêches Maritimes a mis en place toute une structure pour l'utilisation des systèmes de suivi et de transmission de données par satellite.

Aussi, et dans le but de contribuer efficacement à contrecarrer la pêche illégale, non-réglémentée et non-déclarée (IUU) dans la zone de Convention de l'ICCAT, des outils de contrôle supplémentaires ont été mis en place pour compléter les systèmes électroniques déjà mis en place par les autorités chargées du contrôle des activités de pêche.

Enfin, il faudrait rappeler que le Département des Pêches Maritimes abrite et coordonne les activités du Centre de Contrôle National des Pêches.

3.5 Données commerciales

Au niveau des exportations, des recoupements sont effectués avec les services de l'Office des changes, organisme étatique chargé d'édicter les mesures relatives à la réglementation des opérations de change en autorisant 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 croisés 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.

RAPPORT ANNUEL, IIe PARTIE, CHAPITRE 3

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0001	Rapports annuels (Commission)	Voir Rapport National transmis le 29 juillet 2015
GEN	0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	<p>Le Maroc a formulé des réponses à toutes les exigences scientifiques et de gestion touchant aux pêcheries thonières, espèces apparentes et espèces capturées en association avec les pêcheries de l'ICCAT notamment les requins. La plupart des réponses ont été transmises bien avant les délais.</p> <p>Le Maroc souscrit pleinement à toutes les dispositions de l'ICCAT en matière de déclaration de toutes les pêcheries gérées par la Commission, notamment les espèces capturées en association avec ces pêcheries, en l'occurrence les requins.</p> <p>Le Maroc a procédé à la transposition de certaines dispositions en Arrêtés Ministériels.</p> <p>Le Maroc à travers des lettres circulaires, informe tous les services extérieurs sur les obligations en matière de déclaration, et ce, pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT.</p>
GEN	0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	Le 27 juillet 2015
GEN	0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Non applicable, Le Maroc n'affrète pas de navires
GEN	0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Non applicable, Le Maroc n'affrète pas de navires
GEN	0006	Rapports de transbordement	Non applicable, Le Maroc n'a pas de navires qui transbordent en mer
GEN	0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non applicable, Le Maroc n'a pas de navires qui transbordent en mer

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures.	Non applicable, Le Maroc n'a pas de navires de charges autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique
GEN	0009	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements à des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures.	NEANT
GEN	0010	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	Le 09 juillet 2013
GEN	0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.	Le 09 juillet 2013
GEN	0012	Délai de notification requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	72 HEURES, comme notifié dans le Formulaire CP24_AuthPorts_Tri a été transmis à l'ICCAT le 9 juillet 2013
GEN	0013	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port	-LE 06 octobre 2015, le 04 septembre 2015, concernent les navires de charge battant pavillon étranger, inscrits sur le registre ICCAT, autorisés à recevoir le thon rouge mis à mort après son engraissement à la ferme « BLUE FARM/AT001MAR00002 » - le 27 mai 2015, le 04 MAI 2015 et le 29 avril 2015, ces rapports concernent les navires de charge battant pavillon étranger, inscrits sur le registre ICCAT, autorisés à recevoir le thon rouge mort capturé par les madragues marocaines, qui sont inspectés avant la réception du thon rouge des madragues et avant de quitter les eaux territoriales marocaines
GEN	0014	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port faisant état de présomptions d'infractions	Aucun rapport d'inspection au port n'a fait état de présomptions d'infractions
GEN	0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port lorsque des présomptions d'infractions sont constatées	NEANT
GEN	0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête des présomptions d'infractions au terme de l'inspection au port	NEANT
GEN	0017	Information sur les accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port	NEANT
GEN	0018	Accords d'accès et modification	NEANT
GEN	0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	NEANT
GEN	0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Le 24 décembre 2015 et à chaque changement
GEN	0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus	Aucun changement ne s'est produit depuis l'année antérieure
GEN	0022	Norme de gestion pour les LSTLV	Aucun changement ne s'est produit depuis l'année antérieure
GEN	0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Non applicable, le Maroc n'opère pas ce type de pêche
GEN	0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	NEANT
GEN	0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	NEANT
GEN	0026	Mesures commerciales, soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	NEANT

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0027	Données sur la non-application	NEANT
GEN	0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	NEANT
GEN	0029	Observations de navires	NEANT
GEN	0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	NEANT
BFT	1001	Fermes de thon rouge	Le Maroc a autorisé pour la seconde année consécutive à titre expérimental en 2015, la ferme dénommée « BLUE FARM » et a été enregistrée le 20 avril 2015 sur le registre ICCAT sous l'identifiant AT001MAR00002
BFT	1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	le 11 aout 2015
BFT	1003	Report de poissons restés en cages	NEANT
BFT	1004	Déclaration de mise en cage du thon rouge	Le 15 mai 2015
BFT	1005	Madragues de thon rouge	LE 06 mars 2015
BFT	1006	Déclarations des madragues de thon rouge	Les Documents de capture de thon rouge validés (<i>signés par l'autorité habilitée et dont le spécimen de signature et sceau figurent sur le registre ICCAT dédié à cet effet</i>) correspondant aux captures des madragues marocaines, sont transmis au secrétariat de l'ICCAT presque dans les 24 heures suivant la capture
BFT	1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de réduction de la capacité pour 2015	Le 03 février 2015
BFT	1008	Ajustements du plan de la capacité d'élevage	Le 20 AVRIL 2015
BFT	1009	Modifications des plans de pêches ou des quotas individuels	A chaque changement une notification est transmise au secrétariat de l'ICCAT
BFT	1010	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 14-04, comprenant des informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 14-04	Le 13 octobre 2015
BFT	1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2013	18 mars 2015
BFT	1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	LE 04 mai 2015
BFT	1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	Le 16 MARS 2015 pour les navires auxiliaires(Trap setters)
BFT	1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes	LE 07 MAI 2015
BFT	1015	Messages VMS	Oui applicable
BFT	1016	Plans d'inspection	Non applicable
BFT	1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non applicable
BFT	1018	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non applicable
BFT	1019	Copies des rapports d'inspection	Non applicable
BFT	1020	Ports de transbordement de thon rouge	Le 16 février 2015
BFT	1021	Ports de débarquement de thon rouge	Le 16 février 2015
BFT	1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge	22 (vingt deux) rapports hebdomadaires sauf erreur ou omission. Les rapports hebdomadaires sont transmis même après l'arrêt de pêche de thon rouge notifié à l'ICCAT le 06 octobre 2015.
BFT	1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	08 (huit) rapports mensuels.
BFT	1024	Fermetures de la pêche de E-BFT	06 octobre 2015
BFT	1025	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm.	Le Maroc n'est pas concerné, il fait partie de la zone Atlantique Est et Méditerranée

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
BFT	1026	Documents de capture de thon rouge validés, sauf si les données sont saisies dans le système eBCD.	797 BCDs ont été validés par le Maroc correspondant aux captures réalisées au titre de la saison de pêche de thon rouge 2015 TOUS SEGMENTS CONFONDUS -Tous ces BCDs ont été transmis au secrétariat de l'ICCAT et figurent sur le registre ICCAT dédié à cet effet.
BFT	1027	Rapport annuel sur le BCD	Transmis le 05 octobre 2015
BFT	1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Oui applicable
BFT	1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	Le Point de contact n'a pas changé
BFT	1030	Législation relative au BCD	Voir pièces jointes au Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la recommandation 14-04(Exigence BFT 1010) transmis le 13 octobre 2015 (Exigence BFT 1010)
BFT	1031	Résumé de marquage, échantillon de marque des BCD	NEANT
	1032	Navires ne figurant pas comme navire de pêche de thon rouge et présumés avoir pêché du thon rouge de l'Est	NEANT
BFT	1033	Données requises pour la saisie dans le système eBCD	Toutes les données ont été transmises à la société TRAGSA, le système e BCD était mis en place et opérationnel pour la saison 2015 Faute de mise à jour des données de certains partenaires, le Maroc n'a pas pu continuer à éditer les eBCD Une lettre de notification dans ce sens a été transmise au secrétariat de l'ICCAT le 11 mai 2015 sous la cote 049/15
TRO	2001	Liste des navires de thon obèse/d'albacore et éventuelle modification ultérieure	NEANT
TRO	2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore en 2012	NEANT
TRO	2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	NEANT
TRO	2004	Rapport annuel sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture spatio-temporelle de la pêche de thon obèse/d'albacore	NEANT
TRO	2005	Liste des observateurs BET/YFT	NEANT
TRO	2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Non applicable
TRO	2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non applicable
SWO	3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Néant, le Maroc n'importe pas l'espadon et le thon obèse
SWO	3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Oui applicable. Une mise à jour est effectuée à chaque changement.
SWO	3003	Liste des navires de pêche ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée, notamment les navires titulaires de permis spéciaux pour pêcher au harpon et à la palangre.	Le 24 décembre 2015

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
SWO	3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Néant, le Maroc n'autorise pas la pêche sportive et récréative de l'espadon en Méditerranée
SWO	3005	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrants pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Non applicable
SWO	3006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Transmis le 15 septembre 2015
SWO	3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Transmis le 15 septembre 2015
ALB	4001	Liste annuelle des navires ciblant le germon du Nord	Non applicable
ALB	4002	Prises provisoires cumulées de germon du Sud	Non applicable
BIL	5001	Notification d'interdiction de rejeter des spécimens morts de makaires	Non applicable
BIL	5002	Rapport sur les mesures prises pour mettre la Rec. 12-04 en œuvre par le biais de lois ou de réglementations nationales, incluant les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance.	Non applicable
SHK	7001	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins-marteau capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	Transmise le 05 aout 2015
SHK	7002	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins soyeux capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	Transmise le 05 aout 2015 Les requins soyeux ne sont pas capturés dans les eaux marocaines et ne font pas l'objet d'importation, pour sa commercialisation sur le marché Marocain
SHK	7003	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la réduction de la mortalité du requin-taupe bleu	Transmise le 05 aout 2015
SHK	7004	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue de mettre en œuvre la Recommandation 11-08 par le biais de lois et de réglementations nationales, notamment les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance qui appuient la mise en œuvre	Transmise le 05 aout 2015
SHK	7005	Toutes les CPC doivent soumettre au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT, avant la tenue de la réunion annuelle de 2013, les détails sur la mise en œuvre et l'application des mesures de conservation et de gestion des requins (Recommandations 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 et 11-15)	Transmise le 05 aout 2015
BYC	8001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Recommandation 10-09, paragraphes 1, 2 et 7 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO.	Cf section7 du chapitre II du Rapport annuel
BYC	8002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Cf section7 du chapitre II du Rapport annuel.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
BYC	8003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine.	Cf Exigence scientifique « S4 » de l'annexe de la 1 ^{ère} partie du rapport annuel
SDP	9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Néant
MISC	9002	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Néant

Tableau 1. Statistiques générales.

Espèces (code ICCAT)	TOTAL TM	
	Atlantique	Méditerranée
Albacore (YFT)	106,6	0
Germon (ALB)	0	0
Thon obèse (BET)	300	00
Thon rouge (BFT)	959,460	311
Bacorette (LTA)	2,6	0
Listao (SKJ)	1063	5
Bonite à dos rayé (BON)	90,2	7,5
Auxide (FRI)	21,4	171,4
Palomette (BOP)	866,9	17,7
Espadon (SWO)	1062	770
Makaire blanc (WHM)	0	0
Makaire bleu (BUM)	0	0
Makaire noir	0	0
Voilier de l'Atlantique (SAI)	0	0
Grand requin blanc (WSH)	7	0
Grand requin marteau (SPK)	0	0
Requin gris (SBL)	24	0
Requin HÂ (GAG)	101	5
Requin marteau commun (SPZ)	0	0
Requin marteau Halicorne (SPL)	0	0
Requin perlon(HXT)	3	0
Requin sombre(DUS)	4	0
Taupe bleue(SMA)	624	0
Taupe commune(POR)	0,33	0
Autres squalidés et requins (SHK)	106	27
Autres thonidés	17	119
SOUS TOTAL (Tm)	5358,49	1433,6
TOTAL GENERAL (TM)	6792,09	

Tableau 2. Données statistiques des Pêcheries de thon rouge Est (BFT-E) et de l'Espadon (SWO).

BFT	Engin	Volume
Atl	Trap	959,460
Atl	PS	00
Atl	LL	00
Atl	Gill	00
Méd	Hand (HL)	134
Méd	Gill	00
Méd	PS	176
Méd	LL	00
Méd	Trap	00
Tot-Atl		959,46
Tot-Méd		311
Tot		1270,46

SWO	Engin	Volume
Atl	Trap	00
Atl	PS	00
Atl	Gill	00
Atl	HL	62
Atl	LL	1000
Méd	LL	770
Méd	Gill	00
Méd	PS	00
Méd	Hand	00
Méd	Trap	00
Tot-Atl		1062
Tot-Méd		770
Tot		1832

Tableau 3. Données de la Pêcherie des thonidés mineurs.

Espèces		Bacorette (LTA)	B. Sarda (BON)	Auxide (FRI)	Palomette (BOP)	Total
Atl	Trap	00	00	00	00	00
Atl	Hand	0,6	27	12,2	687,4	727,2
Atl	Gill	00	00	00	00	00
Atl	LL	0,5	62	0,7	167	230,2
Atl	PS	1,5	1,2	8,2	12,5	23,4
Méd	Trap	00	00	00	00	00
Méd	Hand	00	00	97,4	7,7	105,1
Méd	Gill	00	00	00	00	00
Méd	LL	00	5	6	4	15
Méd	PS	00	0,2	60	6	66,2
Tot-Atl		2,6	90,2	21,1	866,9	980,8
Tot-Méd		0	7,5	171,4	17,7	196,6
Total		2,6	97,7	192,5	884,6	1167,4

Tableau 4. Autres espèces.

	Engin	Voilier (SAI)	Makaire bleu (BUM)	Albacore (YFT)	Germon (ALB)	Thon obèse (BET)	TOTAL
Atl	Trap	00	00	00	00	00	00
Atl	PS	00	00	16,6	00	00	16,6
Atl	Gill	00	00	00	00	00	00
Atl	Hand	00	00	00	00	220	220
Atl	LL	00	00	90	00	80	170
Méd	LL	00	00	00	00	00	00
Méd	Gill	00	00	00	00	00	00
Méd	PS	00	00	00	00	00	00
Méd	Hand	00	00	00	00	00	00
Méd	Trap	00	00	00	00	00	00
<i>Tot-Atl</i>		00	00	106,6	00	300	406,6
<i>Tot-Méd</i>		00	00	00	00	00	00
<i>Tot</i>		00	00	106,6	00	300	406,6

Tableau 5. Requins et squalidés débarqués en 2014.

	Engin	Grand requin blanc (WSH)	Grand requin marteau (SPK)	Requin gris (SBL)	Requin HÄ (GAG)	Requin marteau commun (SPZ)	Requin marteau Halicorne (SPL)	Requin perlon (HXT)	Requin sombre (DUS)	Taupe bleue (SMA)	Taupe commune (POR)	Autres Squales & Requins	Total
Atl	Trap	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Atl	PS	2	00	6	31	00	00	00	01	44	00	30	144
Atl	Gill	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Atl	LL & Hand	5	00	18	70	00	00	03	03	580	0,33	76	755,33
Méd	LL	00	00	00	03	00	00	00	00	00	00	14	17
Méd	Gill	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Méd	PS	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	8	09
Méd	Hand	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	5	06
Méd	Trap	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
<i>Tot-Atl</i>		7	00	24	101	00	00	3	04	624	0,33	106	869,33
<i>Tot-Méd</i>		00	00	00	5	00	00	00	00	00	00	27	32
<i>Tot</i>		7	00	24	106	00	00	03	04	624	0,33	133	901,33

Tableau 6. Récapitulatif des données générales de captures par zones et par espèces (TM).

	Atl	Méd	Total
Thon rouge	959,46	311	1270,46
Thon obèse	300	0	300
Thon germon	0	0	0
Thon albacore	106,6	0	106,6
Espadon	1062	770	1832
Petits thonidés	980,8	196,6	1167,4
Autres thonidés	1080	124	1204
requins & Squalidés	869,33	32	901,33
TOTAL	5358,49	1433,6	6792,09

Tableau 7. Récapitulatif des données Tâche II disponibles pour l'année 2014.

Espèce/stock	Type données	Code engin
Thon rouge Atlantique Est (BFT)	- Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille ; - Données mensuelles de prises par taille ; - Données mensuelles de capture/effort.	Trap & HL
	- Données d'échantillonnage de taille de thon rouge engraisé	Trap
Espadon de la Méditerranée (SWO)	- Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille ; - Données mensuelles de prises par taille ; - Données mensuelles de capture/effort	LL
Espadon de l'Atlantique Nord(SWO)	- Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille ; - Données mensuelles de prises par taille ; - Données mensuelles de capture/effort.	LL
Albacore (YFT)	- Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille ; - Données mensuelles de prises par taille ; - Données mensuelles de capture/effort.	LL
Thon obèse (BET)	- Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille ; - Données mensuelles de capture/effort	LL
Taupe bleu de l'Atlantique (SMA)	- Données mensuelles de capture/effort.	LL
Bonite à dos rayé de l'Atlantique (BON)	- Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille ; - Données mensuelles de prises par taille - Données mensuelles de capture/effort ;	LL

ANNUAL REPORT OF NAMIBIA

SUMMARY

*Namibia, as a member of ICCAT, strives to fully implement all ICCAT Conservation and Management measures. Foreign fishing vessels entering Namibian ports are thoroughly inspected to ensure that they have not contravened national laws and regulations of Namibia or those of other states, as well as conservation and management measures adopted by ICCAT and any other RFMO's or International Organisation of which Namibia is a member. In addition, monitoring measures are in place to ensure that all products coming from licensed tuna fishing vessels, when entering or leaving the country, are accompanied by the necessary documents. Namibia continued to undertake research in 2014 on all ICCAT species caught by boats operating in Namibian waters. Data obtained from log sheets supplied to fishing vessels, as well as data collected by Fisheries Inspectors deployed at all landing points and those data collected by Fisheries Observers onboard fishing vessels were analysed and the results were submitted to ICCAT in July 2015. The landings for most species, namely; Albacore (ALB), Swordfish (SWO), Big-eye Tuna (BET), Blue Shark (BSH), Shortfin Mako shark (SMA) and Blue Marlin (BUM) have increased in 2014 when compared to 2013, with SWO, BSH, SMA and BUM having more than doubled (**Table 1**). Fisheries observers were also tasked to observe the activities of fishing vessels at sea and report any violations for possible action to be taken against the culprits. Furthermore, Namibia had deployed Fisheries Inspectors both at sea onboard Fisheries Patrol vessels and in the harbours, to ensure strict compliance with the country's rules and regulations related to the exploitation of marine living resources, including those adopted by Namibia as part of its obligations to RFMO's and International Organisations.*

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

Namibia charters bait boats/pole and line vessels on a seasonal basis, mostly from South Africa and Japan, to catch tuna and tuna-like species during the 6 month fishing season from November to April. During 2014, 6 bait boats and 15 long-line vessels operated in Namibian waters. A summary of catches landed by the bait boats, as well as by long line vessels operating in Namibia since 2012, is shown in **Table 1** below.

It is shown in the table that the catches of most species namely; ALB, SWO, BET, BSH, SMA and BUM have increased in 2014 when compared to 2013, with SWO, BSH, SMA and BUM having more than doubled. Catches for BFT, SPY and TH were also recorded in Namibia, although in much smaller quantities. According to ICCAT recommendations in force, Hammerhead and Thresher sharks are not supposed to be landed. However, Namibian domestic laws prohibit dumping at sea, except for live releases and hence these species have to be landed and reported to authorities if they are dead when arriving onboard.

It is also shown in table 1 that there was a decrease in the number of pole & line vessels that operated during the same period (from 10 in 2013 to 6 in 2014), while that of long-line vessels, which targets mostly sharks, has slightly increased (from 13 in 2013 to 15 in 2014).

Section 2: Research and statistics

Namibia collects statistical data from its Large Pelagic fishing fleet, through information gathered from the log-sheets supplied to Masters of fishing vessels, landings data supplied by the fishing companies, as well as data collected at sea by Fisheries Observers (RESDAT). All this data is then worked-up into the ICCAT excel worksheets and submitted annually to ICCAT by the end of July.

2.1 Logsheets

The following information is noted on each of these log-sheets:

- Vessel License No
- IRCS
- Captain's name
- Trip No
- Year and Month of the trip
- ,log-sheet Serial No
- the date & time of set/shoot plus lat&long
- date & time of haul/catch plus lat&long,
- effort (hooks/poles)
- number of each species in the catch
- Captain's estimate of the catch (in kg) for each species.

The information collected on these log-sheets will enable one to calculate the catch per unit of effort for each set and for any specified period of time.

2.2 RESDAT Form 1A and 2C

These forms are filled in by the Fisheries Observers on board commercial fishing vessels in which the Observer notes station- and catch information (form 1A), as well as biological data (form 2C). Information, such as total catch in kg, number of fish sampled, weight in kg, length, sex, Vessel ID, Trip No, Station No, Date and First Sampler No and Sampler name is recorded for tunas (albacore, yellowfin tuna, and bigeye tuna) and tuna-like species (Swordfish and Skipjack) on forms 1A and 2C. For large pelagic sharks, sex is also noted on Form 2C (Biological data).

2.3 Observer programme

Namibia deploys Fisheries Observers on all Namibian licensed fishing vessels, as well as foreign chartered fishing vessels operating within the Namibian EEZ and in International waters, that have enough space to accommodate fisheries observers. Their primary duties are as follows:

- Observe compliance to fisheries legislations governing fishing operations,
- Ensure correct and accurate logbook completion,
- Ensure accurate reporting of areas of operation, catches and quantities,
- Observe processing methods onboard fishing vessels to ensure that no discarding of commercial fish species takes place,
- Collecting research scientific data, such as species identification, length measurements, sexing and collection of Otoliths, as indicated on the biological sampling forms supplied by the Ministry's scientists.

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

Number	Requirement	Response
GENERAL – all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	sent 22/09/2015
S2	Fleet Characteristics	Sent on 28/07/2015
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	Sent on 28/07/2015
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	Sent on 28/07/2015
S5	Size samples (Task II)	Sent on 28/07/2015
S6	Catch estimated by size	Sent on 28/07/2015
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable. Namibia has neither released nor recovered any tags.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable. Namibia does not conduct any fishing activities in the Mediterranean sea.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Not applicable. Namibia does not conduct recreational fisheries on any of the ICCAT species.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Not applicable. No further information besides the required Task II data that was submitted on 28/07/2015. .
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	See section 5
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Not applicable. Namibia does not catch Pelagic Sargassum.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable. Namibia does not conduct any fishing activities in the Mediterranean sea.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Not applicable. Namibia does not target blue fin tuna.
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable. Namibia does not target blue fin tuna.
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 88	Not applicable. Namibia does not target blue fin tuna.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable. Namibia does not target blue fin tuna.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable. Namibia does not target blue fin tuna.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Not applicable. Namibia does not target blue fin tuna.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Not applicable. Namibia does not target blue fin tuna.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable. Namibia does not target blue fin tuna.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable. Namibia does not target blue fin tuna.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable. Namibia does not target blue fin tuna.

TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Task I data for BET and YFT, as well as Task II data for BET, sent on 28/07/2015. However, Namibia does not target BET or YFT and these species are only caught as by-catches
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable. Namibia does not use fish aggregating devices. .
S43	An inventory of all support vessels associated with purse-seine or baitboat fishing vessels	Not applicable. Namibia does not use such support vessels.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to the FAD	Not applicable. Namibia does not use fish aggregating devices.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable. Namibia does not use fish aggregating devices.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	Task I and Task II data was sent on 28/07/2015. See section 5.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	See section 5.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Not applicable. Namibian laws prohibit discarding of any commercial species at sea. A total catch of blue marlin landed was included on the nominal catches (Task 1) sent on 28/07/2015. No white marlin was caught in 2014.
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	Task I sent on 28/07/2014 includes sharks: BSH, SMA, BTH and SPY. However, these species were not sampled by Observers and hence, Task II data for these species is not available. See section 5.
S30	Task I and Task II of Thresher sharks, including discards and releases	Task I of Thresher sharks was sent on 28/07/2015. Task II was not available, as no sampling by observers took place. See section 5.
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	No Silky shark was recorded in Namibia during the reporting period.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	National Plan of Action for sharks (NPOA) for sharks Sent on 07/07/2014 shall be strictly enforced in future.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	No Silky shark was recorded in Namibia during the reporting period.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Task I sent on 28/07/2015. No Task II data is available, due to limited sampling by observers. See section 5.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	Discards are prohibited by Namibian law. No live releases were recorded during 2014.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	No Oceanic Whitetip shark was recorded in Namibia during the reporting period.

OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	See Field Guide to the Living Marine Resources of Namibia, by G. Bianchi et al, FAO, Rome (1999)
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	See section 5. No such information exist.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually.	NPOA for Seabirds being developed and currently at an advanced statge.
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	Namibian laws prohibit discarding at sea. All by-catches landed were included on the nominal catches sent on 28/07/2015.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries trough alternative means	Not applicable. Namibia does not have an artisanal fishery for ICCAT managed species.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	NPOA for sharks Sent on 07/07/2014

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Namibia submitted the annual Scientific Report to the SCRS on 22 September 2015, while the annual Commission Report was submitted on 12 October 2015. As a member of ICCAT, Namibia strives to fully implement all ICCAT Conservation and Management measures. Foreign fishing vessels entering Namibian ports are thoroughly inspected to ensure that they have not contravened national laws and regulations of Namibia or those of other states. In addition, monitoring measures are in place to ensure that all products coming from licensed tuna fishing vessels, when entering or leaving the country, are accompanied by necessary documents.

GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Namibia submitted Task I for all ICCAT fisheries. For some species, Task II data could not be provided, due to limited sampling by Fisheries Observers. To improve the quality of these data and increase sampling coverage, especially for sharks, onboard observers are to be given refresher courses in future on how to collect these data. Namibia also requires assistance from ICCAT in further training of her Observers to collect the much needed scientific data, including from sharks. Inspectors also need further training to prevent and discourage the targeting and exporting of species prohibited by ICCAT, such as Hammerheads, Silky and Thresher sharks.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Sent on 28/07/2015
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Sent on 28/07/2015
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Namibia has not terminated any chartering agreement during 2014.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	Not applicable. Namibia does not allow transshipment at sea.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. Namibia does not allow transshipment at sea.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Namibia does not allow transshipment at sea.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Namibia does not allow transshipment at sea.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Submitted on 24 Feb 2014.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Sent on 24 Feb. 2014.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	48 hours is required. Submitted in the past and no changes were made in 2014.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Indicate number of reports sent 4 reports.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable. No infringements were recorded during 2014.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. No infringements were recorded during 2014.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. No infringements were recorded during 2014.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable. Namibia does not have such bilateral arrangement.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable. No access agreements were entered into during 2014.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. No access agreements were entered into during 2014.

GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	6 Bait Boats and 15 Long Lines
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	No changes from previous year
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	No changes from previous year
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable. Namibia does not have such techniques for ICCAT managed fisheries
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Not applicable. No IUU fishing vessel was observed in 2014.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. No IUU fishing vessel was observed in 2014.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not sure what this means.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable. No non-compliance was reported in 2014.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable. No non-compliance was reported in 2014.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. No vessel sightings were reported in 2014.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. No vessel sighting was reported in 2014.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2014	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 13-07, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 13-07	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2014	Task I data sent on 28/07/15 for BFT, which was landed as by-catch. More investigations are needed to ensure if this was really BFT.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.

BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable. Namibia does not target BET or YFT.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2013	Not applicable. Namibia does not target BET or YFT.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable. Namibia does not target BET or YFT.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not applicable. Namibia does not target BET or YFT.
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	Not applicable. Namibia does not target BET or YFT.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. Namibia does not target BET or YFT.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Submitted on 02/12/2011 and no changes made after that.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. Namibia did not import any SWO during 2014.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Submitted on 02/12/2011 and no changes made after that
SWO	3003	List of vessels targetting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable. Namibia does not target SWO in the Mediterranean
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. Namibia does not target SWO in the Mediterranean

SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. Namibia does not target SWO in the Mediterranean
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. Namibia does not target SWO in the Mediterranean
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	Not applicable. Namibia does not target SWO in the Mediterranean or north Atlantic
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern Albacore Vessels	Not applicable. Namibia does not fish in the north Atlantic
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Namibian laws already prohibit discarding of any species at sea. Task I sent on 28/07/15 includes BUM that was landed.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	See section 5.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Namibia has notified its Fisheries Inspectors and officials dealing with exports/imports that no export or import of Hammerhead sharks is permitted in Namibia. In addition, Namibia is also a member of CITES which has added Hammerhead sharks to its Appendix II list during the CoP 16 meeting, held in Bangkok, Thailand in March 2013. The implementation date for this listing was 14 September 2014 and this had also strengthened Namibia's case to curb any possible illegal export of Hammerheads, as all the prospective exporters or importers will be asked to produce the CITES permits which can only be issued by the government.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. No catches of silky sharks have been reported in Namibian waters during the reporting period.
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	Namibia shall strive to reduce the number of long line vessels targeting sharks in the future
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Not applicable. No catches of silky sharks have been reported in Namibian waters.

SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	There is need for improvement on this. Although the sharks landed were reported in Task I data sent on 28/07/15, no Task II was reported due to lack of sampling by onboard observers. Action to be taken to address this includes conducting training and refresher course for onboard observers and Fisheries Inspectors. ICCAT assistance on of training observers and Inspectors on how to sample sharks and prevent targeting of prohibited species would also be crucial. Also see section 5.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Not applicable. No sea turtles catches were recorded in ICCAT managed fisheries in Namibia during 2014.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Namibia is currently in the process to finalise the NPOA for seabirds. The draft regulations aimed at reducing seabird by-catches have been prepared and are now being checked by the legal drafters. As soon as this process is done, the NPOA regulations shall become part of the conditions of licences issued to fishing vessels and the implementation of the NPOA shall become effective.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	As part of Namibia 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.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. Namibia does not have such pilot systems.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Not applicable. Namibia did not raise an objection to any of the ICCAT recommendations.
			Not applicable. Namibia did not raise an objection to any of the ICCAT recommendations.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

All Namibian licensed Large Pelagic vessels ensure that all products of tuna and tuna-like species, when entering or leaving the country, are accompanied by necessary documents. For vessels operating under a charter arrangement, Namibia validates the documents for those on the ICCAT record. Re-export certificates for foreign catches landed in Namibian ports are also issued.

Management measures in force in the large pelagic fishery are: the ICCAT Catch Documentation Scheme, TAC's for swordfish, catch limit on big eye tuna as by-catch in the albacore fishery and a sharing arrangement quota on albacore and gear restrictions for long-line & pole-and-line only. In addition, value-added processing as a license condition for pole-and-line vessels and limited entry (number of licences) for the long-line fishery are the other management measures in place.

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

The National Plan of Action for the Conservation of Sea-birds is not yet finalised and this makes it difficult to enforce mitigating measures aimed at reducing the by-catch of seabirds in the trawl and long line fisheries. Another challenge is the limited availability of trained observers and scientists to collect and analyse the much needed biological and research scientific data from commercial fishing activities, especially from the shark fisheries. There is also limited capacity, both in terms of availability of resources and research vessels, to carry out dedicated scientific research on sharks and other ICCAT managed species and this is complicated by the fact that these species are highly migratory and trans-boundary. Last, but not least, there is a need to put in place measures to assess the extent of turtle and other by-catch species that may go unreported. SCRS could assist CPCs in developing and implementing such measures.

Table 1. Landings (in mt) of ICCAT species caught by bait boats and long line vessels operating in Namibia during the period 2012 to 2014.

Year	Pole&line vessels	Longline Vessels	Albacore (ALB)	Swordfish (SWO)	Big-eye Tuna (BET)	Yellowfin Tuna (YFT)	Blue Shark (BSH)	Shortfin Mako (SMA)	Blue Marlin (BUM)	Bluefin Tuna (BFT)	Hammerheads (SPY)	Thresher sharks (THR)	Big-eye Thresher (BTH)
2012	34	16	2267	369	265	1.3	1620	152	18	0.004	6	15	0
2013	10	13	848	129	135	13	1147	8	8	144	4	14	0
2014	6	15	1057	395	240	15	2471	950	36	13	4	9	0.4

Table 2. Level of observer coverage during July 2013 to June 2015.

	Tuna P&L		Tuna Longline		Sharks		Swordfish Longline	
	Fishing Trips	Observer Trips	Fishing Trips	Observer Trips	Fishing Trips	Observer Trips	Fishing Trips	Observer Trips
July 13 to June 14	48	29 (60.42%)	9	2 (22.22%)	48	18 (37.5%)	1	0
July 14 to June 15	46	34 (73.91%)	6	1 (16.67%)	42	13 (30.95%)	1	0

DETAILS AND RESULTS OF INSPECTION SCHEMES

The Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) component of Namibia comprises an integrated programme of inspections and patrol at sea, and on land to ensure compliance to Namibian Marine legislation, through deploying fisheries patrol vessels, patrol aircrafts, harbour, factory and coastal patrols respectively. Fisheries Inspectors at the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources are responsible to enforce fisheries legislation, to monitor and control fishing activities along the country's coastline, in harbours, onshore processing plants and at mid-water. In addition to this they also monitor all landings to ensure compliance with quota limits and conditions. Conditions attached to fishing licenses dictate that all fish caught under a Namibian fishing license be offloaded and monitored by a fisheries inspector at either of the two commercial ports of Lüderitz or Walvis Bay.

All foreign fishing vessel entering Namibian ports are thoroughly inspected to ensure that all fishing vessels that they have not contravened national laws and regulations of Namibia or other states or involved in any IUU fishing activities, conservation and management measures developed by ICCAT and any other RFMO's of which Namibia is a member. Foreign vessels operating in ICCAT Convention Area regularly make use of Namibian ports to offload their catches. These vessels are monitored and controlled under the ICCAT Port Inspection Scheme whereby the following procedures are in place:

- Advance Entry Notification by foreign fishing vessels are submitted by vessel agents at least 5 working days in advance with copies of their fishing licenses, high seas permits, vessel registration documents, authorized vessel registration on ICCAT website, cargo manifest, crew list and VMS/ positional report;
- The Ministry of Fisheries verify these documentation, confirm consent from flag state whether vessels are legal, confirm vessel listing on ICCAT website and other RFMO's IUU listing such as CCMLAR, SEAFO and IOTC.
- Approvals are then granted for entry into port.
- In port, the Fisheries Inspectors verify the original documentation onboard and allow offloading to commence. They monitor the landings and complete a Port Inspection Report at the end.
- The approved Advance Notification and Port Inspection Report are filed for future reference.

Namibia has designed a port state inspection form that records all landings. The fisheries inspector completes the form and results are presented to the master of the vessel for comments. Once satisfied, both the fisheries inspector and master sign the form.

Two patrol vessels namely "*Nathaniel Maxuilili*" and "*Anna Kakurukaze Mungunda*" are deployed at sea to strengthen fisheries control function through regular monitoring, control and surveillance. Inspectors onboard the patrol vessels inspect the fishing vessels for activities ranging from irregular round-straps, outdated vessel hold drawings, displaying of unclear vessel names on the vessel side and incomplete daily log books. Non-compliance in this regard is fined on the spot. There are two fisheries patrol aircrafts "Sea Eagle I" and "Sea Eagle II".

ANNUAL REPORT OF NIGERIA¹

SUMMARY

Nigeria has not developed her tuna fishery. No tuna fishing boat has been licenced to fish in the Nigerian territorial waters and Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). Nigeria also has no Access Agreement with any country on ICCAT species and other fisheries. Nigeria has reviewed its data collection and reporting procedures with regards to ICCAT requirement. Serious efforts are being made to improve the quality of data collection and reporting procedures. To that effect our data formats have been redesigned and up-graded to cover the coastal artisanal fisheries sub-sector. Nigeria has conservation and management measures in place for other fisheries which include the following: a) Use of Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) on all shrimp trawl nets for the purpose of conserving the Sea Turtles, b) Other By-Catch Reduction Device (BRDs) are also installed on shrimp trawl nets, c) The EU Catch Certification Scheme is also being implemented to deter IUU fishing. It is mandatory for all fish and fisheries products caught in the marine waters for export to other countries to be backed by Catch Certificates, d) Mesh size regulation to reduce the level of by-catch, e) Limitation on the size of fish landed, f) Limitation on the sizes of the fishing vessels, g) None trawling zones to protect juvenile fishes. Vessel Monitoring System is in place to check the fishing activities of the inshore shrimping vessels. Discard of fish at sea is prohibited as stipulated in the Nigerian Fisheries laws and Regulations, therefore ICCAT recommendations, banning, retention, storing, landing and selling of sharks species and turtles are implemented by Nigerian registered vessels accordingly.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

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

Number	Information required	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	(31/07/2015)
S2	Fleet Characteristics	(31/07/2015)
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	(31/07/2015)
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	(31/07/2015)
S5	Size samples (Task II)	(31/07/2015)
S6	Catch estimated by size	(31/07/2015)
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not Applicable (N/A). Nigeria does not have tags to declare.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	N/A. Nigeria does not involve in sport and recreational fisheries.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	N/A
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	N/A. Nigeria does not involve in tuna fishing. No domestic observer program in place for tuna fisheries.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	N/A
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	N/A. Nigeria has no data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	N/A. Nigeria does not involve in pelagic longline fisheries.

¹ H. A. Okpe, Desk Officer (ICCAT), Federal Department of Fisheries, Victoria Island, Lagos, Nigeria.

Number	Information required	Response
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	N/A. Nigeria does not involve in sport and recreational fishing.
S15	Size sampling from farms	N/A. Nigeria does not involve in BFT farming.
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 87 [88]	N/A
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	N/A
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	N/A
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	N/A. Nigeria does not involve in BFT fishing.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	N/A. Nigeria has no information.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	N/A. Nigeria does not involve in W-BFT.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	N/A
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	N/A.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	N/A. Nigeria does not involve in tuna fishing for now.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	N/A.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	N/A. Nigeria does not have data on SWO.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	N/A
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	N/A
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	N/A. Nigeria does not involve in shark fisheries.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not applicable.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of Existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention Area	

Number	Information required	Response
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	N/A. No information on interaction of fleet with sea turtle in ICCAT fisheries by gear type.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually.	N/A. No seabird incidental catch reported.
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	Discard fish at sea is prohibited by Nigerian Fisheries law.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable to Nigeria for now.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	See Annual Report (part 1 Sec 2).

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	The summary text explaining implementation of the reporting obligations is contained in the Annual Report.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	The explanation of the implementation of the reporting obligation is included in the Annual report.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Not applicable. Nigeria does not operate tuna fishing Vessel and no Access Agreement with any country.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	N/A. Nigeria does not Charter any Vessel.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	N/A. Nigeria does not involve in any Vessel Chartering arrangements.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	N/A. No cases of transshipment.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	N/A. No transshipment declaration.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	N/A. No Carrier Vessel received transshipment.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	N/A
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	N/A
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	N/A. No foreign Vessel sought Port entry.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	N/A
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	N/A. No port inspection report.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	N/A. No port inspection.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	N/A. No cases of infringements reported.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	N/A
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	N/A. Nigeria has no bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	N/A. Nigeria does not involve in any Access Agreement.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	N/A
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	N/A. Nigeria has no tuna fishing vessel.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	N/A
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	N/A
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	N/A. Nigeria does not involve in recreational fisheries.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	N/A. Nigeria has no information on IUU fishing Vessels.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	N/A
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	N/A. Nigeria has no information on trade measures landing data.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	N/A. Nigeria has no information to report on non-compliance.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	N/A.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	N/A. No data to report on vessel sighted.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	N/A.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	N/A. Nigeria does not involve in bluefin tuna farming.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	N/A
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	N/A. Nigeria does not caged fish.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	N/A
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	N/A. No BFT Traps.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	N/A
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2013	N/A. No tuna fishing.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	N/A
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	N/A. No quota.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 10-04	N/A.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2012	N/A. Nigeria not involved in BFT fishing.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	N/A
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	N/A
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	N/A
BFT	1015	VMS messages	N/A. No VMS messages were received.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	N/A
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	N/A
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	N/A
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	N/A
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	N/A. No BFT tuna transshipment ports.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	N/A. No BFT tuna landing ports.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	N/A
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	N/A

Category	No.	Information required	Response
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	N/A
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	N/A
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	N/A
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	N/A
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	N/A
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	N/A
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	N/A
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	N/A
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	N/A
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	N/A
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2012	N/A. Nigeria does not involve in tuna fishing.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	N/A. No report on IUU fishing.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	N/A
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	N/A
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	N/A
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	N/A
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	N/A
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	N/A
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	N/A
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	N/A
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	N/A
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	N/A
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	N/A.
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	N/A
ALB	4002	Provisional accumulative southern albacore catches	N/A
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	N/A
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	See Annual Report (part 1 Sec. 2).
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	See Annual Report (part 1 Sec. 2).
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	See Annual Report (part 1 Sec. 2).
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	N/A

Category	No.	Information required	Response
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	See Annual report (part 1 Sec. 2).
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2013 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	See Annual Report (part 1 Sec. 2).
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras. 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	See Annual Report (part 1, Sec. 2).
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	N/A
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	See Annual Report (Part 1 Sec. 2).
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	N/A
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	N/A

ANNUAL REPORT OF NORWAY

SUMMARY

Norway caught one specimen of Atlantic bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) as bycatch in 2014. There have been observed and caught a few specimens of Atlantic swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) and Atlantic bonito (*Sarda sarda*) in Norwegian waters in 2014. Several observations of Atlantic bluefin tuna were made along the coast of Norway in 2014. Norway continuously works on present and historical data on tuna and tuna like species and aims at incorporating the data on these species into an ecosystem perspective. Norway participated at the SCRS annual science meeting in 2014.

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

In light of the stock situation for bluefin tuna, Norway adopted in 2007 a prohibition for Norwegian vessels to fish and land bluefin tuna in Norway's territorial waters, in the Norwegian Economic Zone and in international waters. The prohibition was lifted in 2014 due to the improved state and recovery of the stock from the low levels in recent years.

Norway had one purse seiner licensed to fish for bluefin tuna in the Northeast Atlantic in 2014. The vessel had nil catches. In addition, one vessel caught one specimen of bluefin tuna (115 kg) as bycatch when targeting blue whiting. One Atlantic swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) was caught dead after swimming up a salmon river in western Norway. Several specimens of Atlantic bonito (*Sarda sarda*) were caught between 60°N and 68°N along the coast of Norway as bycatch in the mackerel fishery and in recreational fisheries.

Section 2: Research and statistics

Several observations of Atlantic bluefin tuna were made along the Norwegian coast from 58°N to as far north as 68°N in 2014, suggesting that the species is re-establishing and feeding in Norwegian waters to a larger extent than observed in recent years. Norway continuously works on present and historical data on bluefin tuna, and aims at incorporating the data into an ecosystem perspective and as input to assessment models. Norway participated at the SCRS annual science meeting in Madrid in October 2014. Updated web pages have been established at the Institute of Marine Research (IMR) dealing with Atlantic bluefin tuna, Atlantic swordfish and Atlantic bonito research, catch and management. Scientists have been involved in public outreach in relation to bluefin tuna, Atlantic swordfish and Atlantic bonito catches and observations made in 2014.

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

Number	Information required	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Forwarded 17/09/2015.
S2	Fleet Characteristics	Forwarded 13/07/2015.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	Forwarded 13/07/2015.
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	Forwarded 13/07/2015.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	Forwarded 13/07/2015.
S6	Catch estimated by size	Forwarded 13/07/2015.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable. Norway has neither released nor recovered any tags.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised for recreational fisheries of tuna or tuna-like species in the Mediterranean Sea in 2014.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised for recreational fisheries of tuna or tuna-like species in the Convention Area in 2014.

Number	Information required	Response
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels required to have domestic observers onboard in 2014.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	No alternative scientific monitoring approach was conducted.
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No data on pelagic Sargassum was collected.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean in 2014.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and Recreational fishing data	Not applicable. Sport and recreational fisheries for BFT was prohibited in 2014.
S15	Size sampling from farms	Norway is not involved in farming of BFT.
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 87 [88]	Norway is not involved in farming of BFT.
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	Norway is not involved in farming of BFT.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels required to have domestic observers onboard in 2014.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for W-BFT.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Not applicable. One Norwegian vessel caught one BFT as incidental by-catch, but no confiscation has been made since the Norwegian quota of BFT has not been consumed.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for W-BFT.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised t to fish for W-BFT.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for W-BFT.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for BET/YFT.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for BET/YFT and no FAD fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for SWO.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for billfish.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for blue marlin or white marlin/spearfish.
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	Forwarded 13/07/2015.
S30	Task I and Task II of Thresher sharks, including discards and releases	There were no catch or release of Thresher sharks by the single Norwegian purse seine vessel targeting BFT in 2014.
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	There were no catch or release of silky sharks by the single Norwegian purse seine vessel targeting BFT in 2014.

Number	Information required	Response
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Norway had, for the one vessel targeting BFT in 2014, no specific plan to improve data collection for sharks on a species specific level.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	There were no catch of silky sharks for local consumption in 2014.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	There were no catch of hammerhead sharks for local consumption in 2014.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	There were no discards or releases of hammerhead sharks by the one vessel targeting BFT in 2014.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	There were no discards or releases of oceanic whitetip by the one vessel targeting BFT in 2014.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of Existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention Area	There were no bycatch of sharks, seabirds, turtles and marine mammals by the one vessel targeting BFT in 2014.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	The one vessel targeting BFT in 2014 had no interaction with sea turtles.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually.	The one vessel targeting BFT in 2014 had no interaction with seabirds.
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	The one vessel targeting BFT in 2014 had no bycatch or discard.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	There were no artisanal fishery on ICCAT-regulated species in 2014.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	The one vessel targeting BFT in 2014 had zero catch of BFT.

Enclosure 2 (SHK7005)

According to paragraph 1 in Recommendation 11-08 on the Conservation of Silky Sharks caught in Association with ICCAT Fisheries, CPCs shall require fishing vessels flying their flag and operating in ICCAT managed fisheries to release all silky sharks whether dead or alive, and prohibit retaining on board, transshipping, or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark. However, this prohibition on retention does not apply to CPCs whose domestic law requires that all dead fish be landed, that the fishermen cannot draw any commercial profit from such fish and that includes a prohibition against silky shark fisheries, cf. paragraph 6 of Recommendation 11-08.

Silky sharks do normally not occur in Norwegian waters. In addition, there is a general requirement following from the Norwegian Marine Resources Act (Section 15) and the Regulations relating to Seawater Fisheries (Section 48) that all dead fish be landed. Hence, in order to be in line with Recommendation 11-08, a prohibition against silky shark fisheries has been included in the Norwegian regulation prohibiting fisheries for basking shark, spiny dogfish and porbeagle. Furthermore, bycatches of basking shark, porbeagle and silky shark shall be returned to the sea if they are capable of surviving, and all catches shall be reported.

The regulations prohibiting fisheries of basking shark, porbeagle, spiny dogfish and silky shark are laid down under the Marine Resources Act, and the value of catches harvested or delivered in contravention of provisions laid down in or under this act, accrue to the appropriate sales organization or to the state. Hence, the fishermen cannot draw commercial profit from landings of silky shark.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

Bluefin tuna is the only tuna species in ICCAT's Convention area to which Norway is a coastal state. Norway has no long distance fisheries for other tuna or tunalike species in the Convention Area.

In light of the critical stock situation for bluefin tuna, Norway adopted 3 May 2007 a prohibition for that year for Norwegian vessels to fish and land bluefin tuna in Norway's territorial waters, in the Norwegian Economic Zone and in international waters. A new regulation adopted 19 December 2007 provided for the same prohibition. In addition to the prohibition to fish and land bluefin tuna, the regulation stipulated that in case of incidental by-catches of bluefin tuna in fisheries for other species, all bluefin tuna fit for survival should be immediately released back to the sea, whereas dead or dying bluefin tuna should be landed. Any wilful or negligent contravention of these provisions would be subject to penalty in accordance with Norwegian law. This regulation was repealed 20 March 2014.

Following ICCAT Rec 13-07 Norway opened up for a limited exploratory fishery for bluefin tuna in 2014. The bluefin tuna quota allocated to Norway was 30.97 tonnes. One purse seiner was licensed for a targeted fishery with an individual vessel quota of 30 tonnes. The remaining 970 kg were set aside to cover incidental bycatch of dead or dying bluefin tuna caught in other fisheries. An observer from ICCAT's regional observer program was onboard the vessel during the fishery.

No bluefin tuna was caught in the targeted fishery by the one vessel participating. One specimen of bluefin tuna was caught as incidental bycatch in other fisheries. Norway has forwarded the relevant reports from both the targeted fishery as well as from the incidental bycatch to ICCAT.

Norway adopted 20 March 2009 a regulation relating to catch documentation for Atlantic bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*), bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) and swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*). The regulation that entered into force 6 April 2009, establishes a catch documentation scheme whereby the Norwegian

Directorate of Fisheries will issue catch documents for bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna and swordfish upon landing. Furthermore, when bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna or swordfish landed in Norway is subject to domestic trade, the regulation stipulates that each consignment shall be accompanied by a valid catch document issued by the Directorate of Fisheries. The regulation further stipulates that import of bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna or swordfish is prohibited unless the consignment is accompanied by catch documents validated by the responsible authority in the flag State. The importer shall immediately send a copy of the valid catch documents to the Directorate of Fisheries. This also applies to foreign vessels landing bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna or swordfish in Norway. Furthermore, export of bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna or swordfish is prohibited unless the consignment is accompanied by a catch document validated by the Directorate of Fisheries. Re-exports shall be accompanied by valid catch documents and re-export documents issued by the Directorate of Fisheries. When issuing catch documents and re-export documents the Directorate of Fisheries shall use the relevant ICCAT documents. The Customs Authorities and the Directorate of Fisheries may carry out controls according to this regulation. Any wilful or negligent contravention of the regulation is subject to penalty in accordance with Norwegian law.

All fishing operations in waters under Norwegian fisheries jurisdiction are subject to resource control. This control is directed at the entire production chain, from the moment of capture in the sea, at the landing site, through storage and sale/export. Both Norwegian and foreign fishing vessels are subject to stringent controls in all Norwegian fishing waters. The Coast Guard annually performs around 2000 inspections of Norwegian and foreign vessels operating in Norwegian waters. Vessels over 15 meters are required to carry satellite transponders that permit their activities to be tracked 24 hours a day, all year round. Once catches have been landed, the landing data are crosschecked against the fishing rights of the vessel.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Please see enclosure No. 1.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Norway has complied with its reporting obligations, including Task I and Task II data. Applicable reporting is detailed below. Non applicable reporting is also specified below.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Forwarded 15/07/2015.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels involved in chartering arrangements with regard to tuna or tuna-like species.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels involved in chartering arrangements with regard to tuna or tuna-like species.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorized for or involved in transshipment operations of tuna or tuna-like species.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorized for or involved in transshipment of tuna or tuna-like species.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorized to receive tuna or tuna-like species.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorized to receive tuna or tuna-like species.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Forwarded 26/06/2013 and 14/2/2014.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Forwarded 28/02/2014.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Forwarded 27/06/2013.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	There has been no landing or transshipment by foreign fishing vessels of ICCAT managed species in Norwegian ports.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	There has been no landing or transshipment by foreign fishing vessels of ICCAT managed species in Norwegian ports.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	There has been no landing or transshipment by foreign fishing vessels of ICCAT managed species in Norwegian ports.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	There has not been any allegation of infringements brought against any Norwegian vessels.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Norway has not entered into any bilateral agreement with any CPC regarding inspector exchange program to promote compliance with ICCAT management measures.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable. Norway has not entered into any access agreements with regard to fishing for tuna or tuna-like species.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. Norway has not entered into any access agreements with regard to fishing for tuna or tuna-like species.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	One Norwegian purse seiner targeted BFT in 2014, and ICCAT was notified by our submission of the form CP01_VessLsts.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	Forwarded 07/10/2015.
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	Redundant, according to list of reporting requirements published on ICCAT's website.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised for sport and recreational fisheries of tuna or tuna-like species in 2013.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Norway has not forwarded information to ICCAT regarding presumed IUU activities.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	There has not been any IUU allegation brought against any Norwegian vessels.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Forwarded 15/09/2015.
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Norway has not forwarded information to ICCAT regarding suspected non-compliance.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	There has not been any IUU allegation brought against any Norwegian vessels.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Norway does not have information on vessels sightings as referred to in Recommendation 94-09.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	There has not been any report of sightings of Norwegian vessels.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable. No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	One Norwegian purse seiner targeted BFT in 2014. Traps were not used.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	One Norwegian purse seiner targeted BFT in 2014. Traps were not used.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2014	Forwarded to ICCAT in a letter dated 14/2-2014
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. No farming of BFT was taking place in Norway.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	There were no modifications to the fishing plan or the individual quota for the one purse seiner targeting BFT in 2014.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 10-04	Forwarded to ICCAT in a letter dated.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2014	One BFT was caught as incidental bycatch in other (non-ICCAT) fisheries. Task I data sent 13/07/2015.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	One Norwegian purse seiner targeted BFT in 2014, and ICCAT was notified by our submission of the form CP01_VessLsts.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian "other vessels" authorised to operate for BFT in the ICCAT Convention area.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels involved in joint fishing operations for BFT.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	VMS messages for the one Norwegian purse seiner targeting BFT was collected and forwarded to ICCAT Secretariat.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Forwarded to ICCAT in a letter dated 14/2-2014.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	The Norwegian Coast Guard inspect all Norwegian fisheries at sea, and the Directorate of Fisheries' own inspectors check landings.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Directorate of Fisheries' own inspectors.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. The Norwegian fishery targeting BFT was within the EEZ of Norway .
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. Norway has not designated any port for transshipment of BFT, only for landings of tuna and tuna-like species.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Forwarded 28/2-2014.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Weekly catch reports were forwarded related to the one incidental bycatch and the targeted fishery for BFT.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Monthly catch reports were forwarded related to the one incidental bycatch and the targeted fishery for BFT.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	The closure of the Norwegian purse seine fishery for BFT was notified in a letter to ICCAT secretariat 24. September 2014.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. No BFT specimen at such low individual size has been registered in Norwegian fisheries.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	One BCD issued in 2014 for incidental by-catch of two BFTs: BCD NOR-14-000001.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Forwarded 17/09/2015.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Information forwarded to ICCAT 29/04/2009. Updated information forwarded 22/03/2013.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Contact points forwarded to ICCAT 29/04/2009. Updated information forwarded 22/03/2013.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Regulations relating to catch documentation for bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna and swordfish forwarded to ICCAT 08/05/2009.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Norway do not tag BFT.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Norway has no information indicating that vessel not included as BFT fishing vessels have had a targeted fishery for BFT.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for BET/YFT in 2014.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2012	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for BET/YFT tuna or tuna-like species.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	There has not been any IUU allegation brought against any Norwegian vessels.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for BET/YFT in 2014.
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for BET/YFT in 2014.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Forwarded 01/10/2014 and 30/03/2015.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Information forwarded to ICCAT 29/04/2009. Updated information forwarded 22/03/2013.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Forwarded 01/10/2014 and 30/03/2015.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Information forwarded to ICCAT 29/04/2009. Updated information forwarded 22/03/2013.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for SWO in 2014.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised for sport/recreational fishing for SWO in 2014.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. There were no special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean in 2014.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for SWO in 2014.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for SWO in 2014.
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for albacore in 2014.
ALB	4002	Provisional accumulative southern albacore catches	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for albacore in 2014.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for marlins.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for marlins in 2014.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable.
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	No shortfin mako was taken as bycatch in the Norwegian purse seine fishery in 2014.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Not applicable. Silky sharks was not caught as bycatch in Norwegian fisheries in 2014.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2013 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	Please see enclosure No 2.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras. 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Not applicable. There were no bycatch of sea turtles in the Norwegian purse seine fishery for BFT in 2014.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Not applicable. There were no bycatch of seabirds in the Norwegian purse seine fishery for BFT in 2014.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Not applicable. There were no bycatch in the Norwegian purse seine fishery for BFT in 2014.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	No objection lodged.

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INFORME ANUAL DE PANAMÁ

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

La República de Panamá está ubicada entre los 7° 12'07'' y 9° 38'46'' de Latitud Norte y 77° 09'24'' y 83° 03'07'' de Longitud Oeste y presenta una extensión de 75,517 Km² (29,208 millas cuadradas). Panamá forma un eslabón entre la América Central y la América del Sur, y posee costas en el Caribe y en el Pacífico donde emergen unas 1, 581 islas e islotes. Las costas suman en total 2,988.3 Km., de los cuales 1.700.6 Km. se encuentran del Pacífico y 1,287.7 Km. se encuentran en el Caribe.

Su aguas jurisdiccionales se extienden a unas 200 millas náuticas de ancho sobre la cual la República de Panamá ejerce soberanía y derechos soberanos, al igual que sobre su lecho marino. Esta zona se encuentra influenciada por un importante afloramiento en el Golfo de Panamá, la estación seca incrementa la productividad primaria y acelera el desarrollo de un gran número de especies. En las aguas del Océano Pacífico, Panamá desarrolló el 95% de su actividad pesquera, y en dicha área geográfica se encuentra el 80% de la población del país.

A nivel nacional, nuestra pesquería está compuesta por dos importantes actores: el sector pesquero industrial y el artesanal. La pesca industrial ha sido desarrollada tanto en aguas jurisdiccionales como en la alta mar. Entre los rubros de mayor interés en la pesca en aguas jurisdiccionales podemos mencionar: la pesca del camarón blanco, la pesca de anchoveta y arenque y la pesca de especies demersales de carácter comercial, pelágicas y de fondo. Pero Panamá igualmente cuenta con una importante pesquería en la zona de alta mar, que ha desarrollado a través de su flota de buques con licencia internacional que pesca; pesquería que históricamente se ha dirigido a túnidos.

Existe una pesquería ribereña del Caribe en el Océano Atlántico, sectorizada hacia las zonas de Bocas del Toro, Colón y la Comarca de San Blas; siendo la plataforma continental corta y pronunciada, sólo se ha desarrollado la pesca de especies asociadas a los arrecifes, al igual que una pesquería industrial de camarón de baja intensidad. En esta areas la pesca artesanal se dedica principalmente a la captura de langosta (*Panulirus* sp), caracoles (*Strombus* sp), pulpo y cangrejo centollo. De estas especies la más importante es la pesca de la langosta (*Panulirus* sp), resultando la principal pesquería de la región del Caribe La explotación de estos recursos se encuentra regulada y para llevar a cabo su actividad se requiere la obtención previa de permisos, sujetos a otras medidas de ordenación y conservación, como la implementación de vedas para algunas de estas especies.

El limitado desarrollo de las pesquerías en esta zona ha impulsado el establecimiento de actividades asociadas a las pesquerías como lo son el cultivo de cobia y corvina y pargos en jaulas flotantes.

Información sobre la pesca nacional

Entre 1990 y 1995, Panamá inicia acciones para reducir la flota de buques palangreros japoneses y coreanos que una vez ingresaron a nuestra Marina Mercante. Durante este tiempo nuevas regulaciones internacionales para la pesca de ciertas especies surgen en el seno de Organizaciones Regionales de Ordenación Pesquera (OROP's) especialmente en la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún del Atlántico (ICCAT).

En 1992 ICCAT se comunica oficialmente con Panamá para señalar que buques de su pabellón pescaban en contravención con las medidas de conservación de esa organización. En 1994 esta OROP recomendó una restricción sobre las capturas del atún rojo en el Atlántico, incluida las del Mediterráneo, así como el programa de documento estadístico para el atún rojo. En 1995 le advierte a la República Panamá y a otros países, que buques de sus pabellones fueron identificados con prácticas pesqueras contrarias a las medidas de ordenación, y durante el período de 1996 a 1998, en el ámbito internacional se critica muy fuertemente las actividades de la flota pesquera inscrita en el registro de Marina Mercante Panameña y nuestras autoridades aprueban el documento Estadístico para el Atún Rojo.

Panamá ha realizado una gran gestión en el control de sus naves de pesca, desde 1997, año en que estableció la obligación de obtener una licencia de pesca para naves que pesquen en la alta mar o en la Zona Económica Exclusiva de otros Estados. A finales de este mismo año, se estableció la obligatoriedad de obtener una Licencia de Pesca previa a la inscripción en el registro de la Marina Mercante, se prohíbe la pesca en el Mediterráneo y la dirigida a la captura de atún rojo y atún blanco del Norte o del Sur en el Atlántico. Con dicha acción de Panamá, más de mil buques pesqueros de bandera panameña no aplicaron o no calificaron para la obtención de la licencia de pesca correspondiente y se les eliminó del registro de nuestra Marina Mercante.

Para el año de 1998, Panamá, se adhirió como Parte Contratante de ICCAT (Ley N° 74 de 10 noviembre de 1998) y a partir de 1999 mediante la Resolución Administrativa N° 101-99 del cuatro (4) de agosto de mil novecientos noventa y nueve (1999) se exige a todos los buques de pabellón panameño de servicio internacional, la instalación y uso de un sistema de localización satelital (VMS) autorizado por la autoridad competente, hoy en día la Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá (ARAP), como un pre-requisito para obtener la licencia de pesca y se adopta el esquema de ICCAT para inspección en puerto.

El sistema de monitoreo satelital (VMS) instalado a bordo, es de irrestricto cumplimiento para todas las naves pesqueras con licencia de pesca internacional y se trata de un sistema de vigilancia de embarcaciones (VMS) que utiliza Panamá tanto en los barcos grandes de bandera panameña que pescan en el Atlántico, como en todas las naves de pesca panameñas de licencia internacional (naves de pesca que se dedican a la captura de recursos marinos fuera de las aguas jurisdiccionales). Es bueno recalcar que en el caso de estas naves de pesca, el tamaño de la eslora no exime del cumplimiento de la norma.

Con estas acciones, en 1999, Panamá logra levantar las sanciones comerciales que se le habían impuesto desde 1998 por los países miembros de ICCAT, que impedían la importación al mercado europeo, de atún proveniente de barcos de bandera panameña.

En cuanto a la flota nacional en el Océano Atlántico, está conformada por 3 buques cerqueros y **29** buques palangreros, mayores de 20 m de eslora los cuales pescan Atún aleta amarilla (*Yellowfin tuna-Thunnus albacares*), Patudo (Bigeye tuna- *Thunnus obesus*), Barrilete (Skipjack tuna- *Katsuwonus pelamis*) y especies incidentales.

En el marco del organismo regional de ordenación pesquera, CIAT, Panamá como parte contratante desde 1952, ratifica el Acuerdo sobre el Programa Internacional para la Conservación de los Delfines, mediante Ley N° 75 de 10 de noviembre de 1998.

En cumplimiento de las decisiones adoptadas y emanadas por la Resolución A/RES/53/33 de 15 de marzo de 1999 de la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas, relativas a la pesca de altura en gran escala con redes de enmalle y deriva, la pesca no autorizada en zonas sujetas a jurisdicción nacional y en alta mar, las capturas incidentales y los descartes en la pesca y a otras cuestiones; República Panamá emite el Decreto Ejecutivo N° 90 de 17 de julio de 2002 "Por medio del cual se prohíbe el uso de redes de enmalle y/o deriva a todas las naves de pesca industrial de servicio interior e internacional con bandera panameña, ya que representa una amenaza importante para el medio ambiente marino, la sostenibilidad de las pesquerías y la biodiversidad marina; Panamá, en concordancia con estos instrumentos internacionales adopta los programas para el control de la pesca ilegal por parte de la Unión Europea y otras organizaciones regionales de ordenación pesqueras (OROP's), desde el año 2005. En el mismo año se incorpora a la Estrategia Marítima Nacional, la necesidad de conformar un Plan Nacional para prevenir, desalentar y eliminar la pesca Ilegal, No Declarada y No Reglamentada.

Con relación a la pesca deportiva, generalmente no está normada, no existe una estadística de pesca, excepto en los puntos de mayor actividad para el área del Pacífico; en el Caribe se realiza en áreas como Bocas del Toro y en Colón. La pesca basada en las normativas ya existente en algunas zonas de pesca para yates de paseo se realiza por captura y liberación de especies como lo es para el caso del pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*), habiéndose adoptado una normativa nacional que prohíbe la comercialización de esta especie si es capturada en aguas nacionales.

El Decreto Ejecutivo N° 83 de 5 de abril de 2005, establece la obligación que todas las naves de pesca de servicio interior, es decir que realizan sus capturas dentro de las aguas jurisdiccionales panameñas, de mantener a bordo un sistema de verificación de monitoreo satelital (VMS), y el Decreto Ejecutivo No. 17 de 30 de junio de 2008, hace extensiva la obligación a todas las naves de pesca mayores de 6 TRB, norma que entró a regir en el año 2009.

Mediante Ley No. 44 de 23 de noviembre de 2006, se crea la Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá (ARAP) y se introduce una definición para *embarcación pesquera* que acoge las embarcaciones de transporte de pescado o barcos de carga y a los buques de apoyo. Tras algunas discusiones en torno a la definición clara de este tipo de embarcaciones se adopta una Resolución que regula el tema de los buques que reciben trasbordo y de los buques de apoyo a las actividades de pesca.

En noviembre de 2008 fue aprobado el Código Marítimo de Panamá, allí se establece como pre-requisito para inscribir una nave de pesca en el registro de la Marina Mercante, el obtener una licencia de pesca, quedando limitada y altamente regulada la inscripción de embarcaciones pesqueras bajo la bandera panameña. Este ha sido un gran logro y, a pesar de todos los esfuerzos que se realizaron durante los años pasados, no es sino hasta ahora que se adopta mediante Ley de la República la obligación de obtener la licencia de pesca, para cualquier tipo de embarcación pesquera; antes se exigía a través de un Decreto Ejecutivo. Entre las normas implementadas, encontramos la definición de la pesca ilegal no declarada no reglamentada (INDNR) y la consideración expresa de no otorgar licencia de pesca a naves que estén bajo esta condición.

La Resolución 07-08 “*Recomendación de ICCAT respecto al formato y protocolo de intercambio de datos en relación con el sistema de seguimiento de buques (VMS) para la pesca del atún rojo en la zona del convenio ICCAT*”, al referirse a la Resolución 06-05, el párrafo 30 nos dice que: “todos los buques pesqueros autorizados a pescar activamente atún rojo en el Atlántico este y el Mediterráneo. A efectos de esta recomendación se considerara que los buques pesqueros no incluidos en el Registro no están autorizados a pescar, retener a bordo, transbordar, transportar, transferir o desembarcar atún rojo en el Atlántico Este y Mediterráneo”. Panamá no autoriza barcos pesqueros para la pesca activa de atún rojo en el Atlántico ni en el Mediterráneo.

Panamá ha informado y reiterará su solicitud a ICCAT y a los otros organismos internacionales, para que se solicite autorización previa de ingreso de buques de bandera panameña, en el registro de buques de carga, por parte de la Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos; todo ello basado en que Panamá ha cuestionado al Secretario Ejecutivo (ver anexo IV) el hecho de que actualmente cualquier Parte Contratante o Parte, Entidad o Entidad Pesquera No Contratante Colaboradora (por sus siglas “CPC”) puede inscribir en el registro de buques de carga, un buque sin la anuencia del Estado de pabellón; lamentablemente a la fecha, la respuesta que hemos recibido de la ICAAT es que la propia Resolución ICAAT 06-11 adoptada por las Partes así lo establece.

Panamá se ha opuesto a que las CPCs registren barcos sin que haya sido extendida la correspondiente anuencia previa del Estado de pabellón del buque, y en consecuencia queden prohibidos por exclusión, los trasbordos por buques de bandera panameña no inscritos con la anuencia de Panamá que no participen del programa de observadores de la Organización Regional Pesquera (OROP).

Muchos han sido los retos, entre ellos el hecho de que armadores abusen al usar la bandera panameña en sus embarcaciones aun cuando no sea cierto que estén matriculadas en Panamá, o cuando persiste en los organismos internacionales la condición de que una nave es panameña, cuando la misma ha sido dada de baja en el Registro de Buques panameños y cambiado de pabellón, y más recientemente en el año 2009 ha adoptado como norma nacional, el Código de Conducta para la Pesca Responsable y desarrollado su Plan de Acción Nacional para detener y eliminar la pesca INDNR.

La Resolución 11-08 “*RECOMENDACIÓN DE ICCAT SOBRE LA CONSERVACIÓN DEL TIBURÓN JAQUETÓN CAPTURADO EN ASOCIACIÓN CON LAS PESQUERÍAS DE ICCAT*”. Hemos enviado las directrices correspondientes a nuestros armadores que realizan las pesquerías en el Atlántico a fin de dar cumplimiento a dicha resolución.

Sección 2. Investigación y estadísticas

Sistema de Información Pesquera: Actualmente la Autoridad Marítima de Panamá (AMP) registra y mantiene datos estadísticos de todas las actividades desarrolladas en los aspectos de la Marina Mercante, Puertos, Gente de Mar y la Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá mantiene los datos de puertos autorizados de desembarque y los datos de descarga de los productos pesqueros en puertos nacionales e internacionales.

La ARAP cuenta con la Dirección General de Investigación y Desarrollo, encargada de verificar las capturas y mantiene información de desembarque, exportación, importación de los productos pesqueros, así como información biométrica de las especies explotadas, que son importantes como apoyo al desarrollo pesquero del país.

La ARAP mantiene programas de muestreo periódicos de desembarques en puertos por especies y tallas. Existen Centros de Investigaciones, tales como, el Centro de Ciencias del Mar y Limnología de la Universidad de Panamá, que realiza investigaciones puntuales en sistemas de estuarios y el Instituto Smithsonian de Investigaciones Tropicales (STRI), que enfoca sus estudios en el área biológica y de la conservación de los ecosistemas marinos.

Asimismo, se realizan investigaciones conjuntas con la CIAT (IATTC) en el Laboratorio de Achotines ubicado en la región pacífica del litoral panameño, que apoya investigaciones de las especies del atún tropical, con el objetivo principal de cerrar su ciclo biológico, pero en adición de analizar los parámetros de mortalidad producto de las turbulencias de las aguas marinas. Igualmente, el Plan de Acción del Pacífico Sudeste y el Plan de Acción del Caribe son programas de mares regionales del Programa de Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente (PNUMA), que apoyan investigaciones sobre indicadores ambientales y calidad de aguas marino costera, que permiten atender áreas de riesgo para ecosistemas y especies marinas de interés comercial. Por otro lado, con el apoyo del Ministerio de Ciencias de España se desarrollan investigaciones de prospección pesquera y monitoreo de inventarios de las poblaciones de los recursos pesqueros en las plataformas continentales en las costas del litoral pacífico, regiones de Azuero y Veraguas. Todo ello contribuye para una mejor toma de decisión en cuanto al manejo sostenible de los recursos pesqueros y los ecosistemas.

Existe un programa de recolección de datos de pesca para las naves de pesca internacional, específicamente encargado de Tareas I y II de ICCAT. Adicionalmente, la ARAP mantiene registros de naves de pesca en general que realizan sus actividades en el Océano Atlántico, así como las modificaciones de sus especificaciones y dimensiones, artes de pesca, especies capturadas y áreas de faena.

Parte II. (Implantación de la ordenación)

Sección 3: Implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

La pesca de Atún Rojo en aguas de la República de Panamá, no es una actividad regulada. Teniendo en cuenta las medidas de conservación y ordenación que mantiene ICCAT, la República de Panamá en cumplimiento de su Resolución Administrativa 1791 de 20 de diciembre de 2001, no otorga Licencias de Pesca de atún rojo para el Atlántico o Mediterráneo cumpliendo a cabalidad con las recomendaciones de la ICCAT.

Dentro de las medidas de ordenación, sobre patudo (*Thunnus obesus*) Panamá ha cumplido no sobrepasando su cuota establecida para buques cerqueros, ni ha rebasado sus cuotas para las distintas pesquerías, tal como aparece reflejado en Tareas I y II.

Panamá como país a través de la ARAP, ejerce acciones de Seguimiento, Control y Vigilancia, cuenta con un Centro de Control y Seguimiento Pesquero con aplicaciones tecnológicas propias para la vigilancia de las embarcaciones pesqueras. Las embarcaciones pesqueras con pabellón nacional cuentan con un MODEM de comunicación (Iridium, Torium, INMARSAT C, INMARSAT D+) bidireccional con la capacidad de recibir interrogaciones y transmitir en tiempo real 24/7, la localización de latitud y longitud, velocidad y rumbo. Para el año de 1998, Panamá se adhirió como Parte Contratante de ICCAT (Ley N° 74 de 10 noviembre de 1998) y a partir de 1999, se exige un sistema de localización satelital (VMS), como uno de los requisitos previos a la obtención de la licencia de pesca y se adopta el esquema de ICCAT para inspección en puerto. Panamá cumple con exigir el sistema VMS para los barcos pesqueros desde 1999 y para los barcos de apoyo a la pesca y transporte desde el 2001.

Las naves de pesca industrial y las que realizan actividades de pesca internacional deben instalar a bordo un dispositivo de monitoreo satelital, que deben mantener encendido desde el zarpe hasta la recalada de la nave (Decreto Ejecutivo No. 83 de 5 de abril de 2005, Decreto Ejecutivo No. 17 de 30 de junio de 2008). La aplicación del VMS está reglamentada y la información proporcionada por el sistema, es interpretada por la autoridad competente, tiene validez legal de plena prueba. La adulteración de información, la operación sin el funcionamiento del dispositivo, así como el uso indebido del sistema VMS son sancionados por la Autoridad.

Observadores científicos: La ARAP tiene atribuciones para incluir a bordo de las naves de pesca, observadores científicos o inspectores. Esta disposición es de obligatorio cumplimiento con respecto a las naves nacionales que en períodos de veda y cuando se requiera, a fin de dar cumplimiento a las normativas e investigaciones existentes para la conservación y ordenación de los recursos pesqueros, existe también un Programa nacional de observadores científicos especialmente diseñado para las naves de pesca en aguas internacionales.

El Estado panameño a través de la ARAP certifica la idoneidad de los observadores que cumplan con los requisitos del sistema de observadores. Estos deberán remitir la información pertinente en original o copia debidamente autenticada a la misma.

En cumplimiento de las Recomendaciones de ICCAT, se incluyeron todos los barcos mayores de 20 metros de eslora en su Registro Regional de barcos pesqueros. En este sentido es bueno hacer del conocimiento general que todas nuestras embarcaciones, independientemente del tamaño de eslora, tienen la obligación de cumplir con las normas establecidas por la OROP del área donde realizan sus actividades, así como sobre las especies abarcadas por dicho organismo. En ese sentido, el Decreto Ejecutivo No. 49 de 19 de octubre de 2009, por medio del cual se establece y reglamenta la Licencia de Pesca Internacional para Naves de Servicio Internacional y se dictan otras disposiciones relativas a barcos de transporte de pescado y actividades de trasbordo de productos pesqueros, es extensivo a todas las embarcaciones pesqueras incluyendo a los grandes palangreros

Mediante Resolución No. 1791 de 20 de diciembre de 2001, se estableció la obligación 'a barcos panameños que realicen actividades pesqueras en aguas internacionales o en aguas de otro Estado, de pertenecer el Estado de pabellón, a la organización regional o sub-regional de pesca competente de dicha área geográfica y especies reguladas. Según esta Resolución, los barcos de bandera panameña no pueden realizar actividades pesqueras si no somos miembros o colaboradores del organismo regional competente.

Sección 4: Actividades de esquema e inspección

En el lado Atlántico de Panamá, existen puertos internacionales con característica para el trasbordo o desembarque, sin embargo, pocos buques que faenan en el Mar Caribe o en el Atlántico realizan esta actividad en puertos panameños. Los barcos panameños de licencia internacional desembarcan su captura en puertos de otros Estados.

Mediante Resuelto 002 de 17 de noviembre de 2009, Panamá adoptó los Reglamentos 1005 y 1006 de la Unión Europea que establecen la obligación de implementar un Sistema de Certificación para la validación de las capturas de recursos acuáticos provenientes de terceros países que serán transportados hacia y desembarcados en el territorio de la Unión Europea desde el 1 de enero de 2010; cumpliendo así el país con su compromiso de cooperar con la erradicación de la pesca ilegal, no declarada no reglamentada (INDNR).

Mediante Resolución ADM/ARAP No. 113 de 02 de noviembre de 2011 y publicada en Gaceta Oficial No. 26918-A el miércoles 23 de noviembre de 2011 se ordenó el **Registro de Buques de Más de Veinte (20) Metros de Eslora** en cumplimiento a las medidas de los Organismos Regionales e Internacionales de Ordenamiento Pesquero.

Mediante Decreto Ejecutivo No. 162 de 6 de junio de 2013, se establecen nuevas regulaciones para la emisión de licencias de pesca. Se establecen nuevos requisitos elevando los niveles de controles e información precisa sobre sus armadores, agentes y/u operadores.

Mediante Decreto Ejecutivo No. 161 de 6 de junio de 2013, se establecen nuevas regulaciones en materia de inspección, vigilancia y control así como la introducción de algunas medidas para la implementación como estado rector de puerto a buques de pabellón extranjero como por ejemplo la notificación previa, declaración de capturas entre otros.

Mediante Decreto Ejecutivo No. 160 de 6 de junio de 2013, se establecen nuevas regulación en materia de procesos administrativos sancionatorios y de cumplimiento donde se crean nuevas sanciones hasta inclusive la cancelación del registro un buque de ser necesario.

El Canal de Panamá, por Constitución, tiene reglas diferentes sobre todo para permitir el paso sin distinción, de naves de distintas nacionalidades, el Canal de Panamá es considerado una vía interoceánica internacional de naturaleza neutral, por lo que no es ni debe definirse como una facilidad o recinto portuario.

PARTE II DEL INFORME ANUAL, SECCIÓN 3

	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Mediante Decreto Ejecutivo No. 162 de 6 de junio de 2013, se establecen nuevas regulaciones para la emisión de licencias de pesca. Se establecen nuevos requisitos elevando los niveles de controles e información precisa sobre sus armadores, agentes y/u operadores. Mediante Decreto Ejecutivo No. 161 de 6 de junio de 2013, se establecen nuevas regulaciones en materia de inspección, vigilancia y control así como la introducción de algunas medidas para la implementación como estado rector de puerto a buques de pabellón extranjero como por ejemplo la notificación previa, declaración de capturas entre otros.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Mediante Decreto Ejecutivo No. 160 de 6 de junio de 2013, se establecen nuevas regulación en materia de procesos administrativos sancionatorios y de cumplimiento donde se crean nuevas sanciones hasta inclusive la cancelación del registro un buque de ser necesario.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	9/Abril/2015
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	N/A
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	N/A
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	20/Mayo/2014
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	No hay transbordos en alta mar
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	APLICA, se envían según particularidad de la licencia de apoyo a la pesca.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Se envían a la medida de la renovación de la licencia de apoyo a la pesca
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	20/MAY/2014
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	20/MAY/2014
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	20/MAY/2014
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	NO HAY NADA QUE INFORMAR
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	NO HAY NADA QUE INFORMAR
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	N/A
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	N/A
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	N/A

GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	N/A
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	CUMPLE
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	NO HAY CAMBIOS AL AÑO ANTERIOR
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	NO HAY CAMBIOS AL AÑO ANTERIOR
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No contamos con una norma sobre buques deportivos
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	No hemos denunciados buques
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	N/A
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	NO hay algún comercio de importación o descarga en Puerto panameño
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	9/JUN/2015
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	20/MAY/2015
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	N/A
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	N/A
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	N/A
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	N/A
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	N/A
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	N/A
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	N/A
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	N/A
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2014	N/A
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	N/A
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	N/A
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 13-07, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 13-07	N/A
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2013	N/A
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	N/A
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Aplica y los buques son reportados a la medida de la condición de la licencia de apoyo a la pesca.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	N/A
BFT	1015	VMS messages	N/A
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	N/A
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	N/A
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	N/A
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	N/A
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	30/SEPT/2014
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	30/SEPT/2014
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	N/A
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	N/A
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	N/A
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	N/A
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	N/A
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	N/A
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	N/A
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	N/A
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	N/A

BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	N/A
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	N/A
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	N/A
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	N/A
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2013	A LA MEDIDA DE LA RENOVACIÓN DE LICENCIA
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	No tenemos
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	9/ABRIL/2015
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	10/NOV/2014
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	9/ABRIL/2015
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	APLICA
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	9/ABRIL/2015
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	APLICA
SWO	3003	List of vessels targetting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	N/A
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	N/A
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	N/A
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	N/A
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	N/A
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern Albacore Vessels	N/A
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	NO HAY REPORTE
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Decreto Ejecutivo No. 161 de 6 de junio de 2013 por el cual se establece los mecanismos de inspección, vigilancia y control a los buques de captura y de apoyo a la pesca de pabellón nacional de servicio internacional.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Resolución Administrativa No. ADM/ARAP No. 13 por medio del cual se adopta el plan de acción nacional para la conservación y ordenación en las pesquerías de tiburones.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	NO CONTAMOS CON LA NORMA DOMÉSTICA
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	NO CONTAMOS CON LA NORMA DOMÉSTICA
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Decreto Ejecutivo No. 161 de 6 de junio de 2013 por el cual se establece los mecanismos de inspección, vigilancia y control a los buques de captura y de apoyo a la pesca de pabellón nacional de servicio internacional.

SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	Decreto Ejecutivo No. 9 por el cual se protege al Tiburón ballena, se prohíbe su pesca, captura y comercialización en la República de Panamá y se dictan otras disposiciones. Resolución Administrativa No. ADM/ARAP No. 13 por medio del cual se adopta el plan de acción nacional para la conservación y ordenación en las pesquerías de tiburones. Resolución Administrativa ARAP No. 022-2011 por medio del cual se establecen los requisitos para la expedición de certificados de exportación de aletas de tiburón.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	NO CONTAMOS CON LA NORMA DOMÉSTICA
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	NO CONTAMOS CON LA NORMA
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Aplica, tenemos una norma de veda, que aplica para estos barcos también, en lo concerniente a descargas
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	N/A
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	NO TENEMOS SOLICITUDES AL RESPECTO

Sección 5: Otras actividades

Panamá no excedió la cuota de captura de patudo en sus buques cerqueros, no capturó ninguna especie de las cuales no tenemos cuota o superando los límites asignados dentro de la resolución para los países que no tenemos cuota.

Cabe mencionar que entre otras actividades de captura se adjunta en las Tareas I y II.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINES

SUMMARY

In 2014 the total marine fish capture production [both commercial and municipal] of the country was declined by 0.15% to 2.311 million MT. of which tuna fisheries contributed approximately 384,942 metric tons of the total marine fish production. This is based on the estimates generated by the Bureau of Agriculture Statistics [BAS] office. The tuna catch from the ICCAT Convention Area was nearly 1% of the Philippine tuna production in terms of volume. Production of yellowfin tuna (locally called Tambakol) figured to 139,920 metric tons in 2014. Skipjack (locally called Gulyasan) production registered at 233,853 metric tons. All statistics from the BAS for the year 2014 are still preliminary as of this writing. While the Philippines has 17 Philippine flagged fishing vessels authorized to fish in the ICCAT Convention area as listed in the ICCAT registry of vessels, only 11 fishing vessels are authorized to fish at the same time in any given year due to various recommendations/resolutions of the ICCAT. The Philippines had been strengthening the data collection system by increasing its number of enumerators to address the conservation and management issues of highly migratory fish stocks as evidenced in its involvement in the data collection project funded by the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC), among other initiatives. It also supports the ICCAT statistical program for Bluefin, Bigeye and Swordfish and providing financial support the ICCAT Regional Observer Program. The Philippines as a member of ICCAT continues its strong commitment for the effective management, conservation and sustainable use of highly migratory fish stocks in the ICCAT convention area. This included the recent initiatives to review and revise its basic law, the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998 incorporating the latest and most acceptable fisheries management practices worldwide.

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

The Philippines is one of the major tuna producer in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO). Its fisheries production contributes 2.3% and 4.3% at current and constant prices to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), both for domestic food security and on industrial scale. Based on the latest data on the fisherfolk registration [FishR] of the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, an estimated 1.8 million people depend on the fishing industry for their livelihood.

The Philippines as a member of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC), Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) and International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), and as Cooperating Non-Member of the Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (CCSBT) have fishing vessels operating in these Oceans where the catches of tunas continue to provide significant contribution to the total production of the country. The total tuna catches of the Philippines for the year 2014 is 145,289 MT. The catches from the WCPFC accounts for the largest volume in the tuna production estimated at 144,189 MT.

Tunas are being caught by a variety of gears such as purse seine and ring net, aside from long line, hook and line and handline. In the ICCAT area, only longline is being used as a gear for catching tunas.

Section 2: Fisheries research and statistics

The statistics for tuna in the Philippines are gathered by the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics [BAS] of the newly organized Philippine Statistics Authority. Notwithstanding, the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources conducts an annual review of its tuna statistics together with the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission to obtain the more appropriate statistics for the its Science Committee, as the reportorial system for BAS is a little different from that of the Tuna RFMOs. In view of the provisions of the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998, Philippine fishing vessels are required to submit fish caught reports every month and failure to do so will mean the suspension or non-renewal of the their Commercial Fishing Vessel and Gear License (CFVGL). Moreover, landing surveys are conducted in major landing sites in the country by enumerators under our National Stock Assessment Program (NSAP). The Philippines is also involved in the Philippines Data Collection

Project (PDCP) of the Western and Central Pacific Tuna Commission (WCPFC) since last January 2005 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. This began in 2009 and continues till 2013. The system being utilized in this activity is the same that is applied for all other tuna RFMO data. Tuna catch data from other RFMOs are periodically submitted.

The Philippines is also a participant in the Regional Observer Program of ICCAT to monitor transshipment of catches in the high seas and is contributing a sizable amount in its implementation.

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

Number	Information required	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	September 21, 2015
S2	Fleet Characteristics	April 13, 2015
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	April 13, 2015
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	April 13, 2015
S5	Size samples (Task II)	April 13, 2015
S6	Catch estimated by size	
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Not applicable
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Not applicable
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Not applicable
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Not applicable
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and Recreational fishing data	Not applicable
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 87 [88]	Not applicable
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	Not applicable
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Not applicable
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Not applicable
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable

Number	Information required	Response
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	logbook catch data already submitted in Task II catch & effort) April 13, 2015
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	Not applicable
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Not applicable
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	April 13, 2015
S30	Task I and Task II of Thresher sharks, including discards and releases	Not applicable (No incidental Catch reported)
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	Not applicable (No incidental Catch reported)
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Not applicable
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not applicable (No incidental catch reported)
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not applicable (No incidental catch reported)
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of Existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention Area	Not applicable
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Not applicable (No Incidental Catch reported)
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually.	Not applicable (No Incidental Catch reported)
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	Submitted in Task II catch & effort data April 13, 2015
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Not applicable

Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

Even as the Philippine Fisheries Code [Republic Act Number 8550] was being reviewed in 2014 for possible amendments, the Philippines continue to implement relevant ICCAT conservation and management measures as well as Philippine fisheries laws and regulations. [Note: as of this writing, the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998 had been amended by Republic Act Number 10654] The proposals for the amendments are for the purpose of elevating the level of penalties to reflect more current international levels of sanctions and new developments which are consistent with our international commitments, among others such as the application of the 2009 Port State Measures Agreement. All of these proposals are for the purpose of implementing our Flag State, Port State and Coastal State obligations.

All fishing vessels are required to secure Commercial Fishing and Gear License (CFVGL) before they are allowed to fish in Philippine waters. Moreover, if they plan to fish outside Philippine waters they are also required to secure an International Fishing Permit before they are allowed to fish. All these fishing vessels are also required to keep a daily record of fish catch and spoilage, landing points, and gear, species, quantity and value of fish caught and those off-loaded for transshipment, sale and/or disposal. These reports are submitted to the BFAR for record and validation. Failure on their part to submit this requirement is a ground for suspension or non-renewal of the CFVGL and International Fishing Permit, imposition of fines and in some cases, include imprisonment.

The Philippine Fisheries Code also provide the establishment of a monitoring, control and surveillance system [MCS] to ensure that the fisheries and aquatic resources in Philippine waters and adjacent waters and also in the other Oceans where our fishing vessels are operating are judiciously and wisely utilized and managed on a sustainable basis. On October 19, 2009 in observance of the Fish Conservation Week celebration the BFAR has launched a Vessel Monitoring System (VMS). The Philippine Vessel Monitoring System is now in place and in operation for all fishing vessels operating outside of the Philippines. The system has the capability to track Philippine flagged vessels operating in the ICCAT, WCPFC, IOTC. At present, BFAR is coordinating with different VMS providers for automatic sending/receiving VMS data of FMC from various systems. Likewise BFAR required commercial fishing vessel owners to submit Vessel Tracking Agreement Form (VTAF) authorizing BFAR to monitor and track their respective vessels. Moreover, coordinated with WCPFC regarding VMS data access of Fisheries Monitoring Center and granted with privilege of view only and with PNG regarding VMS access of data of those Philippine flagged vessels operating in PNG waters. The VMS system or its clone may also be made applicable to fishing vessels operating in Philippine waters.

The Fisheries Monitoring Center (FMC) with its operation of the Vessel Monitoring System is capable of tracking/monitoring Philippine Flagged Vessels operating in Philippines waters, waters under the jurisdiction of other coastal states, and in international waters.

As mentioned in our National Report last year, the Philippines is implementing the approved Philippine Tuna Management Plan providing for management measures such as control of fishing capacity where there is an existing moratorium on the acquisition of new fishing vessels targeting tunas except when these are for replacement of old fishing vessels, regulation on the catching of immature fish through mesh size regulation, regulation on fish Aggregating Devices (FAD) by limiting the number per catcher fishing vessel, etc. This Philippine Tuna Management Plan is now subject for review because of newer conservation and management measures approved by Tuna RFMOs of which the Philippines is a member.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	(Annual report) September 21, 2015
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	September 12, 2015
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not Applicable
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not Applicable

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	September 12, 2015
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Within 24 hours
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not Applicable
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not Applicable
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Not applicable
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	Not Applicable
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	Not applicable (No changes from previous year)
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	Not applicable (No changes from previous year)
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not applicable
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Not applicable
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable
BFT	1003	Carryover of caged fish	Not applicable
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2013	Not applicable
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable

Category	No.	Information required	Response
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 10-04	Not applicable
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2012	Not applicable
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Not applicable
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	June 9, 2015
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2014	June 9, 2015
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not applicable
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	Not applicable

Category	No.	Information required	Response
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable (No Change)
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable (No Change)
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	Not applicable
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	Not applicable
ALB	4002	Provisional accumulative southern albacore catches	On Time Reporting
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Not applicable
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	(Annual report) September 21, 2015
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	(Annual Report) September 21, 2015
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2013 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	(Annual report) September 21, 2015
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras. 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	(Annual report) September 21, 2015
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Not applicable (No incidental catch reported)
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Not applicable (No incidental catch reported)
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not Applicable
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable

Section 4. Inspection schemes and activities

The Philippines is a participant of the ICCAT Regional Observer Program to monitor transshipment operations of fishing vessels authorized to fish in the ICCAT Convention Area.

Since July 2002, the Philippines have implemented the ICCAT Tuna Statistical Document Program for Bluefin, Big-eye and Swordfish. We are also doing this in IOTC, WCPFC and CCSBT.

4.1 Fisheries information on Philippine vessels in the Atlantic Ocean

In 2014, the Philippines have Seventeen (17) fishing vessels that were listed, authorized and registered to fish in the ICCAT Convention Area. However only 11 vessels are authorized to fish in the area at any given year. The catches of these vessels for 2014 totaled 2,110.6 tons and broken down by species as follows: Big-eye - 1,963 tons; Yellowfin -75.8 tons and Swordfish - 71.8 tons.

The Philippines under its Fisheries Code and other subsequent issuances recognizes the prohibition in the catching of sharks, turtles and other species that have been listed under CITES. Fishing vessels authorized to fish in other RFMOs convention areas, complies with the provisions and applicable strategies to mitigate and avoid such mortalities of sharks, turtles and other species.

ANNUAL REPORT OF RUSSIA¹

SUMMARY

In 2010-2014, 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 purse-seine specialized fishing for tunas of a tropical group is in progress at the moment. Issues aimed at resuming of this type of fishery are being resolved. A specialized (purse-seine) fleet did not operate in 2010-2014. In Russia, work related to research of tunas and other species of tuna fishery is carried out by federal state unitary enterprises: the Atlantic Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography ("AtlantNIRO"), Kaliningrad, and the Russian Federal Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography ("VNIRO"), Moscow. These institutions collect fishery and biological statistics, analyze collected data, carry out operative fishery monitoring, prepare proposals and recommendations required for tuna fishing vessels operation. Within the framework of ICCAT activities Russia participates in the work of Panel 1 on "Tropical Tunas". Research carried out in 2014-2015 comprised collecting and processing current fishery and biological materials.

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

In 2014 trawl fishing vessels caught 395 t of bullet tuna *Auxis rochei*, 121 t of frigate tuna *A. thazard*, 222 t of Atlantic black skipjack *Euthynnus alletteratus*, 1 t of oceanic skipjack *Katsuwonus pelamis* and 323 t of Atlantic bonito *Sarda sarda* as a by-catch in the Eastern-Central Atlantic (ECA).

According to preliminary figures, in the first half of 2015 in the Eastern-Central Atlantic, trawling vessels caught 13 t of frigate tuna, 46 t of bullet tuna, 26 t of Atlantic black skipjack and 128 t of Atlantic bonito.

Section 2: Research and statistics

In 2014 AtlantNIRO observers were sampling biological material on tunas aboard trawlers in the Eastern-Central Atlantic (area SJ71 according to ICCAT classification). Fish length, weight, sex and maturity stages of gonads as well as stomach fullness were measured. Species from the group "Small tunas" occurred in trawls as a by-catch, individually or up to several dozens of specimens. The material on frigate tuna, bullet tuna, Atlantic black skipjack, oceanic skipjack and Atlantic bonito was collected in amount of 2585 specimens for mass measurements, 468 specimens for biological analyses.

Bullet tuna occurred in catches within the area of 9°53'-22°05'N in August and October. Fish length varied from 33.0 up to 40.0 cm, the average length was 37.2 cm. Maturing and post-spawning tuna was regularly caught in August, October.

Frigate tuna occurred within the area of 9°05'-20°36'N in July and in November-December. Within the period of observations fish length varied from 27.0-39.0 cm with the mean length of 32.9 cm. Generally, post-spawning tuna was in the catches.

Atlantic black skipjack occurred in catches within the area of 18°00'-18°53'N in July. Fish length varied from 32.0 up to 59.0 cm with the mean length of 46.5 cm. Immature tuna made up 33% and post-spawning tuna - 67%.

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Oceanic skipjack occurred in catches within the area of 16°00'-17°12'N in July. Fish length varied from 45.0 up to 58.0 cm with the mean length of 51.1 cm. Species is predominantly presented by maturing tuna - 61.1%. Post-spawning tuna made up 38.9%.

Atlantic bonito occurred as a by-catch in the area of 9°06'-23°52'N in April-December. The catches contained 30.0-77.0 cm fish with the mean length of 53.4 cm. The fraction of maturing fish was 56.3%, spawning and post-spawning fish - 43.7 %.

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

Number	Requirement	Response
GENERAL – all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	04.09.2015
S2	Fleet Characteristics	02.09.2015
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	23.07.2015
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	Non-applicable. By-catch at non-specialized fishing.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	23.07.2015
S6	Catch estimated by size	23.07.2015
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Non-applicable
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Non-applicable
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Non-applicable
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	23.07.2015. Data on by-catch of Atlantic bonito and “small” tunas.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Non-applicable
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Non-applicable
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Non-applicable
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Non-applicable
S15	Size sampling from farms	Non-applicable
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Non-applicable
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Non-applicable
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Non-applicable
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Non-applicable
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Non-applicable

S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Non-applicable
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Non-applicable
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Non-applicable
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Non-applicable
S43	<i>Redundant – see management TRO-2001 and S45</i>	Non-applicable
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to the FAD	Non-applicable
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Non-applicable
S46	Information collected by observers	04.09.2015
S47	Data and information collected from sampling programme under Rec. 14-01	Non-applicable
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	Non-applicable
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Non-applicable
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Non-applicable
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	Non-applicable
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	Non-applicable
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	Non-applicable
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Non-applicable
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Non-applicable
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Non-applicable
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	Non-applicable
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	Non-applicable
S48	Results of research on shortfin mako	Non-applicable
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Non-applicable

S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Non-applicable
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Non-applicable
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	Non-applicable
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Non-applicable
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Non-applicable

Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

In 2010-2014 Russia did not conduct a specialized tuna fishery as well as fishery of tuna-like species. Small tunas and Atlantic bonito occasionally occurred as a by-catch during trawling for small coastal pelagic species.

During fishery in the areas where tunas and tuna-like species are supposed to be occurred in by-catches, the ICCAT requirements and recommendations concerning restrictions on tuna fishery and a ban on fishery of quoted species were observed.

3.1 Vessels list

In 2014 on the ICCAT Record 5 purse-seine vessels in no-operation condition have been listed. According to the ship owner, the vessels are docked for repairs and intended for specialized purse-seine fishery of tunas. In compliance with Recommendation [Rec. 11-01], two seiners have been excluded from the Record of Vessels in 2013.

In August 2014 on the ICCAT Record, 9 trawlers are listed that periodically operated in the area of the Eastern-Central Atlantic and in the by-catch of which small tuna species and Atlantic bonito may present.

3.2 Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)

In compliance with ICCAT Recommendation on VMS equipment improvement [Rec. 04-11], the Satellite Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) was installed aboard all seiner vessels in 2000.

3.3 Closure of fishing season

In compliance with Recommendations [Rec. 04-01 and 11-01], in 2010-2014 no purse-seine fishery was carried out from 01 to 30 of November and from 01 January to 28 February in the areas specified in the Recommendations.

3.4 Observer program

Russia has been implementing the observer program “Small tunas in trawler fishery”. The observers have been collecting biological data on fishery vessels in the eastern Atlantic within exclusive economic zones since 2006. In 2014-2015 observers worked aboard trawling vessels in the ICCAT Convention area. They carried out monitoring of fishing procedures and collected fishery and biological data. In 2014 the work of observers covered 6-9% of trawlers. Observers carried out the following types of activities: identifying species composition of tunas; assessing tuna share in by-catches. Data collecting on fishing gear and fishery coordinates as well as the other parameters of fishing and vessel information was carried out. The presence aboard trawling vessels of observers that collect material concerning tuna and tuna-like species in by-catches all year round enhances the quality of the statistics.

3.5 Bigeye tuna

Russia does not have a specialized fishing fleet for bigeye tuna. In compliance with Recommendation [Rec. 14-01] the annual by-catch of bigeye tuna in Russian purse-seine fishery cannot exceed 2100 t. In 2014 and 2015 bigeye tuna was absent in by-catches.

3.6 Oceanic sharks

In compliance with Recommendations [Rec. 09-07, 10-07, 10-08] the information concerning a ban on fishery, landing and transshipping of oceanic sharks (bigeye thresher shark *Alopias superciliosus*, hammerhead shark *Sphyrnidae* and oceanic whitetip shark *Carcharhinus longimanus*) in the ICCAT Convention area was provided to fishery, transportation and other organizations concerned.

3.7 Silky shark

In compliance with Recommendation [Rec. 11-08] the information concerning a ban on fishery, retaining onboard, as well as transshipping and landing of any parts or whole of a silky shark *Carcharhinus falciformis* was provided to fishery, transportation and other organizations concerned.

3.8 Transshipment program

In compliance with Recommendation [Rec. 06-11] landing of catches in 2014 and 2015 was carried out in port.

3.9 Vessel Registration

In compliance with Recommendations [Rec. 14-01 and 12-06] information concerning registration required of all types of vessels whose activities are related to tuna and tuna-like species fishery, processing, landing, transshipping, and storage was sent to the Federal Agency for Fisheries and the East Atlantic Fishery Association. In August 2014 on the ICCAT Record of Vessels 9 trawlers are listed that periodically operated in the area of the Eastern-Central Atlantic and in the by-catch of which small tuna species and Atlantic bonito may present.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	In 2010-2015, 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 purse-seine specialized fishing for tunas of a tropical group is in progress at the moment. Issues aimed at resuming of this type of fishery are being resolved. A specialized (purse-seine) fleet did not operate in 2010 - 2014. Within the framework of ICCAT activities Russia participates in the work of Panel 1 on "Tropical Tunas". Research carried out in 2014-2015 comprised collecting and processing current fishery and biological materials. 04.09.2015
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	See section 0001
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	02.09.2015
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Non-applicable

GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Non-applicable
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in port)	Non-applicable
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Non-applicable
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Non-applicable
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Non-applicable
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Non-applicable
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Non-applicable
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Non-applicable
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Non-applicable
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Non-applicable
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Non-applicable
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Non-applicable
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Non-applicable
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Non-applicable
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Non-applicable
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	9 of currently authorised vessels.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	02.09.2015 (Questioned by JC)
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	Non-applicable. LSTLV fishing is absent.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Non-applicable
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Non-applicable
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Non-applicable
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Non-applicable
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Non-applicable
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Non-applicable
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Non-applicable
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Non-applicable
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Non-applicable
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Non-applicable
BFT	1003	Carry-over of caged fish	Non-applicable
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Non-applicable
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Non-applicable

BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2014	Non-applicable
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Non-applicable
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Non-applicable
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	Non-applicable
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2014	Non-applicable
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Non-applicable
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Non-applicable
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Non-applicable
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Yes
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Non-applicable
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Non-applicable
BFT	1018	Names of authorized agencies and of individual inspectors	Non-applicable
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Non-applicable
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Non-applicable
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Non-applicable
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Non-applicable
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Non-applicable
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Non-applicable
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Non-applicable
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Non-applicable
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Non-applicable
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Non-applicable
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Non-applicable
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Non-applicable
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Non-applicable
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Non-applicable
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Non-applicable
TRO	2001	List of TROP vessels and subsequent changes	Non-applicable
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in 2014	Non-applicable
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by TROP vessels	Non-applicable
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Non-applicable
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Non-applicable
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Non-applicable
TRO	2008	Observer reports	Non-applicable

SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Non-applicable
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Non-applicable
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Non-applicable
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Non-applicable
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Non-applicable
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Non-applicable
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	Non-applicable
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Non-applicable
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Non-applicable
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Non-applicable
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Non-applicable
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken domestically to monitor catches and conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	Non-applicable
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Non-applicable
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	Non-applicable
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Non-applicable
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Non-applicable
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Non-applicable
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Non-applicable
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Non-applicable

Section 4: Inspection activities

The work of observers was arranged on an all-the-year-round basis aboard trawling vessels carrying out target fishery of small pelagic species (horse mackerel, sardinella, mackerel and other species). Tuna and Atlantic bonito occurred as a by-catch in catches. The observers assessed amounts of total catches, species composition of catches, proportion of various species in catches, collected data on fish length and biological condition. A group of observers aboard the vessels kept records concerning fishery activities of vessels and biological data on fishery objects. The observers prepared reports summarizing the results of their activities aboard the vessels.

RAPPORT ANNUEL DU SÉNÉGAL¹

RÉSUMÉ

En 2014, la flottille thonière industrielle sénégalaise est composée de six (6) canneurs qui ciblent essentiellement les thons tropicaux notamment l'albacore (*Thunnus albacares*), le thon obèse (*Thunnus obesus*) et le listao (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) et un (1) palangrier qui cible l'espadon. Cependant, une partie des pêcheries artisanales (la ligne à la main, la ligne de traîne et la senne tournante) et la pêche sportive capturent les poissons porte-épée (marlins, espadon et voilier) et les petits thonidés (thonine, maquereau, bonite, auxide etc.) et les requins. Les prises totales des canneurs sénégalais sont estimées à 4196 tonnes dont 500 tonnes d'albacore, 3252 tonnes de listao, 361 tonnes de patudo et 83 tonnes de thonine et d'auxide. Les captures de 2014 ont connu une baisse de -29% par rapport à 2013 (5910 tonnes). Concernant la pêche palangrière, les prises de 2014 sont estimées à 246 tonnes soit une réduction de -42 % par rapport à 2013 (424 tonnes). Les captures sont constituées essentiellement de l'espadon 192 tonnes, requins 22 tonnes, marlins 10 tonnes et 2 tonnes de voiliers. Concernant aux pêcheries artisanales, les prises de petits thonidés et espèces apparentées en 2014 sont estimées à 6850 tonnes. Les requins sont estimés à 885 tonnes. Pour la pêche sportive, les captures ont été estimées à 28 tonnes (31 en 2013), dont 22 tonnes de marlins, 4 tonnes de voiliers et 2 tonnes d'albacore. Pour la recherche et les statistiques, le Centre de Recherches Océanographiques de Dakar – Thiaroye (CRODT) assure le suivi des activités de pêche de la totalité des thoniers qui fréquentent le port de Dakar. Le travail consiste au recueil des statistiques de captures et d'effort de pêche à travers les carnets d'activité de pêche. Ce travail est complété par des informations de diverses sources (usines, armements, Direction des pêches maritimes, Douane etc.). Des échantillonnages multispécifiques sont également réalisés au port lors des débarquements des thoniers. Le suivi des débarquements et l'échantillonnage des istiophoridés sont toujours menés au niveau des principaux ports de la pêche artisanale.

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

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

Ce rapport est essentiellement axé sur la pêche thonière sénégalaise (industrielle, artisanale et sportive).

En 2014, les captures sénégalaises de thonidés et espèces apparentées de l'Atlantique de toutes les flottilles s'élèvent 12 198 tonnes soit une baisse de - 9 % par rapport à 2013 (13445 tonnes)

1.1 La pêche industrielle

La flottille de canneurs basée à Dakar en 2014 est composée de 14 canneurs dont 6 sénégalais, 1 français et 7 espagnols. Par ailleurs, 21 senneurs (8 espagnols, 3 cap verdiens, 3 Antilles Hollandais, 2 guatémaltais, 2 panaméens, 1 bélizien, 1 français et 1 ivoirien) ont transbordé et/ ou débarqué une partie seulement au port de Dakar.

1.1.1 Les prises de thonidés tropicaux des canneurs sénégalais

Les prises totales des canneurs sénégalais en 2014 sont estimées à 4196 tonnes dont 500 tonnes d'albacore, 3252 tonnes de listao, 361 tonnes de patudo et 83 tonnes de thonine et d'auxide. Les captures de 2014 ont connu une baisse de 29% par rapport à 2013 (5910 tonnes). Les canneurs sénégalais ont effectué 1270 jours de mer et 1122 jours de pêche en 2014 contre 1444 jours de pêche et 1313 jours de pêche en 2013. Le **Tableau 1** montre les prises par espèce, l'effort de pêche et les prises par unité d'effort (PUE) des canneurs sénégalais de 1991 à 2014. La **Figure 1** illustre la distribution des captures et de l'effort des canneurs sénégalais dans l'Atlantique en 2013 et 2014. Les canneurs fréquentent les mêmes zones de pêche entre les latitudes 22° nord et 10° sud.

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La flottille des canneurs européens (espagnols et français) basés à Dakar a débarqué en 2014 7611 tonnes dont 85% par les espagnols et 15 % par les français. Les débarquements des senneurs étrangers non basés sont de 32 803 tonnes (6 % par les français, 36 % par les espagnols, 19% par les Antilles hollandais, 17 % par les cap-verdiens, 14 % par les guatémaltais, 6 % par les panaméens, 3 % par les béliziens et 1 % par l'unique bateau ivoirien).

1.1.2 Les prises de la flottille palangrière

En 2014, la pêcherie palangrière sénégalaise ciblant l'espadon a enregistré une capture totale de 239 tonnes dont 192 tonnes d'espadons. Les requins, marlin, voilier, thons etc. sont aussi capturés accessoirement par cette pêcherie. Les prises totales de 2014 ont enregistré une baisse de 44% par rapport à 2013 (424 tonnes). Le **Tableau 2** montre les prises par espèce de la pêche palangrière en 2014.

1.2 Les prises des pêcheries artisanales

Les prises de petits thonidés et espèces apparentées des pêcheries artisanales utilisant la ligne à la main, la ligne de traîne et les filets sont estimées à 6850 tonnes *soit une baisse de -17 % par rapport à 2013 (8279 tonnes)*. La thonine est l'espèce dominante dans les prises (3691 tonnes) et la bonite à dos rayé (1217 tonnes) et du thazard blanc (870 tonnes). Le **Tableau 3** montre l'évolution des captures de la pêche artisanale de 2000 à 2014.

La capture totale de requins des pêcheries artisanales a été estimée à 885 tonnes. Les genres *Carcharhinus*, *Sphyrna* et *Mustelus* sont dominants dans les captures avec 726 tonnes, 111 tonnes et 48 tonnes respectivement (**Tableau 4**).

1.3 Les prises de la pêche sportive

La pêche sportive cible essentiellement les marlins (*BUM-Makaira nigricans*), voiliers (*SAI-Istiophorus platypterus*) et espadon (*SWO-Xiphias gladius*). Toutefois, les coryphènes, les thonidés et autres espèces sont également capturés par cette pêcherie. Le **Tableau 5** montre les prises totales mensuelles en poids et l'effort en nombre de sortie collectées dans les centres principaux de Dakar et Mbour en 2014. Les captures ont été estimées à 28 tonnes, dont 22 tonnes de marlins, 4 tonnes de voiliers et 2 tonnes d'albacore. Un effort de pêche de 883 sorties a été effectué en 2014. La stratégie consistant à relâcher certains individus, adoptée par la Fédération Sénégalaise de Pêche Sportive (FSPS) reste toujours en vigueur.

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

Le Centre de Recherches Océanographiques de Dakar-Thiaroye (CRODT) qui est la structure de l'Institut Sénégalais de Recherches agricoles chargée de la Recherche halieutique assure le suivi des activités de tous les thoniers nationaux et étrangers qui débarquent au port de Dakar.

Le travail consiste au recueil des statistiques de captures et d'effort de pêche à travers les carnets de pêche. Le système de collecte des statistiques 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 etc.). Des échantillonnages multi spécifiques sont également réalisés par les enquêteurs du CRODT lors des débarquements des canneurs et senneurs au port de Dakar. La gestion des données se fait en partenariat avec l'Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD) et l'Institut Espagnol d'Océanographie (IEO). Les activités de la section Thons du CRODT sont financées pour l'essentiel par le budget de l'Etat du Sénégal. De plus, le CRODT reçoit un appui financier de l'UE à travers 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.

Le CRODT a développé et mis en place un système d'enquête et de collecte des statistiques au niveau des principaux sites de débarquement (Grande Côte, Dakar et Petite Côte). Ces statistiques de la pêche artisanale sont recueillies par des enquêteurs (appuyés par des aides de plage) suivant un protocole d'échantillonnage établi scientifiquement.

Dans le cadre du Programme de Recherche Intensive des Istiophoridés (EPBR), le suivi des débarquements et l'échantillonnage des tailles des istiophoridés (le voilier-*Istiophorus platypterus*) est toujours réalisé dans les principaux centres de débarquement de la pêche artisanale, notamment à Soumbédioune, Yoff, Mbour et kayar.

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

Numéro	Information requise	Réponse
GÉNÉRAL - toutes les espèces		
S1	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	
S2	Caractéristiques des flottilles	31/07/2015
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (Tâche I)	31/07/2015
S4	Prise & Effort (Tâche II)	31/07/2015
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	31/07/2015
S6	Prise estimée par taille	31/07/2015
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	31/07/2015
S8	Prises des pêcheries sportives et récréatives de la Méditerranée (tous les thonidés et espèces apparentées)	Non applicable
S9	Données spécifiques visant à déterminer de manière séparée l'ampleur des pêcheries récréatives de chaque espèce	
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	Non applicable
S11	Approche alternative de suivi scientifique	
S12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	Non applicable
S13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries pélagiques à la palangre et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure	Non applicable
THON ROUGE		
S14	Données de la pêche sportive et récréative	Non applicable
S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	Non applicable
S17	Résultats du programme utilisant des systèmes de caméras stéréoscopiques ou des techniques alternatives qui fournissent une précision équivalente au moment de la mise en cage (couvrant 100% de toutes les mises en cages)	Non applicable
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	Non applicable
S19	Déclarer la mortalité par pêche de tous les thons rouges de l'Ouest, rejets morts y compris	Non applicable
S20	Informations sur les thons rouges saisis provenant de prises accessoires non autorisées	Non applicable
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non applicable
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non applicable
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités d'échantillonnage biologique	Non applicable

THONIDÉS TROPICAUX		
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	31/07/2015
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (DCP)	Non applicable
S44	Nombre de DCP réellement déployés par trimestre, par type de DCP, indiquant la présence ou l'absence d'une balise associée au DCP	Non applicable
S45	Pour chaque navire de support, le nombre de jours passés en mer, par carrés de 1°, mois et Etat de pavillon et associé à des senneurs/canneurs	Non applicable)
S46	Informations recueillies par les observateurs	Non applicable
S47	Données et informations recueillies par le programme d'échantillonnage en vertu de la Rec. 14-01	Non applicable
ESPADON		
S26	Meilleures données disponibles sur l'espadon, y compris les données par sexe, les rejets et les statistiques d'effort	31/07/2015
ISTIOPHORIDÉS		
S27	Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiophoridés	Dans le cadre du Programme de Recherche Intensive des Istiophoridés (EPBR), l'échantillonnage des istiophoridés (le voilier- <i>Istiophorus platypterus</i>) est intensifié dans les principaux sites de débarquement de la pêche artisanale. L'analyse des classes de tailles montre que les individus capturés au Sénégal sont généralement des adultes. La collecte des données de capture et d'effort est aussi menée au niveau de la pêche sportive.
S28	Faire rapport sur les méthodes d'estimation des rejets vivants et morts de makaire bleu, de makaire blanc et de <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	Non applicable
REQUINS		
S29	Les CPC doivent soumettre des données de Tâche I et de Tâche II sur les requins en incluant les données historiques disponibles	31/07/2015
S30	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur les renards de mer, comprenant les rejets et les remises à l'eau	
S31	Les CPC doivent consigner, par le biais de leurs programmes d'observateurs, le nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins soyeux en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant) et le déclarer à l'ICCAT.	
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	
S33	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin soyeux capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	31/07/2015
S34	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin-marteau capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	31/07/2015
S35	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins-marteau en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	

S36	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins océaniques en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	
S48	Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taupe bleu	
AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES		
S37	Fournir les guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Oui pour les requins.
S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	
S39	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année.	
S40	Les CPC devront déclarer les données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets	
S41	Notifier les mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales utilisant des moyens alternatifs	
S42	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	

Ile Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

Chapitre 3 : Mise en œuvre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

Dans le cadre de la maîtrise des paramètres importants pour une gestion durable des ressources halieutiques dont les thonidés, le Gouvernement du Sénégal a adopté un nouveau code de la pêche maritime.

Comme innovation majeure par rapport à l'ancien code des dispositions relatives à l'application des mesures du ressort de l'Etat du port sont prises en compte dans la présente loi.

Ainsi tous les navires thoniers touchant le port de Dakar seront désormais soumis au contrôle de leur cargaison.

Pour parfaire ce processus des inspecteurs sénégalais ont bénéficié à travers le fonds japonais d'un stage au Maroc pour renforcer leurs capacités pour la mise en œuvre des recommandations 12 07 et 12 09.

Un suivi des activités des navires battant pavillon de l'union européenne est en cours avec l'embarquement des observateurs à bord de ces navires dans le cadre de l'accord liant le Sénégal à l'UE.

Globalement un suivi des activités de suivi contrôle et surveillance est en cours avec des patrouilles maritimes, aériennes et un régime d'inspection permanente à quai.

En plus, des mesures de gestion, de suivi, contrôle et de surveillance portant notamment sur :

- Le registre national des navires de pêche afin d'avoir une traçabilité adéquate des activités des bateaux de pêche ;
- L'immatriculation physique et électronique des embarcations de pêche artisanale dans le cadre du Programme National d'Immatriculation ;
- La mise en place à bord de l'ensemble des navires de pêche industrielle d'une balise pour le suivi automatique des navires (VMS) ;

- L'amélioration du dispositif d'inspection et de contrôle au niveau de l'unique port des débarquements. Ce dispositif opérationnel quotidien permet d'inspecter près de 95% des débarquements réalisés sur le port. La mise en place d'un système de certificat des captures en vue de lutter contre la pêche illicite non déclarée et non réglementée conformément au règlement européen en la matière ;
- L'embarquement des observateurs pour le suivi des statistiques, notamment les opérations de pêche à l'appât vivant nécessaire aux thoniers canneurs.

Au niveau de la pêche artisanale, le Sénégal intervient de manière ponctuelle sur les activités de cette pêcherie car il est constaté une extension des opérations de pêche vers les espèces couvertes par l'ICCAT. En outre, le Sénégal, suit les opérations de pêche des navires battant son pavillon en activité dans d'autres zones économiques exclusives et en haute mer.

RAPPORT ANNUEL, IIe PARTIE, CHAPITRE 3

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0001	Rapports annuels (Commission)	<p>Dans le cadre de la gestion durable des ressources halieutiques dont les thonidés, le Gouvernement du Sénégal a adopté une nouvelle loi portant code de la pêche maritime ;</p> <p>Comportant des dispositions relatives à l'application des mesures du ressort de l'Etat du port sont prises en compte</p> <p>Ainsi tous les navires thoniers touchant le port de Dakar seront désormais soumis au contrôle de leurs cargaison ;</p> <p>Un suivi des activités de certains navires est en cours avec l'embarquement des observateurs à bord.</p> <p>Globalement un suivi des activités de suivi contrôle et surveillance avec des patrouilles maritimes, aériennes et un régime d'inspection permanente à quai.</p> <p>Au niveau de la pêche artisanale, le Sénégal intervient de manière ponctuelle sur les activités de cette pêcherie car il est constaté une extension des opérations de pêche vers les espèces couvertes par l'ICCAT. En outre, le Sénégal, suit les opérations de pêche des navires battant son pavillon en activité dans d'autres zones économiques exclusives et en haute mer</p> <p>Application des dispositions relatives à l'inspection et au contrôle des navires conformément aux mesures du ressort de l'Etat du port : la vérification d'une autorisation de pêche ; la demande d'entrée au port, l'autorisation de débarquement ; la fiche de contrôle de captures, l'autorisation de transbordement ; l'inscription au registre).</p>

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Le suivi régulier des activités de pêche des thoniers est toujours assuré par l'équipe mise en place au port de pêche de Dakar par le CRODT. Ce travail est complété par des informations de divers sources (usines, armateurs, Direction des pêches maritimes. Des échantillonnages multi-spécifiques sont également réalisés en pêche industrielle et pêche artisanale ; Grace aux fonds du programme de recherche initiative des istiophoridés, l'échantillonnage nage des captures, efforts tailles des istiophoridés est intensifié dans les principaux centres de débarquement de la pêche artisanale a consisté à la collecte des statistiques de captures et d'effort de pêche.
GEN	0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	14 septembre 2015
GEN	0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Pas d'affrètement.
GEN	0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et finalisation	Pas d'affrètement.
GEN	0006	Rapports de transbordement	Non disponible
GEN	0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Quarante-huit (48) navires ayant débarqué au port de Pêche de Dakar ont été inspectés à quai dans le cadre de l'application des mesures de l'Etat du port pour lutter contre la pêche illicite, non déclarée et non réglementée (INN).
GEN	0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures.	Non applicable
GEN	0009	LSPLV autorisés à transborder sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures.	Transbordements de navires étrangers à quai sont autorisés par la douane et le port.
GEN	0010	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	Port de Dakar et Direction Protection et Surveillance des Pêches.
GEN	0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.	Port de Dakar.
GEN	0012	Délai de notification requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	Délai de 48 heures.
GEN	0013	Copie des rapports d'inspection au port	Au total, deux-mille-trois-cent-quarante-un (2341) inspections et/ou contrôle de navires ont été effectués comme suit : Sept-cent-quatre-vingt-trois (783) à quai, quatre-cent-cinquante (453) en mer, neuf-cent-quatre-vingt-douze (992) par moyens aériens et en moyenne cent-treize (113) par suivi VMS.
GEN	0014	Copie des rapports d'inspection au port faisant état de présomptions d'infractions	Néant
GEN	0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port lorsque des présomptions d'infractions sont constatées	Application de la loi 98 32 portant code de la pêche

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête des présomptions d'infractions au terme de l'inspection au port	Néant
GEN	0017	Information sur les accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port	Pas d'accord bilatéral d'inspection au port
GEN	0018	Accords d'accès et modification	Trois accords de pêche avec le Cap vert (en 1985), la Guinée Bissau (1978), la Gambie ont été conclus (2008). Avec la Mauritanie un accord sur la pêche artisanale est en vigueur. Pour son renouvellement avec l'UE, un projet de nouvel accord et de protocole a été paraphé le 25 avril 2014 et un nouvel accord a été signé le 20 novembre 2014 qui abroge et remplace l'accord de 1981.
GEN	0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Ces accords avec le Cap vert, la Guinée Bissau et la Gambie visant la pêche artisanale et la pêche industrielle dans une moindre et accessoirement les thonidés donnent une part des captures qui sont incluses dans le rapport annuel 2014 du Sénégal
GEN	0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus	On compte 6 navires de plus de 20 m autorisés sur un total de 13 navires
GEN	0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus	Aucun changement ne s'est produit depuis l'année précédente
GEN	0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Mise en place d'un système de collecte de données statistiques des pêcheries récréatives, et d'un cadre d'échange sur la gestion de cette pêcherie. La pêche sportive est constitué d'un certain nombre de clubs répertoriés par la fédération sénégalaise de pêche sportive (FSPS). La stratégie de captures consiste à relâcher certains individus, sous l'impulsion de la FSPS qui assure la gestion des pêcheries sportives et récréatives. Les informations collectées dans ce domaine sont retracées dans le rapport annuel du Sénégal.
GEN	0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	
GEN	0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	
GEN	0026	Mesures commerciales, soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	
GEN	0027	Données sur la non-application	
GEN	0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	
GEN	0029	Observations de navires	Observateurs sénégalais à bord de tous les navires étrangers
GEN	0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Rapport d'observations envoyé au centre de recherche océanographique pour exploitation
BFT	1001	Fermes de thon rouge	
BFT	1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	
BFT	1003	Report de poissons restés en cages	
BFT	1004	Déclaration de mise en cage du thon rouge	
BFT	1005	Madragues de thon rouge	

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
BFT	1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de réduction de la capacité pour 2015	Plan de pêche espadon 14 septembre 2015
BFT	1008	Ajustements du plan de la capacité d'élevage	
BFT	1009	Modifications des plans de pêches ou des quotas individuels	
BFT	1010	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 13-07, comprenant des informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 13-07	
BFT	1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2014	
BFT	1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	
BFT	1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	
BFT	1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes	
BFT	1015	Messages VMS	
BFT	1016	Plans d'inspection	
BFT	1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	
BFT	1018	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	
BFT	1019	Copies des rapports d'inspection	
BFT	1020	Ports de transbordement de thon rouge	
BFT	1021	Ports de débarquement de thon rouge	
BFT	1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge	
BFT	1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	
BFT	1024	Fermetures de la pêche de E-BFT	
BFT	1025	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm.	
BFT	1026	Documents de capture de thon rouge validés, sauf si les données sont saisies dans le système eBCD	
BFT	1027	Rapport annuel sur le BCD	
BFT	1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	
BFT	1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	
BFT	1030	Législation relative au BCD	
BFT	1031	Résumé de marquage, échantillon de marque des BCD	
BFT	1032	Navires ne figurant pas comme navire de pêche de thon rouge et présumés avoir pêché du thon rouge de l'Est	
BFT	1033	Données requises pour la saisie dans le système eBCD	
TRO	2001	Liste des navires de thon obèse/d'albacore et éventuelle modification ultérieure, y compris les navires de support associés aux senneurs/canneurs	24/04/2015

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
TRO	2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore en 2013	President Matar Ndiaye, Ramatoulaye, President Magatte Aya Diack II, Commandant Birame Thiaw, Lio 1, Lio 2.
TRO	2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	
TRO	2004	Rapport annuel sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture spatio-temporelle de la pêche de thon obèse/d'albacore	
TRO	2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	08 octobre 2015
TRO	2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Aucun changement.
SWO	3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	08 octobre 2015
SWO	3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Aucun changement.
SWO	3003	Liste des navires de pêche ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée, notamment les navires titulaires de permis spéciaux pour pêcher au harpon et à la palangre.	
SWO	3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	
SWO	3005	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	
SWO	3006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	
SWO	3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	14 septembre 2015
BIL	5001	Notification d'interdiction de rejeter des spécimens morts de makaires	
BIL	5002	Rapport sur les mesures prises pour mettre la Rec. 12-04 en œuvre par le biais de lois ou de réglementations nationales, incluant les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance	Les makaires sont ciblés par la pêche sportive et récréative. Toutes les prises sont relâchées (voir note sur la pêche sportive).
SHK	7001	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins-marteau capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	La législation sénégalaise attribue à la Direction des parcs nationaux le rôle de surveillance du commerce international des animaux régis par un système de surveillance. Les animaux entrant dans cette catégorie dont des requins sont strictement interdits de commerce international.
SHK	7002	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins soyeux capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	La législation sénégalaise attribue à la Direction des parcs nationaux le rôle de surveillance du commerce international des animaux régis par un système de surveillance. Les animaux entrant dans cette catégorie dont des requins sont strictement interdits de commerce international.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
SHK	7003	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la réduction de la mortalité du requin-taube bleu	Les pêcheries de requin au Sénégal sont typiquement accidentelles et elles sont le cas échéant réalisées par la pêche artisanale. Par ailleurs le Sénégal a adopté un plan d'action de conservation des requins institué par la FAO.
SHK	7004	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue de mettre en œuvre la Recommandation 11-08 par le biais de lois et de réglementations nationales, notamment les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance qui appuient la mise en œuvre	Les pêcheries de requins au Sénégal sont typiquement accidentelles et elles sont le cas échéant réalisées par la pêche artisanale. Par ailleurs le Sénégal a adopté un plan d'action de conservation des requins institué par la FAO. 1. Mise en place d'un système de suivi VMS 2. élaboration de base de données pour les statistiques 3. mise en place d'un système de certification de captures 4. inspection au port suivant législation nationale
SHK	7005	Toutes les CPC doivent soumettre au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT les détails sur la mise en œuvre et l'application des mesures de conservation et de gestion des requins (Recommandations 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 et 11-15)	La gestion des requins ne peut plus se limiter à l'espace d'un pays d'où l'instauration d'une gestion sous régional des ressources de requins pour assurer la visibilité des activités des plans nationaux requins sous l'égide de la FAO. La mise en œuvre de politique de reconversion des acteurs de la pêche artisanale liés aux pêcheries de requins ; La suspension périodique de la capture de requins
BYC	8001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Recommandation 10-09, paragraphes 1, 2 et 7 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO.	La capture, la détention et la commercialisation des tortues marines sont formellement interdites par le code de la pêche du Sénégal.
BYC	8002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Aucun, la pêche palangrière sénégalaise est une pêche de fond, son impact sur les oiseaux est quasi nul
BYC	8003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine.	Les pêcheries sénégalaises sont en général très sélectives et utilise la canne ciblant les thonidés
SDP	9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Mise en place d'un système d'information pour un journal de pêche électronique en en projet.
MISC	9002	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	

Chapitre 4 : Schéma d'inspection

Au niveau du suivi contrôle et surveillance des navires de pêche et la gestion du processus de certification des captures, la Direction de la Protection et de la Surveillance a pris les mesures préventives suivantes :

- L'élaboration d'un programme mensuel, mis en œuvre au quotidien par une équipe diurne pour l'inspection et le contrôle des documents administratifs et les engins de pêche de l'ensemble des navires débarquant au port de pêche de Dakar ;
- La mise en place d'une brigade de veille portuaire, qui prend le relais des équipes diurnes pour le contrôle des navires débarquant nuitamment ou très tôt le matin ;
- La mise en œuvre des principes du ressort de l'Etat du Port par le contrôle et l'inspection de navires débarquant et n'ayant pas de licence au Sénégal notamment certains navires du registre de l'ICCAT ;

- Le partenariat avec les services portuaires et des douanes connaît des lenteurs pour une meilleure prise en compte des obligations du Sénégal. Ce processus devra aboutir à une mutualisation des moyens pour les protocoles, de surveillance.

En ce qui concerne la lutte contre la pêche INN, le Sénégal a adopté d'importantes mesures de surveillances des pêches.

4.1 Sur le plan juridique

- Prise de l'Arrêté Ministériel N 01975 du 05 mars 2010 instituant le certificat de capture et les modalités de sa mise en œuvre.
 - Adoption d'une nouvelle loi portant code de la pêche maritime
 - Adoption d'un plan national de lutte contre la pêche INN et recherche de fonds pour sa plus grande mise en œuvre
- Note sur l'interdiction des grands filets maillants.

4.2 Sur le plan opérationnel

- Application des dispositions relatives à l'inspection et au contrôle des navires conformément aux mesures du ressort de l'Etat du port : la vérification d'une autorisation de pêche ; la demande d'entrée au port, l'autorisation de débarquement ; la fiche de contrôle de captures, l'autorisation de transbordement ; l'inscription au registre)
- Mise en œuvre du certificat de capture ;
- L'organisation de patrouilles maritimes de surveillance par des unités navales
- L'organisation de patrouilles aériennes ;
- La mise en service du VMS ;
- La mise en place d'un registre national des navires de pêche ;
- L'embarquement des observateurs à bord des navires étrangers ;

4.3 Au plan sous régional

- Coopération entre structures de surveillance et participation à des opérations de surveillance combinées avec les états voisins

Tableau 1. Prises par espèces, efforts et prises par unité d'effort (PUE) des canneurs sénégalais de 1991 à 2013.

<i>Année</i>	<i>Prises (t) canneurs</i>				<i>Effort j/pec</i>	<i>PUE (t/j)</i>			
	<i>YFT</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>Total</i>		<i>YFT</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>Total</i>
1991	79	309	10	399	73	1,08	4,24	0,14	5,45
1992	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0,00
1993	13	42	5	60	27	0,46	1,56	0,20	2,22
1994	6	59	11	76	40	0,16	1,49	0,27	1,90
1995	20	18	60	98	74	0,27	0,24	0,81	1,31
1996	41	163	84	288	91	0,45	1,79	0,92	3,16
1997	208	455	204	867	1,76	1,18	2,59	1,16	4,93
1998	251	1679	676	2606	511	0,49	3,29	1,32	5,10
1999	834	1479	1473	3786	572	1,46	2,59	2,58	6,62
2000	252	1506	1131	2889	697	0,36	2,16	1,62	4,14
2001	295	1271	1308	2874	512	0,58	2,48	2,55	5,61
2002	447	1053	565	2065	395	1,13	2,67	1,43	5,23
2003	279	733	474	1486	370	0,75	1,98	1,28	4,02
2004	668	1323	561	2552	691	0,97	1,91	0,81	3,69
2005	1301	4874	721	6896	1236	1,05	3,94	0,58	5,57
2006	1262	3534	1267	6063	1326	0,95	2,66	0,95	4,76
2007	816	2278	804	3898	1206	0,68	1,89	0,67	3,24
2008	550	3667	926	5143	1500	0,37	2,44	0,62	3,43
2009	1157	4513	1041	6711	1574	0,73	2,87	0,66	4,26
2010	1168	2413	844	4425	1220	0,96	1,09	0,38	2,45
2011	1014	4763	215	6118	1366	0,74	3,09	0,16	4,39
2012	1645	4276	225	6181	1253	1,31	3,41	0,18	4,91
2013	1218	4014	638	5908	1313	0,93	3,05	0,49	4,50
2014	500	3252	361	4113	1122	0,45	2,90	0,32	3,67

Tableau 2. Composition des prises de la flottille palangrière en 2014.

<i>Espèces</i>	<i>Espadon</i>	<i>Requin bleu</i>	<i>Marlin</i>	<i>Albacore</i>	<i>Requin mako</i>	<i>Requin marteau</i>	<i>Requin</i>	<i>Voilier</i>	<i>Aileron</i>	<i>Divers</i>	<i>Total</i>
Quantités (Tonnes)	192	17	10	13	2	2	2	2	4	2	246

Tableau 3. Prises (en tonnes) de petits thonidés, d'istiophoridés et xiphiidés par la pêche artisanale de 2000 à 2014.

Espèces	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<i>Orcynopsis unicolor</i>	14	28	6	7	67	85	29	240	33	158	53	114	74	84	72
<i>Scomberomorus tritor</i>	778	408	584	532	288	489	196	845	189	305	239	749	610	1426	870
<i>Acanthocybium solandri</i>	0	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	0	2	6	0	11	24	0
<i>Euthymus alletteratus</i>	3336	4969	2659	4394	4160	2166	3826	3815	2972	1684	6207	4890	2740	5889	3691
<i>Sarda sarda</i>	286	545	621	195	197	486	2304	1020	1154	2544	1668	2876	1 453	514	1217
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	7	6	287	45	154	341	90	195	60	83	36	58	63	169	839
<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	0	0	3	5	4	4	1	3	35	3	14	19	4	7	10
<i>Auxis thazard</i>	0	4	0	13	285	159	83	119	249	11	70	173	336	2	22
<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	3	0	25	3	10	43	63	39	4	111	12	24	15	3	97
<i>Istiophorus platypterus</i>	782	953	240	673	291	250	256	614	338	550	402	160	234	160	31
<i>Makaira nigricans</i>		11	24	32	8	0	5	4	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
<i>Xiphias gladius</i>	2	2	17	2	4	7	7	6	6	28	11	1	3	0	0
Total (Tonnes)	5448	6926	4466	5908	5468	1864	6861	6900	5040	5315	8719	9064	5542	8279	6850

Tableau 4. Débarquements des requins par espèces de la pêche artisanale 2013.

Espèces	2013	2014
<i>Carcharhinus spp</i>	6 581	726
<i>Sphyrna spp</i>	438	111
<i>Mustelus mustelus</i>	74	48
Centrophorus spp	1	1
Total	7 094	885

Tableau 5. Effort (Nombre de sortie) et captures de la pêche sportive de 2014.

<i>Makaire</i>					<i>Voilier</i>		<i>Albacore</i>	
<i>Zone</i>	<i>Mois</i>	<i>Nombre de Sortie</i>	<i>Effectifs</i>	<i>Poids (kg)</i>	<i>Effectifs</i>	<i>Poids (kg)</i>	<i>Effectifs</i>	<i>Poids (kg)</i>
Region Petite Côte	mai	43	5	1480	13	196	13	162
	juin	51	15	2035	19	308	17	198
	juillet	63	18	1850	21	364	21	216
	août	57	16	1665	15	252	16	180
	sept	61	11	1665	22	224	11	108
	oct	71	13	1850	19	280	13	198
	nov	57	9	220	15	308	16	162
	Total		403	87	10765	124	1932	107
Region de Dakar	mai	55	9	925	6	196	9	72
	juin	71	11	1850	13	280	13	126
	juillet	79	9	2035	17	308	17	216
	août	49	16	1665	11	252	21	162
	sept	53	13	1480	13	280	23	126
	oct	77	15	1665	17	252	17	198
	nov	96	11	2035	14	308	25	144
	Total		480	84	11655	91	1876	125

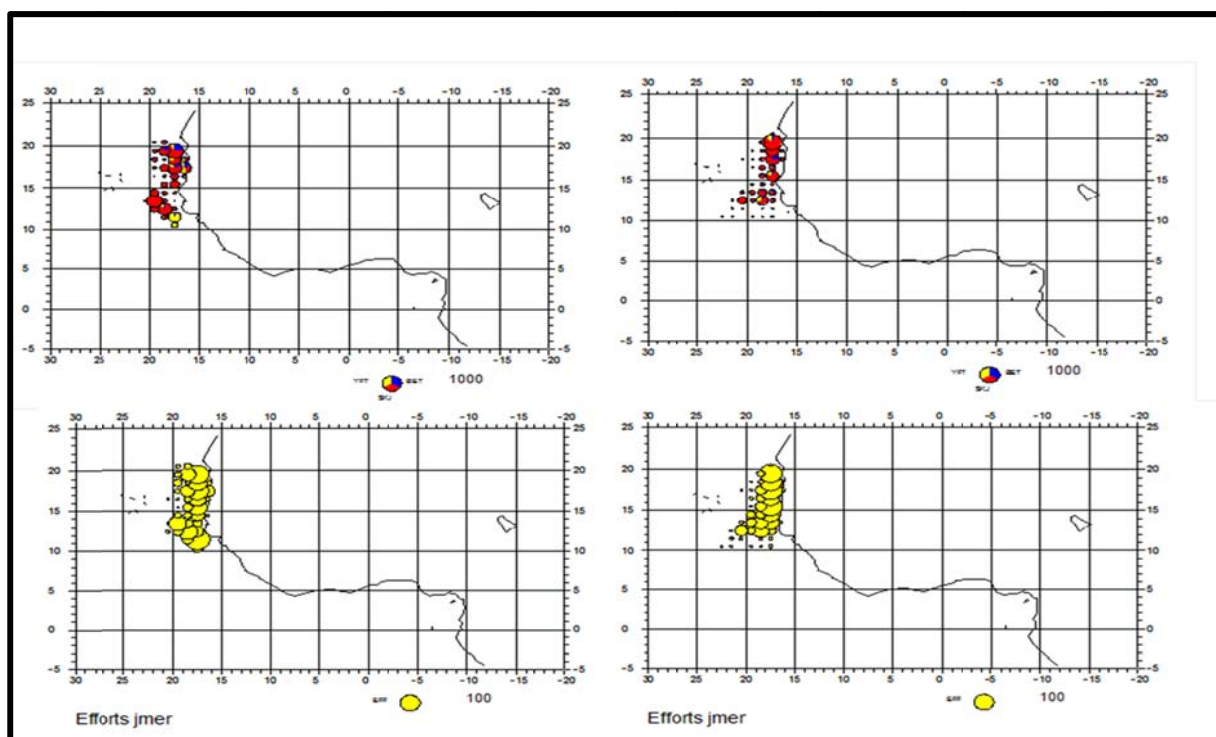


Figure 1. Carte de distribution spatiale des captures et efforts des canneurs sénégalais dans la zone de pêche en 2013 (à droite) et 2014 (à gauche).

ANNUAL REPORT OF SOUTH AFRICA

SUMMARY

*The South African tuna and billfish resources are exploited by baitboat and longline fisheries. The baitboat fleet consisted of 95 active vessels of an average 16m length overall (LOA) fishing for 4416 catch days. The baitboat season from September 2013 to May 2014, saw the baitboat fleet increase the juvenile and sub-adult albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*) catch by 302t resulting in an increased catch of 3 620t and a 3 fold increase in yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) catch to 1351t. The South African longline fleet consists of South African and foreign flagged vessels which use different fishing strategies: South African flagged vessels have traditionally used swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) targeting methods in the Indian and Atlantic Oceans, whereas the Japanese foreign flagged vessels target the tropical tunas (yellowfin and bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*)) mostly in the Indian Ocean. Although the local South African fleet have traditionally targeted swordfish, their catch composition in recent years has been dominated by tropical tunas and sharks (*Prionace glauca* and *Isurus oxyrinchus*). Despite the increase in number of hooks set (1 202 836 hooks), the catches of bigeye tuna (282t), swordfish (152t) and albacore (101t) declined. Catches of yellowfin (161t), shortfin mako shark (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) (369t) and blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) (544t) increased. 17 vessels (16 local and 1 foreign) were active in the ICCAT region. The southern bluefin tuna (*Thunnus maccoyii*) is not targeted because of the minimal quota granted by CCSBT, thus landings totalled 27 t in 2014 in the ICCAT region. Albacore is the main target of the baitboat fleet and swordfish that of the South African flagged longline fleet, the unpredictable fluctuations of albacore and the reduced catch of swordfish over at least the last 5 years has made it difficult for the local vessels to maintain viable operations. Strategies to reduce shark targeting are envisioned in the future to directing effort towards improved tuna and billfish catch. The necessity to conduct research into the stock origin and intermixing of tuna and swordfish populations at the boundary between the Atlantic and Indian Oceans is a high research priority in South Africa.*

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)**Section 1: Annual Fisheries Information****1.1 Pole and Line fishery, Traditional Linefishery, and Recreational Fishery**

The pole and line (baitboat) fishery generally operates between September and May along the west coast of South Africa. Improvements in the skippers' ability to predict suitable weather and sea conditions have resulted in fewer days (effort) of zero or minimal catches. The total reported annual pole fleet catch (including the use of rod and reel on poling vessels) in the Atlantic region was 3 620 t of albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*) and 1351 t of yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) in 2014. The baitboat season from September 2013 to May 2014 was a good season for the fleet, as is seen by the increased albacore catch and the 3 fold increase in yellowfin tuna catch (**Table 1**). The increase in the availability of yellowfin tuna in the inshore regions could be attributed to a combination of factors; environmental (e.g. increased food availability, currents and water temperature) and biological (increased recruitment) parameters that resulted in increased yellowfin tuna targeting. Despite the relative stability of the albacore catch in recent years, the albacore catch has not reached its 2009 maximum. The effort (number of fishing days) in 2014 is, however, within the same range as 2009 (**Table 1**). The reliance of this fishery for availability of tuna in the inshore regions has a large influence on the catch performance. The inter-annual variability in the availability of albacore can be seen by the changes in the albacore nominal CPUE which has varied from 1335 kg.day⁻¹ in 2009 down to 826 kg.day⁻¹ in 2014 (**Figure 2**). When the fishing season is poor in South African waters the vessels seek charter agreements with Namibia, with all catch made accruing to Namibia.

The yellowfin catch in 2014 (1351t) exceeded the 2006 (962t) and 2011 (629t) booms, providing the baitboat vessels with high quality fresh product that can attain prices in the range of the pelagic longline vessels (**Table 1**). The yellowfin CPUE in 2014 remained low (270 kg.day⁻¹) in comparison to 2006 (683 kg.day⁻¹) (**Figure 1**), although this could be due to the increased targeting and fishing days (effort) dedicated to yellowfin tuna.

The baitboat fishery has also reported a catch of 50 t of bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) and 5 t of skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) in the Atlantic region, these species being non-target species and caught interchangeably with albacore and yellowfin that are attracted to feeding aggregations around the vessel (**Table 1**). Although the yellowfin tuna catches experienced a boom, the bigeye and skipjack tuna catches remained low. The effects of oil and gas seismic exploration on catches in the tuna fishing grounds needs further investigation, even though the 2014 catches have improved despite the ongoing seismic surveys in the region. Outside the fishing season (May to October), a handful of baitboat vessels will fish in other sectors such as Large Pelagic longline and demersal shark, or the vessels will catch secondary species such as snoek (*Thyrsites atun*).

Twenty baitboat vessels are equipped to catch live bait (mainly anchovy *Engraulis capensis*) with a small purse seine net (not longer than 100m with a drop of 35m and a mesh of 14.5 mm) and to keep them alive in holding tanks. An additional 12 vessels are equipped with the holding tanks only and can receive live bait from other vessels.

The traditional commercial Linefishery opportunistically target albacore and yellowfin tuna when they are close inshore and when linefish species are not available. The commercial linefish skippers, when reporting their catches, have in some instances grouped their tuna catches under a 'general tuna' category. These catches are most likely albacore and yellowfin tuna. South Africa is continually working on improving species identification in catch reporting.

The recreational fishery, including informal charter and sport fisheries using rod and reel and spear guns, also targets albacore, yellowfin, skipjack, bigeye tuna and marlins (blue marlin *Makaira nigricans* and black marlin *Istiompax indica*) from small fishing vessels (5-10m) in the area around the Cape of Good Hope. Although catch and effort in the recreational fishery are not subject to mandatory reporting, the total catch is estimated between 100-140 t for albacore and a further 20-40 t for yellowfin in the Atlantic Ocean. Recreational fishers are restricted by an overall bag limit of 10 and individual bag limits of 10 tuna per day and 5 billfish (marlins and sailfish) and 5 swordfish per day and catches may only be used for own consumption. However, most recreational fishing takes place on the near shore during holiday and relatively few anglers are equipped to target tuna in the Atlantic Ocean.

1.2 Tuna/Swordfish Longline Fishery

The total number of active longline vessels for South Africa (Indian and Atlantic Oceans) decreased from 31 in 2011 to 20 vessels in 2014 with fewer joint venture (Japanese) vessels taking out permits in South Africa's waters (15 in 2011 to 4 in 2014). Of those 20 active vessels, 17 operated in the ICCAT region, 1 of which was a Japanese joint-venture vessel searching for yellowfin and bigeye tuna (**Table 2**). The effort increased from 0.42 million hooks in 2012, to 0.96 million hooks in 2013 and 1.2 million hooks in 2014 in the ICCAT region. The foreign-flagged vessel set most of the hooks in the Indian Ocean (99.9% of the total number of hooks in 2014) in search of tropical tunas (yellowfin and bigeye tunas) whilst the local fleet set 68% of their hooks in the Atlantic Ocean in 2014. Yellowfin tuna catch doubled from 2013 (70t) to 2014 (161t), but did not reach the level of catches of the baitboat fleet (**Table 2**). The CPUE trends remained stable for all main species (**Figure 4**). Only 15% of South Africa's South Atlantic swordfish quota was reached in 2014. As the vessels struggle to catch swordfish yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna or sharks (blue and mako) are increasingly targeted.

1.3 Shark Longline Fishery

The Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (hereafter referred to as the Department) integrated 9 pelagic shark longline fishery in the tuna/swordfish pelagic 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. Six of the former pelagic shark longline fishery vessels were issued with tuna/swordfish pelagic longline Rights for the remainder of the long term Rights period which concluded in February 2015. Shark-directed effort has increased remarkably from 0.3 million hooks in 2011 to 0.5 million hooks in 2014, evident in the sharp increase in catches in 2014 from 177t to 369t and 179t to 544t for mako and blue sharks, respectively (**Table 2**). The nominal CPUE increased for blue sharks (25kg/1000 hooks⁻¹ to 42 kg/1000 hooks⁻¹) and mako sharks (46kg/1000 hooks⁻¹ to 82 kg/1000 hooks⁻¹) from 2013 to 2014 (**Figure 4**).

Section 2: Research and Statistics

2.1 Pole and Line fishery, Traditional Linefishery, and Recreational Fishery

2.1.1. Logbooks

Each Rights Holder in the baitboat fishery records daily catches in the onboard logbook. The logbooks capture estimated round and dressed weight (species dependent) of all fish retained per day, the geographical coordinates (1x1 degree blocks), gear used, bait used (live bait, fresh or frozen) etc. Landed/factory weight of fish that are measured on scales has recently been included, and these data will be used to report more accurate nominal weight in future. The Department, the Industry Associations and Rights Holders continuously work to improve reporting by the baitboat fishery. Consequently logbook data coverage improved from 70% in 2010 to 95% in 2014.

2.1.2. Observer coverage

The small size of the South African baitboat vessels (average 16m LOA) precludes the accommodation of an onboard observer. As the majority of the vessels offload their catch at night there is limited capacity within the permanent departmental monitoring and compliance staff to monitor every discharge as required. The Department's shore-based observer programme that monitored vessel offloads in port ended in March 2011. Although the programme has not yet been re-established, the specifications for the new programme have been developed and include comprehensive monitoring of all the large pelagic fisheries operating around South Africa.

2.1.3. Onboard sampling

Baitboat vessels are requested to collect yellowfin tuna length frequency measurements onboard the vessel before the fish are dressed. The Department is striving towards increased reporting on these valuable data. The baitboat vessels submitted measurements of 6 825 yellowfin in 2014, as is indicated in the Task II submission.

2.1.4. Factory sampling

In the absence of an observer programme, albacore length frequency measurements were taken monthly in factories by Department staff. These data have been submitted with the Task II data submission.

2.2 Tuna/ Swordfish Longline Fishery and Shark Longline Fishery

2.2.1. Logbooks

Rights Holders in the tuna/swordfish and shark longline fishery have been required to complete daily logs of catches since 1997. The logbook records the catch locations, number of hooks, time of setting and hauling, bait used, number and estimated weight of retained species, and data on bycatch (seabirds, turtles and sharks). The data collection on bycatch was included in the absence of an observer programme. There was 95% coverage in logbook data in 2014, and these data were used to report catch and effort in the Task I data submission. The Department aims to collect discards data based on skipper logbooks in the future. To facilitate reporting all active vessels have been issued with identification guides on tunas, common bycatch species, sharks, billfish, seabirds and turtles.

2.2.2. Observer coverage

Since 1998, South Africa has implemented an on-board observer programme for the tuna/swordfish pelagic longline fishery. Although the programme came to an end in March 2011, the foreign-flagged joint venture vessels are required to carry an observer for 100% of their trips. Since there was only one foreign-flagged vessel that operated in the ICCAT region and 3 trips on domestic vessels that carried an observer, there were only 3.3% of total hooks observed in 2014. The observers use a combination of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) and South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Project (SWIOFP) observer forms to capture data on all operations, gear and catch. Of the trips observed in 2014, 61% of the retained target species were sampled (measured, sexed). The observers record the species and fate of all discards according to the permit conditions.

The planned observer programme for the domestic longline vessels should result in 10 - 20% observer coverage of domestic fishing trips. South Africa recognises the importance of the observer programme in ensuring that vessels comply with bycatch (sharks, seabirds and turtles) mitigation measures and catch and size limits for target and bycatch species.

2.3. Research

The management boundary that separates the ICCAT from the IOTC at 20° East divides the South African pelagic marine environment in two approximately equal zones. Stocks of pelagic species with large ranges and a widespread larval dispersal often straddle this boundary, which has implications for South Africa's research, reporting and assessment regimes. Biologically meaningful stock boundaries need to be investigated and considered for each species. The level of intermixing, the degree of reproductive isolation and a biologically and genetically defined boundary needs to be determined and considered when South African catch data is included in regional stock assessments. Studies that aid in resolving stock boundary issues are encouraged and much welcomed in South Africa.

2.3.1. Current research projects

2.3.1.1. Albacore has been studied mainly in the North Atlantic and the North Pacific, and little is known about this species in the southern regions and tropics. In the Pacific and Atlantic oceans there is a clear separation of southern and northern stocks associated with the oceanic gyres. The Indian Ocean population, is thought to comprise of a single stock, distributed from 5°N to 45°S, but this link between Indian Ocean and South Atlantic stocks needs to be investigated. In South African waters, mainly juveniles are caught but the links with the adult populations are still not completely understood. South Africa is a collaborator on the GERMON project led by Institut français de recherche pour l'exploitation de la mer (IFREMER) and Institut de recherche pour le développement (IRD) to better understand the stock structure of albacore between the Indian and Atlantic Oceans. Genetic, morphological and biological sampling was concluded in July 2014 and the data are currently being analysed for publication. Proposed outputs include:

- Across two oceans: demographic connectivity and population structure of albacore tuna from the southwest Indian Ocean and the southeast Atlantic.
- Multi-markers approach inferring demographic pattern of albacore.
- Feeding behaviour of albacore (isotopes, stomach contents, lipids, maturity, and fatty acids).
- Maturity of albacore.
- Organic contaminants.
- Bioaccumulation of various types of contaminants (organic and metallic) in albacore.

2.3.1.2. Swordfish genetic samples collected around the coastline are being analysed for a study on swordfish stock delineation between the Indian and Atlantic Oceans. 19 microsatellite markers on 605 samples are being used in the study. The MSc student will conclude with this project in December 2015.

2.3.1.3. South Africa is seeking ways to improve the indices of abundance in the tuna pole fleet and tuna/swordfish longline fleet for contribution in future stock assessment sessions of tunas, swordfish and sharks.

2.3.1.4. Foraging ecology and habits of albacore tuna, *Thunnus alalunga*, in the south east Atlantic Ocean off South Africa, including comparisons made with yellowfin tuna, *Thunnus albacares*.

2.3.1.5. Age and growth determination of swordfish, *Xiphias gladius* L., 1758 in the South East Atlantic Ocean using anal fin spines.

2.3.1.6. Stock delineation of yellowfin tuna, *Thunnus albacares*, between the Indian and Atlantic Oceans with the use of genome-wide population genetics techniques. The samples have been collected for this project and the MSc student is due to start in December 2015.

2.3.1.7. Two bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) and one southern bluefin tuna (*Thunnus maccoyii*) were successfully PSAT tagged on research cruise on the *RV Ellen Khuzwayo* in August 2015. These fish were tagged at 36S, 19E with tags setup to pop off after 90 (2 tags) and 180 days (1 tag). Data from these tags will reveal horizontal movement patterns between the Atlantic and Indian Oceans.

- 2.3.1.8. The heavy metal contamination of commercially important large pelagic species (yellowfin tuna, blue shark and mako shark) is currently under investigation by a PhD student in the Meat science, Processing & Product Development research team (Department of Animal Sciences) at Stellenbosch University.
- 2.3.1.9. A MSc project has begun collecting biological data on the reproductive and feeding behaviour of blue and mako sharks. The project hopes to extend the knowledge of breeding and nursing grounds around South Africa. In addition, the collection of genetic samples from closely related requiem shark species (silky sharks *Carcharhinus falciformis*, dusky sharks *Carcharhinus obscurus* and bronze whaler sharks *Carcharhinus brachyurus*) will answer questions on the level of species misidentification by vessels.
- 2.3.1.10. “Genetic diversity and population structure among Atlantic nurseries of the blue shark *Prionace glauca* (Linnaeus, 1758)”. The study aims to help clarify the Atlantic stock structure of blue sharks by using 13 nuclear microsatellites and a 993 bp fragment of the mitochondrial control region, and by sampling young-of-year and small juveniles (< 2 yr) at each of three reported Atlantic blue shark nurseries, i.e. western Iberia, Azores and South Africa. This paper is currently being published (Website link: <http://repositorio-aberto.up.pt/handle/10216/72285>).
- 2.3.1.11. “Movement of juvenile shortfin mako sharks (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) around the Agulhas Bank shelf edge- Investigating the existence of a nursery ground”. This project aims to investigate the movement of juvenile shortfin mako sharks around the Agulhas Bank shelf edge by tagging 10-15 juvenile mako sharks with PSAT tags on the Agulhas Bank shelf edge. The survey will be conducted on the *R. V. Ellen Khuzwayo* between the 23rd November – 6th December 2015.
- 2.3.1.12. Movement and distribution of blue sharks based on PSAT tagging data has been analysed within a multi-authored study that is currently under review for publishing suggesting a single blue shark stock within the southern Atlantic Ocean.
- 2.3.1.13. The Department, with the assistance of NGOs (e.g. Birdlife SA), assesses the impact of longline fisheries on seabirds, turtles and sharks and to investigate various mitigation and management measures. A National Plan of Action for seabirds (NPOA-seabirds) was published in 2008, which aimed to reduce seabird mortalities below 0.05 seabirds.1000hooks⁻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 has resulted in decreased seabird mortalities and the mortality rate in 2012 was less than 0.05 seabirds per thousand hooks, reaching the goal identified in NPOA-seabirds. Currently, trials on the success of the Smart Tuna Hook by OceanSmart and the Hook Pod by Fishtek and Birdlife International are being trialled and tested on longline vessels to further reduce seabird bycatch (*Rec 11-10*).

2.3.2. Previous research projects

- 2.3.2.1. Two bigeye tuna, three yellowfin tuna, seven blue sharks had been tagged with PSATs and SPOTs and 441 blue sharks with conventional tags in 2009 and 2010. The yellowfin tuna tags popped up and transmitted data earlier than what they were programmed for, indicating that the animals had died prematurely and the tags had exceeded their depth limit of 1200m. The trends in the data are yet to be analysed in detail to understand the cause of these premature pop-ups. The data from the bigeye tuna tags will be analysed with the project mentioned in 2.3.1.7. The data from the blue sharks tags will be analysed with the project mentioned in 2.3.1.11.
- 2.3.2.2. South Africa’s involvement in the South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Programme (SWIOFP) through Component 4: Assessment and sustainable utilization of large pelagic resources has provided momentum to our research programme. The primary focus is to understand the distribution and movement of swordfish, bigeye and yellowfin tuna within the SWIO region, to which end 15 pop-up satellite archival tags (PSATs) were provided for deployment on swordfish, yellowfin and bigeye tunas as well as hook monitors and time depth recorders for deployment of an instrumented longline.

- 2.3.2.3. The Department's national research cruise in 2011 was a momentous achievement during which 11 swordfish were successfully PSAT tagged in the South West Indian Ocean (SWIO) region with SWIOFP tags. Swordfish have proven to be very sensitive to handling and South Africa is the first country to achieve PSAT tagging of swordfish in this region. Tags have been programmed for either 90 or 180 days. Of the 11 tags, 4 remained on the swordfish for more than 2 months. The results of this study were presented at the IOTC Working Party for Billfish in 2012 (Document number IOTC-2012-WPB10-16). South Africa aims to conduct further research on the movement of large pelagic species between the Indian and Atlantic Oceans by placing more satellite (PSAT and SPOT) tags on animals. Coupled with movement data, genetic studies on the differences between swordfish from the two Ocean basins are currently being explored. There are no formal scientific programmes for billfish in South Africa (*Rec 06-09*).
- 2.3.2.4. South Africa has instrumented longline data (Time Depth Recorders and Hook Timers) from 29 sets (of between 259 – 300 hooks per set) obtained on the dedicated research cruises on the Ellen Khuzwayo research vessel, though more data is required for analysis for a target and bycatch study.

ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT

Number	Requirement	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	21 September 2015
S2	Fleet Characteristics	31 July 2015. Re-submitted 4 September 2015
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	31 July 2015. Re-submitted 4 September 2015
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	31 July 2015. Re-submitted 4 September 2015
S5	Size samples (Task II)	31 July 2015. Re-submitted 4 September 2015
S6	Catch estimated by size	
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	
S15	Size sampling from farms	
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	31 July 2015. Re-submitted 4 September 2015
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	

S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to the FAD	
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	
S46	Information collected by observers	
S47	Data and information collected from sampling programme under Rec. 14-01	
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	31 July 2015. Re-submitted 4 September 2015
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	31 July 2015. Re-submitted 4 September 2015
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	31 July 2015. Re-submitted 4 September 2015
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	31 July 2015. Re-submitted 4 September 2015
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	31 July 2015. Re-submitted 4 September 2015
S48	Results of research on shortfin mako	
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Identification guides were issued to vessels in 2013.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	31 July 2015.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	31 July 2015.
S40	CPCs shall report the bycatch and discard data	31 July 2015.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	

Table 1. The total number of catch days (effort), total number of active vessels, total catch (tons) and the length frequency range of the main species caught by the baitboat vessels in the ICCAT region, 2006 - 2014.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total nr of catch days</i>	<i>Nr active vessels</i>	<i>Albacore</i>	<i>Yellowfin tuna</i>	<i>Bigeye tuna</i>	<i>Skipjack tuna</i>
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
Length average			86 cm FL	133 cm FL		
Length range			55 - 126 cm FL	60 - 192 cm FL		

Table 2. The total effort (in x1000 hooks), total number of active vessels, total catch (tons) and the length frequency range for the main species caught in the longline fishery in the ICCAT region, 2006 – 2014. All species except for mako and blue sharks are reported in round weight.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total ICCA T effort (.1000 hooks)</i>	<i>South African flagged active vessels</i>	<i>Foreign-flagged active vessels</i>	<i>Bigeye tuna (t)</i>	<i>Yellowfin tuna (t)</i>	<i>Albacore (t)</i>	<i>Swordfish (t)</i>	<i>Southern bluefin tuna (t)</i>	<i>Mako shark (t)</i>	<i>Blue shark (t)</i>
2006	603	15	0	78	163	46	174	2	12	21
2007	1229	14	6	147	111	77	205	4	16	34
2008	870	9	9	200	38	107	142	28	8	25
2009	1056	12	7	159	87	151	205	1	26	7
2010	636	9	6	144	55	85	146	30	25	8
2011	749	14	4	125	121	84	97	10	139	257
2012	498	14	4	63	17	87	51	9	93	161
2013	968	12	4	294	70	116	171	17	177	179
2014	1203	16	1	282	161	101	152	27	369	544
Length average (cm)				135 FL	116 FL	96 FL	171 LJFL	157 FL	150 SL	189 SL
Length range (cm)				52 – 236 FL	39 – 200 FL	30 – 140 FL	63 – 320 LJFL	81 – 201 FL	63 – 325 SL	70 – 340 SL

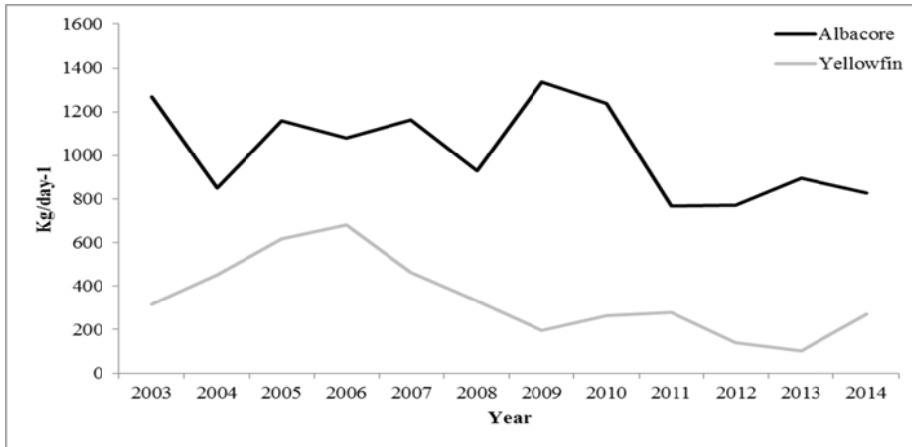


Figure 1. Average nominal CPUE (kg per day) of albacore and yellowfin tuna in the tuna pole-line sector from 2003 – 2014.

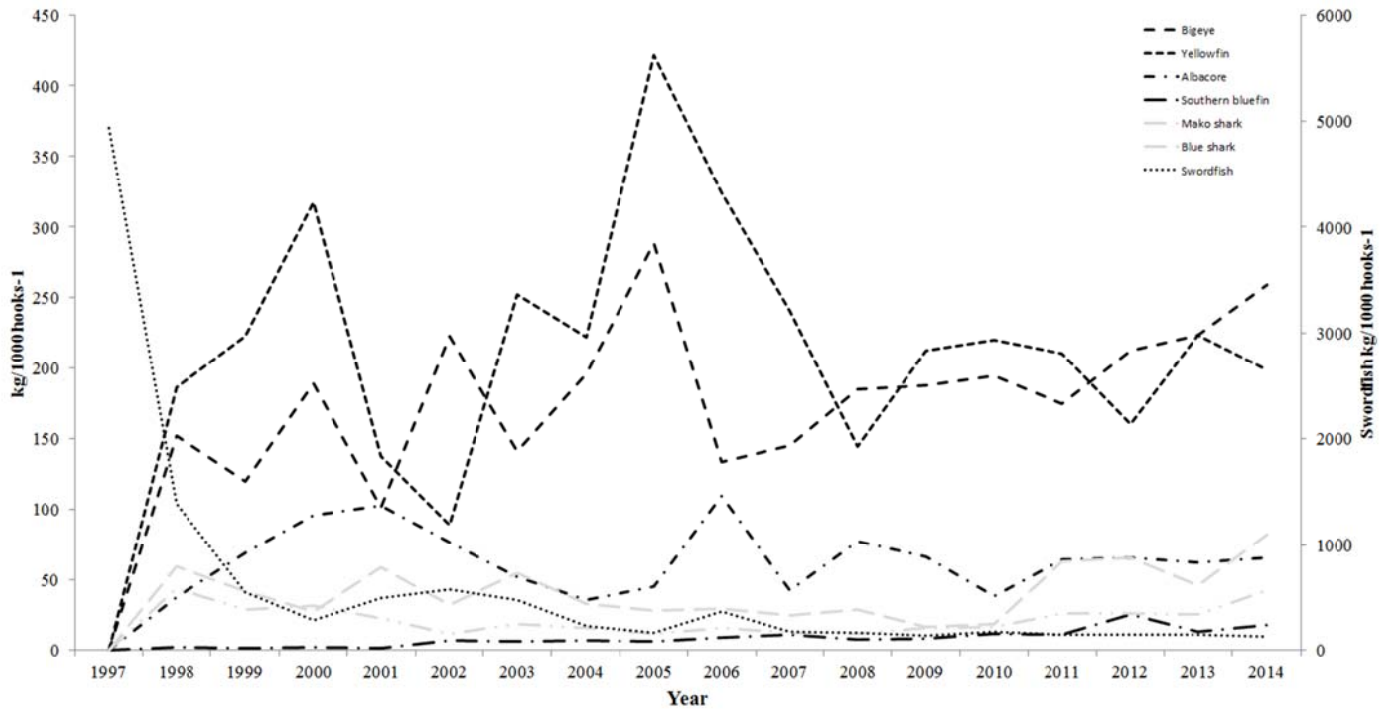


Figure 2. Average nominal CPUE (kg/1000 hooks-1) of main target and bycatch species made by the tuna and swordfish vessels from 2005 – 2014.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO¹

SUMMARY

The Trinidad and Tobago landings of tuna and tuna-like species from commercial and recreational vessels for the year 2014 were estimated at 3 471 t echoing the 2013 estimate of 3 425 t. Yellowfin tuna landings of 1 141 t comprised 80% of the 2014 landings of the non-artisanal longliners. There were 29 operational longliners in 2014. The biological data collection programme for key tuna and tuna-like species landed by the non-artisanal longline fleet was suspended at the end of December 2014 and is expected to re-commence in October 2015.

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

The Trinidad and Tobago landings of tuna and tuna-like species from commercial and recreational vessels for the year 2014 were estimated at 3 471 t. As such, the 2014 estimate echoed that for 2013 (3 425 t). It is to be noted, however, that the 2014 landings of the artisanal fleet are not yet available due to technological difficulties therefore the 2013 estimates of landings of the artisanal fleet catch were utilised.

Also in an echo of 2013 landings, the most abundant species in the 2014 landings of the non-artisanal longliners was yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*). One thousand one hundred and forty-one tonnes were landed representing 80% of the landings; in 2013 the yellowfin tuna landings of the non-artisanal longliners, 1 128 t, comprised 81% of the fleet's landings. There were 29 operational longliners in 2014 compared to 31 in 2013.

The landings of the major game fishing tournaments held in 2014 were estimated at 4 t. Eighty-three sailfishes and 109 blue marlins were released alive at the tournaments.

Section 2: Research and statistics

Catch and effort data from the non-artisanal longline fleet continue to be collected by the submission of Trip Reports by vessel owners. Data submission is linked to the issuing of fishing licences. Coverage of the catch and effort fishing operations of this fleet is estimated at 90%.

Catch and effort data from the artisanal multi-gear fleet of Trinidad continue to be collected, verified and raised as previously described.

The biological data collection programme for key tuna and tuna-like species landed by the non-artisanal longline fleet has been suspended due to the resignation, at the end of December 2014, of one of the two data collection/research personnel. A replacement candidate is expected to commence duties in October 2015. Data to allow for the estimation of conversion factors continue to be collected as previously described; however, these data are yet to be computerised.

Currently there is no biological data collection programme in place covering the artisanal multi-gear fleet.

Work has commenced towards the drafting of a National Plan of Action for sharks. A project proposal has been submitted to the FAO for funding and technical assistance; survey data collected to provide local knowledge information related to the status of shark stocks are currently being digitised and national consultations are scheduled for November 2015.

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ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT

Number	Information required	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	23 September 2015
S2	Fleet Characteristics	31 July 2015
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	31 July 2015
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	31 July 2015
S5	Size samples (Task II)	Data collected but currently unavailable in format required
S6	Catch estimated by size	Not available
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	n/a
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	n/a
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	No specific data submitted, however, results of Shoy (2010), a study of the recreational/part-time fishery of the north-west coast of Trinidad, can be made available.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Domestic observer program not yet implemented
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	n/a
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Not available
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	n/a
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	n/a
S15	Size sampling from farms	n/a
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 87 [88]	n/a
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	n/a
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	n/a
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	n/a
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	n/a
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	n/a
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	n/a
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	n/a
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Logbooks not yet mandatory on Trinidad and Tobago BET/YFT vessels. A precursor Trip Report program is in place, from which information is reported in the Task I and Task II submissions.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	n/a
S43	An inventory of all support vessels associated with purse-seine or baitboat fishing vessels	n/a

Number	Information required	Response
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to the FAD	n/a
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	n/a
S46	Information collected by observers	Observer programme not yet implemented
S47	Data and information collected from sampling programme under Rec. 14-01	n/a
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	31 July 2015
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	No scientific programmes for billfish implemented to date
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	No methods applied to date
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	31 July 2015
S30	Task I and Task II of Thresher sharks, including discards and releases	31 July 2015
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	Domestic observer program not yet implemented
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Plan not yet fully developed
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	31 July 2015
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	31 July 2015
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	Domestic observer program not yet implemented.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	Domestic observer program not yet implemented.
S48	Results of research on shortfin mako	No relevant research programme implemented
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of Existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention Area	
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No information available currently
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually.	Domestic observer program not yet implemented
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	31 July 2015
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	n/a. Artisanal fisheries data reported in the Task I and Task II statistics on 31 July 2015.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	n/a. All of the landings are utilised. No related research conducted to date.

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

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Annual Report (Commission) submitted 6 November 2014.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Task I and II statistics, excluding size statistics, for all ICCAT fisheries and including sharks species were reported on time; 31 July 2015. Bigeye tuna Task I and II statistics submitted 13 April 2015. All other reporting for the year 2015 has generally been on time. Staffing limitations, including loss of staff, continue to result in the non-reporting of Task II size statistics, however, some data have been collected (See Section 2). Due to a change of Government in early September 2015 there has been a further delay in the replacement of staff for the pelagics unit and in the recruitment of additional staff.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	14 September 2015
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago does not charter any vessels.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in any chartering programme.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago vessels have not transshipped during the previous year.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago vessels have not transshipped during the previous year.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago vessels have not transshipped during the previous year.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels were authorized to tranship during the previous year.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Notifications are made to the Maritime Services Division, 127-129 Duke Street Port of Spain.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	List of designated ports includes: Chaguaramas (at landing sites: Tardieu Marine, Tropical Marine and Land Ice and Fish) and National Fisheries Compound, Port of Spain.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	48 hours
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	None
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	None
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. No infringements found.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. No infringements found.

GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	No bilateral arrangements have been implemented during 2015.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago has not entered into any access agreement.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago has not entered into any access agreement.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	17
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	No changes from previous year
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	No changes from previous year
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	The fishery is monitored through the collection of catch and effort and biological data for all recreational tournaments. Periodic surveys of the fishery have been conducted, the latest being Shoy (2010), a study of the recreational/part-time fishery of the north-west coast of Trinidad.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable. No reports of such vessels received.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Report not submitted. See Section 5.
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Not applicable
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. No vessel sightings reported.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2014	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 13-07, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 13-07	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2013	Not applicable. No bluefin tuna were caught by Trinidad and Tobago vessels in 2013.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.

BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	10 July 2015
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2013	30 June 2015
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable. No notifications of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish in the relevant area.
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish in the relevant area.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	1 April; 1 October 2015
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes. Letter dated 31st October 2012, despatched 8th Nov 2012
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	1 April; 1 October 2015
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes. Letter dated 31st October 2012, despatched 8th Nov 2012

SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish Med-SWO.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish Med-SWO.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish Med-SWO.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish Med-SWO.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	15 September 2015
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not submitted. See Section 5 with respect to legislation.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Not submitted. See Section 5 with respect to legislation. An informal system including the monitoring of landings, release of live fish and reporting on releases was scheduled to be implemented in 2015; however implementation has been hampered due to staffing limitations within the research and enforcement units of the Fisheries Division.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Stakeholders were informed of the ICCAT regulation and the intention of the Fisheries Division to implement relevant management measures. Accordingly, the Division, being responsible for the recommendation of applications for trade permits for food fish (fresh/chilled/frozen) to the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Investment, has ceased issuing recommendations for applications for import or export permits for hammerhead sharks.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Stakeholders were informed of the ICCAT regulation and the intention of the Fisheries Division to implement relevant management measures. Accordingly, the Division, being responsible for the recommendation of applications for trade permits for food fish (fresh/chilled/frozen) to the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Investment, has ceased issuing recommendations for applications for import or export permits for silky sharks.
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	Observer programme not implemented. See Section 5.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Refer to report under SHK 7002.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	See Section 5.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	See Section 5.

BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No mitigation measures or NPOA for seabirds implemented. See Section 5.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Not submitted. See Section 5.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. No pilot electronic statistical document system implemented.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Not applicable. No objections made.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

No information to report.

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

Trinidad and Tobago's compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures continues to be considerably affected by outdated fisheries legislation and limited human resource. Efforts made to address these issues have been previously reported including: the drafting of updated legislation that provides for the mandatory elaboration, review and update of fishery management plans; the recruitment of staff for a large pelagics group to address research and monitoring/enforcement, including for sharks; and collaboration with FAO on the elaboration of a National Plan of Action for Sharks. It is envisaged that enactment of the legislation will be delayed as a result of the change in the Government of the country in early September 2015 as has the recruitment of staff for the large pelagics group. The development of an FMP for ICCAT managed species remains in the Division's work plan.

Trade measures submission of import and landings data also continues to be affected by staff constraints. As previously reported, no formal system exists to facilitate the collection and analysis of data pertaining to the importation of tuna and tuna like species and/or fish products. Data relating to the ICCAT statistical document programs are presently obtained from the importer. The required data collection programme remains to be developed by Fisheries Division.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TUNISIA

RÉSUMÉ

Les plans de gestion et de conservation des thonidés et des espèces accessoires sont régis essentiellement par les dispositions de la loi N° 94-13 du 31 Janvier 1994 et de ses textes d'application. En 2014, 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. Dans le cadre de l'ajustement de la capacité de pêche de thon rouge, la Tunisie a conservé le même nombre des thoniers qu'en 2013, soit 21 navires soit une réduction totale de la surcapacité sachant que la flottille de thon rouge est passée de 42 navires en 2010 à 21 navires en 2014. Dans ce contexte et dans le cadre de l'amélioration de la collecte des statistiques de prise de thon rouge et le suivi de la mise en œuvre des mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et les rejets dans les pêcheries thonières et d'espadon, l'autorité compétente, outre la documentation des captures, a couvert 5 % de ses pêcheries thonières et artisanales par des observateurs scientifiques. L'allocation de quotas pour la pêche de thon rouge et la perfection des engins ciblant l'espadon ont minimisé énormément les captures accidentelles sachant qu'en 2014 aucune prise accessoire de tortues marines ou de mammifères marins n'a été relevé par le programme des observateurs nationaux. Il est à signaler que les captures totales du thon rouge en 2014 ont atteint 1056,566 tonnes, soit un taux de réalisation de 99.96 % du quota national ajusté à 1057 tonnes. 88.85 % de ces captures ont été mises en cage dans les établissements d'élevage et 11.15 % des prises ont été exportées vivantes à la Turquie.

1ère Partie (Informations sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques)**Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries**

Les captures des thonidés et d'espadon ont totalisé en 2014 : 7394 tonnes marquant une baisse de 0.42 % par rapport à l'année 2013.

Opérant en groupes, le nombre de navires qui ont pris part à la pêche de thon rouge est le même que l'année précédente (21 navires) et l'allocation des quotas individuels a été établie conformément à la méthodologie de l'ICCAT (niveaux de capture et fourchettes de longueur) de manière à ce que la capacité de pêche soit proportionnelle aux quotas alloués.

Pendant la campagne 2014, le nombre de jours de mer effectué par les navires de pêche autorisés a atteint 166 jours contre 276 jours réalisés en 2013 ; cette dégression peut être expliquée notamment par le rétablissement constaté de thon rouge dans les pêcheries méditerranéennes.

La production moyenne par jour de mer de la flottille thonière active est de 6.364 tonnes pendant la campagne 2014 contre 3.828 tonnes pendant la campagne 2013, soit un taux d'accroissement près de 66 %.

La production moyenne par thonier actif s'élève à près de 50 tonnes en 2014 comme en 2013; ceci s'explique par le maintien du quota national au niveau de 1057 T pendant ces deux années.

Le pourcentage d'échantillonnage de thon rouge par caméra stéréoscopique est estimé à 24.26 %. Les échantillonnages ont révélé un poids moyen de capture de 93 Kg avec un taux de 3.5 % des tailles comprises entre 10 et 30 Kg dans les captures totales.

Concernant la pêche d'espadon, 465 navires de pêche côtière ont été autorisés à pratiquer la pêche d'espadon pendant les deux périodes suivantes : du 1er Janvier au 14 février et du 16 Mars au 30 Septembre 2014. La production a enregistré une légère baisse de 0.58 % (1030 tonnes en 2014 contre 1036 tonnes en 2013).

Chapitre 2: Recherche et statistiques

En Tunisie, le suivi de la collecte des données statistiques des espèces gérées par l'ICCAT est assuré depuis la capture à la commercialisation. Pour le thon rouge, la Tunisie a commencé à partir de l'année 2011 à mettre en œuvre un système de gestion électronique des opérations de transfert en mer. Cette technique de communication entre les navires de pêche et le centre de gestion d'information de pêche permet la collecte instantanée des données sur les captures poids total, nombre de pièces, position de capture, destination de la prise, mortalités).

Pour l'espadon, les navires de pêche détiennent à bord des journaux de pêche pour noter les informations relatives à leurs activités journalières. Ces informations sont ensuite compilées dans une base de données pour servir aux travaux scientifiques

De plus, le programme d'observateur en mer permet d'assurer la traçabilité et la collecte des informations sur les captures. Les observateurs scientifiques à bord des thoniers et des palangriers permettent notamment de:

- mieux connaître les stocks des pêcheries palangrières et leurs écosystèmes pélagiques ;
- améliorer les données annuelles sur l'état des prises, d'effort et de taille et même sur les prises accessoires et les rejets ;
- compléter les données statistiques par l'estimation de la composition spécifique, notamment dans les pêcheries artisanales ;
- compléter certaines informations pour tenir compte de la distribution géographique des pêcheries de thon rouge et d'espadon.

Le programme d'échantillonnage tel que décrit dans le paragraphe 88 de la Rec 13-07 a été réalisé par les observateurs nationaux durant les opérations de mise en cage dans les fermes d'engraissement de thon rouge avec une couverture de plus de 20 % de la quantité totale engraisée. Les données recueillies sont compilées dans les formulaires de la Tâche I et II.

Différents aspects scientifiques sur le thon rouge et les thons mineurs ont été étudiés en 2014 tenant compte des recommandations de l'ICCAT:

2.1 Le thon rouge

Les aspects de recherche sur le thon rouge ont concerné l'étude de :

- Indice d'abondance (CPUE) ;
- Structures démographiques ;
- Relations biométriques : Longueur-longueur (LLR) : $L1=a L2b$ et Longueur-poids (LWR): $TW = a Lb$ et le facteur de condition du thon rouge $K=105 TW / FL^3$.

Les individus de thon rouge ont été échantillonnés à la fin de l'engraissement lors de l'abatage. Ils ont été pêchés à l'aide de la senne tournante au large des côtes tunisiennes. Alors que les données d'effort et de production ont été collectées des documents de capture de thon rouge.

Les paramètres suivants ont été mesurés pour 719 individus dont les tailles ont varié de 130 cm à 296 cm de longueur totale :

- Longueur totale (cm): TL
- Longueur à la fourche (cm): FL
- Longueur courbée à la fourche (cm): CFL
- Poids total (kg): TW

Pour le thon rouge les CPUE obtenus durant l'année 2014 ont montré une nette augmentation par rapport aux dernières années.

2.2 Thons mineurs

En Tunisie, la pêche des thons mineurs représente une activité socioéconomique importante. Néanmoins, ces espèces sont peu étudiées en Méditerranée. D'autre part, pour une meilleure exploitation durable, il est nécessaire de bien étudier les espèces sur le plan biologique et dynamique. Les études d'aménagement nécessitent en première étape l'analyse de la production et sa composition.

La production moyenne annuelle de ce groupe d'espèces (1995-2012) est aux alentours de 2960 tonnes. Le port de Teboulba est le principal port accueillant les débarquements des thons mineurs en Tunisie avec une proportion voisine de 1/3 du total des thonidés débarqués. Les ports de Mahdia, Sidi Daoud, Sfax et Kelibia ont eu des pourcentages entre 7 et 10% chacun. Les principales espèces sont la bonitou *Auxis rochei* (38,9%), la pélamide *Sarda sarda* (33,0%) et la thonine *Euthynnus alletteratus* (27,1%). La principale période de pêche des thons mineurs s'étend du mois d'avril au mois de juillet. Les structures démographiques des débarquements suivies dans le port de Teboulba durant l'année 2014, pour la bonitou et la thonine, ont montré une certaine saisonnalité.

L'identification des espèces des thons mineurs pose dans de nombreux cas des difficultés de distinction des différentes espèces soit au niveau de la collecte des données statistiques ou de commercialisation.

2.3 Espadon

C'est une espèce importante dans les pêcheries et l'économie tunisiennes. Tenant compte des recommandations de l'ICCAT, la pêche de l'espadon est interdite en tant que pêche cible ou accessoire, durant deux périodes de l'année : du 15 février au 15 mars et du 1er octobre au 30 novembre (Rec. 13-04). La taille minimale de capture est de 90 cm de longueur maxillaire inférieure-fourche (LJFL), ou comme alternative, pesant moins de 10 kg de poids vif ou 9 kg de poids éviscéré sans branchie, ou 7,5 kg de poids manipulé (éviscéré, sans branchie, dépourvu d'aileron, dépourvu de partie de la tête) (Rec. 13-04).

L'étude scientifique actuelle concerne l'analyse préliminaire des caractéristiques de la flottille et sa distribution spatiale ainsi que l'évolution de la production dans les principaux ports de débarquement de cette espèce.

ANNEXE DE LA I^{ère} PARTIE DU RAPPORT ANNUEL (RAPPORT SCIENTIFIQUE)

Numéro	Information requise	Réponse
GÉNÉRAL - toutes les espèces		
S1	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	18-09-2015
S2	Caractéristiques des flottilles	19/06/2015 et 02/07/2015
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (Tâche I)	07, 08 et 30/07/2015
S4	Prise & Effort (Tâche II)	24/07/2015
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	24/07/2015
S6	Prise estimée par taille	24/07/2015
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	Non applicable
S8	Prises des pêcheries sportives et récréatives de la Méditerranée (tous les thonidés et espèces apparentées)	Non applicable
S9	Données spécifiques visant à déterminer de manière séparée l'ampleur des pêcheries récréatives de chaque espèce	Non applicable
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	07/07/2015
S11	Approche alternative de suivi scientifique	31/07/2015
S12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	Non applicable
S13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries pélagiques à la palangre et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure	19/06/2015
THON ROUGE		
S14	Données de la pêche sportive et récréative	Non applicable
S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	03/06/2015 et 28/07/2015
S17	Résultats du programme utilisant des systèmes de caméras stéréoscopiques ou des techniques alternatives qui fournissent une précision équivalente au moment de la mise en cage (couvrant 100% de toutes les mises en cages)	15-09-2015
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	07-07-2015
S19	Déclarer la mortalité par pêche de tous les thons rouges de l'Ouest, rejets morts y compris	Non applicable
S20	Informations sur les thons rouges saisis provenant de prises accessoires non autorisées	Non applicable
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non applicable
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non applicable
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités d'échantillonnage biologique	Non applicable
THONIDÉS TROPICAUX		
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	Non applicable

S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (DCP)	Non applicable
S44	Nombre de DCP réellement déployés par trimestre, par type de DCP, indiquant la présence ou l'absence d'une balise associée au DCP	Non applicable
S45	Pour chaque navire de support, le nombre de jours passés en mer, par carrés de 1°, mois et Etat de pavillon et associé à des senneurs/canneurs	Non applicable
S46	Informations recueillies par les observateurs	Non applicable
S47	Données et informations recueillies par le programme d'échantillonnage en vertu de la Rec. 14-01	Non applicable
ESPADON		
S26	Meilleures données disponibles sur l'espadon, y compris les données par sexe, les rejets et les statistiques d'effort	Non applicable
ISTIOPHORIDÉS		
S27	Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiphoridés	Non applicable
S28	Faire rapport sur les méthodes d'estimation des rejets vivants et morts de makaire bleu, de makaire blanc et de <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	Non applicable)
REQUINS		
S29	Les CPC doivent soumettre des données de Tâche I et de Tâche II sur les requins en incluant les données historiques disponibles	Non applicable
S30	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur les renards de mer, comprenant les rejets et les remises à l'eau	Non applicable
S31	Les CPC doivent consigner, par le biais de leurs programmes d'observateurs, le nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins soyeux en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant) et le déclarer à l'ICCAT.	Non applicable
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	Non applicable
S33	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin soyeux capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	Non applicable
S34	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin-marteau capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	Non applicable
S35	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins-marteau en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	Non applicable
S36	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins océaniques en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	Non applicable
S48	Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taube bleu	Non applicable
AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES		
S37	Fournir les guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Même que 2013 et 2014 : 10-09-2013

S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	07-07-2015
S39	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année.	07-07-2015
S40	Les CPC devront déclarer les données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets	07-07-2015
S41	Notifier les mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales utilisant des moyens alternatifs	18-09-2015
S42	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	18-09-2015

IIe Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

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

RAPPORT ANNUEL, IIe PARTIE, CHAPÎTRE 3

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0001	Rapports annuels (Commission)	<p>-La Tunisie ne cesse de déployer des efforts considérables pour répondre aux exigences de déclaration dans les délais requis.</p> <p>-Le plan de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité adopté au titre de 2015 a été respecté.</p> <p>-En vue de garantir la mise en œuvre du programme d'inspection conjointe et le programme des observateurs nationaux, la Tunisie a réalisé comme en 2014 une session de formation au profit des observateurs nationaux et des inspecteurs.</p> <p>-Des journées de sensibilisation au profit des capitaines de pêche de thon rouge ont été organisées pour insister sur l'importance du respect des dispositions de l'ICCAT notamment l'enregistrement des captures.</p> <p>- Pour s'assurer de l'application de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon, l'autorité compétente a procédé à des missions de contrôle et d'inspection qui sont en partie effectuées en mer conjointement avec les services de la garde nationale.</p>
GEN	0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	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. A signaler que l'établissement d'un plan de gestion pour les requins est en cours.
GEN	0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	02/09/2015.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Non applicable. L'affrètement est interdit selon la loi tunisienne.
GEN	0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et finalisation	Non applicable. L'affrètement est interdit selon la loi tunisienne.
GEN	0006	Rapports de transbordement (en mer et au port)	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de grands palangriers thoniers et des navires de charge.
GEN	0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de grands palangriers thoniers et des navires de charge.
GEN	0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures.	Non applicable. Le transbordement en mer est interdit selon la loi tunisienne.
GEN	0009	LSPLV autorisés à transborder sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures.	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires de ces types.
GEN	0010	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	12/02/2015
GEN	0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.	12/02/2015
GEN	0012	Délai de notification requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	12/02/2015
GEN	0013	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port	Non applicable
GEN	0014	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port faisant état de présomptions d'infractions	Non applicable
GEN	0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port lorsque des présomptions d'infractions sont constatées	Non applicable
GEN	0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête des présomptions d'infractions au terme de l'inspection au port	Non applicable
GEN	0017	Information sur les accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port	Non applicable
GEN	0018	Accords d'accès et modification	Non applicable
GEN	0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Non applicable
GEN	0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus	48 navires : de capture, de remorquage et d'assistance (dont 5 navires d'assistance sont autorisés jusqu'au 12/05/2016).
GEN	0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus	Aucun changement ne s'est produit depuis l'année antérieure.
GEN	0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Non applicable
GEN	0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	02/07/2015
GEN	0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Non applicable
GEN	0026	Mesures commerciales, soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	02/09/2015
GEN	0027	Données sur la non-application	Non applicable
GEN	0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	10/09/2015 et 22/09/2015.
GEN	0029	Observations de navires	Non applicable

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Non applicable
BFT	1001	Fermes de thon rouge	5 fermes autorisées.
BFT	1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	28/08/2015
BFT	1003	Report de poissons restés en cages	06/05/2015
BFT	1004	Déclaration de mise en cage du thon rouge	5 déclarations envoyées à l'ICCAT.
BFT	1005	Madragues de thon rouge	Non applicable
BFT	1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de réduction de la capacité pour 2015	12/02/2015
BFT	1008	Ajustements du plan de la capacité d'élevage	24/04/2015
BFT	1009	Modifications des plans de pêches ou des quotas individuels	Non applicable
BFT	1010	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 14-04, comprenant des informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 14-04	09/10/2015
BFT	1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2014	16/03/2015
BFT	1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	30/04/2015 – 25 navires de capture.
BFT	1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	24/04/2015- 29/04/2015- 12/05/2015-03-07-2015 / 31 autres navires de thon rouge sont autorisés.
BFT	1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes	30/04/2015
BFT	1015	Messages VMS	Oui
BFT	1016	Plans d'inspection	12/02/2015
BFT	1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	1 navire d'inspection.
BFT	1018	Noms des agences autorisées et des inspecteurs individuels	30/04/2015
BFT	1019	Copies des rapports d'inspection	28/07/2015

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

Dans le cadre de la collecte des statistiques sur les captures accidentelles des tortues marines et des Cétacés dans les pêcheries de thon rouge et d'espadon, l'autorité compétente a réalisé des missions de sensibilisation au profit des pêcheurs pour les inciter à déclarer les éventuelles prises accessoires et les rejets y relatifs.

Par ailleurs, le programme de suivi et de surveillance des prises accessoires dans les zones relevant de la convention de l'ICCAT est renforcé par les efforts du Réseau National d'Echouage dont certaines de activités sont orientées vers l'identification des types d'interaction de ces espèces avec les engins de pêche et les causes des mortalités des espèces échouées. Il remplit aussi un rôle de collecte de données et de prélèvements biologiques sur les individus morts et vivants.

Pour les autres espèces, comme les petits thonidés, 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).

ANNUAL REPORT OF TURKEY¹

SUMMARY

Total catch amount of marine fishes of Turkey was 537,344.6 t during the year 2014. The portion of the tuna and tuna-like fishes in total catch was 20,886.1 t. In 2014, catch amount of the tuna and tuna like species were 555.0 t, 19,031.5 t, 55.7 t, 0.3 t, 681.9 t, and 561.7 t for Bluefin tuna, Atlantic bonito, Swordfish, Albacore, Little tunny and Bullet tuna, respectively. Almost all bluefin tunas were caught by purse seiners, which have an overall length 35-62 meters. The fishing operation was conducted intensively off Antalya Bay in the south of Turkey and in the Eastern Mediterranean region. The bluefin tuna catch started in end of May and finished end of June. Conservation and management measures regarding swordfish, bluefin tuna fisheries and farming are regulated by national legislation through notifications, considering ICCAT's related regulations.

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

Total catch amount of tuna and tuna-like fishes (including small tunas and swordfish) was 20,886.1 t, in 2014. It is higher than total catch amount of these species for the year 2013 (16,125.5 t). The total catch amount of tuna and tuna like species increased depending on increasing of catch amount of Atlantic bonito (19,031.5 t), on the other hand catch amount of other species (such as Albacore, Bullet tuna, Little tunny and Sword fish) decreased in 2014.

1.1 Albacore

The fishing season for Albacore was concentrated between May and July in the eastern Mediterranean Sea. Before the immense increase in the catch amount of the species in 2007, the mean catch amount of the species was about 40.0 t. Catch amount of Albacore was at the highest level between 2007 and 2011 (mean catch amount increased to 500.0 t for the mentioned years). After this extreme period, catch amount of the species fell back to the same level pre-2007 period and it was 61.7 t and 70.6 t for the years 2012 and 2013, respectively. But is remarkably decreased to 0.3 t in 2014 (**Table 1**).

1.2 Atlantic bonito

Atlantic bonito has been caught intensively in Black Sea and Marmara Sea using purse seines, gillnets, surrounding nets and handlines. In the last 20 years, three peak points have occurred in the history of the catch amount of Atlantic bonito (24,000.0 t in 1998, 70,797.0 t in 2005 and 35,764.2 t in 2012), and average catch amount of the Atlantic bonito has been varied between 10,000.0 t and 15,000.0 t over the years. Although total catch of the species had considerably decreased since 2005, the amount had increased to 35,764.2 t, in 2012. Catch amount of Atlantic bonito fell back to the average level for years 2013 and 2014 with the quantity of 13,157.6 t and 19,031.5 t, respectively (**Table 1**).

1.3 Bluefin tuna

In 2014, total bluefin tuna catch of the Turkey was 555.0 t with an increase compared to the previous year (551.4 t in 2013). 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 Food Agriculture and Livestock (MoFAL) issued bluefin tuna fishing licenses to 13 fishing vessels in 2014, in accordance with domestic legislation as well as relevant ICCAT regulations. The bluefin tuna purse seiners had an overall length between 35-62 m and a tonnage between 170-700 GRT. All fishing vessels were monitored via a satellite based Vessel Monitoring System (VMS). In addition to the fishing vessels, 20 vessels were licensed as towing vessels. The total number of bluefin tuna purse seiners by tonnage for the period 2005-2014 is presented in **Table 2**.

¹Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock /General Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture, Eskisehir Yolu.9.Km Ankara, Turkey, erdinc.gunes@tarim.gov.tr

The bluefin tuna fisheries in 2014, started at the end of May and finished at the end of June. The fishing operation was conducted intensively off Antalya Bay in the south of Turkey and in the Eastern Mediterranean region. Bluefin tuna harvest operations at fattening farms were conducted in October, December and early January.

1.4 Mediterranean swordfish

The swordfish fishery in Turkey has been carried out in Aegean Sea and eastern Mediterranean Sea. While harpoon have been used in the northern Aegean Sea, longlines have been used in the eastern Mediterranean Sea. Total catch amount of the Swordfish was 96.8 t in 2013 and it slightly decreased to 55.7 t in 2014 and still there has been a remarkable decrease in the total catch amount of swordfish when compared with those of previous years since 2000.

1.5 Other tunas

The bullet tuna and little tunny fisheries are carried out in Aegean Sea and eastern Mediterranean Sea by purse seines, gill nets and encircling gillnets. Both of little tunny and bullet tuna total catches continued to decrease in 2014 compared to 2012 from 1,644.7 t and 907.2 to 1,385.8 t and 863.3 t, respectively.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Research

Referring to the reporting requirement in relation to the steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards (ref. no BYC S42); some research institutions have undertaken local studies regarding selectivity and effectiveness of fishing gears used in small tuna fishery. In addition to setting some technical measures and prohibitions for certain shark species, sea mammals and sea turtles, usage of all modified drift-nets has been prohibited since 2011 to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards.

2.1.1 Research on swordfish and albacore

Turkey has continued to conduct random sea surveys to collect biological data together with supporting oceanographic data through national research institutes or universities. The report of the program namely “Turkish Swordfish Fishery Monitoring Program” implemented by Ege University Faculty of Fisheries was submitted to ICCAT on 30 June 2015.

With regard to the measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means; a report entitled “Alternative Scientific Monitoring Approach & Collection of Bycatch and Discard Data Including Data from Artisanal Fisheries” has been prepared and submitted to ICCAT on 30 June 2015 in response to the reporting requirement ref.no BYC S41.

Scientific paper with respect to Swordfish “Analysis of Turkish Swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) Catch Rates in the Eastern Mediterranean” has been presented to SCRS, in 2014.

2.1.2 Research on bluefin tuna

- Culurgioni, J., Mele, S., Merella, P., Addis, P., Figus, V., Cau, A., Karakulak, F.S., Garippa, G. 2014. Metazoan gill parasites of the Atlantic bluefin tuna *Thunnus thynnus* (Linnaeus) (Osteichthyes: Scombridae) from the Mediterranean and their possible use as biological tags. *Folia Parasitologica* 61(2): 148-156.

The gills of 63 specimens of the Atlantic bluefin tuna *Thunnus thynnus* (Linnaeus) (Osteichthyes: Scombridae) from three localities of the Mediterranean (Sardinian, Tyrrhenian and Levantine Seas) were examined for metazoan parasites. The parasite fauna of *T. thynnus* from the Sea of Sardinia included 11 species: five didymozoid trematodes, three capsalid and one hexostomid monogeneans, and one caligid and one pseudocycnid copepods. Four didymozoids were found in fish from the Levantine Sea and only one didymozoid was recorded in fish from the Tyrrhenian Sea. Dividing the hosts into four size-groups (small, medium-sized, large and extra-large), the pairwise comparison of prevalence and mean abundance of the new and literary data) showed differences according to host size. The differences in the composition of the parasitic faunas and in the prevalence of parasites, observed

between the small tunas from the Tyrrhenian Sea and the medium-sized tunas from the Adriatic Sea, Levantine Sea and the North-East (NE) Atlantic Ocean, indicated that these groups form discrete units. The parasite fauna of the large tunas from the Sea of Sardinia is the richest among the bluefin tuna populations of the Mediterranean and the NE Atlantic, due to the presence of species not found elsewhere in Bluefin tunas, such as *Caligus coryphaenae* Steenstrup et Lütken, 1861, *Capsala magronum* (Ishii, 1936) and *C. paucispinosa* (Mamaev, 1968). This fact and the prevalence of some parasites of this group (lower than those of medium-sized fish from the NE Atlantic and higher than the small and medium-sized tunas from the Mediterranean) suggest that the large-sized tuna group in the western Mediterranean is formed by Mediterranean resident tunas (poorly infected), and by tunas migrating from the Atlantic Ocean (heavily infected).

- Rooker, J.R., Arrizabalaga, H., Fraile, I., Secor D.H., Dettman, D.L., Abid, N., Addis, P., Deguara, S., Karakulak, F.S., Kimoto, A., Sakai, O., Macías, D., Santos, M.N. 2014. Crossing the line: migratory and homing behaviors of Atlantic bluefin tuna. *Mar. Ecol. Prog. Ser.* 504: 265-276, doi:10.3354/meps10781.

Assessment and management of Atlantic bluefin tuna *Thunnus thynnus* populations is hindered by our lack of knowledge regarding trans-Atlantic movement and connectivity of eastern and western populations. Here, we evaluated migratory and homing behaviours of bluefin tuna in several regions of the North Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea using chemical tags ($\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$) in otoliths. Significant emigration of bluefin tuna from their place of origin was inferred from otoliths $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$, with both eastern and western bluefin tuna commonly 'crossing the line' (45° W management boundary) in the Central North Atlantic Ocean and mixing with the other population. Several western migrants were also detected in Moroccan traps off the coast of Africa, indicating that trans-Atlantic movement occurs for members of the western population; however, the degree of mixing declined with proximity to the eastern spawning area (Mediterranean Sea). The origin of bluefin tuna collected at the entrance to the Strait of Gibraltar and from several regions within the Mediterranean Sea (Balearic Islands, Malta, and Sardinia) was essentially 100% eastern fish, demonstrating that natal homing is well developed by the eastern population, with western migrants rarely entering the Mediterranean Sea.

- Rodríguez-Marín, E., Luque, P.L., Quelle, P., Ruiz, M., Perez, B., Macias, D., Karakulak, S. 2014. Age determination analyses of atlantic bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) within the biological and genetic sampling and analysis contract (GBYP). *Coll., Vol., Sci., Pap. ICCAT*, 70 (2): 321-331, Madrid.

This paper presents direct ageing of Atlantic bluefin tuna based on otoliths and dorsal fin spines sampled in the North East Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea, with the aim of estimating the age of the catch of the eastern stock. Six month age-length keys (ALKs) were obtained through length-stratified sampling. Half year ALKs were insufficiently sampled, thus, it was suggested to use annual ALKs with calcified structures from 2011 and 2012. Asymptotic lengths and growth coefficients obtained from ALKs derived from both structures did not present significant differences. Inter-reader precision within each structure, described by Coefficient of Variation and Average Percent Error, was high with low values of both indices.

2.2 Statistics

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

2.3 Fisheries information system

Turkey has continued to implement a Fisheries Information System (FIS) to improve its fisheries management system through collection and analysing fishery 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. MoFAL launched a tender in order to establish a satellite based vessel monitoring system and electronic logbook, in 2014. Recently, the contract has been signed with contractor company and the company has started to work on realize the project.

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

Number	Requirement	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Sent to ICCAT on 15/09/2015
S2	Fleet Characteristics	Sent to ICCAT on 30/07/2015
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	Sent to ICCAT on 30/07/2015
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	Sent to ICCAT on 30/07/2015
S5	Size samples (Task II)	Sent to ICCAT on 30/07/2015
S6	Catch estimated by size	Sent to ICCAT on 30/07/2015
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Sent to ICCAT on 30/07/2015
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Reported in Task I and Task II forms to ICCAT on 30/07/2015
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Reported in Task I and Task II forms to ICCAT on 30/07/2015
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Sent to ICCAT on 30/07/2015
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	A summary report titled "Alternative Scientific Monitoring Approach & Collection of By-catch and Discard Data Including Data From Artisanal Fisheries" has been prepared and submitted to ICCAT on 30/07/2015
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no fishing activity for the shark species concerned. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2015
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Information on vessels which fished SWO-M in Mediterranean by using longlines and harpoons is reported in "ST01_T1FC-SWOM_TUR2014". Sent to ICCAT on 29/06/2015
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Reported in Task I and Task II forms to ICCAT on 30/07/2015
S15	Size sampling from farms	The data obtained from BFT Farming Facilities was reported in ST06-T2FM forms. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2015
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Sent to ICCAT on 15/09/2015
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Reported in Task I and Task II forms to ICCAT on 30/07/2015
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no fishing activity targeted for the BFT-W. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2015
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Sent to ICCAT on 30/07/2015
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no fishing activity targeted for the BFT-W. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2015
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no fishing activity targeted for the BFT-W. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2015
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no fishing activity targeted for the BFT-W. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2015
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no local consumption or fishing activity for the BET and YFT. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2015
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no fishing activity around FAD. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2015
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to the FAD	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no fishing activity around FAD. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2015

S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no fishing activity around FAD. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2015
S46	Information collected by observers	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no fishing activity around FAD. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2015
S47	Data and information collected from sampling programme under Rec. 14-01	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is fishing activity targeted BET, YFT and SKJ. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2015
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no fishing activity related Northern Swordfish. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2015
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no fishing activity related Billfish. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2015
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no fishing activity related Blue Marlin, White Marlin and Spearfish. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2015
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no fishing activity targeted shark species and no catch observation for shark species was recorded during domestic fishery monitoring program. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2015
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no fishing activity targeted Thresher Shark and no catch observation for this species were recorded during domestic fishery monitoring program. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2015
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no fishing activity targeted Silky Shark and no catch observation for this species were recorded during domestic fishery monitoring program. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2015
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	A summary report titled “Alternative Scientific Monitoring Approach & Collection of By-catch and Discard Data Including Data From Artisanal Fisheries” has been prepared and submitted to ICCAT on 30/07/2015
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no fishing activity targeted Silky Shark and no catch observation for this species were recorded during domestic fishery monitoring program. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2015
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no fishing activity targeted Hammerhead Shark and no catch observation for this species were recorded during domestic fishery monitoring program. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2015
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no fishing activity targeted Hammerhead Shark and no catch observation for this species were recorded during domestic fishery monitoring program. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2015
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no fishing activity targeted Oceanic Whitetip and no catch observation for this species were recorded during domestic fishery monitoring program. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2015
S48	Results of research on shortfin mako	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no fishing activity targeted Shortfin Mako. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2015

OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey has not yet developed specific identification guides for sharks, seabirds, turtles and marine mammals. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2015
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no observation for interaction of Sea Turtles with fishing gear was recorded during domestic fishery monitoring program. Beside no data pertaining to by-catch of sea turtles has been received from the industry and research institutes. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2015
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no incidental catch observation for Sea Birds was recorded during domestic fishery monitoring program. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2015
S40	CPCs shall report the bycatch and discard data	Sent to ICCAT on 30/07/2015
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	A summary report titled “Alternative Scientific Monitoring Approach & Collection of By-catch and Discard Data Including Data From Artisanal Fisheries” has been prepared and submitted to fulfil this reporting obligation. Sent to ICCAT on 30/07/2015
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards is mentioned in “2.1 Research” section of this report

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Sent to ICCAT on 1/10/2015. 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 swordfish, Bluefin tuna and other tuna fisheries have been regulated by national legislation through notifications, considering ICCAT’s related regulations. 50 reporting obligations (under conservation and management measures) have been timely responded with accompanying data, as required. In cases where Turkey has no concern with certain types of fisheries or if no data could be received since no activity took place, such cases have been responded as “not applicable” (36 reporting obligations). No major difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures.

GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Sent to ICCAT on 1/10/2015. See the explanation above. 36 reporting obligations have been responded as “not applicable” since Turkey has no concern with certain types of fisheries and/or no data received in consequence of nonoccurrence of an activity having a reporting obligation (i.e., no reported catch, discard or by-catch of oceanic whitetip, silky shark and hammerhead sharks).
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Sent to ICCAT on 14/9/2015.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Turkey has not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Turkey has not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in port)	Not applicable. Turkey has not carried out any transshipments at sea or in port
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. Turkey has not carried out any transshipments at sea or in port
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Turkey has not authorized any vessel to receive transshipments of ICCAT species in the Convention area
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Turkey has not authorized any pelagic longline vessels to tranship in the Convention area
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Sent to ICCAT on 25/2/2015 and 2/3/2015
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Sent to ICCAT on 25/2/2015 and 2/3/2015
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Sent to ICCAT on 25/2/2015 and 2/3/2015
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable. No request for port entry received from other CPCs flagged fishing vessels under the terms of ICCAT Rec. 12-07. Hence, no access has been granted to any foreign flagged fishing vessels as of the current date of notification.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable. No request for port entry received from other CPCs flagged fishing vessels under the terms of ICCAT Rec. 12-07. Hence, no access has been granted to any foreign flagged fishing vessels as of the current date of notification.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. No request for port entry received from other CPCs flagged fishing vessels under the terms of ICCAT Rec. 12-07. Hence, no access has been granted to any foreign flagged fishing vessels as of the current date of notification.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. No request for port entry received from other CPCs flagged fishing vessels under the terms of ICCAT Rec. 12-07. Hence, no access has been granted to any foreign flagged fishing vessels as of the current date of notification.

GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable. Turkey has not signed any bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection with any CPCs
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable. Turkey has not entered into any Access Agreements during the year.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. Turkey has not involved in any Access Agreements.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	Info sent to ICCAT on 14/1/2015, 28/5/2015 and 4/9/2015. Number of currently authorised vessels has been 288 as of 1/10/2015.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	Not sent to ICCAT since no changes occurred from the previous years.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activities for recreational and sport fisheries are regulated by Ministerial Notification. Such activities are subject to special fishing authorizations. - The catch and retention on board, transshipment or landing of more than one bluefin tuna (115 cm FL), one Mediterranean swordfish (125 cm FL), one albacore (60 cm), and two Little tunny (45 cm) per vessel per day is prohibited. - As for Bluefin tuna fisheries, a specific quota level has been allocated for the purposes of artisanal, recreational and sport fisheries, as well as incidental and by-catches, which is of 10.05% of the total (123 metric tons). - The marketing of bluefin tuna and swordfish caught in recreational and sport fishing is prohibited except for charitable purposes.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Sent to ICCAT on 15/7/2015
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. Turkey has not received information from NGOs regarding any presumed IUU activities of fishing vessels. PNCs reported under ROP-BFT has been responded on 2/9/2015
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Sent to ICCAT on 14/9/2015
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Sent to ICCAT on 15/7/2015
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	PNC notifications from the ROP-BFT received on 19/8/2015 for some Turkish vessels. No other information/data on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures. Findings of investigations on PNCs reported under ROP-BFT have been sent to ICCAT on 2/9/2015.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Sent to ICCAT on 15/7/2015
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. Turkey has no information on any potential IUU vessels sightings.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Sent to ICCAT on 4/3/2015 and 19/3/2015. Number of currently authorised farms has been 6 as of 1/10/2015
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Sent to ICCAT on 31/8/2015.
BFT	1003	Carry-over of caged fish	Sent to ICCAT on 17/6/2015.

BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Total number of caging declarations sent to ICCAT has been 10 for the year 2015 as of 1/10/2015.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Turkey has no East Atl. and Medi BFT catching activity with traps.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2015	Not applicable. Turkey lodged formal objection to Rec.14-04. However, alternative management and conservation measures set by Turkey for the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Bluefin tuna has been sent to ICCAT on 15/2/2015.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Sent to ICCAT on 4/5/2015. Reported as no changes at the declared farming capacity.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	No modifications to fishing plan or individual quotas have been reported. Changes to some vessels reported on 8/5/2015 and 15/5/2015.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	Sent to ICCAT on 30/9/2015.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2014	Sent to ICCAT on 2/4/2015.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Sent to ICCAT on 8/5/2015 (updates reported on 15/5/2015). Total number of authorised BFT catching vessels has been 20 for the 2015 fishing season.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Sent to ICCAT on 8/5/2015 (updates reported on 15/5/2015). Total number of authorised other BFT vessels has been 38 for the 2015 fishing season.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Sent to ICCAT on 15/5/2015.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Yes. All BFT fishing vessels have been equipped with operational satellite tracking devices transmitting VMS signals every 2 hours.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Sent to ICCAT on 13/2/2015.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Sent to ICCAT on 13/2/2015. Total number of currently active inspection vessels has been 87.
BFT	1018	Names of authorized agencies and of individual inspectors	Sent to ICCAT on 6/3/2015. Total number of currently active inspectors has been 194.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Total number of reports sent to ICCAT has been 61. Copies of inspection reports have been reported to ICCAT by electronic means. Sent to ICCAT on 4/9/2015
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Sent to ICCAT on 25/2/2015 and 2/3/2015.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Sent to ICCAT on 25/2/2015 and 2/3/2015.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Total number of reports sent to ICCAT has been 4. Sent to ICCAT on 2, 9, 16, 23/6/2014.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Total number of reports sent to ICCAT has been 9 as of 1 October 2015.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Sent to ICCAT on 25/6/2015.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. Turkey has not involved in W-BFT fishery in Western Atlantic.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Total number of (catch & caging) validated BCDs issued have been 164 as for the period from 1/1/2015 to 1/10/2015.

BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Sent to ICCAT on 01/10/2015.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes. Updated information has been notified on 6/4/2015, 22/6/2015 and 24/6/2015.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Sent to ICCAT on 22/5/2015
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. No updates required to be made at current BCD legislation. Additional provision pertaining to possibility of utilizing e-BCD from the next year has been added and retained.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Turkey has currently no tail tagging schemes.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Turkey has not reported any fishing vessel presumed to have fished E-BFT. However, some vessel information have been notified under reporting obligations GEN 0024 and GEN 0027.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Updated Info Sent to ICCAT on 25/9/2014.
TRO	2001	List of TROP vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC fishing for BET/YFT with vessels over 20m LOA or greater.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in 2014	Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC fishing for BET/YFT with vessels over 20m LOA or greater.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by TROP vessels	Not applicable. Turkey has had no information on IUU activity by any BET/YFT vessels.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC fishing for tropical tunas BET/YFT.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Sent to ICCAT on 27/3/2015 and 30/9/2015.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. No changes made at the current database.
TRO	2008	Observer reports	Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC fishing for tropical tunas in time/area closed to FADs.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Sent to ICCAT on 27/3/2015 and 30/9/2015.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. No changes made at the current database.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Sent to ICCAT on 14/1/2015.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. Turkey has not issued any licence for sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO for 2015. Other data sent to ICCAT on 14/1/2015.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Sent to ICCAT on 29/6/2015
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Sent to ICCAT on 14/9/2015
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC catching Northern Atlantic SWO.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable. Turkey has no marlin catches of any type.

BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Not applicable. Turkey has no marlin catches of any type.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable for Turkey since there exists no local consumption/international trade for the shark species concerned.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable for Turkey since there exists no local consumption/international trade for the shark species concerned.
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken domestically to monitor catches and conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC targeting or taking any by-catches of North Atlantic shortfin mako (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC targeting or taking any by-catches of Silky shark.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	Catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale the following shark species have been prohibited within the framework of Notification No. 3/1 Regulating Commercial Fisheries; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sandbar Shark (<i>Carcharhinus plumbeus</i>) - Basking Shark (<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>) - Tope Shark (<i>Galeorhinus galeus</i>) - Porbeagle (<i>Lamna nasus</i>)
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale the following sea turtle species have been prohibited within the framework of Notification No. 3/1 Regulating Commercial Fisheries; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Caretta caretta</i> - <i>Chelonia mydas</i> - <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> - <i>Trionyx triunguis</i> During the sea turtle breeding season necessary measures, including navigation controls at sea, shall be taken by the Ministry in the vicinity of / at the located spawning grounds of sea turtles. For instance, boats shall not exceed 8 miles speed within 1 nautical miles from a sea-turtle breeding zone between the period 1 April – 30 September.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Sent to ICCAT on 18/9/2015. Findings of domestic observer programmes have not indicated any by-catches of seabird for the reference reporting period.

BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	As a result of fishing operations targeting tuna and swordfish species, by-catches of sharks, sea mammals and sea turtles may rarely occur. In order to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards, some technical measures and fishing prohibitions have been set for certain species of sharks, sea mammals and sea turtles. As an important initial step, usage of all modified drift-nets has been prohibited as of 1 July 2011 with a legislative arrangement dated 10 July 2010. Moreover, Ministry of Food Agriculture and Livestock started to implement a national monitoring program comprising landing checks and observers to improve the collection of by-catch and discard data pertaining to sharks and other species. In this way, fishery dependent by-catch and discard data could be collected by ministerial officials or national observers at the landing places or onboard of fishing vessels. Research institutes have undertaken some studies regarding selectivity and effectiveness of fishing gears used in tuna fishery.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. Turkey has not introduced and implemented any pilot electronic statistical document system (other than ICCAT eBCD).
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Turkey has lodged a formal objection to <i>Recommendation by ICCAT Amending the Recommendation 13-07 by ICCAT to Establish a Multi-annual Recovery Plan for Bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean</i> [Rec.14-04], through the instrument of ICCAT Circular # 00649/15. Correspondingly, a document titled "the alternative management and conservation measures set by Turkey for the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Bluefin tuna" presented to ICCAT on 15/2/2015 in accordance with paragraph 3 of [Res.12-11]. Turkey has declared to effectively implement the current technical conservation measures for the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Bluefin tuna on a voluntary basis.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

With reference to relevant ICCAT conservation and management measures, the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock (MoFAL) introduced the Amended Notification on Regulating Commercial Fishing at Seas and Inland Waters, covering the period 2012-2016, in order to ensure more sustainable fishing activities, improved quality for fishing products, and better conservation of fisheries resources. Applicable ICCAT recommendations on tuna species and swordfish have been transposed into domestic regulations.

Fishing for tunas and tuna-like species, bluefin tuna fattening and trade activities were continued to be regulated by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock through the above-mentioned Notification based on Fisheries Law-1380 as well as the Ministerial Communication on Tuna Fishing and Trade, the Ministerial Communiqué on Aquaculture Production (Fattening) of Bluefin Tuna.

The Ministerial Communication of bluefin tuna fisheries and trade is issued every year before the commencement of the fishing season. The rules and the reporting forms which are the obligations of the bluefin tuna fishing vessels, such as: Bluefin Tuna Fishing Permit, Bluefin Tuna Towing Permit, Catch Reporting Forms, Certificate of Vessel's Origin, Dead Tuna Notification Form, Duties of Observers, Technical Specifications of Vessel Monitoring Devices, Landing Ports are announced by Ministerial Communications.

4.1 Closed seasons and catch limits

4.1.1 Bonito

Bonito fishing by all gear types, including stake nets is banned between 1 April and 31 August throughout the territorial waters. However, longlining for bonito is allowed between 15-31 August. The fishery of bonito smaller than 25 cm is prohibited (Official Gazette dated 18.08.2012).

4.1.2 Bluefin tuna

The authorized fishing period for bluefin tuna by purse seiners has been set from 26 May to 24 June. However, if the catch quota allocated by ICCAT is exhausted before the closure time, the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock has the authority to extend the time closure (Official Gazette dated 17.05.2013).

An individual quota system for bluefin tuna catching vessels has been applied. It is obligatory to inform the Ministry about the catch amount and the coordinates of fishing area following each fishing operation in order to monitor and supervise the fishing quota. Quota pursuit has been exercised by MoFAL through inspections at farms and a standard weight increase model has been applied for the time period from the date of commencement of the ranching until the date of harvesting. As of 31 August 2015, total catches of Bluefin tuna has reached to 1077.3 metric tons including incidental and by-catches.

Bluefin Tuna Catch Document (BCD) shall not be issued in cases where the individual quota is exceeded and/or any IUU fisheries are detected by MoFAL inspectors. Furthermore, in case of determining bluefin tuna that have been caught by fishing vessels without fishing permission, sufficient individual quota or bluefin tuna that have been misreported, the fish shall be seized or released if alive.

Transfer operations to farming cages cannot be initiated without the Ministry's authorization. The skippers of catching and towing vessels must produce the recording of catching and transfer operations by under-water video cameras and must keep these records on board. The stocking of bluefin tuna into farms without the correct, factual and validated documents and information is forbidden.

4.1.3 Swordfish

Swordfish fishing by all gear types is banned between 15 February – 15 March and 1 October – 30 November throughout the territorial waters.

It is mandatory for the fishing vessels catching swordfish to obtain a "Fishing Permit" from the Provincial Directorate issuing vessel's license. Applications by the fishermen to acquire a special fishing permit for swordfish is subject to some technical criteria.

As of 30 November, the special fishing permits to be acquired by fishermen (or to be issued by the Ministry) shall apply to the next fishing season for swordfish. When an application made is approved by the Ministry, the special permit information is simultaneously recorded in the Fisheries Information System (FIS) operated by the Ministry.

Usage of all modified driftnets has been prohibited as from 1 July 2011 in accordance with provisions of Revised Notification No. 2/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (Official Gazette 31.03.2011-No.27891).

4.1.4 Little tunny, bullet tuna and albacore

As for the period 15 April – 31 August, where purse seine fishery is totally prohibited within all territorial waters, fishing for little tunny and bullet tuna is permitted throughout the fishing season in some certain areas (Official Gazette dated 17.05.2013). Fishing for these species is subject to special fishing permit and landings shall only be made at specified landing ports (Official Gazette dated 19.11.2013).

4.2 Length and weight prohibitions

The minimum lengths and weights of the capture fisheries are given in **Table 3**. Catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of swordfish less than 125 cm (fork length) and bluefin tuna weighing less than 30 kg or 115 cm (as fork length) is prohibited. However, an incidental catch of maximum 5% of bluefin tuna weighing between 8 kg and 30 kg (or 75 – 115 cm FL) is authorized (Official Gazette dated 17.05.2013-No.28650).

4.3 Vessel Monitoring System

It is obligatory to equip all bluefin tuna fishing and towing vessels with an operational VMS which has functions established by the Ministry. In any case that there exists a defect in device, at first it is also obligatory to inform the Ministry about the situation and then to submit regular position data to the Ministry.

4.4 Licensing and fishing methods

The use of airplanes or helicopters for the purpose of bluefin tuna spotting is prohibited. Mesh size in the bag part of the bluefin tuna nets shall not be less than 44 mm. It is mandatory for bluefin tuna fishing vessels and bluefin tuna tug boats to obtain a “Bluefin Tuna Fishing Permit” and a “Bluefin Tuna Towing Permit” from the related Provincial Directorate. Permits belonging to the vessels violating the set regulations shall be confiscated and nullified. Each vessel is obliged to record the catch data required by MoFAL with regard to the amount of bluefin tuna caught and traded. (Official Gazette dated 18.08.2012).

4.5 Inspection activities and schemes

During the fishing, transfer and caging operations, monitoring, control and at-sea/landing inspections were carried out by the Coast Guard and MoFAL staff, respectively. In addition to on-site checks/observations during transfer and caging operations, regular inspections are made by MoFAL staff.

Under the scopes of ICCAT Port Inspection Scheme and ICCAT Joint Scheme of International Inspection, MoFAL has assigned 10 landing ports to ensure the efficiency of inspections on fishing operations in accordance with relevant ICCAT Recommendation. During the 2015 fishing campaign, 61 inspections and 1 sighting were made by the Turkish Coast Guard under the framework of ICCAT’s Joint Inspection Scheme.

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

No technical difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures. With regard to the Commission’s decisions in relation to allocation of fishing possibilities for Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Bluefin tuna, Turkey expects relief of the discriminatory approach differentiating Turkey from other CPCs around the Mediterranean, ignoring Turkey’s historical fishing rights for E-BFT stocks. This requires a fair and equitable quota allocation to be exercised by the Commission for Turkey on the basis of 1993-1994 reference years.

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Table 1. Catches (t) of tunas and tuna-like species (2005-2015).

<i>Species</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>
Atlantic bonito	70,797	29,690	5,965	6,448	7,036	9,401	10,018.9	35,764.2	13,157.6	19,031.5
Bluefin tuna	990	806	918	879	665.4	409.4	527.5	535.5	551.4	555.0
Swordfish	425	410	423	386	301	334	189.6	79.7	96.8	55.7
Albacore	30	73	852	208	631	402	1,395.7	61.7	70.6	0.3
Little tunny	507	1,230	785	1,072	1,309	1,046	1,437.4	1,644.7	1,385.8	681.9
Bullet tuna	1,020	1,031	993	836	1,873	1,081	2,551.8	907.2	863.3	561.7

Table 2. The total number of bluefin tuna purse seiners, by tonnage (2005-2015).

<i>Tonnage (GRT)</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>
<50	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
51-100	7	4	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
101-200	16	8	4	13	5	-	7	2	2	1
201-300	50	42	44	50	30	6	1	2	2	4
301-400	8	6	7	9	6	1	2	2	1	1
>400	14	14	18	21	16	10	7	5	4	7

Table 3. Length and weight prohibitions, by species.

<i>Species</i>	<i>Minimum length (cm)</i>	<i>Minimum weight (kg)</i>
Bluefin tuna (<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>)	115	30
Atlantic bonito (<i>Sarda sarda</i>)	25	
Swordfish (<i>Xiphias gladius</i>)	125	
Little tunny (<i>Euthynnus alletteratus</i>)	45	

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES TO ICCAT

SUMMARY

Total (preliminary) reported U.S. catches of tunas (YFT, SKJ, BET, ALB, BFT) and swordfish, including dead discards, in 2014 were 6,841 MT, a decrease of about 9% from 7,534 MT in 2013. Swordfish catches (including estimated dead discards) decreased from 2,944 MT in 2013 to 1,962 MT in 2014, and provisional landings from the U.S. fishery for yellowfin tuna increased in 2014 to 2,666 MT from 2,332 MT in 2013. U.S. vessels fishing in the northwest Atlantic caught in 2014 an estimated 810 MT of bluefin tuna, an increase of about 149 MT compared to 2013. Provisional skipjack tuna landings decreased by about 40 MT to 77 MT from 2013 to 2014, bigeye tuna landings decreased by 15 MT compared to 2013 to an estimated 866 MT in 2014, and albacore landings decreased from 2013 to 2014 by 140 MT to 459 MT. U.S. recreational landings of blue marlin, white marlin and spearfish were within the combined annual limit of 250 fish. Commercial landings of Atlantic billfish are prohibited. The U.S. pelagic longline fishery is subject to several time/area closures to reduce bycatch (e.g., undersized swordfish, billfish, turtles, etc.), hook and bait restrictions, and use of approved sea turtle release gear in accordance with release and handling protocols. Pelagic longline vessels must use “weak hooks” when fishing in the Gulf of Mexico to reduce bluefin tuna bycatch. The United States continues to fulfill the requirements of ICCAT’s shark recommendations through prohibitions, data collection programs and domestic management measures including a pelagic shark quota and a requirement to land sharks with fins naturally attached. Research on tuna and tuna-like species continued in areas such as genetics, age and growth, tagging, habitat utilization, bycatch mitigation through gear modifications, and assessment modeling. The United States supports bluefin tuna research through dedicated research funding and domestic programs to fund research proposals and in-kind support of GBYP. Scientific observers covered 12.9% of pelagic longline sets in 2014.

1. National Fisheries Information

Total (preliminary) reported U.S. catch of tunas (YFT, SKJ, BET, ALB, BFT) and swordfish, including dead discards, in 2014 was 6,841 MT, a decrease of about 9% from 7,534 MT in 2013. Swordfish catches (including estimated dead discards) decreased from 2,944 MT in 2013 to 1,962 MT in 2014, and provisional landings from the U.S. fishery for yellowfin tuna increased in 2014 to 2,666 MT from 2,332 MT in 2013. U.S. vessels fishing in the northwest Atlantic caught in 2014 an estimated 810 MT of bluefin tuna, an increase of about 149 MT compared to 2013. Provisional skipjack tuna landings decreased by about 40 MT to 77 MT from 2013 to 2014, bigeye tuna landings decreased by 15 MT compared to 2013 to an estimated 866 MT in 2014, and albacore landings decreased from 2013 to 2014 by 140 MT to 459 MT.

2. Statistics and Research

2.1 Fisheries Statistics

2.1.1 Tropical Tuna Fishery Statistics

Yellowfin Tuna. Yellowfin is the principal species of tropical tuna landed by U.S. fisheries in the western North Atlantic. Total estimated landings increased to 2,666 MT in 2014, from the 2013 landings estimate of 2,332 MT (Table 2.1-YFT). The 2014 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 2014 estimated landings were due to rod & reel catches of recreational anglers in the NW Atlantic (1,089 MT). Estimates of U.S. recreational harvests for tuna and tuna-like species are periodically reviewed and this may result in the need to report additional revisions to the available estimates in the future. In the case of commercial landings, the highest proportion of landings in 2014 corresponded to the U.S. longline fleet operating in the Gulf of Mexico (704 MT). Total commercial and total recreational landings in 2014 were 1,456 MT and 1,089 MT, respectively. Nominal catch rate information from logbook reports (longline catch per 1,000 hooks) for yellowfin by general fishing areas is shown in Figure 2.1.

Table 2.1-YFT. Annual Landings (MT) of Yellowfin Tuna from 2010 to 2014						
Area	Gear	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
NW Atlantic	Longline	673.4	684.1	873.7	539.9	671.0
	Gillnet	0.5	0.06	1.5	0.8	1.3
	Handline	43.5	34	66	66.4	82.1
	Trawl	1.4	1.3	0.2	0	0.3
	Troll	1.2	0.5	0.3	30.1	28.7
	Trap	0.5	0	0	0	0
	Rod and Reel*	1,209	1,133.8	1,433	495.4	999.8
	Unclassified	9.5	4.2	4.5	2.1	7.7
Gulf of Mexico	Longline	303.2	642.1	1,251	834.9	704.5
	Handline	2.9	8.7	17.5	0	0
	Rod and Reel*	18	362.8	294.1	191.8	73.2
	Unclassified	0.0	0.1	8.7	0	0
Caribbean	Longline	212.2	132.1	141.9	169.6	80.7
	Gillnet	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
	Handline	1.9	1.5	3.2	0.6	0.6
	Rod and Reel*	4.5	0.9	0	0	16.2
NC Atlantic	Longline	0	0	3	0	0
TOTAL		2,481.7	3,010.4	4,099.5	2,331.6	2,666.2

* Rod and Reel catches and landings represent estimates of landings based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

Skipjack Tuna. Skipjack tuna also are caught by U.S. vessels in the western North Atlantic, but it is a minor component of the U.S. total tuna landings. Total reported skipjack landings (preliminary) decreased from 117 MT in 2013 to 77 MT in 2014 (Table 2.2-SKJ). Estimates of recreational harvests of skipjack continue to be reviewed and could be revised again in the future. Figure 2.2 presents nominal catch rate information (longline catch per 1,000 hooks) based on logbook reports.

Table 2.2-SKJ. Landings (MT) of Skipjack Tuna from 2010 to 2014						
Area	Gear	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
NW Atlantic	Longline	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3
	Gillnet	0.2	0.04	1.6	0.27	6.7
	Handline	1.2	1.5	2.0	0.8	1.3
	Trawl	0	0	0.006	0	0
	Rod and Reel*	29.1	50.3	98.0	37.7	46.0
	Unclassified	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.7	2.7
Gulf of Mexico	Longline	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.01
	Handline	0.02	0.2	0.06	0.02	0.01
	Rod and Reel*	15.5	23.7	2.5	77.1	9.8
Caribbean	Longline	0.0	0.0	0.1	0	0
	Gillnet	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
	Handline	6.2	6.6	4.0	0.4	0.7
	Rod and Reel*	0.4	3.0	3.0	0	9.4
TOTAL		54.2	86.7	112.2	117.5	77.0

* Rod and Reel catches represent estimates of landings and dead discards based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

Bigeye Tuna. The other large tropical tuna reported in catches by U.S. vessels in the western North Atlantic is bigeye tuna. Total reported landings (preliminary) for 2014 decreased by approximately 15 MT from 881 MT in 2013 to 866 MT (Table 2.3-BET). Note that, like yellowfin, the estimates of rod & reel catch are considered provisional and may be revised based on results of a future review of recreational harvest estimates. Figure 2.3 presents nominal catch rates (longline catch per 1,000 hooks) estimated from logbook reports.

Table 2.3-BET. Annual Landings (MT) of Bigeye Tuna from 2010 to 2014						
Area	Gear	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
NW and North Central Atlantic	Longline	431.1	397.2	564.9	490.9	574.5
	Gillnet	0	0	0.2	0.06	0.08
	Handline	1.8	3.4	7.9	15.9	16.4
	Trawl	0.7	1.2	0.2	0	0
	Trap	1.2	0	0	0	0
	Troll	0	0.09	0.2	5	4.5
	Rod and Reel*	116.8	72.4	269.6	337.5	251.9
	Unclassified	6.7	4.7	7.3	6.2	3.5
Gulf of Mexico	Longline	6.9	2.2	13.5	9.2	6.8
	Handline	0.09	0	0	0	0
	Rod and Reel	0.8	34.9	0.1	7	0.06
	Unclassified	0	0	0.4	0	0
Caribbean	Longline	5.0	0	0.002	8.6	5.4
	Handline	0	0.05	0	0.06	0
	Rod and Reel*	0	2.3	0	0	2.9
SW Atlantic	Longline	0.2	200.8	3.0	0.2	0.05
TOTAL		571.3	718.7	867.4	880.6	866.1

* Rod and Reel catches represent estimates of landings and dead discards based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

2.1.2 Temperate Tuna Fishery Statistics

Albacore Tuna. Albacore are landed by 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 substantially and have remained at higher levels with nearly all of the production coming from the northeastern U.S. coast. The U.S. landings from the Caribbean increased in 1995 to make up over 14% of the total U.S. harvest of albacore, but have since remained below 4% of the total. Nominal catch rates from U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports are shown in Figure 2.4. Estimated total catches of albacore were about 459 MT in 2014, a decrease of 140 MT from 2013 (Table 2.4-ALB).

Table 2.4-ALB. Annual Landings (MT) of Albacore Tuna from 2010 to 2014						
Area	Gear	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
NW and North Central Atlantic	Longline	87.8	138.2	157.7	139.9	187
	Gillnet	0.5	0.2	5.7	0.02	3.7
	Handline	1.9	1.7	0.6	2.3	2.3
	Trawl	0.2	2.0	0.3	0	0
	Trap	0.01	0	0	0	0
	Troll	0.04	0	0	0.2	0.2
	Rod and Reel*	46.2	170.6	144.3	340.3	136.7
	Unclassified	2.2	7.8	4.4	0.6	6.8
Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean	Longline	72.1	101.8	103.5	115.4	122.6
	Rod and Reel*	103.4	0	0.7	0	0
	Handline	0.05	0.1	0.5	0.02	0.07
TOTAL		314.5	422.4	417.7	598.7	459.4

* Rod and Reel catches represent estimates of landings and dead discards based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

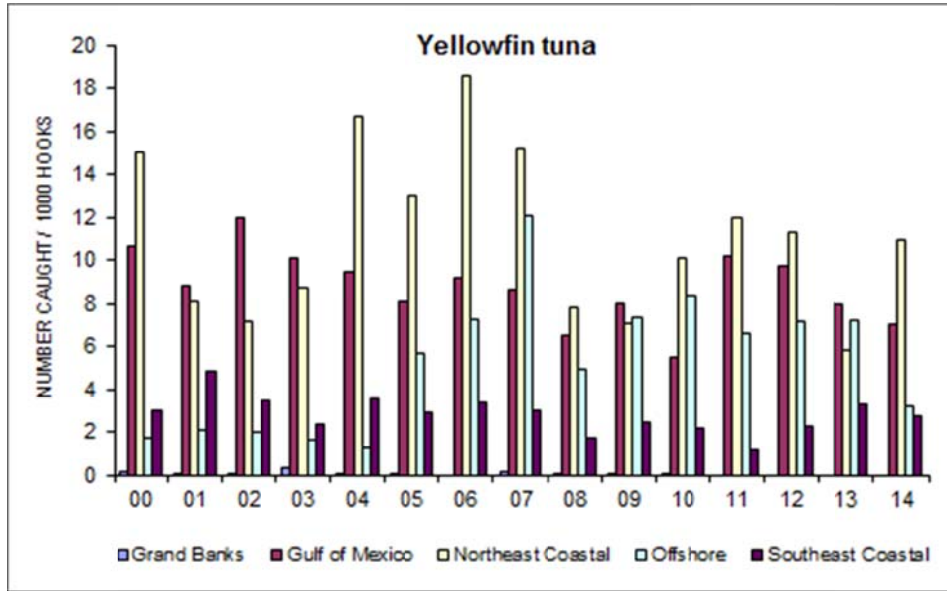


Figure 2.1 – YFT. Nominal catch rates for YFT in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports

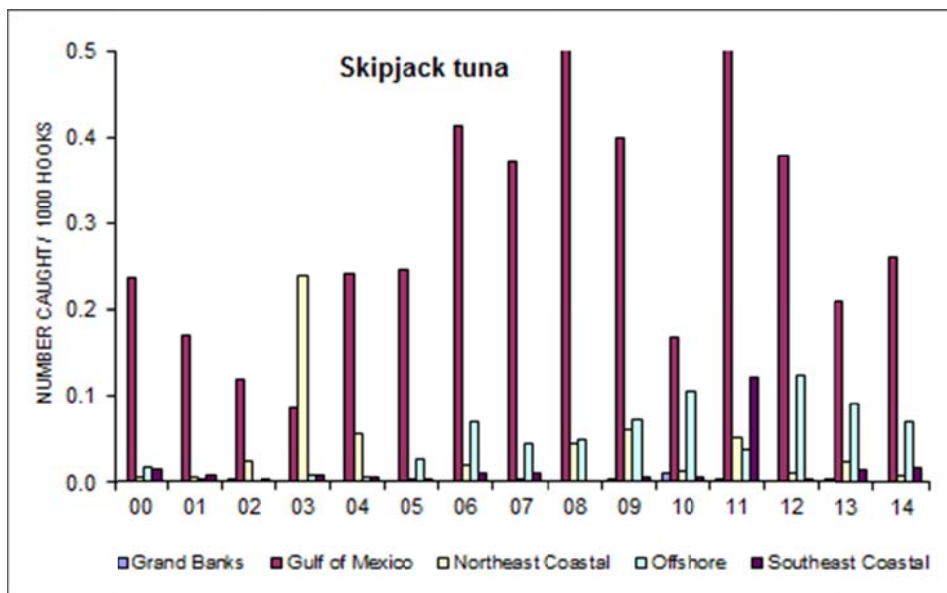


Figure 2.2 – SKJ. Nominal catch rates for SKJ in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports.

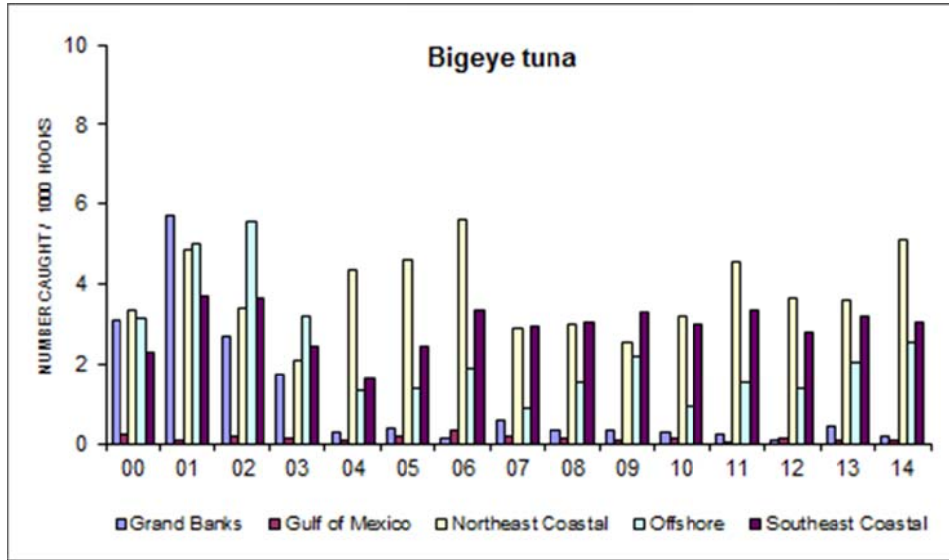


Figure 2.3 – BET. Nominal catch rates for BET in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports.

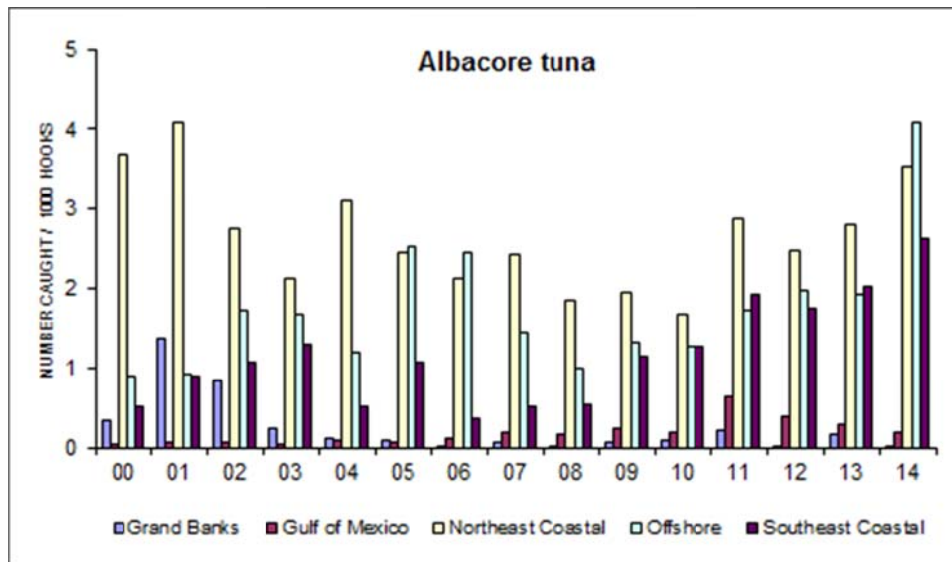


Figure 2.4 – ALB. Nominal catch rates for ALB in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports.

Bluefin Tuna. The U.S. bluefin tuna fishery continues to be regulated by quotas, seasons, gear restrictions, limits on catches per trip, and size limits. To varying degrees, these regulations are designed to manage total U.S. landings to conform to ICCAT recommendations. U.S. 2014 provisional estimated landings and dead discards from the northwest Atlantic (including the Gulf of Mexico) were approximately 667 MT and 143 MT, respectively. Those estimated landings and dead discards represent an increase of approximately 149 MT from the 2013 estimates. The 2014 catches by gear were: 68 MT by harpoon, 379 MT by commercial rod and reel and 100 MT by recreational rod and reel, 222 MT by longline (including discards) of which 41 MT were from the Gulf of Mexico, and 42 MT by purse seine (Table 2.5-BFT).

In response to 1992 regulations limiting the allowable catch of small fish by U.S. fishermen, in conformity with ICCAT agreements, enhanced monitoring of the recreational rod and reel fishery was implemented in 1993 for the purpose of providing near real-time advice on catch levels by this fishery. This monitoring activity has continued and has included estimation of catches by finer scale size categories than reported above. The preliminary estimates for the 2014 recreational rod and reel fishery off the northeastern U.S. for landings in several size categories were 25 MT of fish 66-114 cm, 33 MT of fish 115-144 cm, 37 MT of fish 145-178 cm, and 5 MT of fish >178 cm SFL.

Table 2.5-BFT. Annual Catches (MT) of Bluefin Tuna from 2010 to 2014						
Area	Gear	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
NW Atlantic	Longline**	164.7	216.3	189.4	153.0	171.7
	Handline	2.7	0.9	1.3	0.5	0
	Harpoon	29.0	70.1	52.3	45.0	67.5
	Purse seine	0	0	1.7	42.5	41.8
	Rod and reel (>145 cm FL)*	570.8	-	-	-	-
	Rod and reel (<145 cm FL)*	111.4	-	-	-	-
	Commercial Rod and Reel	-	419.5	419.5	249.5	378.9
	Recreational Rod and Reel*	-	148.6	148.7	131.4	99.6
	Trawl	0	0.4	0	0	0
Gulf of Mexico	Longline**	56.2	13.2	101.2	33.5	41.3
NC Atlantic	Longline**	17.8	11.3	3.9	3.5	8.9
Caribbean	Longline**	0	0.6	0.9	0.4	0
TOTAL		952.6	904.7	919.0	658.9	810.0

* Recreational Rod and Reel catches represent estimates of landings and dead discards when available based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

** includes *landings* and *estimated discards* from scientific observer and logbook sampling programs

2.1.3 Swordfish Fishery Statistics

For 2014, the provisional estimate of U.S. vessel landings and dead discards of swordfish was 1,962 MT (Table 2.6-SWO). This estimate represents a decrease from the 2,944 MT estimated for 2013. The provisional landings, including discard estimates, by ICCAT area for 2014 (compared to 2013) were: 309 MT (532 MT) from the Gulf of Mexico (Area BIL91); 1,328 MT (1,852 MT) from the northwest Atlantic (Area BIL92); 17 MT (21 MT) from the Caribbean Sea (Area BIL93); and 308 MT (539 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 daily logbook reports submitted by U.S. commercial vessels permitted to fish for swordfish. The U.S. swordfish longline fishery is also being monitored via a scientific observer sampling program, instituted in 1992. Approximately 8% of the longline fleet-wide fishing effort is randomly selected for observation during the fishing year with the exception of the vessels operating in the Gulf of Mexico during the bluefin tuna spawning season when the observer coverage is increased to about 50%. The observer sampling data, in combination with logbook reported effort levels, support estimates of approximately 10,300 fish discarded dead in 2014. For the North Atlantic (including Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea), the estimated tonnage discarded dead in 2014 was 150 MT. Overall, the estimates of dead discarded catch increased by about 5 MT compared to the 2013 levels, and corresponded to approximately 8% of the commercially landed catch.

The 2014 estimates of recreational rod and reel landings of swordfish based on surveys of recreational anglers was 37 MT.

Area	Gear	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
NW Atlantic	Longline**	1,647.7	1,741.8	1,987	1,720.5	1,200.4
	Gillnet	0	0	0.08	0	0
	Handline	126.9	120.4	151.3	104.8	86.9
	Harpoon	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.5	0
	Trawl	21.2	17.9	26.8	2.9	5.3
	Rod and Reel*	47.6	48.7	64.3	21.7	35.1
	Unclassified	2.1	0	0.5	1.6	0.4
	Unclassified discards	3.6	5.8	3.6	0	0
Gulf of Mexico	Longline**	212.3	363.6	673.3	531.6	307.4
	Handline	2.6	0.5	3.3	0.5	0.3
	Rod and Reel*	1.7	4.9	6.3	0.3	1.5
	Unclassified discards	1.3	2.5	6.8	0	0
Caribbean	Longline**	41.4	14.2	3.7	20.8	16.5
	Handline	0	0	0	0	0.3
	Rod and Reel*	0	0	0.2	0	0.07
	Unclassified discards	0.04	0.9	0	0	0
NC Area 94A	Longline**	304.8	451.3	682.6	539.1	308.0
	Unclassified discards	0.01	0	0	0	0
SW Atlantic	Longline**	0.3	0	0	0.06	0
TOTAL		2,412.1	2,773.7	3,609.9	2,944	1,962.2

* Rod and Reel catches represent estimates of landings and dead discards when available based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

** includes *landings* and *estimated discards* from scientific observer and logbook sampling programs

2.1.4 *Marlins and Sailfish Fishery Statistics*

Blue marlin, white marlin, and sailfish are landed by U.S. recreational rod and reel fishermen and are a bycatch of the U.S. commercial tuna and swordfish longline fisheries. The U.S. Fisheries Management Plan for Atlantic Billfishes was implemented in October, 1988. The Plan allows billfish that are caught by recreational gear (rod and reel) to be landed only if the fish is larger than the minimum size specified for each species covered by the Plan. Recreational landings of each billfish species are monitored through: (a) the Southeast Fisheries Science Center (SEFSC) Recreational Billfish Survey (RBS) which provides the number of billfish caught during tournaments held along the southeastern U.S. coast (south of 35° N latitude), in the Gulf of Mexico, and U.S. Caribbean regions (i.e., U.S. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico); (b) the Large Pelagic Recreational Survey (LPS) conducted by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) which provides estimates of recreational harvest of highly migratory species (including billfish), from waters along the northeastern U.S. (north of 35° N latitude); (c) Marine Recreational Information Program (MRIP); (d) a Headboat survey (large multi-party charter boats); and (e) a coastal sport fishing survey of the Texas recreational fishery (TPW). In addition, recreational catch statistics by self-reported catch cards also document billfish landings in some states.

The estimates of 2014 U.S. recreational rod and reel landings for these billfish species, combining the geographical areas of the Gulf of Mexico (Area BIL91), the northwestern Atlantic Ocean west of the 60° W longitude (Area BIL92), and the Caribbean Sea (Area BIL93) are: 9.3 MT for blue marlin, 1.9 MT for white marlin, and 3.3 MT for sailfish. The estimates for 2013 were: 14.2 MT for blue marlin, 1.2 MT for white marlin, and 2.4 MT for sailfish.

In addition to restrictions on U.S. recreational harvest, the Management Plan also imposed regulations on commercial fisheries by prohibiting retention and sale of the three species at U.S. ports. For this reason, there are no U.S. commercial landings for any of the three Atlantic species. Estimates of dead discards in the U.S. longline fleet are obtained using data collected through the mandatory Pelagic Logbook Program and the Pelagic Observer Program. The procedure for estimating the historical bycatch of blue marlin, white marlin, and sailfish was detailed in SCRS/96/97-Revised. Revisions to historical landings of billfish previously reported to ICCAT were based on review of the estimates conducted at the 1996 ICCAT Billfish Workshop held in Miami, FL (U.S.A). Estimates of the billfish bycatch discarded dead in the U.S. commercial longline and other commercial fisheries in 2014 were 49 MT for blue marlin, 12 MT for white marlin, and 10.5 MT for sailfish.

2.1.5 *Shark Fishery Statistics*

Landings and dead discards of sharks by U.S. pelagic longline fishermen are monitored and reported to ICCAT. In 2014, the species of shark with largest amount of landings (in weight) was shortfin mako with a total of 396 MT (of which 201 MT were landed by the U.S. recreational fishery), followed by thresher sharks (*Alopias spp.* – with the exception of bigeye thresher shark, a prohibited species), and blue shark, with 158 and 38 MT, respectively. Landings of porbeagle shark amounted to 7 MT.

In 2014, estimates of dead discards for blue shark by the U.S. pelagic longline fleet amounted to 66 MT, the largest amount of any shark species discarded by this fleet. Dead discards of some of ICCAT prohibited species were 0 MT of scalloped hammerhead sharks, 34 MT of silky sharks, 21 MT of bigeye thresher, 1.5 MT of oceanic whitetip sharks.

2.2. *Research Activities*

2.2.1 *Bluefin Tuna Research*

As part of its commitment to the Atlantic-wide Research Program for Bluefin Tuna (GBYP), research supported by the United States has concentrated on ichthyoplankton sampling, tagging, biological sampling from fisheries and modeling. This includes 3 grants to University partners administered through the 2014 U.S. Bluefin Tuna Research Program (BTRP):

- Gulf of Maine Research Institute – Incorporation of Stock Mixing in the Assessment and Forward Projection of Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Populations.

- University of Massachusetts Amherst -- Fisheries Independent Surveys of Juvenile Atlantic Bluefin Tuna
- University of Maine -- Biological Sampling to Determine Age, Growth and Sex of Atlantic Bluefin Tuna in the NW Atlantic

The results from these and other U.S.-sponsored bluefin tuna research projects are summarized below.

Ichthyoplankton surveys in the northern Gulf of Mexico were continued on a standard grid in spring 2014 and 2015. An Additional larval bluefin tuna cruise was conducted in the Gulf of Mexico in 2014, and a 45 day cruise covering Mexican and Cuban waters was conducted in 2015. Stable isotope analyses, in collaboration with scientists from the Spanish Institute of Oceanography (IEO), were analyzed during and published in 2015. In contrast to 2010, no bluefin tuna larvae were found in the Yucatan Channel, only black fin and yellowfin. Both species were present around Cuba as well. Scientists from Mexico, Cuba, Spain and Jamaica participated in the cruise. Collaborative work continued with scientists from Woods Hole examining BFT larval rely items, and we have begun a study examining historical abundance of these species using archived SEAMAP samples. NOAA, SEFSC and the Spanish IEO recently updated the larval indices of spawning stock biomass for both the Gulf of Mexico and the western Mediterranean. These results were presented at the annual ICCAT (International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas) Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Stock Assessment workshop and the 3rd CLITOP (Climate Impacts on Oceanic Top Predators) Symposium. NOAA, SEFSC and the Spanish IEO will continue the collaboration examining larval trophic dynamics in the Gulf of Mexico and the Mediterranean, and will begin a new project to develop larval bluefin IBM models.

Scientists from the Southeast Fisheries Science Center have continued conducting Pop-up Satellite Archival Tagging (PSAT) research on post-release survival from the pelagic longline fishery in the Gulf of Mexico. However new regulations on the pelagic longline fishery have limited the ability of scientists and observers to deploy pop-up satellite archival tags onto Bluefin tuna in the Gulf of Mexico, largely due to non-cooperation from the permit holders/boat owners and/or their boat crews. Although observers on some trips reported many live Bluefin were captured, tagging was seldom allowed and only one tag was deployed on a Bluefin tuna during the 2015 spawning season.

The Stanford University/Monterey Bay Aquarium TAG program continued advancing the use of externally attached pop-up satellite archival tags to track the migrations of adult Atlantic bluefin tuna to their spawning grounds. Deployment of pop up tags occurred in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Canada waters during the fall month of 2014, continuing a time series that now extends for tagging from 2007 to 2014. To date over 140 pop-up satellite archival tags have been deployed in the region on Atlantic bluefin tuna (mean curved fork length 268 ± 20 cm, SD) with the objective of keeping tags on until visitation to the GOM spawning area or longer. The work has resulted in a data set of 19,800 days was acquired from pop-up satellite archival tags, including 6,200 days of time series data from 22 recovered tags. The Stanford TAG team working together with NOAA scientists to quantify their use of Gulf of Mexico spawning grounds. State-space models are combined with remotely sensed oceanographic data to create habitat preference models for adult tuna. Approximately 100 acoustic tags have been deployed in the same period with 17 new deployments in 2014. Acoustic redetection in the Canada Gulf of St. Lawrence region indicates high survivorship the first two years post-deployment of acoustic tagged animals. The Stanford team also completed the data acquisition and analyses in 2014 of Moroccan pop ups satellite archival tags deployed in the east that successfully reported.

A NMFS-Seagrant population dynamics fellowship, through the University of Massachusetts, is supporting research towards characterizing the ontogenetic and interannual heterogeneity of Atlantic bluefin tuna movement. This research utilizes fisheries independent information from a large electronic tagging database (LPRC, UMass and AZTI Technalia) will inform movement rates for spatially explicit operational and stock assessment models. Deriving fishery independent movement estimates outside of the assessment or operational framework avoids overparameterization and delivers biologically realistic results.

The SEFSC initiated the first ever comprehensive sampling program for bluefin tuna in 2010, with the intent to collect otoliths, dorsal spines, caudal vertebrae and other tissues in a manner representative of the catch. The 2010 pilot program produced only a few dozen otoliths; however an additional 334 otoliths and 213 dorsal spines were collected opportunistically from a few participating commercial fish houses focusing on catches located in Ipswich Bay and on George's Bank by SEFSC collaborators from the University of Maine/Gulf of Maine Research Institute and the LPRC. Subsequently, the University of Maine along with its collaborators and with the support of the SEFSC BTRP program have established a large biological sampling network for Atlantic

bluefin tuna that covers recreational and commercial bluefin tuna fisheries along the US east coast. As of 2014, all gear categories (handline, pelagic longline, purse seine, harpoon and recreational) were being sampled. During the 2014 season, biological samples were collected from 803 individual fish. Tissues collected include, otoliths, dorsal spines, muscle and gonads. Primary collections occurred in the Gulf of Maine, but commercial and recreational fish were collected in the mid-Atlantic Bight including New Jersey, Maryland and North Carolina. Fish ranged from 69-310cm CFL. In partnership with the University of New England, hormone assays that utilize a small sub-sample of muscle have been developed which allow each fish to be identified as male or female for instances when access to the gonads is not possible. This information is being used to estimate sex ratios and to create sex specific growth curves. Archived samples are being processed for natal origin and ages have been estimated for approximately 1000 fish to date. Age estimates are ongoing. Collection totals between 2010 and 2015 are in excess of 3,000 individual fish.

The SEFSC Panama City Laboratory has archived bluefin tuna biological samples received from Quantech Inc., the Pelagic Observer Program and the North Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries For the last three years (2013-2015). In 2013 182 bluefin tuna were sampled (136 with otoliths), in 2014 255 (207 with otoliths). All of the 2009-2014 bluefin tuna otoliths have been aged and processed. Scientists at the University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science, in cooperation with the SEFSC Panama City Laboratory, have completed a study examining changes in historical age structure and stock mixing levels for Northwest Atlantic bluefin tuna based on these and other samples. Historical comparisons of age-structure, size-at-age, and stock mixing were conducted over three periods (1974-1978, 1996-2002, 2009-2014) coinciding with the cycle of exploitation intensity using archived otoliths from three National Marine Fisheries Service sampling efforts (n=1953). Comparisons of age structure indicated strong age truncation had occurred between the earliest and two latter periods. Median age declined (14 to 6 years) while size distribution between samples remained similar (50-310; 50-270; 60-310 cm CFL). Only minor changes in size-at-age were detected between the three periods. Otolith stable isotope analysis indicated a fluctuating stock composition, with a substantially higher contribution of Mediterranean-origin fish in the 1990s (48% eastern stock contribution), which is consistent with published research. Low levels of Mediterranean-origin fish were observed in the most recent period. Historical changes in stock mixing levels will be evaluated by modeling separate fleets in assessment and operating models with collaborators at the Gulf of Maine Research Institute and University of Massachusetts.

Collaborators from the Gulf of Maine Research Institute, University of Massachusetts and University of Maryland are working to incorporate stocking mixing into the assessment and forward projection of Atlantic bluefin tuna populations. The first goal of this study was to use otolith derived stock composition information to revise data inputs (catch and catch rate time series) for eastern and western bluefin stocks and to incorporate this revised information into the existing stock assessment framework for each stock. The second goal involves refinement and testing of a two-stock, spatially-explicit age-structured operating model for bluefin tuna that incorporates stock mixing. Prior simulations revealed that model results were sensitive to the method of estimating movement rates. In this study we are also exploring an alternative method for estimating movement rates with the goal of informing an operating model that best describes bluefin tuna stock structure and mixing. The results from the revised assessments will be used to condition the two-stock, spatially-explicit age-structured operating model to support short, medium and long-term projections. This research will allow us to evaluate how central assumptions of stock mixing and underlying productivity affect stock assessment and management advice on sustainable harvest for each bluefin tuna stock.

From late March through mid-June 2014, the SEFSC conducted extensive observations of the pelagic longline fishery in the Gulf of Mexico. Observers recorded data from 345 sets during 31 trips. Various biological samples were taken from the bluefin including otoliths, gonads and muscle. This effort continued in 2015 from mid February through mid June, from which 275 sets were observed on 34 trips.

The SEFSC continues to be a leader in developing methodology to improve catch per unit effort standardization methods. To build upon this research, SEFSC has initiated a project to investigate the effects of incorporating gear effects and remotely sensed satellite and hydrodynamic model data as variables in fishery-dependent bluefin tuna indices. The goal of this project was to better account for the environmental factors that may affect bluefin catch rates, resulting in more accurate CPUE indices. The results of this study indicated that while environmental factors were important in predicting BFT catch rates much of the variation in catch rates were influenced by regulatory impacts. This resulted in a recommendation to split the US pelagic longline index in 1991 commensurate with the regulation that reduced the maximum number of BFT per trip to 1 fish.

The SEFSC has been working with scientists from CSIRO (Australia) and the Virginia Institute of Marine Science on a pilot project to evaluate feasibility of genetic abundance estimator for Atlantic Bluefin tuna. Work in 2014 focused on identifying unique individuals using next-generation genomic sequencing techniques developed for Southern BFT and evaluating the feasibility of using GOM larvae to mark WBFT spawners. Abundance estimation model simulations were built to examine alternative study designs, estimate minimum sample sizes, and evaluate model bias and variance.

2.2.2 Swordfish Research

U.S. research on Atlantic swordfish in 2014 focused on stock distribution and migration patterns in the Northwest Atlantic Ocean. Scientists from Canada and the U.S. (Southeast Fisheries Science Center) collaborated to synthesize and publish data from electronic satellite tagging of swordfish released across a broad geographic range, from the Straits of Florida to Newfoundland. The resulting database represented the most comprehensive information available on swordfish migrations. The analysis indicated that swordfish in the Northwest Atlantic remained in the region for the duration of the tag deployment. The observed migration patterns were inconsistent with the stock distribution assumption that fish mix freely throughout the North Atlantic. U.S. anglers participating in the cooperative tagging program marked 56 swordfish captured in recreational fisheries off the U.S. East Coast and Gulf of Mexico and reported recapture information on one fish. The recaptured swordfish was at liberty for 5.6 years since it was tagged in 2008. The fish was originally tagged off the east coast of Florida near West Palm Beach and was recaptured over 2,000 kilometers north off the coast of Nova Scotia. The recapture of tagged fish with long-time at liberty provide valuable data for validation of longevity, stock spatial structure, and growth estimates.

A team of researchers from Nova Southeastern University deployed a pop-up archival tag on 1 swordfish in the western North Atlantic during 2014.

An international collaboration between NOAA and Portuguese scientists was initiated in 2014 to deploy pop-up archival tags onto swordfish captured on commercial pelagic longline gear in the areas fished by the Portuguese fishing fleet. Portuguese observers were trained in September 2014 on how to accomplish this task. Six electronic tags were provided by NOAA for the first phase of the study, and deployments took place in 2015. Efforts will also be made to get conventional tags deployed on live by-catch HMS fish specimens.

2.2.3 Tropical Tunas Research

U.S. scientists participated in the 2014 ICCAT SCRS Skipjack data preparatory and stock assessment meetings, which were held in Madrid, Spain. SEFSC scientists developed a new, fishery independent, abundance index, based on skipjack larval sampling in the Gulf of Mexico. This index was used in the assessment for the western skipjack stock. An SEFSC scientist also presented the updated tagging simulation model, intended to aid in the sampling design for the upcoming Atlantic-wide Tropical Tuna Tagging Program.

In response to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill event, SEFSC scientists initiated a study in 2010 to evaluate the movements, migration patterns and site fidelity of yellowfin tuna in the Gulf of Mexico in order to assess the potential exposure of the stock to contaminants, as well as optimal fishery closure strategies for future events. This tagging effort continued through 2014. Longline and recreational vessels were used as deployment platforms to achieve a broad geographic representation of deployment locations, corresponding more closely to the range of the fishery. In addition to the main study objectives, the resulting data is expected to enhance stock assessments by improving our understanding of stock structure, movement rates, mortality, essential habitat and factors affecting catch rates. In 2014 10 tags were deployed on yellowfin tuna. One tag was deployed off Veracruz, Mexico using recreational fishing gear. The remaining tags were deployed from commercial longline fishing vessels, five of which were deployed off the Mid Atlantic Bight, and the remaining 4 tags were tagged near the mid-Atlantic (approximately 10N 49W).

Scientists from the National Marine Fisheries Service and Texas A&M University published an examination of the movement and habitat use of yellowfin tuna in relation to large-scale oceanographic features in the Gulf of Mexico using pop-up satellite archival transmitting (PSAT) tags. The goal of this work was to delineate the essential habitat of yellowfin tuna and use these data to improve current CPUE standardization procedures for evaluating stock status. A total of 32 PAT tags were successfully deployed and horizontal movements were within the same area that tagging activities occurred. Average displacement distance (straight line distance from

deployment to pop-off) was 151 km (n=32 fish) over the entire study period. The majority of time was spent at depths shallower than 80 m and at temperatures usually within ~8 C of surface layer temperature.

Louisiana state scientists have continued electronic archival tagging of yellowfin from waters near the state, using PSATs and (primarily) internal archival tags. During 2013-2014, they had deployed 12 PSATS and implanted 71 internal archival.

Scientists at Texas A&M University are currently investigating use natural, chemical markers in the otoliths of deep-pelagic taxa to assess ecological connectivity within the Gulf of Mexico. Two classes of chemical markers (trace elements, stable isotopes) will be used to examine variation in chemical signatures of selected deep-pelagic taxa (e.g. yellowfin tuna) among distinct geographic locations in the northern Gulf of Mexico.

Scientists from the National Marine Fisheries Service, the University of Mississippi and Merck published research that examined how at-sea factors, including the capture process, affected the quality of yellowfin tuna caught in the northern Gulf of Mexico pelagic longline fishery. Hook timers were used to record the elapsed time between a tuna taking the hook and its eventual landing. The elapsed time on the hook, tuna length, and fish boarded alive were found to be positively correlated with the proportion of tuna grading #1, while fish boarded dead and days on ice were found to be negatively correlated.

Scientists from Auburn University published a study of lesion-associated capsaline infections on yellowfin tuna, in the Gulf of Mexico. Large subunit ribosomal DNA (28S) sequences grouped their specimens and *Capsala* sp. as sister taxa and indicated a phylogenetic affinity of *Nasicola klawei*. This study comprises the first published report of this parasite from yellowfin tuna captured in the Gulf of Mexico–NW Atlantic Ocean Basin.

Scientists from the University of Massachusetts, the University of North Carolina, Wilmington and Roger Williams University published an examination of trophic pathways and size-based bioaccumulation rates of total mercury among recreationally caught albacore tuna, yellowfin tuna, shortfin mako shark, thresher shark and dolphinfish from offshore southern New England. Mercury concentrations were highest in mako (2.65 ± 1.16 ppm) and thresher sharks (0.87 ± 0.71 ppm), and significantly lower in teleosts (albacore, 0.45 ± 0.14 ppm; yellowfin, 0.32 ± 0.09 ppm; dolphinfish, 0.20 ± 0.17 ppm). The relationship between body size and mercury concentration was positive and linear for tunas, and positive and exponential for sharks and dolphinfish. Mercury increased exponentially with $\delta^{15}N$ values, a proxy for trophic position, across all species. Results demonstrate mercury levels are positively related to size, diet and trophic position in sharks, tunas, and dolphinfish.

Scientists from the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, published an examination of the movements and oceanographic associations of bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) in the Northwest Atlantic. They tagged and released 21 adults (131 ± 12 cm curved fork length) between 2008 and 2010 in the Sargasso Sea and Northwest Atlantic. Data from nine tags (range: 1–292 days; mean: 89 days) revealed (i) pronounced north–south movements in pelagic waters between areas including Georges Bank, Mid- and South Atlantic Bight, Caribbean Sea, and Brazilian shelf, (ii) a lack of east–west exchange, and (iii) a high-use area in the Hatteras Plain, centered southwest of Bermuda. Bigeye tuna occupied water masses of 2.7–28.2 °C and depths of 0–1280 m, with deeper depths in the daytime (daily mean \pm standard deviation: 196 ± 92 m) than at nighttime (45 ± 29 m). Even though bigeye tuna are assumed to forage on the deep scattered layer during the day, generalized additive mixed models did not identify the deep scattered layer as an important predictor of daytime swimming depth. Model results highlight the importance of geographic location in influencing habitat utilization, and thus suggest the need for fisheries-independent monitoring in high-catch areas, such as the central and equatorial Atlantic.

Scientists from NOVA Southeastern University utilized a comprehensive eight-year (2003-2010) observer catch and effort dataset from the western North Atlantic U.S. pelagic longline fleet targeting yellowfin tuna, swordfish, and bigeye tuna to explore the proportionality between catch per unit effort (CPUE) and abundance. Utilizing latitude and longitude coordinates recorded at the set and haul of each deployed section buoy, a spatial metric was created specific to the distribution of fishing effort from the longline fleet. Areas with increased habitat utilization of target and bycatch species were highlighted. They concluded that the spatial distribution of fish and fishing effort is essential for understanding the proportionality between CPUE and stock abundance, and that the use of a spatial metric can increase the accuracy of relative abundance estimates, and increase the accuracy of stock assessments.

NOAA's SEFSC continued increased biological sampling of tropical tunas from the commercial and recreational fisheries, including hard parts. Work also continued on the collaborative research with Mexican scientists, including work contributing to the development of yellowfin tuna abundance indices using data from U.S. and

Mexican pelagic longline observer programs, which have been used in the past several stock assessments.

2.2.4 Albacore Research

Research conducted by U.S. scientist on Atlantic albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*) has been limited. However, a collaborative study between European and U.S. scientists regarding the growth rate of albacore was conducted and published in 2015. Length-frequency data and derived catch at age matrices are used in north Atlantic albacore stock assessment conducted within the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT). Growth is assumed to follow the von Bertalanffy model with the assumption that growth parameters are constant over time and the same for all fish. However, individual growth variability is an important factor not considered and affecting the input into the modelling of the population. This study described a Bayesian hierarchical model applied to model the individual variability in the parameters asymptotic length (L_{∞}) and growth rate (K) of the von Bertalanffy growth model for North Atlantic albacore. The method assumes that the L_{∞} and K values for each individual fish are drawn from a random distribution centered on the population mean values, with estimated variances. It was found that North Atlantic albacore asymptotic length (L_{∞}) varies significantly between individual fish but not individual rate growth (K), for all back-calculation methods. Furthermore, negatively correlated relationships between von Bertalanffy growth parameters of asymptotic mean (L_{∞}) and growth rate (K) were estimated for North Atlantic albacore with the array of models explored. The overall estimated values of K and population mean L_{∞} parameters were similar to values estimates in previous north Atlantic albacore growth studies.

2.2.5 Mackerels and Small Tunas Research

King mackerel:

NOAA SEFSC scientists carried out the U.S. domestic stock assessment for Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic king mackerel populations during 2013 and 2014 (<http://sedarweb.org/sedar-38>). In 2015, SEFSC scientists continued to make routine collections of otolith samples from the directed commercial and recreational fisheries for use in developing age length keys. These updated age length keys will be incorporated into future updated population models. The estimates of age composition from the updated age length keys will enable analysts to evaluate changes in year class strength since the previous 2014 stock assessment; additional samples can be acquired through cooperative efforts with state entities.

New studies proposing to quantify the role of mesoscale and submesoscale processes on productivity of king mackerel and other coastal pelagic stocks in the south Atlantic Bight were funded. The research will involve a modeling approach to explore a variety of hypotheses related to how eddy forces affect stock dynamics, including catch rates, condition and recruitment success.

A research study was completed in 2015 that quantified feeding performance of king mackerel and presented new information on the interaction between predator and prey relating to bite pressure, strike kinematics, and tooth pressure.

http://biology.usf.edu/ib/data/flyers/LAJEUNESSE_AND_MOTTA_FEEDING_PERFORMANCE_4_2015.pdf).

Spanish mackerel:

The last U.S. domestic stock assessment for Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic Spanish mackerel populations was carried out during 2012 (<http://sedarweb.org/sedar-28>). Both populations are above target levels.

During 2014, NOAA, SEFSC scientists continued efforts to acquire otolith samples from the directed commercial and recreational fisheries for use in developing age length keys. These updated age length keys were utilized in the 2012 updated population models. The age composition samples were used to evaluate changes in year class size since the last stock evaluation.

2.2.6 Shark Research

In 2014, the SCRS Shark Species Group (SSG) conducted an intersessional meeting with the main goals of

reviewing the fisheries and biological information that had been included in the Shark Research and Data Collection Program (SRDCP) developed in 2013, and identifying gaps and uncertainties, particularly for blue sharks (*Prionace glauca*), to be assessed in 2015. One of the main recommendations emanating from the meeting was to continue the productive collaborative studies among members of the SSG initiated several years ago, which yielded the 2010 Ecological Risk Assessment (ERA) of Atlantic pelagic sharks (Cortés et al. 2010), updated and expanded in 2012 (SCRS/2012/167).

There were also two recent projects initiated in 2013 that continued in 2014. The first study focused on the distribution of tiger sharks (*Galeocerdo cuvier*) in the Atlantic Ocean based on observer data from multiple pelagic longline fisheries (Japan, Portugal, Spain, United States and Uruguay). The geographic position of over 2,700 specimens captured between 1993 and 2013 was compared with currently accepted distribution ranges of the species in both the Southern and Northern hemispheres. Results strongly suggest that the distribution range of the tiger shark is considerably wider than previously acknowledged, particularly over the open ocean. A manuscript describing this research is currently under review in a peer-reviewed journal. The second study was also a collaborative effort using data from pelagic longline fisheries (Japan, Portugal, Spain, United States and Uruguay) to describe the distribution patterns and reproductive biology of the bigeye thresher (*Alopias superciliosus*) in the Atlantic Ocean. The lower fecundity (2 pups per female) and higher size at maturity for this species compared to its congeners in the Alopiidae family confirm its vulnerability to exploitation (a manuscript describing this research was just published in *Reviews in Fish Biology and Fisheries* in 2015). Additionally the SSG was also to collaborate in 2015 on evaluating the distribution patterns of the blue shark in the Atlantic Ocean using observer data from the major fishing fleets in preparation for the 2015 blue shark stock assessment.

An ongoing collaborative project with Uruguay's fisheries agency (DINARA), initiated in 2009, aims to advance knowledge on movement patterns, habitat use, and susceptibility of pelagic sharks to longline fisheries in the western South Atlantic, aspects which are largely unknown for these species in the southern hemisphere. By the end of 2014, twelve satellite tags, obtained through grants awarded to conduct this project, had been deployed on blue sharks to characterize in detail the spatio-temporal habitat use of this species. Five tags were providing real time data, which along with data for Ecological Risk Assessments are used as outreach to promote the collaboration between NOAA and DINARA (<http://cicmar.org/en/projects-developed-by-cicmar/tiburuy-project-research-and-conservation-of-sharks-in-uruguay/blue-shark-satellite-tracking>).

Data collection and sampling of biological tissues for determining life history characteristics of several pelagic species (i.e. silky, bigeye thresher and common thresher) continued in 2014, with the number of archived samples exceeding 500. Reproductive tissues are processed and sectioned using histological techniques. Morphological data on organ measurements have been plotted and will be compared to the histological results. Vertebrae are also processed using histology and image analysis and are currently being read.

Controlled experiments are being conducted comparing catchability, at vessel mortality, and post release survivorship in longline sets using J style hooks and those using circle hooks. A contracted fishing vessel is deploying 300 hooks per set and with the exception of hook type, all other factors remain constant. Soak time is limited to the average rate observed for the fishery. All gangions are two m long and constructed of a snap, 363 kg test monofilament line and a swivel, to which the leader and hook are attached. The two experimental treatments are Lindgren-Pitman Inc. 0° offset 18/0 circle hooks and Mustad 12/0 J hooks. Post-release survivorship, will be assessed tagging sandbar sharks (*Carcharhinus plumbeus*) with a satellite pop-up archival transmitting (PAT) tag. Survival of post-captured PAT tagged animals will be inferred from data provided by the PAT tag. Twenty PAT tags have been deployed and four made the full deployment of 34 days. Preliminary data processing suggests that 2 animals suffered mortality; 1 tagged pulled and 3 animals survived. Overall there were no significant differences between hook types in catch, little or no significant differences in at-vessel mortality and no significant differences in post-release mortality by hook type. However, post-release mortality may be higher than expected

Dusky sharks (*Carcharhinus obscurus*) are a large coastal-pelagic shark species that occurs in waters of the western Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico. A recent stock assessment indicated population depletions of ~80% of unfished levels. Management regulations include listing dusky sharks as a prohibited species and creating a time-area closure to protect juveniles. Despite strict regulations, dusky sharks are still caught as bycatch on pelagic longlines where at-vessel mortality rates are up to 85%. To help improve the status of the dusky shark, hook timers and temperature depth recorders were used to collect data to assess factors affecting mortality during longline capture. Ninety-nine specimens from 23 longline sets were caught off North Carolina and Florida Keys. Time-on-hook, length, sex, average water temperature, and soak time were recorded. Preliminary logistic regression models predict that as time-on-hook and soak time increase, mortality rates also increase. Median

mortality occurs at 7.8 hours of time-on-hook and the median hooking time was 7.6 hours. Water temperature was not a significant factor in analysis. The difference in the mortality rates of time-on-hook versus soak time suggest that current soak time is longer than dusky shark tolerance to longline fishing. While preliminary, these results reflect the potential of bycatch mortality rates to influence already depleted populations and could be used to propose regulations on longline soak time, aiding in population recovery of this species.

The scalloped hammerhead (*Sphyrna lewini*) and the great hammerhead (*S. mokarran*) are typically caught as bycatch in a variety of fisheries and are listed as globally Endangered by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature. Due to very high at-vessel mortality for these species, research is needed on fishing methods to reduce mortality for longline-captured sharks. A series of fishing experiments were conducted employing hook timers and temperature–depth recorders on contracted commercial vessels fishing with bottom-longline gear to assess factors related to mortality. A total of 273 sets were deployed with 54 485 hook timers. Scalloped and great hammerheads had at-vessel mortality rates of 62.9% and 56.0%, respectively. Median hooking times for scalloped and great hammerheads were 3.5 h and 3.4 h, respectively, and 50% mortality was predicted at 3.5 h and 3.8 h. When these data are considered for potential management strategies to reduce the mortality of hammerhead sharks, a limitation on gear soak time would probably improve hammerhead shark survivorship. However, it may prove to be difficult for a fishery to remain economically viable if the soak time is limited to less than the median hooking time for the target species. Additional management options, such as time/area closures, may need to be explored to reduce bycatch mortality of scalloped and great hammerheads. Results of this research were presented at the ‘Sharks International 2014’ conference, held 2–6 June 2014, in Durban, South Africa, and are part of a special issue on ‘Advances in Shark Research’ in the African Journal of Marine Science.

2.2.7 Billfish Research

U.S. scientists again played substantial roles in the ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfish in 2013, with a U.S. scientist serving as western Atlantic coordinator. Major accomplishments in the western Atlantic in 2014 were documented in SCRS/2014/186. Highlights include at-sea biological sampling by observers aboard Venezuelan longline vessels targeting tuna and/or swordfish. Sampling of swordfish, istiophorids, and yellowfin tuna for reproductive, age determination, and genetic studies was continued at about the same rate as the previous year. Program participants in Venezuela, Grenada, and Barbados continued to assist in obtaining information on tag-recaptured billfish, as well as numerous sharks. In the western Atlantic Ocean, during 2014, a total of 10 tagged billfish were recaptured, most were blue marlin.

An international collaboration on billfish genetic research, initiated in 2008 and was ongoing in 2014/2015, included U.S. scientists from NOVA Southeastern University and SEFSC. Other collaborators include Venezuela (Instituto Oceanografico, Universidad de Oriente), Uruguay (Recursos Pelagicos, Direccion Nacional de Recursos Acuaticos), and Brazil (Universidade Federal Rural de Pernambuco). One of the primary goals is to develop accurate estimates of white marlin/round scale spearfish ratios in the Atlantic Ocean, including retrospective analyses. A paper on the comparative population genetics and evolutionary history of the two commonly misidentified billfishes was published in 2014 (<http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2156/15/141>).

U.S. scientists from the SEFSC and academia (RSMAS/University of Miami, and Salisbury University) collaborated during 2014 to write a paper (published in 2015) on the vertical and horizontal habitat use by white marlin in the western North Atlantic Ocean. (<http://icesjms.oxfordjournals.org/content/early/2015/05/04/icesjms.fsv082.abstract>).

U.S. scientists (SEFSC and Univ. of Miami’s RSMAS) continued to collaborate in 2014/2015 with oceanographers from GEOMAR Helmholtz Centre for Ocean Research Kiel on an interdisciplinary study on escalating harvests of tropical pelagic fishes above the expanding Atlantic oxygen minimum zone, and implications for stock assessment methods. Earlier results of this work were presented as a Keynote presentation to the “5th International Billfish Symposium, held in Taipei, Taiwan, November, 2013.

US scientists also attended the ICCAT Billfish intersessional working group meeting in Veracruz, Mexico, May 2014. The executive summaries for all species of billfish were updated and the work to be done in 2015 was reviewed and schedules were set for 2015 to review new biological findings in preparation for assessments to follow.

U.S. academic researchers have been conducting addition electronic tagging of billfish in recent years. Between

2012 and 2014, there were 24 sailfish tagged with pop-up archival tags by researchers from the Large Pelagic Research Center (University of Massachusetts-Amherst) off of Isla Mujeres, Mexico. During 2013, there were 12 white marlin tagged with pop-up archival tags by researchers at the Virginia Institute of Marine Science. That was an addition to the 18 tagged in 2011-2012, along with 1 roundscale spearfish. The International Gamefish Association (IGFA), in collaboration with Stanford University, deployed 6 pop-up tags on white marlin in the eastern North Atlantic waters offshore of Morocco. This was part of their Great Marlin Race promotion to get recreational fishers involved with collecting habitat data while on their usual fishing trips or in tournaments. Between 2011 and 2014, there were 15 blue marlin tagged with pop-up archival tags by researchers with the IGFA, in collaboration with Stanford University. These fish were caught in the Azores, Puerto Rico and The Bahamas. This was also part of their Great Marlin Race promotion to get recreational fishers involved with collecting habitat data while on their usual fishing trips or in tournaments. Researchers from Nova Southeastern University and the Guy Harvey Research Institute deployed a pop-up archival tag onto 1 blue marlin in the western North Atlantic.

2.2.8 Seabird research

Resource analysts at Virginia Tech continued to improve and update the seabird bycatch estimates of the U.S. pelagic longline fleet in the Western North Atlantic. Probability of catching a seabird and positive catch rates were analyzed separately and results integrated for estimation as in the delta approach because of the high percentage of zeros in the data. Some emphasis was given to reducing the coefficient of variation of the estimates as this is a general evaluation metric in bycatch science, with $\leq 30\%$ the criterion. Using a mixed-effects model with year as the random effect and data for the 11 statistical fishing areas, the goal of a C.V. of no more than 30% was achieved for the overall bycatch estimate for the 22-yr period from 1992 through 2013. However, the C.V.'s of annual estimates from the same model for most years were greater than 30%. The C.V.'s of annual estimates were improved by restricting them to the three fishing areas where most of the seabird bycatch is concentrated. Two different types of spatial models--a geographically weighted generalized linear model and a spatial expansion model--were used to determine the degree of spatial variation in the data and to determine whether the use of a spatial model could reduce the C.V.

2.2.9 Tagging

Participants in the Southeast Fisheries Science Center's Cooperative Tagging Center (CTC) and The Billfish Foundation (TBF) Tagging Program tagged and released 5,085 billfishes (including swordfish) and 396 tunas in 2014. This represents an increase of 70.0% for billfish and an increase of 16.8% for tunas from 2013 levels. Several electronic tagging studies involving yellowfin tuna, bluefin tuna and billfish in the Atlantic Ocean and adjacent waters continued during 2014. These are discussed in the corresponding research sections above. There were 21 billfish recaptures from the CTC and TBF projects in 2014. This represents a decrease 71.6% from 2013. These recaptures included 14 sailfish, 1 swordfish, 1 white marlin, and 4 blue marlin. A total of 8 tunas were recorded as recaptures in 2014, 4 bluefin tuna and 4 yellowfin tuna. This recapture level was a decrease of 27.3% from the 2013 values.

2.2.10 Fishery Observer Deployments

Domestic Pelagic Longline Observer Coverage:

In accordance with ICCAT recommendations, randomized observer sampling of the U.S. pelagic longline fleet was continued into 2015 (see Figure 2.5) through the U.S. Pelagic Observer Program. Representative scientific observer sampling of this fleet has been underway since 1992. The data collected through this program have been used to quantify the composition, disposition, and quantity of the total catch (both retained and discarded at sea) by this fleet which fishes in waters of the northwest Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea. Selection of the vessels is based on a random sampling of the number of sets reported by the longline fleet. The percent of fleet coverage has varied over time, for example in 1992 it reached a 2.5% coverage; while in 2014 it reached a 12.85 % (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 18,967 longline sets (13,718,631 hooks) were recorded by NOAA Fisheries observer personnel from May of 1992 to December of 2014. During this period, observers recorded over 620,773 fish (primarily swordfish, tunas, and sharks), in addition to marine mammals, sea turtles, and seabirds. Documents SCRS/04/168 and SCRS/08/034 provided a more detailed summary of the data resulting from observer

sampling, observer coverage, and sampling strategy. Similar to 2007-2014, from approximately February 23 through June 15, 2015, the pelagic observer program increased the coverage of the longline fleet operating in the Gulf of Mexico. The goal of this increase was to collect data to better characterize the interaction between the longline fleet and bluefin tuna during the spawning season. A total of 266 longline sets were observed (153,780 hooks) from 21 vessels which accounted for approximately 48.5 % of the longline trips during that period.

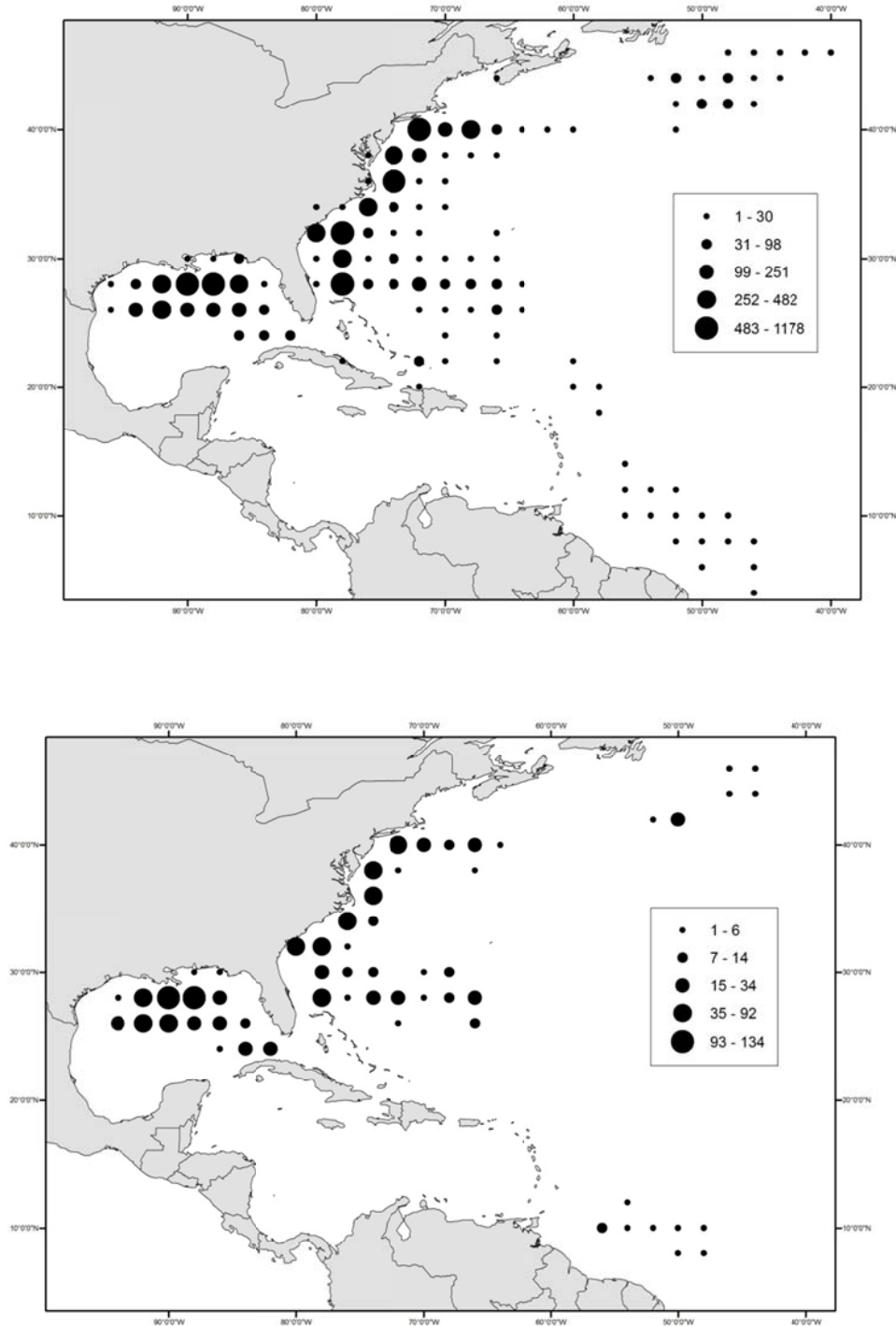


Figure 2.5 – Position and number of longline sets as reported in pelagic logbooks (upper panel) and observed by the U.S. pelagic observer program (lower panel) in 2014 summarized by $2^{\circ} \times 2^{\circ}$ square.

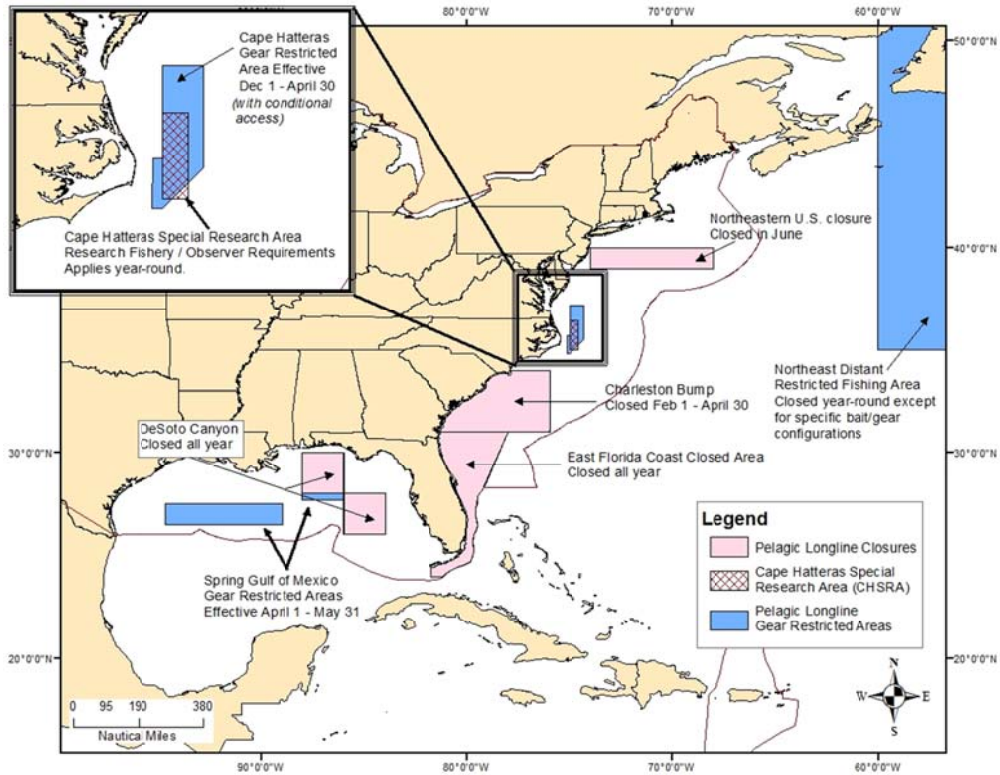
Shark Bottom Longline Observer Coverage

The U.S. Atlantic shark bottom longline fishery operates in the Atlantic Ocean from about the Mid-Atlantic Bight to south Florida and throughout the Gulf of Mexico. The bottom longline gear targets large coastal sharks, but small coastal sharks, pelagic sharks, and dogfish species are also caught. Currently, about 177 U.S. fishermen are permitted to target sharks (excluding dogfish) in the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico, and an additional 258 fishermen are permitted to land sharks incidentally caught. Amendments to the Consolidated Atlantic Highly Migratory Species Fishery Management Plan implemented a shark research fishery, which allows NMFS to select a limited number of commercial shark vessels on an annual basis to collect life history data and catch data for future stock assessments. Specifically, only commercial shark fishers participating in the research fishery are allowed to land sandbar sharks, *Carcharhinus plumbeus*, and must carry an observer on 100% of all trips (compared to a target coverage level of 5-10% outside the research fishery). Outside the research fishery, fishers are permitted to land 36 non-sandbar large coastal sharks per trip (including blacktip shark, *Carcharhinus limbatus*, bull shark, *Carcharhinus leucas*, lemon shark, *Negaprion brevirostris*, nurse shark, *Ginglymostoma cirratum*, silky shark, *Carcharhinus falciformis*, spinner shark, *Carcharhinus brevipinna*, tiger shark, *Galeocerdo cuvier*, great hammerhead shark, *Sphyrna mokarran*, scalloped hammerhead shark, *Sphyrna lewini*, and smooth hammerhead shark, *Sphyrna zygaena*). In 2014, a total of 94 trips with a 126 bottom longline hauls were observed. Trips averaged 1.9 days in length. In the research fishery, large coastal shark species (excluding sandbar) comprised 30.8% of the shark catch, sandbar shark comprised 51.6% and small coastal shark species comprised 12.0%. Prohibited shark species were also caught including the dusky shark, *Carcharhinus obscurus*, sand tiger shark, *Carcharias taurus*, (0.9%), Caribbean reef shark, *Carcharhinus perezi*, and white shark, *Carcharodon carcharias*. Outside the research fishery, sharks comprised 99.4% of the catch, teleost 0.5%, and batoids 0.1%. Prohibited sand tiger sharks were also observed caught.

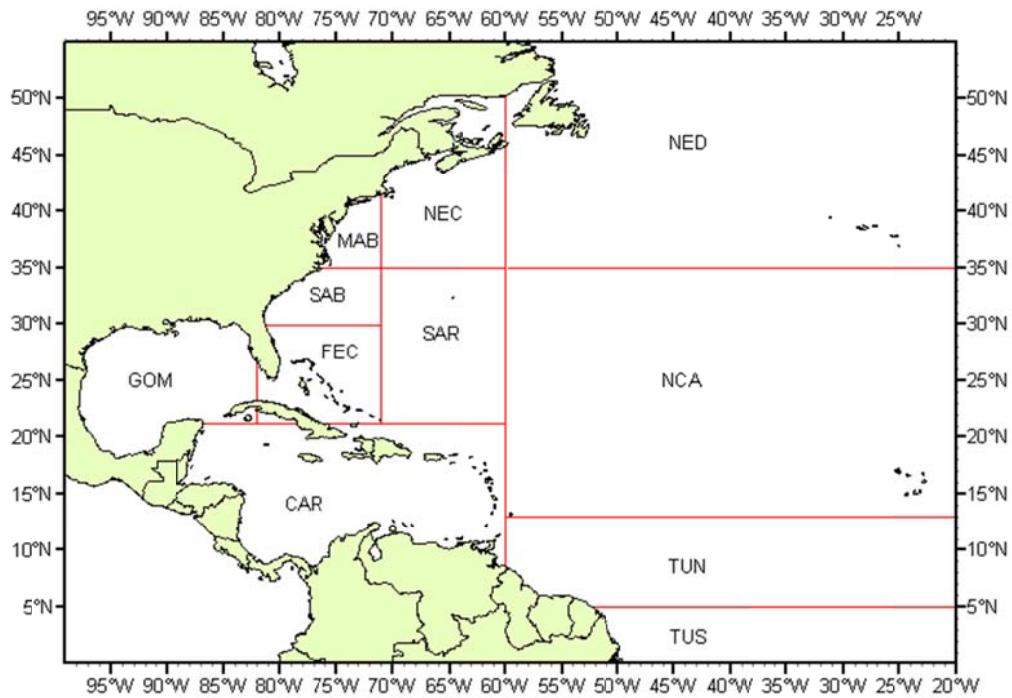
Appendix 1. Effects of time/area closures on the U.S. swordfish fishery.

U.S. pelagic longline fishing is prohibited or restricted in the areas shown in *Appendix Figure 1.1*. Three of the southern areas, (Charleston Bump, Florida East Coast, and Desoto Canyon), were selected, at least in part, to reduce the catch of swordfish < 125 cm and other bycatch species. The Northeastern closed area (close in June) was primarily established to reduce the catch of bluefin tuna smaller than the legal size for sale by U.S. fishers. The Northeast Distant area is opened to fishing year round to all longline vessels with a gear restriction that requires only using 18/0 circle hooks and finfish bait. The spring Gulf of Mexico gear restricted area is closed from April 1- May 31; while the Cape Hatteras gear restricted area is only opened for a selected group of longline vessels December 1 – April 30 (the rest of the year is opened to all vessels). These 2 areas were established, together with a number of other management measures, to reduce the incidental catches of bluefin tuna by the U.S. pelagic longline fleet.

The number of longline vessels in the U.S. fishery targeting swordfish declined steadily from the mid-1990s, reached the lowest numbers in 2006 and showed a variable increasing trend since then. The number of active vessels in 2012 was slightly higher than in the previous 3 years, but decreased afterward. Reported effort (number of hooks) declined initially, remained fairly stable through 2001 and further declined to the lowest reported number in 2006 (Appendix Table 1.1). The number of hooks fished increased from 2007 through 2009. Year 2010 showed a decreased in part caused by the oil spill event in the Gulf of Mexico. The number of hooks fished in 2012 was the highest since 2001 and decreased in the following 2 years. The percentage effort in number of hooks and swordfish discarded dead in numbers (reported) and in metric tons (estimated) in 2012, 2013, and 2014 are compared to the average effort and numbers/estimates from 1997 through 1999 (Appendix Table 1.2). There was some overall reduction in effort, reported in hooks fished. Some of the effort previously reported from the Florida East Coast fishing area appears to have redistributed into the Gulf of Mexico and up to the south Atlantic and Mid Atlantic Bights (See Appendix Figure 1.2 for domestic areas). The years 2012, 2013, and 2014 and the average (1997-1999) swordfish discarded dead in numbers (reported) and in metric tons (estimated) and effort in hooks are reported by area and time/area status in Appendix Table 1.3.



Appendix Figure 1.1- Time/area closures for the U.S. longline fishery in 2014.



Appendix Figure 1.2- U.S. domestic fishing areas: Caribbean (CAR), Florida East coast (FEC), Gulf of Mexico (GOM), Mid Atlantic Bight (MAB), Northeast Central (NEC), Northeast Distant (NED), South Atlantic Bight (SAB), Sargasso Sea (SAR), North Central Atlantic (NCA), Tuna North (TUN), and Tuna South (TUS).

Appendix Table 1.1. *Number of Active U.S. Pelagic Longline Vessels.* "Vessels" indicates the number of vessels that submitted at least one positive fishing report during that year, "Vessels that caught SWO" corresponds to the number of vessel that reported catching at least one swordfish during that year and "Vessels that caught SWO in 5 month period" indicates the number of vessels that reported catching at least one swordfish per month in at least five months of that year. "Hooks Reported" includes all submitted logbooks single pelagic longline sets and summary records.

Year	Vessels	Vessels that caught SWO	Vessels that caught SWO in 5 month period	Hooks reported
1989	456	415	251	7,927,401
1990	419	363	209	7,500,095
1991	342	308	176	7,754,127
1992	340	304	184	9,076,717
1993	435	306	177	9,735,806
1994	501	306	176	10,351,805
1995	489	314	198	11,270,539
1996	367	275	194	10,944,660
1997	352	265	167	10,213,780
1998	288	233	139	8,120,273
1999	226	200	143	7,996,685
2000	206	185	135	8,158,390
2001	185	168	114	7,897,037
2002	149	140	107	7,107,958
2003	123	119	94	6,862,091
2004	117	114	96	7,345,048
2005	112	108	79	5,973,150
2006	103	102	77	5,522,236
2007	119	117	90	6,312,406
2008	122	122	89	6,273,257
2009	116	114	88	6,772,732
2010	116	115	63	5,565,170
2011	117	116	81	5,900,451
2012	122	122	101	7,756,277
2013	115	114	96	7,241,340
2014	110	109	83	6,702,603

Appendix Table 1.2. Numbers (reported) and metric tons (estimated) of swordfish discarded dead, and reported number of hooks in years 2012-2014 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	2012	2013	2014	Mean	2012	2013	2014	Mean	2012	2013	2014
CAR	433	1%	6%	2%	233,291	3%	16%	8%	6	0%	5%	2%
FEC	2,488	12%	6%	10%	579,777	183%	159%	146%	37	15%	5%	8%
GOM	1,806	89%	56%	37%	1,465,689	113%	84%	60%	17	109%	68%	34%
MAB	1,195	34%	35%	34%	730,291	158%	126%	83%	18	35%	27%	28%
NEC	767	24%	17%	8%	622,812	90%	57%	53%	11	25%	13%	6%
NED	972	7%	10%	8%	494,842	63%	70%	66%	13	9%	9%	7%
SAB	2,391	45%	22%	27%	556,779	123%	164%	145%	39	42%	17%	24%

Appendix Table 1.3. Numbers (reported) and metric tons (estimated) of swordfish discarded dead, and number of hooks reported by pelagic longline vessels in year 2012-2014 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			
		Mean	2012	2013	2014	Mean	2012	2013	2014	Mean	2012	2013	2014
CAR	Open	433	6	25	8	233,291	6,000	36,440	18,890	7	0.0	0.4	0.1
FEC	Closed	2,158	35	39	19	364,950	53,503	152,648	46,290	35	0.7	0.5	0.3
FEC	Open	330	267	104	218	214,828	1,007,703	768,127	797,664	5	5.2	1.5	2.9
GOM	Closed	426	0	0	0	103,274	0	850	0	5	0	0	0
GOM	Open	1,380	1,545	1,012	662	1,362,414	1,640,656	1,236,772	879,225	16	23	14.4	7.2
MAB	Closed	2	0	0	0	5,750	0	0	0	0.03	0	0	0
MAB	Open	1,194	411	415	406	726,458	1,144,560	917,738	609,428	18	6.4	4.9	5.1
NEC	Closed	11	0	0	0	0	1,100	0	0	0.2	0	0	0
NEC	Open	760	185	132	63	598,478	560,387	356,235	327,826	12	2.9	1.6	0.7
NED	Open	972	66	93	77	494,842	311,364	347,663	326,158	15	1.3	1.3	1.1
SAB	Closed	660	0	0	0	175,767	1,640	3,200	1,630	11	0.0	0	0
SAB	Open	1,734	1,074	524	636	381,013	682,807	908,346	806,512	30	17	7	9.6

Annex 1 to Part I of 2015 Annual Report (Scientific Report)

SUBMITTED BY: United States

Number	Information required	Response
	GENERAL - all species	
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	21/9/2015
S2	Fleet Characteristics	30/7/2015
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	30/7/2015
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	30/7/2015
S5	Size samples (Task II)	30/7/2015
S6	Catch estimated by size	30/7/2015
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	31/7/2015
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	30/7/2015 ¹
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	30/7/2015 ²
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Not applicable
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Not applicable
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable
	BLUEFIN TUNA	
S14	Sport and Recreational fishing data	Not applicable
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 88	Not applicable
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic camera systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at the time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	30/7/2015 ³
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Not applicable
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	17/9/2015
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Information provided in bluefin tuna section of Part I of the U.S. Annual Report ⁸
	TROPICAL TUNA	
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	30/7/2015 ⁴
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable
S43	An inventory of all support vessels associated with purse-seine of baitboat fishing vessels	Not applicable

Number	Information required	Response
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to a FAD	Not applicable
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1 degree grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	30/7/2015
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Information provided in billfish section of Part I of the U.S. Annual Report
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	1999 (see scientific document SCRS-99/90)
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	30/7/2015
S30	Task I and Task II of Thresher sharks, including discards and releases	30/7/2015 ⁵
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	30/7/2015 ⁵
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Not applicable
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	30/7/2015 ⁵
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	30/7/2015 ⁵
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of Existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention Area	Links provided in Part II, Section 4 of the 2014 U.S. Annual Report
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	30/7/2015
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually.	30/7/2015
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	30/7/2015
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Information on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards is included in Part II, Sections 3 and 4 of the U.S.

Number	Information required	Response
		Annual Report. Relevant research is described in Part I, Section 1.

¹ Recreational fisheries data reported as part of the U.S. Task I and Task II data submission. Data collection procedures for recreational fisheries are explained in Part II, Section 3 of the U.S. Annual Report and have been described previously in scientific papers presented to the SCRS and other documents presented to the Commission.

² U.S. observer programs are described in Part I, Section 2, and in Part II, Section 4, of the U.S. Annual Report.

³ Data on WBFT dead discards reported as part of the U.S. Task I data submission.

⁴ Data from logbooks of U.S. vessels <20m reported as part of U.S. Task I and Task II data submission.

⁵ All available data on live releases collected through the U.S. observer program will be included in Part II of the U.S. Annual Report. At this time, formats and standards for reporting these data to SCRS have not been developed.

⁶ Data provided included area, species, gear and target species, number of interactions, catch rates, and status (dead or alive). At the time provided, formats and standards for reporting relevant data to SCRS had not yet been developed.

⁷ Additional information will be included in Part II of the U.S. Annual Report. At this time, formats and standards for reporting relevant data to SCRS have not been developed.

⁸ Described in the U.S. Annual Report. Details may also have been reported earlier through other mechanisms.

NOTE: Species-specific Task I and II data needed for 2015 intersessional data preparatory meetings were provided earlier than the dates shown here, as required.

	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Part II of U.S. Annual Report submitted on 16/10/15
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Part I of U.S. Annual Report submitted on 21/09/15
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	U.S. Compliance Reporting Tables submitted on 15/09/14
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	N/A
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	N/A
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in port)	N/A
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	N/A
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	N/A
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	N/A
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Submitted to ICCAT on 09/07/13; no subsequent changes to report.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Submitted to ICCAT on 09/07/13; no subsequent changes to report.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Submitted to ICCAT on 09/07/13; no subsequent changes to report.
GEN	0013	Copies of port	None at this time. The United States generally prohibits foreign fishing vessels from landing

		inspection reports	or transshipping in U.S. ports fish or fish products that were harvested or taken onboard on the high seas, with the exception of activities in certain U.S. territories or pursuant to a treaty. Under U.S. domestic law, all fishing vessels, including those carrying fish species subject to regulations pursuant to a recommendation of ICCAT, as well as their catch, gear, fishing logbooks and manifests are subject to inspection.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	None at this time.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	N/A
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	N/A
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	N/A
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	As previously reported in the 2014 U.S. Annual Report, a private U.S. entity (Day Boat Seafood) has an access agreement with Turks & Caicos in effect through September 2015.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	All catches under this agreement, including any non-target species, were recorded and attributed to applicable 2015 U.S. quotas; all data reporting has complied with ICCAT obligations.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	Updates submitted to the Secretariat monthly in accordance with Rec. 13-13 and predecessor measures.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	We have reviewed internal actions, consistent with the requirements of Rec. 13-13, paragraph 6, and have no updates to report.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	<p>As summarized in a report to the 2009 ICCAT Working Group on Sport and Recreational Fisheries, the United States employs a broad array of management tools in the recreational fishery for Atlantic tunas, swordfish, billfish, and sharks, including: vessel permits; authorized and prohibited species; restrictions regarding gear use, possession and retention, and areas fished; as well as prohibition on sale of recreationally caught fish.</p> <p>Recreational landings are estimated through the Marine Recreational Information Program (MRIP), and a combination of the Recreational Billfish Survey, the Large Pelagics Survey, mandatory reporting requirements for non-tournament landings of Atlantic blue and white marlins, roundscale spearfish, sailfish, swordfish, and Atlantic bluefin tuna, and state landings data, including from catch card programs. Regulations require selected HMS charter/headboat vessels that do not already complete a logbook to do so. Registration of all recreational fishing tournaments for Atlantic HMS is required. All tournaments are required to submit landing reports, if selected for reporting. Longstanding U.S. policy is to select 100% of billfish tournaments for reporting. All non-tournament landings of Atlantic bluefin tuna, billfish, and swordfish are required to be reported within 24 hours of landing via an internet-based reporting system. The online bluefin tuna landings reporting requirement was expanded, effective 1 January 2015, requiring the reporting of bluefin tuna retained <i>or</i> discarded dead by</p>

			<p>all commercial and recreational handgear vessels, within 24 hours of the end of each trip.</p> <p>The United States continues to make significant improvements to its recreational fisheries data collection programs. In 2012, the United States released revised recreational catch estimates based on a new, and more statistically sound, MRIP estimation methodology. The United States has also established a national registry of saltwater anglers based on a combination of state and federal fishing license databases. The registry is intended to improve foundational information concerning recreational fishery effort and participation, which will support improvements in the overall monitoring of recreational fisheries. In 2013, an improved dockside intercept survey was implemented on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts that will remove potential sources of bias from recreational catch and size data. MRIP also continues to explore ways to improve recreational monitoring of ICCAT-managed species through specialized data collection approaches needed for less frequently encountered, big game species. An on-going MRIP project is reviewing the current Large Pelagics Survey design and estimation methods. Primary objectives include 1) identification of potential sources of bias, 2) proposed survey design and estimation method improvements aimed at better meeting HMS management and stock assessment needs, and 3) development of pilot studies to test the proposed new design.</p> <p>More information is available at: www.countmyfish.noaa.gov</p>
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	None at this time.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	None at this time.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	The United States collects information through a combination of programs, including the bluefin tuna catch documentation program, bigeye and swordfish statistical document programs, and U.S domestic Customs programs. Relevant information is provided to the Commission. Reports were submitted on 01/04/15 and 22/09/15 (for bigeye tuna and swordfish) and on 30/09/15 for bluefin tuna.
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	None at this time.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	None at this time.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	None at this time.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	N/A; no vessel sightings.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	N/A; the United States has no bluefin tuna farming facilities.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	N/A
BFT	1003	Carry-over of caged fish	N/A
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	N/A
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	N/A
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2014	N/A
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming	N/A

		capacity plan	
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	N/A
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	N/A
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2014	N/A
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	N/A
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	N/A
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	N/A
BFT	1015	VMS messages	N/A
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	N/A
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	N/A
BFT	1018	Names of authorized agencies and of individual inspectors	N/A
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	N/A
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	N/A
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	N/A
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	N/A
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	12 monthly reports submitted during calendar year 2014; reports submitted each month, to date, in 2015.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic/Mediterranean bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Through Federal regulations, the United States requires that any Atlantic Highly Migratory Species (HMS) that is caught but not kept be released in a manner that maximizes its probability of survival and without removing the fish from the water. NOAA Fisheries has issued a <i>Careful Catch and Release</i> brochure, to provide advice on compliance with this requirement, that is available at: http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/hms/compliance/guides/careful_release_brochure.pdf U.S. Atlantic HMS fishermen are encouraged to obtain free conventional streamer tags and tagging kits from the NOAA Fisheries Cooperative Tagging Center (www.sefsc.noaa.gov/species/fish/tagging.htm). NOAA Fisheries' Apex Predator Program also distributes tags for sharks (http://www.nefsc.noaa.gov/nefsc/Narragansett/sharks), to help

			<p>provide valuable information about movement patterns and life history of HMS. Tournaments also provide fisheries biologists with an opportunity to promote voluntary angler tagging programs.</p> <p>The United States limits the take of bluefin measuring less than 115 cm through subquotas and retention limits, and no commercial retention of bluefin measuring less than 178 cm is allowed. There is a low recreational daily retention limit (e.g., one fish measuring 66 to less than 178 cm per vessel for private vessels), and vessel captains must release fish after the retention limit is reached. Vessel captains are aware of this requirement and of the importance of releasing fish carefully.</p>
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	The United States validated 100 re-export certificates during the July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015 reporting period, as noted in our 2015 BCD report.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	30/09/15
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Yes; updates provided to ICCAT on 21/11/12.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Yes; information provided on 12/10/2012 (as part of the 2012 U.S. Annual Report). Relevant citation for the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations is 50 CFR Part 300 and 635.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Submitted 12/10/2012 (as part of 2012 U.S. Annual Report). The United States requires that bluefin tuna be fitted with a tail tag upon sale to a domestic dealer. The tag (or tag number in the case of a cut carcass) must remain with the fish, thereby tracking bluefin tuna product from domestic harvest to international markets.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	None at this time.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	The United States is prepared to submit data for registration of catchers/traders when the creation of the user profile requested by western harvesters is completed.
TRO	2001	List of TROP vessels and subsequent changes	01/07/15, with monthly updates
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in 2014	01/07/15
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by TROP vessels	None at this time.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	N/A; the United States does not participate in the tropical tunas fishery in the Gulf of Guinea.
TRO	2006	Data from	01/04/15 and 22/09/15

		ICCAT statistical document programs	
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes. Updated on 21/11/2012.
TRO	2008	Observer reports	N/A; the United States does not participate in the tropical tunas fishery in the Gulf of Guinea.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	01/04/15 and 22/09/15
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes. Updated on 21/11/2012.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	15/09/15
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Submitted 12/10/2012 (as part of 2012 U.S. Annual Report). The United States has prohibited commercial retention of Atlantic billfish since 1988.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	U.S. regulations prohibit landings of Atlantic blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish by any method other than rod and reel, and the United States provides 10% scientific observer coverage of billfish tournament landings. Annual landings by U.S. recreational fishermen are limited to 250 Atlantic blue marlin and white marlin/roundscale spearfish, combined, consistent with Rec. 12-04, and minimum sizes have been established at 251 cm for blue marlin and 168 cm for white marlin/roundscale spearfish. All anglers must have a permit, and those participating in Atlantic billfish tournaments are required to use only non-offset circle hooks when deploying natural baits or natural bait/artificial lure combinations in order to further limit marlin mortality. All tournaments that are selected for reporting are required to submit landing reports. Longstanding U.S. policy is to select 100% of billfish tournaments for reporting. All non-tournament landings of Atlantic billfish are required to be reported within

			24 hours of landing. The United States implements an internet-based non-tournament reporting system for recreationally caught Atlantic billfish. Sale of recreationally caught billfish is prohibited. Enforcement efforts include dockside monitoring, at-sea boardings and visits to recreational marinas.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	N/A; the United States has prohibited retention of hammerhead sharks in ICCAT fisheries.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	N/A; the United States has prohibited retention of silky sharks in ICCAT fisheries.
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken domestically to monitor catches and conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	See Appendix III.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	See Appendix III.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08,	The United States continues to fulfill the requirements of ICCAT's shark recommendations through data collection programs and domestic management measures including a requirement for all sharks to be landed with their fins naturally attached. The United States has catch limits in place for all federally managed shark species, including Atlantic porbeagle, shortfin mako, and blue sharks and will continue to submit catch and effort data for sharks to ICCAT. The United States also has measures to prohibit harvest of bigeye thresher sharks in all ICCAT fisheries and fully implements and complies with the requirements of Rec. 10-07 and 10-08, which prohibit retaining, transshipping, landing, storing, or selling hammerhead sharks in the family Sphyrnidae (except for <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) and oceanic whitetip sharks (<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>), respectively, as well as silky sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries, per Rec. 11-08. For more information, see Appendix III.

		10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	U.S. regulations adopted in 2004 for all U.S. Atlantic pelagic longline vessels include: mandatory attendance at sea turtle release and disentanglement workshops, mandatory bait specifications, use of circle hooks (size of hook depending on fishing locale), and the mandatory possession and use of sea turtle handling and release gear on board all vessels with pelagic longline gear. The United States continues to modify the suite of disentanglement and release gears required to be onboard longline vessels as new gears and information on best practices are developed. Beginning in 2010, the United States has annually reported sea turtle interactions in the U.S. pelagic longline fleet to ICCAT. This information was most recently reported on 01/08/2015.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	N/A; The United States does not fish in the area south of 25 degrees South latitude or the Mediterranean where the requirements of Rec. 11-09 apply. Information on the U.S. NPOA for Seabirds was included in the 2009 U.S. Annual Report to ICCAT.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Research activities are described in Part I, Section 1 of the U.S. Annual Report. Also see Appendix IV.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	The United States continues its efforts to implement an electronic system for the collection and dissemination of international trade information. The International Trade Data System (ITDS) is a project required under U.S. domestic legislation aimed at improving the efficiency of import and export processes. ITDS will help U.S. government agencies monitor the origin and safety of imported products, and facilitate approvals for exports. Given the domestic requirement to collect information from the trade community (shippers, carriers, brokers, etc.) in an electronic format, the United States is taking steps to integrate ICCAT's statistical and catch document programs into the internet-based electronic data collection system. NOAA Fisheries has catalogued all of the information collection requirements and the respective data elements for the several seafood trade monitoring programs established either by U.S. domestic law or by the RFMOs to which the United States is a party. These data collection requirements have been reviewed by U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and a set of data formats and coding instructions has been developed. Additionally, NOAA Fisheries has worked with U.S. Customs on a document imaging system that will allow brokers to attach electronic images of the paper certificates to the entry and export filings. NOAA Fisheries is currently preparing a proposed rule that would require: a) permits for importers and exporters of fish products that are subject to trade monitoring programs, b) customs brokers to file specific information about the shipments (e.g., flag nation of harvesting vessel, ocean area of catch, species, weight, fishing gear) in an electronic format, and c) that images of the paper documents be attached to the electronic filings. NOAA Fisheries will consider public comments on the proposed rule and issue a final rule with a timeline for implementation. A 2014 Executive Order Streamlining the Export/Import Process for America's Businesses requires all U.S. government agencies to integrate trade data collections within ITDS by December 2016. More information on this U.S. government project can be found at www.itds.gov .
MIS C	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	N/A

Section 4

Recommendation to Establish Minimum Standards for Fishing Vessel Scientific Observer Programs (10-10)

The U.S. observer program currently meets two main objectives: monitoring of interactions between fishing gear and protected species (marine mammals, sea turtles, and seabirds), and monitoring of fishing effort and catch (estimation of total landings of target species and/or bycatch of non-target or prohibited species). An overview of observer programs in the United States can be found online at <http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st4/nop/index.html>. During calendar year 2014, the United States achieved 12.9 percent observer coverage expressed as a proportion of reported longline sets. Click on the pelagic longline link on the map on the National Observer Program web page at <http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st4/nop/index.html> for information regarding U.S. observer programs. There was 100% observer coverage in the purse seine fishery during 2014. Additional information on the U.S. observer program can be found in the U.S. report submitted to ICCAT in July 2011, as required by Rec. 10-10.

Minimum Standards for the Establishment of a Vessel Monitoring System (03-14, 04-11)

The United States implemented a fleet-wide VMS requirement in the Atlantic pelagic longline fishery in 2003. This rule requires all vessels away from port with pelagic longline gear onboard to operate their VMS units and requires 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. In 2011, the United States published a final rule modifying the requirements for vessels required to have a VMS installed. Also, any vessel with a Mobile Transmitting Unit (MTU) VMS must be replaced with an approved Enhanced Mobile Transmitting Unit (E-MTU) VMS unit. Any new or replacement E-MTU VMS must be installed by a qualified marine electrician. The final rule also established a declaration system where vessel operators would declare their target species and gear type(s) possessed on board prior to departing from port and provide advance notice of landing before a trip has been completed.

On November 15, 2013, the United States published a final rule to implement changes to the current VMS declaration and operation requirements for Atlantic HMS fisheries. Under the final rule, vessel operators not retaining HMS for two or more consecutive trips are provided with the option to declare out of the fishery, which exempts them from hail-out/hail-in requirements for each trip. This declaration only exempts them from the need to hail-out/hail-in for each trip; it does not exempt them from any other requirements. The final rule also requires vessel operators to provide position reports 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, thus eliminating the need for vessel operators to hail-out at least two hours before leaving port. One U.S. purse seine vessel was operating in the Atlantic in 2014; this vessel had VMS onboard. Catch reports of BFT are required via VMS for both purse seine and pelagic longline

Measures to Ensure Effectiveness of ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures and to Prohibit Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (Recs. 03-12 and 11-18; Res. 01-18)

The United States is implementing these measures through various means (e.g., licensing requirements, monitoring control, and surveillance measures, maintaining up-to-date records of U.S. vessels authorized to fish species managed by ICCAT in the Convention area, etc.). U.S. laws and regulations prohibit the import of tuna and tuna-like species from vessels included in the IUU vessel list (as established pursuant to Rec. 11-18) or which are not on ICCAT's authorized vessel list as established pursuant to Rec. 11-12 (*50 CFR Part 635.41*), which was revised by Rec. 13-13. The United States has developed regulations to clarify domestic implementation of other aspects of Rec. 11-18, 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. The actions taken against listed IUU vessels will be in accordance with the relevant conservation and management measure(s) and based on consultations among relevant U.S. agencies.

IUU fishing is the focus of growing attention in the United States due to its adverse impacts on target fish stocks, habitat, fish markets, bycatch species, and compliant fishers. The United States has taken action to implement Res. 01-18, which calls upon CPCs to take every possible action, consistent with relevant laws, to instruct importers, transporters, and others in the fishing industry to refrain from engaging in transaction and transshipment of tunas

and tuna-like species caught by fishing vessels that have been engaged in IUU fishing activity. The U.S. fishing industry has been further advised that, in addition to potentially violating U.S. law, doing business with a vessel identified on an RFMO's IUU list may result in restricted port access or unloading prohibitions imposed at the intended destination.

In 2014, the United States established a Presidential Task Force on Combating IUU Fishing and Seafood Fraud, co-chaired by the Departments of State and Commerce and made up of a broad range of other Federal agencies. The Task Force developed recommendations for the implementation of a comprehensive framework of integrated programs to combat IUU fishing and seafood fraud. In March 2015, it released an Action Plan which provides detail on implementation of each recommendation, including specific agency actions and deadlines. Oversight of the Action Plan will be carried out by the National Ocean Council (NOC), which established a standing IUU Fishing/Seafood Fraud Committee (NOC Committee) to take the place of the Presidential Task Force.

The recommendations are broad in scope and call on agencies to take concrete and specific actions to combat IUU fishing and seafood fraud throughout the seafood supply chain. The actions to address these issues fall under four general themes: 1) combating IUU fishing and seafood fraud at the international level, including through supporting strong Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance regimes at RFMOs; 2) strengthening enforcement and enhancing enforcement tools; 3) creating and expanding partnerships with non-federal entities to identify and eliminate seafood fraud and the sale of IUU seafood products in U.S. commerce; and 4) increasing information available on seafood products through additional traceability requirements. Each of these components is inter-related and complementary such that information and action developed under one supports the others.

Implementation of the Task Force's recommendations has begun with the integration of programs and data across the federal government, increased federal agency collaboration, and the development and phased implementation of a risk-based traceability program for species determined to be most at risk of IUU fishing and seafood fraud. Further information on the Task Force's recommendations and the work of the NOC Committee can be found here: <http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/ia/iuu/taskforce.html>.

Recommendation by ICCAT to Promote Compliance By Nationals of Contracting Parties, Cooperating Non-Contacting Parties, Entities, or Fishing Entities with ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures (06-14)

The enforcement for ICCAT species 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.

The U.S. Coast Guard is the primary Federal agency responsible for monitoring compliance with U.S. regulations on the fishing grounds. Statistics from the U.S. Coast Guard from September 1, 2014, to August 31, 2015, are provided in **Appendix I**. A report of NOAA's enforcement related activities pertaining to ICCAT species, which includes any IUU related enforcement actions, can be found in **Appendix II**.

Recommendation for an ICCAT Scheme for Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port (12-07)

The United States generally prohibits foreign fishing vessels from landing or transshipping in U.S. ports fish or fish products that were harvested or taken onboard on the high seas, with the exception of activities in certain U.S. territories or pursuant to a treaty. Under U.S. domestic law, all fishing vessels, including those carrying fish species subject to regulations pursuant to a recommendation of ICCAT, as well as their catch, gear, fishing logbooks and manifests are subject to inspection.

On December 8, 2014, NOAA Fisheries published a final rule to revise its regulations for U.S.-permitted vessels landing tuna, tuna-like species or other HMS in foreign ports or making port calls in foreign ports. The rule describes additional information about notification requirements prior to arrival in a foreign port, items that may be inspected by an authorized official of a Port State, and procedures for reporting the results of any port inspection

conducted by an authorized official of a Port State when landing HMS in a foreign port. These regulations ensure that U.S.-permitted vessels have the most current information when landing HMS in foreign ports.

In addition to ICCAT's requirements, the United States supported the development of the FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU fishing (the Agreement) and, upon its adoption in November 2009, was one of the first to sign it. The Senate provided its advice and consent to ratification in April 2014, and draft implementing legislation necessary for the United States to be able to complete its ratification process has now been introduced in Congress. U.S. ratification of the Port State Measures Agreement will complement existing regulations that restrict port entry and access to port services to vessels included on the IUU lists of ICCAT and other RFMOs of which the United States is a party.

Implementation of Shark Conservation and Management Measures (ICCAT Recommendations 04-10, 07-06; 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)

See Appendix III.

Steps Taken to Mitigate Bycatch and Reduce Discards, and Relevant Research (Rec. 11-10)

See Appendix IV.

Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Establishment of an ICCAT Record of Vessels 20 Meters in Length Overall or Greater Authorized to Operate in the ICCAT Convention Area (Rec. 13-13)

NOAA Fisheries published a final rule on December 8, 2014, to address the requirement for vessels 20 meters or greater to obtain an International Maritime Organization (IMO)/Lloyd's Registry (LR) number. No further regulatory changes are necessary for implementation; vessel owners have been advised that commercial Atlantic HMS-permitted vessels (20 meters or greater in length) will need to obtain an IMO/LR number and include that number on their permit application no later than January 1, 2016.

Additional information

Recent U.S. management actions for Atlantic highly migratory species can be found online at: <http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/hms>.

Federal Register notices containing the full text of proposed and final regulations can be found at: <https://www.federalregister.gov/>.

Section 5

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

Swordfish Statistical Document Program (Rec. 01-22): The Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) has exported swordfish to the United States without notifying the ICCAT Secretariat of its authorities that are accredited to validate ICCAT Statistical Documents. The United States has approached RMI officials diplomatically to request resolution of this problem, and the ICCAT Secretariat has also contacted RMI authorities as specified under Paragraph 9 of Rec. 01-22.

APPENDIX I

ANNUAL REPORTING OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ICCAT MANAGEMENT STANDARD FOR LARGE-SCALE TUNA LONGLINE VESSELS

REPORTING FLAG: United States
 REPORTING AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service
 ADDRESS: 1315 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910

YEAR: 2015
 PERSON IN CHARGE: Todd Dubois
 Tel: +1 301 4272300; Fax: +1 301 427 2055, EMAIL: todd.dubois@noaa.gov

a Management in the fishing grounds

	<i>Surveillance & at-sea inspection by patrol boats</i>	<i>Scientific observer boarding</i>	<i>Satellite-based vessel monitoring system by management areas</i>	<i>Tags</i>	<i>Real time catch report</i>	<i>Entry/Exit report</i>
Yes, No	YES	YES	YES	YES	No	YES
Note	10,622.9 hours by boat (8,634.0 hours by shore-based small boats, 1,988.9 hours by cutter-based small boats) 51,456.0 hours by cutters 3,215.7 hours by aircraft 65,294.6total patrol hours **Note: These hours are specifically directed toward the U.S. Coast Guard's Living Marine Resource and other law enforcement missions, which include domestic and foreign (IUU and EEZ) enforcement efforts. Reporting period is September 1, 2014, to August 31, 2015.	12.9 % of pelagic longline sets and 100% of purse seine trips during 2014 calendar year	100% of pelagic longline and purse seine vessels fishing for Atlantic highly migratory species	Bluefin Tuna		VMS Hail-in/Hail-out; Vessel Logbook Program

b Management of transshipment (from the fishing grounds to the landing ports)

	<i>Transshipment report</i>	<i>Port inspection</i>	<i>Statistical document program</i>

Yes, No	NO	YES	YES
Note	At-sea transshipment of Atlantic tuna and tuna-like species prohibited	Port inspection program not directly relevant to transshipment activities as at sea transshipment of Atlantic tuna and tuna like species is prohibited.	Bluefin Tuna Catch Document Bigeye Tuna—frozen product only Swordfish

c. Management at landing ports

	<i>Landing inspection</i>	<i>Landing reporting</i>	<i>Cooperation with other Parties</i>
Yes, No	YES	YES	YES
Note	Inspection programs for both enforcement and biological sampling/statistics purposes.	Vessel Logbook Dealer Reporting Program	

APPENDIX II
NOAA ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS TAKEN
ON ICCAT SPECIES

September 1, 2014 – August 31, 2015

During this reporting period, enforcement efforts consisted of dockside monitoring of offloads at major landing facilities in conjunction with dealer record checks, as well as at-sea boardings and visits to a limited number of recreational marinas. Enforcement officials detected the following violations:

ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS	#
CASES OPENED THIS REPORTING PERIOD	52
REMAINING OPEN	31
CASES COMPLETED WITH WARNINGS ISSUED	21

VIOLATION**NUMBER OF CASES****General Prohibitions under ATCA and MSFCMA:**

Fishing recreationally for, and retaining or possessing, Atlantic Highly Migratory Species (HMS) without a valid HMS Angling Permit.	1
Failure to submit required dealer reports for Atlantic BAYS tunas, swordfish, or sharks.	26
Possession of undersized billfish (sailfish).	1
Fishing for, catching, possessing, retaining or landing Atlantic HMS without the appropriate valid vessel permit on board the vessel.	11
Falsify or fail to record, report or maintain information required to be recorded, reported, or maintained pursuant to permit conditions.	1
Failure to maintain an Atlantic HMS in the form specified by regulation.	1
Land, transship, transport, purchase, sell, offer for sale, import, export Or have in custody or control, fish of a species regulated pursuant to a recommendation of ICCAT that were harvested, retained, or possessed in a manner contrary to the regulations of another country.	1
Deploy or fish with any fishing gear from a vessel that is permitted or required to be permitted, or to anchor any such fishing vessel, in a closed area (DeSoto Canyon).	1
Failure to register for or report results of an HMS tournament.	3

Fail to report landed blue marlin. 1

Sell or purchase a billfish without certificate of eligibility. 1

Specific Prohibitions for Sharks:

Take of prohibited species of shark (great white shark) 1

Fail to disengage any hooked prohibited shark with least harm possible. 1

Harvest large coastal shark during closure and finning 1

Specific Prohibitions for Atlantic Tuna

Failure to obtain an HMS Charter/Headboat permit for HMS Commercial Caribbean Small Boat or an Atlantic tunas permit in one of the following categories: General, Harpoon, Longline, Purse Seine, or Trap. 1

This completes the NOAA Fisheries, Office of Law Enforcement, Report of ICCAT-Related Actions.

Appendix III: Implementation of Shark Conservation and Management Measures (ICCAT Recommendations 04-10, 07-06; 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)

The U.S. National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks was adopted in February 2001, consistent with the International Plan of Action. In addition to requiring that sharks be landed with their fins naturally attached, the United States enforces commercial trip limits and commercial quotas, as well as prohibitions on possession of nineteen shark species as well as a minimum size limit and retention limits for recreationally caught sharks. The United States has also established a time/area closure for shark bottom longline fishing in the mid-Atlantic to protect sharks in the nursery grounds. Technical assistance has also been provided to other countries in support of their shark conservation efforts, including training through shark identification and data collection workshops.

Recommendation 04-10 includes reporting requirements for shark catches, including available historical data on catches; full utilization of shark catches; a requirement that CPCs prevent their vessels from having shark fins onboard that total more than 5% of the weight of shark carcasses; a requirement that the ratio of fin-to-body weight of sharks be reviewed by the SCRS by 2005; and prohibitions on fishing vessels retaining, transshipping or landing any fins harvested in contravention to Rec. 04-10. In addition, Rec. 04-10 encourages the release of live sharks, especially juveniles, in fisheries not directed at sharks, as well as additional research to improve the selectivity of fishing gears and identify shark nursery areas. Recommendation 04-10 was amended via Rec. 05-05 to include additional requirements for CPCs to implement and report on measures taken to reduce fishing mortality of North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks caught in association with fisheries managed by ICCAT. Recommendation 06-10 required submission of relevant data for shortfin mako and blue shark assessments.

The United States continues to fulfill the requirements of these recommendations through research and data collection programs and a variety of fishing restrictions. The United States has provided Task I and Task II data in compliance with Res. 03-10 and Rec. 04-10, and to support stock assessments for shortfin mako, porbeagle and blue sharks. The United States was already in conformance with the finning prohibition in Rec. 04-10 through provisions of the Shark Finning Prohibition Act of 2000, which prohibited the practice of finning and the possession or landing of shark fins without the corresponding carcasses. This policy enables the collection of species-specific information needed for shark management and conservation, and enhances the ability to enforce existing shark regulations domestically. In 2008, the United States required sharks landed in the Atlantic Ocean, including the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea, to be landed with their fins naturally attached.

Recommendation 07-06 requires CPCs to take action toward the conservation of porbeagle sharks and North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks and to contribute data and research to future stock assessments of the species. Consistent with Rec. 07-06, the United States significantly reduced the porbeagle shark commercial quota in 2008 and implemented a rebuilding plan for this species. Shortfin mako is managed in the United States as part of a pelagic shark complex, with commercial quotas, retention limits, and recreational size and retention limits. In 2010, in an effort to continue to reduce mortality of shortfin mako sharks and gather additional data, the United States implemented a shortfin mako voluntary release program for recreational anglers that included iPhone, iPad and Android apps for real-time reporting of shortfin mako release locations.

Recommendation 09-07 prohibits retention of bigeye thresher sharks, as well as requires CPCs to submit Task I and II data for all thresher sharks and where possible, requires implementation of research projects to determine nursery areas for these species. The United States has prohibited the retention of bigeye thresher sharks since 1999 and, as noted above, reports relevant data to SCRS.

Recommendation 10-06 requires CPCs to include information in their 2012 Annual Reports on actions taken to implement Rec. 04-10, 05-05, and 07-06, and the steps taken to improve their Task I and Task II data collection for direct and incidental catches. As noted above, the United States has implemented regulations to fully comply with these recommendations. The United States establishes and tracks annual quotas for pelagic sharks, which include landings of shortfin mako, porbeagle and blue sharks, to ensure that catches of these species are within the U.S. domestically designated quota. Tracking of the pelagic shark quota in recent years indicates that pelagic sharks, including shortfin mako sharks, do not constitute a significant portion of U.S. shark landings.

Recommendations 10-07 and 10-08 prohibit retaining, transshipping, landing, storing, or selling oceanic whitetip sharks (*Carcharhinus longimanus*) or hammerhead sharks in the family Sphyrnidae (except for *Sphyrna tiburo*) caught in association with ICCAT fisheries. Additionally, discard and release data for these species must be reported to ICCAT. Through domestic regulations finalized in 2011, the United States has fully implemented these requirements.

Recommendation 11-08 requires fishing vessels operating in ICCAT-managed fisheries to release all silky sharks whether dead or alive, and prohibits retaining on board, transshipping, or landing silky sharks (*Carcharhinus falciformis*). Additionally, discard and release data for this species must be reported to ICCAT. Through domestic regulations finalized in 2012, the United States has fully implemented the requirements of Rec. 11-08 and has taken additional action to prohibit the storing, selling, or purchasing of silky sharks.

U.S. research on Atlantic sharks is summarized in Part I, Section 1 of the U.S. Annual Report. NOAA Fisheries has published a guide to identify shark fins for the major commercial shark species in the NW Atlantic Ocean (Abercrombie, D.L., Chapman, D.D., Gulak, J.B., and Carlson, J.K. 2013. *Visual Identification of Fins from Common Elasmobranchs in the Northwest Atlantic Ocean*. NOAA FISHERIES-SEFSC-643). This document is available online at: http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/ia/species/sharks/fin_guide.pdf.

Appendix IV: Steps Taken to Mitigate Bycatch and Reduce Discards, and Relevant Research (Rec. 11-10)

In 1998, the United States developed a national bycatch reduction plan, *Managing the Nation's Bycatch*, which includes programs, activities, and recommendations for federally managed fisheries. 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. Inherent in this goal is the need to avoid bycatch, rather than create new ways to utilize bycatch. 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. The reduction of bycatch mortality is an important component of Federal fisheries management in the United States. U.S. Federal fisheries legislation takes the national bycatch reduction plan a step further by requiring that fishery conservation and management measures shall, to the extent practicable, minimize bycatch and minimize the mortality of bycatch that cannot be avoided. Some relevant examples of fish caught in Atlantic highly migratory species (HMS) fisheries that are included as bycatch or incidental catch are marlin, undersized swordfish, and certain species of sharks caught by commercial pelagic longline fishing gear; undersized swordfish and tunas caught in recreational hook and line fisheries, species for which there is little or no U.S. market (e.g., blue sharks), and species caught and released in excess of a bag limit.

U.S. fishery closures that are designed to address bycatch, as well as recent efforts to minimize discards of Atlantic bluefin tuna, are described in greater detail below. Additional information is also available online (<http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/hms/>).

Fishery closures designed to minimize bycatch

At present, the U.S. Atlantic pelagic longline fishery, which typically targets ICCAT-managed species, is subject to several discrete time/area closures. These closures are designed to reduce bycatch (e.g., undersized swordfish, billfish, etc.) by prohibiting pelagic longline fishing for ICCAT-managed species in those areas during specified times. The closures affect offshore fishing areas up to 200 nm from shore (see Figure 1). These closures are as follows: (1) Florida East Coast: 50,720 nm² year-round; (2) Charleston Bump: 49,090 nm² from February through April each year; (3) DeSoto Canyon: 32,860 nm² year-round; and (4) the Northeastern United States: 21,600 nm² during the month of June each year. The Northeast Distant Statistical Sampling Area (NED) (2,631,000 nm²), which had been closed year-round (per regulations at 50 CFR part 223 and 635) from 2001 through mid-2004, has been reclassified as a gear restricted area.

To reduce sea turtle mortality, pelagic longline vessels may only fish for HMS in the NED if they observe strict circle hook and bait restrictions and use approved sea turtle release gear in accordance with release and handling protocols. Outside of the NED, in order to reduce sea turtle mortality, the U.S. HMS pelagic longline fishery is required to use circle hooks with certain bait combinations, depending on the region, as well as the required, approved sea turtle release gear and release and handling protocols. If selected, pelagic longline vessels must carry observers.

Effective June 2009, in order to conduct research to minimize marine mammal interactions, there is also a Cape Hatteras Special Research Area that is located in the mid-Atlantic Bight, which requires vessels fishing with pelagic longline gear to carry observers, when fishing in that area. Additionally, since June 2009, U.S. pelagic longline vessels must limit the length of the longline mainline to 20 nm in length to reduce serious injuries and mortalities of both pilot whales and Risso's dolphins in the Mid-Atlantic Bight. Observers may conduct additional scientific investigations while on board pelagic longline vessels fishing in the area.

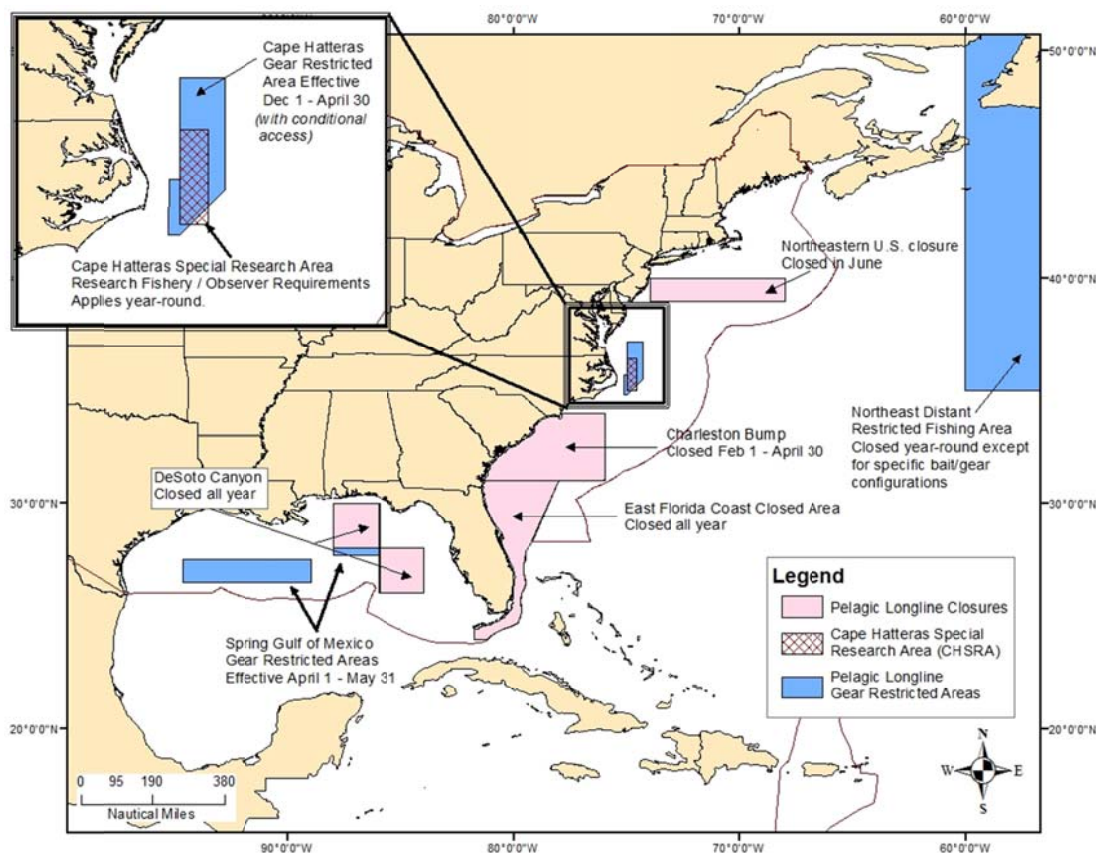


Figure 1. Selected U.S. time/area closures in HMS fisheries (2015). Note: the Northeast Distant (NED) was a closed area to all vessels as of 2001. It became the NED Restricted Fishing Area on 30 June 2004, when it was opened to those participating in the NED experiment. The Cape Hatteras Special Research Area requires vessels fishing with pelagic longline gear to carry observers, when needed, and limit longline mainline to 20 nm in length.

Regulatory efforts to minimize dead discards of bluefin tuna

As directed fishing for bluefin tuna is prohibited in the Gulf of Mexico, the United States has taken steps to minimize dead discards. Effective May 2011, pelagic longline vessels fishing in the Gulf of Mexico must use “weak hooks” to reduce bycatch of spawning bluefin tuna. A weak hook is a circle hook that meets current U.S. hook size and offset restrictions for the Gulf of Mexico pelagic longline fishery, but is constructed of round wire stock that is thinner-gauge than what is more commonly used in constructing circle hooks and is no larger than 3.65 mm in diameter. Weak hooks can allow incidentally hooked bluefin tuna to escape capture because the hooks are more likely to straighten when a large fish is hooked. The purpose of the requirement is to reduce pelagic longline catch of bluefin tuna in the Gulf of Mexico, consistent with SCRS advice that ICCAT may wish to protect the strong 2003 year class until it reaches maturity and can contribute to spawning.

NOAA Fisheries published a final rule on December 2, 2014, to implement Amendment 7 to the 2006 Consolidated HMS FMP (which focused primarily on the Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery), 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. The final rule included measures to reallocate quota among fishing categories, implement gear restricted areas and access based on performance criteria as well as individual bluefin quotas in the pelagic longline fishery, close the pelagic longline fishery when bluefin tuna quota is attained, require daily catch reporting of bluefin via vessel monitoring systems for purse seine and pelagic longline vessels, require electronic monitoring for pelagic longline vessels, and other regulatory changes in the bluefin tuna fisheries.

Shark identification guides can be found online at:

http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/ia/species/sharks/fin_guide.pdf

http://seagrant.gso.uri.edu/z_downloads/bookstore_sharkplacard1.pdf

http://seagrant.gso.uri.edu/z_downloads/bookstore_sharkplacard2.pdf

<http://seagrant.gso.uri.edu/publications/>

http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/hms/species/sharks/shark_id_placard.pdf

Turtle identification guides can be found online at:

http://www.sefsc.noaa.gov/turtles/FO_Species_ID_Photography_Safety.pdf

http://www.sefsc.noaa.gov/turtles/TM_470_Wyneken.pdf

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM (OVERSEAS TERRITORIES)

SUMMARY

The level of fishing effort in the United Kingdom Overseas Territories (UK OTs) engaged in ICCAT during 2014 increased slightly on previous years in terms of vessels registered, with the Overseas Territory of St Helena registering the first vessel over 20 meters in length to the UK OT fleet, as part of its efforts to expand its fishery. The total tonnage of ICCAT species caught in the UK OTs has remained modest when compared to more developed fisheries. Bermuda and St Helena continue to represent the largest contributors to the total UK OT catch, with much smaller catches in the British Virgin Islands and the Turks and Caicos Islands. UK OT fishing activity is primarily artisanal or sports-related, there is no fishing involving larger scale methods utilising, for example, fish aggregating devices or purse seines, and only very limited deployment of longlines. However, the UK OTs continue their interest in developing commercially viable fisheries to aid in their economic development. The Territories recognise their responsibilities for the sustainable management of their natural environments and have been working with the UK Government to develop fisheries – including developing sustainable management plans and facilitating development of the fishing sector. The establishment of robust management frameworks is, however, dependent upon long term investment, which is in turn reliant on the retention of some existing quotas and the potential for expansion in others (such as S.Albacore or Swordfish) which might come under pressure if fisheries were expanded.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)**Section 1: Annual fisheries information****1.1 Bermuda**

One-hundred and thirty-three (133) of the vessels licensed to fish commercially in Bermuda in 2014 reported catching tunas and tuna-like species. However, a large number of these vessels (approx. 60) only fished occasionally for these species. Local charter vessels are included in the commercial fleet and primarily target these species. There are no foreign commercial vessels licensed to fish in Bermuda waters.

The Bermuda domestic fleet is predominantly made up of fibreglass commercial fishing vessels. A small number of vessels are configured for pelagic longlining but only one vessel is currently active. Most of the fishing effort is conducted in the inner 50 km (including two offshore banks) of the Bermuda Exclusive Economic Zone. The active longliner fishes further offshore; however, all fishing occurs within Bermuda's EEZ and the fish captured are consumed on the Island.

Limited development of longline fishing in Bermuda has meant that quotas for swordfish, albacore tuna and bluefin tuna have not been fully utilized. However, the development of the offshore fishery is an important component of Bermuda's plans to diversify the local fishery as reef fish stocks close to the Island are essentially fully exploited. There continues to be interest amongst local fishermen for longlining but the lack of infrastructure and the low UK OT swordfish quota is hindering development.

1.2 British Virgin Islands

As in previous years, during the 2014 season, there was a small number of fishing vessels targeting ICCAT interested species. Again, only one vessel fished for Swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) using the longline method and their catch this year of this species was reduced. As is the case of Bermuda, limited development of longline fishing has meant that quotas for swordfish, albacore tuna and bluefin tuna (which are rarely caught in the BVI) have not been fully utilized. However, the Government of the Virgin Islands, remains committed to the development of the offshore fishery, sees fisheries as a third economic pillar for the economy, and like Bermuda, wants to focus on the offshore fishery as the near-shore reef fish fishery is more or less fully exploited and stocks suffer from the predation of the invasive lionfish, which have a voracious appetite for juvenile and small reef fish.

1.3 St. Helena

The main commercially exploited resources are yellowfin, bigeye, albacore and skipjack tunas which are caught throughout the year. Landing records for yellowfin and bigeye do not show any regular annual seasonal pattern of peak abundance. However, Albacore tuna tend to be caught between the months of July and September when the annual 'run' takes place, possibly in association with westerly offshoots of the Benguela/Angolan currents that have been observed by satellite at that time of year. Skipjack landings tend to be at their maximum between March and May, but there have also been the occasional landings towards the latter part of the year. Wahoo is also caught throughout the year.

All fish from the local commercial fleet are landed daily and delivered to the processing plant within 12 hours of being caught. Tuna are caught either by conventional pole-and-line gear (or its rod-and-reel variant, which has more in common with sports fishing gear) or by heavy duty hand-lines. Micro-spool longlining was trialled towards the latter part of 2013 and throughout 2014 and it is intended that this will continue in the latter part of 2015. Types of bait used are live, dead and artificial.

A maximum of 9 boats, approximately 8 to 10 metres in length, fished throughout the year, although only 6 boats fished on a full-time basis. The 22 metre Motor Fishing Vessel, Extractor, funded under a joint investment initiative and operated through a locally registered (special purpose vehicle) Company, Saint Marine Resources Limited, arrived at the island in April 2014 with the purpose of exploiting the fishery resource within the entire 200 mile Exclusive Fishing Zone (EFZ). The vessel undertook a total of 12 voyages between June and October 2014 after which operations were curtailed due to a contractual dispute.

1.4 Turks and Caicos Islands (TCI)

The study to assess the viability of a commercial pelagic fishery in the Turks and Caicos which began in 2013 was suspended in 2014, due to levels of bycatch which exceeded what was originally proposed by the researchers, in addition to disagreements in the quality of reports submitted. The matter is currently under review, awaiting a final decision.

Capital and capacity limitations still remain an issue of concern for the Department of Environment and Maritime Affairs (DEMA). Not having dedicated/official landing sites continues to pose a threat to management. Fishermen are able to land their catches at any point throughout the islands, making it more difficult for the department to collect necessary data. Proposals have been made to seek resources that would enable DEMA to develop/establish official landing sites nationally, along with the necessary policies and regulations.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Bermuda

The total landings of tunas and tuna-like species by the Bermuda domestic fleet in 2014 were c. 118.9 metric tonnes (t). This represents a decrease in landings of about 20.2t from the previous year, which can largely be attributed to a decrease in yellowfin tuna and wahoo landings. Details of the catch composition were presented to the Secretariat in the Task I and II returns in July.

As most of the commercial fleet in Bermuda catches tunas and related species by trolling, there is virtually no by-catch from these vessels. However, the sole longliner does get small quantities of by-catch. This by-catch consists primarily of blue sharks, which are subsequently released. Only 2 of the 20 blue sharks captured in 2014 were discarded dead. The remaining 18 fish were released alive. Incidental catches of shortfin mako sharks by the vessel are also released unless already dead on the line. However, the longliner did not report catching any shortfin mako sharks in 2014, although one shortfin mako was reported landed during the year by another vessel in the fleet. Data on incidental catches of shortfin mako and other species of sharks are included in the Task I data sent to ICCAT. Interactions with turtles are rare and no turtles were captured in 2014. Notably, the owner of the longline vessel has received training in how to release turtles in a manner that maximizes the probability of their survival.

Tunas and tuna-like species are also targeted by local recreational fishermen. A survey of recreational fishing activity was conducted in 2011 and results indicated that yellowfin tuna and wahoo are two of the most frequently targeted species by this sector, potentially accounting for close to 20% of recreational fish landings by weight. Unfortunately, ongoing capacity and budget limitations have prevented the full implementation of the Logbook Programme for recreational fishers. For similar reasons, size sampling of fish at tournaments was also not conducted in 2014. Species frequently landed in these tournaments include yellowfin tuna, wahoo, and blackfin tuna. Most marlins are released but a small number are landed in specialized billfish tournaments each year. The current minimum legal size for retention of white marlin for all fishermen is 50lbs (23kg) and for blue marlin is 250lbs (114 kg), but legislative drafting for increasing these minimum sizes is being planned. Tournament organizers have established a minimum weight of 500 lbs for the retention of blue marlin during the tournaments in an effort to reduce the number landed.

Through Bermuda and the UK (OTs), the Sargasso Sea Alliance (now the Sargasso Sea Commission) was represented at the 2014 Subcommittee on Ecosystems meeting in Olhão, Portugal. Two papers were presented to inform the Subcommittee on the ecological importance of the Sargasso Sea for tuna and tuna-like species and ecologically associated species. The first paper provided an analysis of the catch data in the ICCAT database for the principal tuna species as well as swordfish taken in the Sargasso Sea during 1992-2011, and the second paper provided a preliminary food web for the Sargasso Sea that indicated the importance of squid and flyingfishes in the diet of these species. A work plan was prepared to continue assessing the importance of the Sargasso Sea for species of interest to ICCAT.

2.2 British Virgin Islands

The total landings of tunas and tuna-like species came to almost 12 metric tons, which represents a significant increase in reported landings over the past years. Yellowfin tuna represented the majority of the landings, accounting for some 9.5 metric tons, compared to about maximum of 1 metric ton in previous reported years. The significant increase in yellowfin tuna landings may be due to better weather conditions and possibly a shift in the migration routes of this species, which may somewhat related to the increased passage of Sargassum seaweed in the region. The BVI is part of the Sargasso Sea Alliance and would be interested in the research work being conducted and reported by Bermuda in this area.

Like Bermuda, most of the commercial fleet in the BVI catches tunas and tuna-like species by trolling and there is virtually no by-catch from these vessels. There were no reports of turtle incidences for 2014 by the longline vessel, though there were previous turtle encounters many years ago.

The BVI only measures weight frequencies at this time.

2.3 St. Helena

Fish landings into the Fisheries Corporation processing plant over the period January 2014 to December 2014 totalled 224.86 metric tonnes of fish. This was an improvement on the previous year. Of the total amount of fish caught, 75% of the species consisted of Tuna, 11% of Wahoo, 3.6% of Skipjack, <0.5% of Marlin and the rest consisting of various other non ICCAT species which included Grouper, Conger, Cavalley, Bullseye, Soldier, Yellowtail, Dorado and Filefish.

Data of fish catches within the St Helena EFZ is provided by the St Helena Fisheries Corporation. This is collated by the Fisheries Section of the Agriculture and Natural Resources Division and submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat on an annual basis. Data on ICCAT species caught in 2014 over a total of 1257 fishing days were presented to the secretariat in the UK OT Task I and II return in July.

Following on from an exploratory fishing trial undertaken by GlobalFish of South Africa under licence in 2013, a contract was entered into between St. Helena Government and the local company, Saint Marine Resources Limited to carry out exploratory fishing trials using MFV Extractor for a period during 2014/2015. The data collected from this exercise will be included for analysis with other data collected from two local vessels that is anticipated to be operating offshore during 2015.

2.4 Turks and Caicos Islands

Catch and effort data for scale fish is collected at the landing docks and processing facilities. Fish are measured by standard length, fork length and total length and reported with species name. Weight is collected if time allows. Captains are then interviewed for the number of days at sea, number of crew, location fished along with other related information that may have been observed.

Scale fish continues to be exploited for recreational purposes and local consumption only, although there is potential and interests for exports on a commercial scale.

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

Number	Requirement	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	18 September 2015, with addition on 30 September 2015.
S2	Fleet Characteristics	28 July 2015 (St Helena, TCI, Bermuda), 18 th August 2015 (BVI)
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	28 July 2015 (St Helena, TCI, Bermuda), 18 th August 2015 (BVI)
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	28 July 2015 (St Helena, TCI, Bermuda), 18 th August 2015 (BVI)
S5	Size samples (Task II)	28 July 2015 (St Helena, TCI, Bermuda), 27 th August (BVI – NB later submission was caused by email failure)
S6	Catch estimated by size	28 July 2015 (St Helena, TCI, Bermuda), 27 th August (BVI – NB later submission was caused by email failure)
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable. No tagging undertaken in the UK (OTs).
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable, applies to Mediterranean.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Recreational catches included in Task I and Task II data where available.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Ongoing capacity and budgetary limitations have prevented establishment of dedicated observer programmes.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Ongoing capacity and budgetary limitations have prevented establishment of alternative scientific monitoring.
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	UKOT engagement with ICCAT through the Sargasso Sea Alliance (now Sargasso Sea Commission) is ongoing. The SCRS was provided with additional information on the ecological importance of the Sargasso Sea (and pelagic Sargassum) for tuna and tuna-like species and ecologically associated species in 2014 via scientific papers.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable, applies to Mediterranean.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Included in Task I and II data.
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable, no bluefin tuna farming.

S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable, no bluefin tuna caging/farming.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable, no bluefin tuna observer programme.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Included in Task I and II data.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Not applicable, no unauthorised bycatch or confiscations.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Bermuda and the United States continued to discuss possibilities for collaborative research on W-BFT at the 2014 Commission meeting. Provisions were made in Rec. 14-05 (paragraph 6e) but research plans are still pending.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable, no research conducted in this area.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Contained in task I and II returns (see S2 to S6).
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable, no FADS used in UK (OTs).
S43	<i>Redundant – see management TRO-2001 and S45</i>	Not applicable
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to the FAD	Not applicable, no FADS used in UK (OTs).
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable, no support vessels used in, or flagged to, UK (OTs).
S46	Information collected by observers	No fishing effort by UK OT flagged vessels in the time/area closure listed in 14-01.
S47	Data and information collected from sampling programme under Rec. 14-01	No fishing effort by UK OT flagged vessels in the time/area closure listed in 14-01.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	Contained in task I and II returns (see S2 to S6).
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Bermuda previously undertook research on blue marlin but resource constraints have curtailed these activities in recent years. No scientific programmes in any UK (OTs).
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	All discards reported in Task I and II return, report to follow before annual report deadline
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	Contained in Task I and II returns (see S2 to S6).
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	No interactions with <i>Alopias vulpinus</i> recorded.

S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	No silky sharks caught.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Rec 11-08 Para 4 refers to Silky sharks. UKOT did not report any capture of this species.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	No silky sharks caught.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	No hammerhead sharks caught.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	No hammerhead sharks caught or discarded.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	No oceanic whitetip sharks caught.
S48	Results of research on shortfin mako	UK (OTs) are not conducting any research into shortfin mako.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Not submitted.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No turtle bycatch in any UK (OTs) in 2014.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	No seabird bycatch reported.
S40	CPCs shall report the bycatch and discard data	Contained within Task I and II data.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No information to report.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	<p>1) For Bermuda. Mitigation measures include the use of circle hooks and monofilament line by the longliner in Bermuda. The owner of the vessel has also received training in how to release turtles in a manner that maximizes the probability of their survival.</p> <p>2) In 2012 the UK Government, following consultation with key stakeholders formulated a framework for the development of sustainable fisheries to help the UK Overseas Territories develop a more strategic approach to their environmental governance and place environmental considerations at the heart of decision-making. The framework covers a range of themes including <i>inter alia</i> the development of research and science plans that would help to provide a range of data on the nature of the fishery with a view to building up an assessment of the stocks, and to collect information on marine biodiversity. This will help to provide the information necessary to decide how, where and when fishing activity might take place, what environmental measures any fishing</p>

		<p>activity should be bound by, and whether any particular areas should be closed or protected. Exploratory fishing activities are underway and we hope this is just the beginning of increased scientific activity.</p> <p>3) Part of the framework relates to the strengthening of licensing documents, which will include explicit reference to compliance with all ICCAT policies and conservation measures in force.</p>
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Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	Nº	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Submitted on 15 October 2014
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Text contained within annual report.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Submitted on 14 September 2014
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable, no vessels chartered by the UK (OTs)
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable, no vessels chartered by the UK (OTs)
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in port)	Not applicable. No UK (OTs) vessels undertake transshipments/no transshipments of ICCAT species in UK (OT) waters
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. No UK (OTs) vessels undertake transshipments/no transshipments of ICCAT species in UK (OT) waters
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. No UK (OTs) vessels undertake transshipments/no transshipments of ICCAT species in UK (OT) waters
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. No UK (OTs) vessels undertake transshipments/no transshipments of ICCAT species in UK (OT) waters
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	See section 5, for TCI. No other UK (OT) has foreign vessels using any of its ports.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	See section 5, for TCI. No other UK (OT) has foreign vessels using any of its ports.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	See section 5, for TCI. No other UK (OT) has foreign vessels using any of its ports.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable no inspections undertaken.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable no inspections undertaken.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable no inspections undertaken.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable no inspections undertaken, no infringements in UK (OTs)

GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable, no such agreements.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	1 for a US Company (Dayboat seafood) and the UK (OT) TCI which continued across 2013-2014, the agreement was submitted to ICCAT on 15 October 2014.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	The vessel covered in the single access agreement operating in 2014 and its catches have been reported in the Task I and II data for the UK (OTs). The catches are taken under the US quota.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	1 vessel over 20m currently authorised
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	The 1 vessel was reported in a CP01 form submitted in 2014, there have been no changes in status since then, though it was also listed on the ST01 form in June 2015.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	<p>Recreational and Sports fisheries in Bermuda are subject to legislation on minimum catch sizes. Data is collected from fishing tournaments</p> <p>The limited amount of recreational fishing in St Helena is by pole and line or rod and line only. Licensing conditions stipulate that all fish caught must be offered for sale to the St Helena Fisheries Corporation. With the increasing interest in sport fishing activities due to anticipated increased visitors to the island, St Helena Government is currently in the process of reviewing licensing conditions for sport and recreational fisheries</p> <p>Sports fishing in the British Virgin Islands is conducted at registered tournaments in UKOT waters but organised in the United States Virgin Islands. These vessels and catches are overseen by the US authorities and the catches are taken from the US quota.</p>
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable, no reports submitted
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable, no reports submitted, no allegations against UK (OT) flagged vessels.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not applicable
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Not applicable – no information to report.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable – no information to report.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable – no vessel sightings.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable – no vessel sightings.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Bluefin tuna is not farmed in UK (OTs)
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. Bluefin tuna is not farmed in UK (OTs)
BFT	1003	Carry-over of caged fish	Not applicable. Bluefin tuna is not farmed in UK (OTs)

BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. Bluefin tuna is not farmed in UK (OTs)
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Bluefin tuna is not farmed in UK (OTs)
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2014	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. Bluefin tuna is not farmed in UK (OTs)
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2014	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable, no joint operations
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable. UKOT does not participate in ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. UKOT does not participate in ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1018	Names of authorized agencies and of individual inspectors	Not applicable. UKOT does not participate in ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. UKOT does not participate in ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Bluefin tuna is only caught as incidental catch within Bermudian waters. BCD Reports submitted to ICCAT monthly during 2015 (9 sent so far during 2015 year). Only two BFT have been captured in 2015. These were reported to the secretariat within the May monthly catch report submitted 06 May 2015 There were no BFT caught in 2014 by UK (OT) flagged vessels.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT

BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	BFT is only regularly caught in Bermuda. Bermuda has a legislated minimum size for retention of BFT of 30 kg or 115 cm for all fishers (commercial and recreational). There are no records of fish caught below the minimum size.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	No BFT caught during 2014. Two entered during 2015.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Submitted 30 September 2015
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable, the UK (OTs) do not import or export bluefin tuna.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable. UK (OTs) do not import or export bluefin tuna.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. UK (OTs) do not import or export bluefin tuna.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. UK (OTs) do not have a tail tagging scheme.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Updated validator data sent to TRAGSA on 24 April 2015.
TRO	2001	List of TROP vessels and subsequent changes	1 vessel over 20 m included in St Helena TRO 2002 return on 24 June 2015.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in 2014	24 June 2015 (St Helena and Bermuda), 20 July 2015 (TCI), 22 July (BVI)
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by TROP vessels	Not applicable. No information to provide.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable. No UK (OT) vessels fish in area of closure.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Only Bermuda imports Bigeye tuna. See section 5 for response, this requirement is not applicable to the other Territories.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	SDP validation applies to St Helena. This was updated in 2011 and remains the same, no changes to report.
TRO	2008	Observer reports	Not applicable. No UK (OT) vessels fish in area of closure
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Only Bermuda imports swordfish. See section 5 for response, this requirement is not applicable to the other Territories.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	SDP validation applies to St Helena. This was updated in 2011 and remains the same, no changes to report
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable. No UK (OT) vessels fish Med-SWO.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. No UK (OT) vessels fish Med-SWO
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. No UK (OT) vessels fish Med-SWO.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. No UK (OT) vessels fish Med-SWO.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	Submitted on 14 September 2015.

BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	No UK (OT) prohibits dead discards of Marlin.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	<p>In Bermuda, most Marlins are released but a small number are landed in specialized Billfish tournaments each year. The current minimum legal size for retention of White Marlin for all fishers is 50lbs (23kg) and for Blue Marlin is 250lbs (114 kg) but legislative drafting for increasing these minimum sizes is being planned. Tournament organizers have established a minimum weight of 500 lbs for the retention of blue marlin during the tournaments in an effort to reduce the number landed. Recreational fishermen are not allowed to sell any catches in Bermuda.</p> <p>Marlin caught in the BVI are caught by US flagged boats operating under US jurisdictions and rules.</p> <p>St Helena is currently drawing up new fisheries legislation which should include the provisions of 12-04.</p> <p>See section 5 for further commentary about legislative capacity in the UKOTs.</p>
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable, UK (OTs) caught no hammerhead sharks in 2014, and are not classified as developing coastal states.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable, UK (OTs) caught no silky sharks in 2014, and are not classified as developing coastal states.
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken domestically to monitor catches and conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	<p>180kg of shortfin mako was bycaught by St Helena in 2014.</p> <p>One shortfin mako (23kg) was landed by a vessel in the Bermuda fleet.</p> <p>All catches are bycatch, and are utilised for human consumption.</p>
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	No vessel in the UK (OTs) targets silky sharks. Any shark caught would be unintentional bycatch. No silky sharks were reported caught in 2014.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	All shark catches are reported in task I and II data as per rec. 4-10. Catches of Silky, Porbeagle, Oceanic Whitetip or Thresher Sharks were not reported in 2014. These species are rarely caught, and only as bycatch.

			<p>The terms and conditions of the one Bermudian longline vessel licence stipulate that the handling of bycatch and discards must be ICCAT compliant. In practice, the longliner releases most sharks.</p> <p>See section 5 for further commentary about legislative capacity in the UKOTs.</p>
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	<p>There is no record of any turtles caught in the UKOTs in 2014.</p> <p>Interactions with turtles in Bermuda are rare and the owner of the longline vessel in the Territory has received training in how to release turtles in a manner that maximizes the probability of their survival.</p>
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	<p>The majority of fishing gear in the UKOTs are pole and line or rod and reel, which helps reduce bycatch.</p> <p>The Bermudian longline has not caught any seabirds in the eight years of operation.</p> <p>The conditions of approval for the US longliner involved in the pelagic fishing study in the Turks and Caicos Islands recommended that it set its lines at night, recorded any bird bycatch as BPUE (birds per unit effort) and required the operator to make every effort to reduce bycatch. No birds were caught by this longliner in 2014.</p>
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	<p>The majority of fishing gears in the UKOTs are pole and line or rod and reel, which helps reduce bycatch.</p> <p>The Bermudian longliner uses circle hooks and monofilament line. Bycatch levels are very low.</p> <p>As mentioned in BYC 8002 the conditions of approval for the US Longline vessel in the Turks and Caicos Islands contained advice and requirements covering all major bycatch species (birds, sharks and rays and turtles).</p>
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. No information to report
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Not applicable. No objections to ICCAT Recs from the UK (OTs)

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

4.1 Bermuda

The Fisheries Act 1972 and associated regulations can be amended when necessary to implement any new ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures. The minimum legal sizes required by ICCAT for Bluefin tuna, Yellowfin tuna, Bigeye tuna and Swordfish have already been incorporated into the local legislation. In addition, minimum sizes are legislated for White Marlin (23kg/50lbs) and Blue Marlin (114kg/250lbs), and a minimum size of 3.2 kgs (7 lbs) was established for Wahoo in 2010 as a precautionary measure, since it is one of the most frequently caught species in Bermuda waters. The legislated minimum sizes are for commercial and recreational fishers.

Fisheries wardens are responsible for enforcement under the Fisheries Act 1972 and routinely stop local vessels to inspect catches and determine compliance with legislation.

4.2 British Virgin Islands

The Territory continues its efforts to better utilize its allotted quota with efforts to encourage and enhance the harvesting from the off-shore fisheries. The implemented logbook programme and continual monitoring of fishing tournaments has contributed to better catch reporting and further monitoring systems are being developed.

The VI Fisheries Act, 1997 and VI Fisheries Regulations, 2003, remain the primary legislation setting limits with regard to any fishery, the declaration of any species as a protected species, declaration of any area as a protected area and the granting or refusal to grant licenses with respect to any fishery. The process involves ministerial declaration, based on the advice of the Chief Conservation and Fisheries Officer and consultation with the Fisheries Advisory Committee. This provides a ready framework for compliance with ICCAT management recommendations. The government of the Virgin Islands is still in the process of updating both the VI Fisheries Act of 2007 and the VI Fisheries Regulations of 2003.

Processes are in place to inspect the vessels and gears of each commercial fishing applicant. Focus is placed primarily on new applicants and random gear inspections of current license holders are attempted, though manpower limitations in the greatly limits the frequency of such efforts.

4.3 St. Helena

ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures are implemented, where appropriate, under the Fishery Limits Ordinance, which makes provision for the regulation of fishing and for other matters connected thereto. Under the Ordinance, fishing by fishing boats, whether St Helenian or foreign registered, is prohibited unless authorised by a licence granted by the Governor. A licence under this section will authorise fishing, subject to such conditions as appear to be necessary for the regulation of the fishery. No licences were issued for foreign vessels to fish in St Helena waters in 2014.

During 2014, one local fishing vessel undertook a short period of longline fishing within the inshore waters whereby 6.5 metric tonnes of swordfish was landed during the first five months of operation. The operation was later curtailed due to health concerns on the level of mercury content found in the fish not meeting the levels recommended in the EU.

Fish landings from the local fleet are made into one establishment i.e. the St Helena Fisheries Corporation. The Fisheries Corporation is responsible for providing catch statistics to the Government Fisheries Office. Because of the centralized landings, fish catches are easily monitored by staff of the Fisheries Office for control purposes.

4.4 Turks and Caicos Islands

There are enforcement officers at processing plants to inspect the catches brought in by fishermen to ensure that laws are adhered to; that the method of capture, place of capture and the size of individual fish meet required sizes set out in the Fisheries Protection Ordinance. The pelagic research was monitored using software which allowed for near real time reporting and viewing, in addition to having an observer on board the vessel.

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

The Overseas Territories are small islands at various stages of development with limited human and financial resources available. Capacity and capital restrictions are therefore an issue in all attempts to comply with ICCAT measures in all the Territories. However, all the territories take their ICCAT responsibilities seriously and are endeavouring to improve fisheries management where resources allow this, with the support of the UK Government.

Structured development of sustainable fisheries is a core component of the UK Government's environmental strategies for its Overseas Territories. The UK is working closely with Territories to achieve these objectives, focusing on a range of areas. This year the UK Government announced its 'blue belt' initiative, one of the aims of which will be to improve institutional arrangements in the UK (OT)s for effective ecosystem based management of marine resources, for example through the provision of advice or technical expertise in fisheries management. Whilst legislative changes are being considered in many of the Territories, implementation can take time and is impacted by the amount of outstanding legislation in other areas yet to be processed (for Bill 5002 and SHK 7005).

5.1 Bermuda

The Bermuda Customs Department has recently upgraded their system to better identify imports, however vendors are still adjusting to the new codes and DEP will continue to work with Customs officials in the coming year to improve reporting in this area. DEP will also work with Customs to ensure that checks on the documentation of consignments of Bigeye Tuna and Swordfish imported into Bermuda are implemented in line with TRO 2006 and SWO 3001.

5.2 St. Helena

For St Helena, capacity and capital restrictions are still an issue in complying with ICCAT measures due to limitations on resources and funding availability, which would appear to be in decrease each year. However, St Helena does its utmost to comply with recommendations, as applicable, as set by ICCAT and take ICCAT responsibilities seriously with an endeavour to improve fisheries management where resources allow this, with the support of the UK Government.

The Fisheries Section of the Agriculture and Natural Resources Division is still in the process of reviewing the licensing system for commercial, recreational and sports fishing activities within St Helena waters which is expected to be implemented in 2016. Relevant ICCAT recommendations are being fully considered within this process and provisions to meet them will be incorporated.

5.3 Turks and Caicos

In the Turks and Caicos the lack of dedicated/official landing sites continues to pose a threat to management. Fishermen are able to land their catches at any location throughout the islands, making it more difficult for the department to collect necessary data. Proposals have been put forth by the Department of Environment, to seek approval and funding for establishing official landing sites throughout the islands.

For Gen 00010-00012, the single US vessel which is undertaking a pelagic fishing study in the Turks and Caicos is over 12 meters long. However, capacity issues, such as those outlined above, have meant that it was not possible to undertake the requirements in 12-07 for this single foreign vessel fishing in TCI waters. This vessel was also operating under instruction from the TCI Government on a scientific study, remotely monitored and with full observer coverage on board to monitor catch rates and bycatch. If, using the data from this study, TCI decides to embark upon the opening of a full scale pelagic commercial fishery, with foreign vessels, 12-07 will of course be implemented in full.

The pelagic fishing study was the first time that TCI has dealt with commercial harvest and export of ICCAT related species, so it was necessary to work hard to make sure that essential processes or documents such as SSD for Swordfish were in place.

ANNUAL REPORT OF URUGUAY¹

SUMMARY

Durante el año 2014, la flota atunera uruguaya no mantuvo actividades. Diversos factores ocasionaron esta inactividad que se prolonga hasta el presente, previéndose una recuperación del sector a partir del 2016. Se continuó con el análisis de estadísticas de captura y esfuerzo de las especies de interés de la Comisión. Se realizó una campaña de investigación, a bordo del B/I de DINARA, dirigida a grandes recursos pelágicos. Durante la misma se registró la captura, se realizaron muestreos de talla y sexo, se tomaron muestras biológicas, y se marcaron un total de 285 individuos, siendo el tiburón azul la especie más representada (n=271). También se realizaron experimentos para evaluar medidas de mitigación de la captura incidental. Uruguay participó y aportó trabajos en diversas reuniones del SCRS, incluyendo la reunión del grupo de especies de tiburones (1 documento), ecosistemas (2 documentos) y grupo de especies de istiofóridos (1 documento). En 2013 Uruguay comenzó el proceso de revisión y actualización de sus Planes de Acción Nacional de Aves Marinas y Tiburones. Este trabajo continuó durante 2014, y se finalizó a comienzos de 2015, encontrándose ya disponible en la página web de DINARA (www.dinara.gub.uy). Se continuó con el trabajo de control en puerto de buques de tercera bandera iniciado durante 2009. Se realizaron inspecciones en puerto para determinar cuáles son las especies desembarcadas, cuál es su origen y controlando aspectos formales de la documentación de los barcos. Todas las Recomendaciones de la CICAAP aprobadas durante la Reunión de la Comisión en el año 2014 han sido internalizadas en Uruguay, y actualmente rigen bajo decreto.

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

Durante el año 2014, la flota atunera uruguaya no mantuvo actividades. Diversos factores ocasionaron esta inactividad que se prolonga hasta el presente (2015), previéndose una recuperación del sector a partir del 2016.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

La Dirección Nacional de Recursos Acuáticos (DINARA) del Ministerio de Ganadería, Agricultura y Pesca (MGAP), a través del Laboratorio de Recursos Pelágicos (LaRPe), es quien tiene a cargo el seguimiento estadístico, la investigación y la administración de estos recursos. A tales efectos dicha institución procesa la información procedente de cuadernos de pesca, boletas de desembarques, muestreos en puerto y del Programa de Observadores de la Flota Atunera (PNOFA). Durante el año 2014 se realizaron múltiples actividades vinculadas a las estadísticas, investigación y ordenación. Algunas de estas actividades se desarrollaron conjuntamente con otras instituciones gubernamentales, la Universidad de la República del Uruguay y organizaciones no gubernamentales, así como con otros países. En 2014 se continuó con las campañas de investigación iniciadas en el 2009 a bordo del buque de investigación científica B/I “Aldebarán” de la DINARA con el objetivo general de recabar datos independientes de la pesquería. Se realizaron experimentos sobre diferentes medidas de mitigación de la captura incidental, dirigidas a aves y tortugas, y otros dirigidos a obtener datos ambientales. A su vez, se realizó un esfuerzo en el mercado de peces pelágicos, complementando las tareas de investigación realizadas en la pesquería, incluyendo tanto marcaje convencional como marcas satelitales.

2.1 Investigación

La investigación se desarrolló principalmente a partir de la información proveniente de los partes de pesca, del PNOFA y de los datos obtenidos en las campañas realizadas en el Buque de Investigación de DINARA.

2.1.1 Programa de observadores

No hubo actividad por el cese de la flota

¹ Laboratorio de Recursos Pelágicos (LaRPe), Dirección Nacional de Recursos Acuáticos (DINARA).

2.1.2 Pez espada

Se continuó con la toma de muestras, recopilación de datos de talla por sexo y marcaje en las campañas del B/Investigación de la DINARA.

2.1.3 Atunes tropicales

Al igual que en otras especies se continuó con el análisis de las estadísticas de captura de aleta amarilla y atún ojo grande, así como con la toma de muestras biológicas en las campañas del B/I. Se continuó también con el Programa de Marcado en las especies de atunes tropicales.

A fines de 2013 se comenzó un estudio sobre el efecto de la variabilidad climática en la distribución y capturas del atún aleta amarilla (*Thunnus albacares*). Para esto se utilizarán datos de la flota atunera uruguaya entre 1981 y 2012 en toda su área de operación. Este estudio se enmarca en una tesis de maestría, del programa de Maestría en Ciencias Ambientales de la Universidad de la República de Uruguay.

2.1.4 Albacora

Se continuó con el análisis de las estadísticas de captura, así como con en el marcado y la toma de muestras biológicas en las campañas del Buque de Investigación.

Durante el 2014 se continuó con el estudio de la dieta de esta especie en el Atlántico sudoccidental en base al análisis de contenidos estomacales proporcionados por el Programa de Observadores y las campañas del Buque de Investigación. Ya se cuenta con los primeros resultados de este estudio y los mismos han sido presentados en congresos regionales. Este estudio se desarrolla como parte de una tesis de posgrado en conjunto con la Universidad de la República de Uruguay.

Se finalizó un trabajo en colaboración con AZTI Tecnalia para el cual Uruguay aportó muestras genéticas tomadas por el PNOFA en el océano Atlántico sudoccidental. El estudio trata sobre genética poblacional de esta especie y el mismo fue publicado a comienzos de 2015 (New Nuclear SNP Markers Unravel the Genetic Structure and Effective Population Size of Albacore Tuna (*Thunnus alalunga*)/PLOS ONE | DOI:10.1371/journal.pone.0128247).

2.1.5 Agujas

Durante 2014, Uruguay presentó en la reunión del grupo de especies de istiofóridos los resultados finales del estudio de edad y crecimiento del marlín picudo (*Tetrapturus pfluegeri*). Este estudio se realizó utilizando el tercer radio de la aleta anal, para el cual se observó la formación anual de anillos de crecimiento. Las muestras utilizadas provienen de las pesquerías de Brasil, Venezuela y Uruguay (Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT, 71(5): 2262-2276 (2015)).

Se colaboró también en un trabajo de genética poblacional para la identificación de dos especies comúnmente mal identificadas o confundidas *Tetrapturus georgii* y *Kajikia albida* (Comparative population genetics and evolutionary history of two commonly misidentified billfishes of management and conservation concern/BMC Genetics 2014, 15:141 doi:10.1186/s12863-014-0141-4).

2.1.6 Tiburones

Se continúa desarrollando el proyecto de Telemetría satelital en tiburones, que tiene como objetivo determinar y caracterizar los movimientos y el uso de hábitat del tiburón azul en el Océano Atlántico Sur. Esta iniciativa fue creada a partir de un convenio entre la DINARA y el SEFSC (South East Fisheries Science Center) de la NOAA (Agencia Nacional de Océanos y Atmósfera de EEUU), y cuenta con el apoyo técnico del Centro de Investigación y Conservación Marina (CICMAR). En el 2014 se marcaron 2 tiburones azul con marcas satelitales de tipo SPLASH. Hasta el momento se han marcado 12 individuos de tiburón azul. También se marcó un individuo macho de tiburón moro (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) siendo esta la primera experiencia con esta especie. Este individuo fue marcado con una marca satelital de tipo MK10-PAT configurada para registrar y archivar información de profundidad y temperatura.

Se continuó el desarrollo de trabajos sobre la biología y ciclo reproductivo del tiburón azul, y se comenzó a colaborar en un trabajo sobre patrones de distribución de la especie en todo el océano Atlántico. Para este último, se trabajará en colaboración con varios países miembros de ICCAT tales como Brasil, España, Estados Unidos, Japón, Portugal, Sudáfrica, Taiwan y Venezuela. En esta misma modalidad de trabajo, se finalizó y publicó un trabajo sobre patrones de distribución y biología reproductiva en el océano Atlántico del tiburón azotador *Alopias superciliosus* (Pan-Atlantic distribution patterns and reproductive biology 3 of the bigeye thresher, *Alopias superciliosus*/Rev Fish Biol Fisheries DOI 10.1007/s11160-015-9389-7).

Durante el 2014 se continuó con el estudio de edad y crecimiento del tiburón azul en el Atlántico sudoccidental en base a la lectura de anillos de crecimiento en vértebras. Dicho estudio se realizó como tesis de maestría (Maestría en Ecología, PEDECIBA, Universidad de la República) en conjunto entre el LaRPe y el Panama City Laboratory de la National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS-NOAA). El mismo se finalizó a comienzos de 2015 y está siendo editado para su publicación.

También, en la Reunión del Grupo de Especies de Tiburones de 2014, Uruguay presentó un trabajo sobre captura incidental de Mobulidos en las pesquerías de palangre pelágico, el cual representa la primera evaluación para el océano Atlántico Sudoccidental. Además, este trabajo cita dos nuevas especies para aguas de Uruguay, *Mobula japanica* y *Mobula thurstoni*, (Mobulid ray by-catch in longline fisheries in the south-western Atlantic Ocean/ Marine and Freshwater Research Vol 66(9) 2015).

2.1.7 Aves marinas

Uruguay trabajó durante 2014 en la revisión del Plan de Acción Nacional para reducir la captura incidental de aves marinas en las pesquerías uruguayas. Entre las tareas desarrolladas, se revisaron las medidas de mitigación en la pesca con palangre pelágico para aplicar en Uruguay, se establecieron prioridades de investigación y se generó una lista de especies de aves marinas prioritarias para la conservación en las pesquerías del país.

Durante 2014 también se llevaron a cabo experimentos en las campañas de investigación a bordo del B/I de DINARA para: 1) perfeccionar el uso de una línea espantapájaros como medida de mitigación en el palangre pelágico; 2) evaluar el desempeño de brazoladas alternativas (con un peso a 1 m del anzuelo) en disminuir los ataques a las carnadas y la captura incidental de aves marinas en el palangre pelágico. Se probaron dos tipos de pesos de seguridad además de los destorcedores de plomo de 75g usados en la pesquería. También se está evaluando el efecto de estas brazoladas en la captura de especies objetivo. Estos dos experimentos son la continuación de las investigaciones iniciadas en 2009 y 2011, respectivamente.

2.1.8 Tortugas marinas

Durante 2014 se continuó con los estudios de telemetría satelital desarrollados principalmente en tortuga cabezona (*Caretta caretta*).

Se colaboró con la preparación de la evaluación del impacto de las pesquerías de la CICA en las tortugas marinas, se presentó una serie estandarizada de CPUE sobre la captura incidental en las flotas de palangre pelágico de Uruguay y Brasil (Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT, 71(6): 2977-2982 (2015)).

El Laboratorio de Recursos Pelágicos en conjunto con la ONG CICMAR han continuado su colaboración junto a organizaciones de otros países, en el desarrollo de la iniciativa llamada "Movements of Atlantic Leatherback Turtles: Steps Toward Bycatch Reduction and Transoceanic Cooperation for Conservation". Dicho proyecto, coordinado por el Programa de Tortugas Marinas para Latinoamérica y el Caribe del WWF, ha generado una plataforma de compilación y diseminación de información sobre rutas migratorias y movimientos transoceánicos de las tortugas laúd (*Dermochelys coriacea*), para colaborar con el diseño de medidas para reducir la mortalidad por captura incidental en las pesquerías que operan en el Océano Atlántico.

En el marco de la elaboración del Ecological Risk Assessment para tortugas marinas, se presentó en la Reunión de Ecosistemas, en conjunto con Brasil, un trabajo sobre Unidades de manejo, y los desafíos de entender y promover la conservación de estas especies (Management units: challenges to promote understanding and conservation of marine turtles in oceanic areas/ Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT, 71(6): 2983-2986 (2015)).

2.1.9 Cetáceos

Durante 2014 se continuó con la investigación en este grupo, analizando información de distribución e interacciones con la flota de palangre como son la captura incidental y la depredación por parte de orcas y falsa orca sobre la captura. Estos trabajos fueron publicados a comienzos de 2015 (Analysis of marine mammal bycatch in the Uruguayan pelagic longline fishery operating in the Southwestern Atlantic Ocean/ICES Journal of Marine Science; doi:10.1093/icesjms/fsu250- Depredation by killer whale (*Orcinus orca*) and false killer whale (*Pseudorca crassidens*) on the catch of the Uruguayan pelagic longline fishery in Southwestern Atlantic Ocean/ICES Journal of Marine Science; doi:10.1093/icesjms/fsu251).

2.1.10 Buque de Investigación

Durante los meses de setiembre y octubre se realizó una campaña de investigación dirigida a grandes peces pelágicos a bordo del B/I “Aldebarán” perteneciente a la DINARA. En la misma se utilizó palangre pelágico de deriva tipo americano, el cual es el arte que ha sido más utilizado por la flota atunera uruguaya en los últimos años.

En esta campaña se continuó con el Programa Internacional Cooperativo de Marcaje de la CICAA. Se marcaron un total de 285 individuos, siendo la principal especie el tiburón azul (*Prionace glauca*), con un total de 271 individuos (95.1% del total de individuos marcados). Sin contar esta especie, el resto de las marcas estuvo repartida entre: *Carcharhinus brachyurus* (n=1), *Katsuwonus pelamis* (n=1), *Thunnus alalunga* (n=5), *Thunnus albacares* (n=3) y *Xiphias gladius* (n=4).

Además de esta campaña, técnicos del LaRPe estuvieron a cargo de la realización de censos y avistamientos de mamíferos, aves y tortugas marinas en otras campañas de investigación dirigidas a otros recursos. Las metodologías utilizadas en estos censos y conteos son las de transectas y de punto dependiendo de la actividad del barco.

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

Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GENERAL - todas las especies		
S1	Informes anuales (científicos)	20/9/2015
S2	Características de la flota	28/07/2015
S3	Estimación de captura nominal - Tarea I	28/07/2015
S4	Captura y esfuerzo (Tarea II)	28/07/2015
S5	Muestras de talla (Tarea II)	28/07/2015
S6	Captura estimada por talla	
S7	Declaraciones de marcado (convencional y electrónico)	28/07/2015
S8	Capturas de pesquerías deportivas y de recreo en el mar Mediterráneo (todos los tónidos y especies afines)	N/A
S9	Datos específicos para determinar de forma independiente la magnitud de las pesquerías de recreo de cada especie	N/A
S10	Información recopilada en los programas nacionales de observadores	N/A La flota no operó
S11	Enfoque alternativo de seguimiento científico	N/A
S12	Información y datos sobre <i>Sargassum</i> pelágico	N/A
S13	Información específica para los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a realizar pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	N/A
ATÚN ROJO		
S14	Datos de pesquerías deportivas y de	N/A

	recreo	
S15	Muestreo de tallas de las granjas	N/A
S16	Resultados de los estudios piloto de atún rojo emprendidos con arreglo al párr. 88	N/A
S17	Resultados de programas que utilizan sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas o técnicas alternativas que proporcionen una precisión equivalente en el momento de la introducción en jaula (que cubran el 100% de las introducciones en jaulas)	N/A
S18	Información y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas nacionales de observadores de atún rojo	N/A
S19	Informe sobre mortalidad por pesca de todo el atún rojo del Oeste, descartes muertos incluidos.	N/A
S20	Información sobre atún rojo confiscado procedente de captura fortuita no autorizada	N/A
S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del Oeste que se van a emprender	N/A
S22	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	N/A
S23	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	N/A
TÚNIDOS TROPICALES		
S24	Información de captura de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT	N/A La flota no operó
S25	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces	N/A
S43	Un inventario de todos los buques de apoyo asociados con los cerqueros o cañeros	N/A
S44	El número de DCP realmente desplegados trimestralmente, por tipo de DCP, indicando la presencia o ausencia de una baliza asociada al DCP	N/A
S45	Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1°, mes, Estado del pabellón y PS/BB asociado	N/A
PEZ ESPADA		
S26	Mejores datos disponibles sobre pez espada, lo que incluye por sexo, y estadísticas de descartes y esfuerzo	N/A La flota no operó
ISTIOFÓRIDOS		
S27	Resultados de los programas científicos para los istiofóridos	N/A La flota no operó
S28	Informe sobre el método para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de aguja azul y aguja blanca/ <i>Tetrapturus spp.</i>	N/A La flota no operó
TIBURONES		
S29	Las CPC presentarán datos de Tarea I y Tarea II para los tiburones, lo que incluye los datos históricos disponibles	N/A La flota no operó

S30	Tarea I y Tarea II de tiburones zorro, incluir descartes y liberaciones	N/A La flota no operó
S31	Las CPC consignarán a través de sus programas de observadores el número de descartes y liberaciones de tiburón jaquetón con una indicación sobre su estado (vivo o muerto) y lo comunicarán a ICCAT	N/A La flota no operó
S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	N/A
S33	Datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de tiburón jaquetón capturado para consumo local	N/A
S34	Datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de peces martillo capturados para consumo local	N/A
S35	Número de descartes y liberaciones de peces martillo con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	N/A La flota no operó
S36	Número de descartes y liberaciones de tiburones oceánicos con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	N/A La flota no operó
OTRAS CAPTURAS FORTUITAS		
S37	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	
S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	N/A La flota no operó
S39	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	N/A La flota no operó
S40	Las CPC comunicarán los datos de captura fortuita y de descartes	N/A La flota no operó
S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	N/A
S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo.	20/9/2015 La información sobre este punto está en el informe que se envía junto con esta tabla.

Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación)**Sección 3: Implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de la CICA**

A comienzos de 2013 se inició el proceso de revisión de los Planes de Acción Nacional para Reducir la Captura Incidental de Aves Marinas y para la Conservación de los Condrictios en las pesquerías uruguayas. Esta revisión se basa en la recomendación de FAO de que los Planes de Acción Nacional deben ser revisados cada 4 o 5 años. Este proceso contó de dos etapas, una primera etapa de revisión y evaluación del cumplimiento de las medidas propuestas en la cual se invitó a participar a todas las personas relacionadas a la temática. En la segunda etapa, luego de tener los resultados de la evaluación del cumplimiento, se comenzó la actualización y adecuación de las medidas de investigación, mitigación, administración y manejo, y educación y difusión propuestas. Esta segunda etapa finalizó en 2014, y la nueva versión de ambos Planes de Acción se encuentra disponible para descargar en la página web de DINARA www.dinara.gub.uy (http://www.dinara.gub.uy/files/Publicaciones/Pesca/PAN_28-8-2015.pdf).

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, cual es su origen y controlando aspectos formales de la documentación de los barcos.

Todas las Recomendaciones de la CICA aprobadas durante la Reunión de la Comisión en el año 2014 han sido internalizadas en Uruguay, y actualmente rigen bajo decreto.

PARTE II DEL INFORME ANUAL, SECCIÓN 3

Categoría	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0001	Informes anuales (Comisión)	14/10/2015
GEN	0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	14/10/2015
GEN	0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	22/09/2015
GEN	0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	N/A. En 2014 no hubo fletamento.
GEN	0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	N/A. En 2014 no hubo fletamento.
GEN	0006	Informes de transbordo	N/A. Uruguay no autoriza transbordos.
GEN	0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	N/A. Uruguay no realiza transbordos en el mar.
GEN	0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	N/A. Uruguay no tiene buques autorizados a realizar transbordos.
GEN	0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	N/A. Uruguay no tiene buques autorizados a realizar transbordos.
GEN	0010	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	
GEN	0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	Puerto de Montevideo, Montevideo, Uruguay.
GEN	0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	72 horas previas al arribo a puerto.
GEN	0013	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	

GEN	0014	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto que incluyan supuestas infracciones	
GEN	0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha detectado una presunta infracción	Comunicación a ICCAT, al estado de pabellón del buque y demás estados involucrados.
GEN	0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	
GEN	0017	Información de acuerdos bilaterales para la inspección en puerto	
GEN	0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	
GEN	0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	
GEN	0020	Lista de buques de más de 20 m	N/A. Sin actividad en 2014.
GEN	0021	Informe acciones internas buques de más de 20 m	N/A. Sin actividad en 2014.
GEN	0022	Norma de ordenación GPA	N/A. Sin actividad en 2014.
GEN	0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías deportivas o de recreo que capturen túnidos o especies afines.
GEN	0024	Buques implicados en pesca IUU	
GEN	0025	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	
GEN	0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	
GEN	0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	
GEN	0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	
GEN	0029	Avistamientos de buques	
GEN	0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	
BFT	1001	Granjas de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene granjas de atún rojo.
BFT	1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no cría atún rojo.
BFT	1003	Traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	N/A. Uruguay no cría atún rojo.
BFT	1004	Declaración de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	N/A. Uruguay no cría atún rojo.
BFT	1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no opera con almadrabas.
BFT	1006	Declaración de almadrabas de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no opera con almadrabas.
BFT	1007	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de reducción de la capacidad para 2014	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1008	Ajustes al plan de capacidad de cría	N/A. Uruguay no cría atún rojo.
BFT	1009	Modificaciones a los planes de pesca o a cuotas individuales	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1010	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 13-07, lo que incluye información sobre reglamentación y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 13-07	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2013	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.

BFT	1015	Mensajes VMS	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1016	Planes de inspección	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1017	Lista de buques de inspección	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1018	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1019	Copias de los informes de inspección	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1024	Vedas a la pesca de atún rojo del Este	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1026	Documentos de captura de atún rojo validados si no se ha introducido la información en el sistema eBCD	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1027	Informe anual BCD	N/A
BFT	1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	N/A
BFT	1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	N/A
BFT	1030	Legislación para el BCD	N/A
BFT	1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo y que presuntamente han capturado atún rojo del Este	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1033	Datos necesarios para registrarse en el Sistema eBCD	N/A
TRO	2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT y cambios subsiguientes	N/A
TRO	2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil en 2014	N/A. Sin actividad en 2014.
TRO	2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT	N/A
TRO	2004	Informe anual sobre la implementación de la veda espacio-temporal para el patudo/rabil	N/A
TRO	2005	Lista de observadores de rabil/patudo	N/A
TRO	2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	
TRO	2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	
SWO	3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	
SWO	3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	
SWO	3003	Lista de buques pesqueros que dirigen su actividad al pez espada del Mediterráneo, lo que incluye permisos especiales para arpones y palangre	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.

		Mediterráneo	
SWO	3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico Norte.
ALB	4001	Lista anual de buques de atún blanco del Atlántico norte	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico Norte.
BIL	5001	Notificación de prohibición de descartes de ejemplares muertos de marlines	DINARA informa de manera oficial a todos los buques pesqueros de bandera uruguaya, o aquellos de otras banderas que operan en aguas de Uruguay, sobre esta prohibición.
BIL	5002	Informe de acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 12-04 mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia	Las capturas de Uruguay de estas especies han sido siempre muy bajas. Por lo que se pueden controlar con la presencia de observadores científicos a bordo.
SHK	7001	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que los peces martillo capturados por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introducen en el comercio internacional	N/A
SHK	7002	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que el tiburón jaquetón capturado por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introduce en el comercio internacional	N/A
SHK	7003	Informe sobre la implementación de la reducción de la mortalidad de marrajo dientuso	N/A
SHK	7004	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 11-08, mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia que apoyen esta implementación.	DINARA informa de manera oficial a todos los buques pesqueros de bandera uruguaya, o aquellos de otras banderas que operan en aguas de Uruguay, sobre la Rec. 11-08. Además, esta Recomendación ha sido internalizada en el ordenamiento pesquero nacional e incluida en la actualización del PAN – Condrictios Uruguay 2015.
SHK	7005	Todas las CPC presentarán a la Secretaría de ICCAT la información detallada sobre su implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de tiburones (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 y 11-15.)	Todas las estadísticas de los tiburones capturados en las pesquerías de palangre de Uruguay son reportados en los datos estadísticos de las Tareas I y II. Asimismo, todas las Recs. han sido internalizadas en el ordenamiento pesquero nacional. Estas Recs. de prohibición de retención de especies de tiburones han sido incluidas en la actualización del PAN – Condrictios Uruguay 2015. Además, mediante un Decreto del Poder Ejecutivo (N° 67/013 de 22 de febrero de 2013) Uruguay prohíbe retener a bordo, transbordar, desembarcar, almacenar vender u ofrecer para su venta cualquier parte o la carcasa entera de tiburones (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) que puedan ser capturados.

BYC	8001	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	En la flota pesquera se promueve 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 llevan los equipos necesarios a bordo para entrenar a los pescadores en el uso de los mismos.
BYC	8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y del Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	La implementación de medidas de mitigación se encuentra en la actualización del PAN – Aves Marinas Uruguay finalizada en 2015. El mismo aplica a todos los buques de bandera uruguaya, y a buques de tercera bandera pescando en aguas de Uruguay. El Plan de Acción hace referencia a la obligatoriedad del uso de al menos dos medidas de mitigación, siendo el calado nocturno obligatorio, y complementado con el uso de líneas espantapájaros o pesos de 60g a un metro de distancia del anzuelo.
BYC	8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	Durante 2014 se realizaron experimentos a bordo del buque de investigación de DINARA, sobre el uso de diferentes medidas de mitigación. Líneas espantapájaros, reducción de la distancia del peso al anzuelo, anzuelos circulares, hook pods, cápsula de calado submarino.
SDP	9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	
MISC	9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recomendaciones de ICCAT	No hubo.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VANUATU¹

SUMMARY

Vanuatu's offshore fishery consists of tuna longline vessels targeting albacore (Thunnus alalunga), yellowfin (Thunnus albacares) and bigeye tunas (Thunnus obesus). The operating fleets are comprised of three components: locally based foreign vessels, which operate within the Vanuatu EEZ and land their catch into Vanuatu where the catch is part processed; Vanuatu registered longliners, purse seiners and carrier vessels which operate outside the Vanuatu zone in the IOTC, IATTC, ICCAT and WCPFC convention areas; and foreign longliners, which operate for part of the year within the Vanuatu EEZ. Currently, the Atlantic pelagic longline fishery is typically targeting ICCAT-managed species, such as bigeye, albacore skipjack and yellowfin tunas, and is subject to several discrete time/area closures to reduce all bycatch. In 2014 fishing effort dropped to 3 vessels compared to 2013 where there was a total of 7 tuna long liners. Total reported Vanuatu catch of tuna and tuna like species, including by-catch, in 2014 was 331.6MT and was dominated by albacore tuna. There was decrease compared to the amount of albacore tuna caught in 2013 of about 8/% from 286.3MT in 2014. Estimated swordfish catch (including dead discards) slightly increased from 1.9MT in 2014 to 5.2MT in 2014 and provisional catch for yellowfin slightly decreased in 2014 to 17.2MT from 149.5MT in 2013. Vanuatu vessels caught in 2014 an estimated 1.6MT of Blue Marlin, however despite that there were no catch records for white marlin and black marlin. Vanuatu currently has a National Observer Program which has been certified under the WCPFC regional observer program in 2009 and now has 27 Active Observers in the WCPFC region, two of these observers have been trained in the SPRFMO and are currently carrying out their duties in 2 stern Trawlers operating in the SPRFMO Area. Vanuatu plans to train Observers in the future to observe in IATTC and ICCAT. Vanuatu vessels currently active in the ICCAT area are carrying on board observers provided by MRAG. In 2014, the Republic of Vanuatu met its obligations with regard to the implementation of the conservation and management measures applied for all RFMO's, furthermore, the Republic of Vanuatu takes an ecosystem approach towards the management of highly migratory species and will adhere to these measure as required, to implement a number of measures that go beyond the measures required in ICCAT recommendations and resolutions. At present, the Vanuatu Atlantic pelagic longline vessels typically target ICCAT-managed species, such as albacore and yellowfin tunas, and is subject to several discrete time/area closures to reduce all bycatch (e.g., undersized swordfish, billfish, etc.

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

In 2014, a total of 3 tuna long line vessels, 1 pole and line vessel and 17 carrier vessels were actively fishing in the ICCAT Convention area (annual catch records for the tuna longline is depicted on chart below). Total reported Vanuatu catch of tuna and tuna like species, including by-catch, in 2014 was 331.6MT and was dominated by albacore tuna. There was decrease compared to the amount of albacore tuna caught in 2013 of about 8/% from 286.3MT in 2014. Estimated swordfish catch (including dead discards) slightly increased from 1.9MT in 2014 to 5.2MT in 2014 and provisional catch for yellowfin slightly decreased in 2014 to 17.2MT from 149.5MT in 2013. Vanuatu vessels caught in 2014 an estimated 1.6MT of Blue Marlin, however despite that there no catch records for white marlin and black marlin.

¹ Department of Fisheries, Port Vila.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Fisheries statistics

2.1.1 Tropical tuna fishery statistics

– Albacore tuna

Historically, albacore tuna has been the main species target by the Vanuatu longline vessels. Reported commercial catch were relatively low prior to 2011 however, these catches increased substantially and remained at higher levels since 2010, and in 2013 catch was again dominated by the albacore tuna however continued to drop due to decrease in effort and in 2014 recorded a catch of 286.3MT

Albacore tuna has become more of a target species, as shown in **Figure 2**. the catch rates of albacore tuna increased in 2013 compared to the drop in 2012 and 2011, this may have been due to more effort attempt on this tuna species. The total albacore tuna catch remained high in 2010 and 2011 however dropped in 2012 and again increased in 2013. Due to the reduction of effort catch for 2014 was reported to be 286.3MT.

– Yellowfin tuna

Yellowfin Tuna is one of the principal species of tropical tuna caught by Vanuatu in the Atlantic. Total estimated catch slightly decreased in 2014 to 17.2MT from 149.5MT in 2013.

Vanuatu vessels caught more yellowfin in the past, the catch distribution shows in **Table 2** a two folds decrease in 2014 compared to 2013 where there was less record of yellowfin catch particularly due to movement of the vessels to and from IATTC and ICCAT, however the total catch of yellowfin tuna in the ICCAT area remains highest in 2011 at 1,319.19 MT.

– Bigeye tuna

The other large tropical tuna reported in catches by Vanuatu vessels is the bigeye tuna. Like yellowfin tuna the reported catches for 2014 decreased by approximately 37.541MT from 35.166 MT in 2012 and continued to decrease in 2013 as shown in **Table 4**.

Bigeye tuna CPUE was high in early 2013 however decreased as the vessel moved out of the ICCAT Convention area to the IATTC convention area. This movement may due to the movement of fish to the IATTC however the major factor was the reduction of effort.

– Swordfish

Vanuatu does not have a sword fish fishery however the catch statistics of swordfish caught by Vanuatu longline in 2014 was 5.2MT which relatively far lower than the previous years.

The catch distribution of swordfish varied since 2011 as shown in **Figure 5**. There were no record on the catch for sword fish in 2009 however in 2012, 2013 and 2014 more sword fish was caught in the Atlantic, however there was a sudden drop in 2013 due to the reduction of effort.

– Shark

The total shark catch for 2014 was 6.2MT which was higher than the p. Vanuatu has developed a shark management plan after concluding the assessment that were being carried out on sharks, the Fisheries Act of Vanuatu also addresses shark management in all RFMO's including ICCAT.

In 2013 shark catch was recorded to a very high degree compared to 2011 and 2012 this shows an increase in the catch of sharks mainly in the northern Atlantic Ocean.

The total shark catch for 2014 was 6.2MT which was lower than the total amount caught in 2013. Vanuatu has developed a shark management plan after concluding the assessment that are being carried out on sharks, the Fisheries Act of Vanuatu also addresses shark management in all RFMO's including ICCAT.

In 2014 shark catch continued to drop compared to 2013 and 2012 this shows an increase in the catch of sharks mainly in the northern Atlantic Ocean.

2.2 Catch and effort trends

The annual catch and effort estimates have been estimated for the Vanuatu fleet operating in the ICCAT area in 2014, particularly the large scale longline vessels (LSLV) operating in the wider ICCAT Area. The general observation since 2013 was that there has been a variation in the 2014 annual catch and effort estimates for the longline fleet.

The major tuna species for the Vanuatu longline fleet catch was dominated by albacore then yellowfin, shortfish and lastly bigeye.

2.3 Transshipment

There were 335 transshipment declarations received by Vanuatu in 2014. High seas transshipment in 2014 recorded 47,987.85MT while 375,818.6MT were transshipped in port.

The total amount of fish that was transshipped in 2014 comprised of 200,140MT of albacore tuna, 11,000MT of bigeye tuna, 155,510MT of yellowfin tuna, 31,341MT of shark, 2,320MT of black marlin, 3,398MT of swordfish and 24,925MT of other species.

These Vanuatu flag carriers transshipped fish caught by fishing vessel from Korea, Japan, China, Taiwan, Seychelles, Philippines and Belize.

2.4 Research activities

Vanuatu does not undertake research activities in ICCAT

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	<p>Vanuatu has strengthened its compliance level in submitting relevant required data within the timeframe or with minor delays which is a major improvement compare to last year Vanuatu level of compliance.</p> <p>Vanuatu submitted the following data:</p> <p>Rec 11.11 - Compliance reporting table –minor delay,</p> <p>Rec 01.16 - Annual report - on time,</p> <p>Rec 01.20 – LL Management standards – on time,</p> <p>Rec 06.11 / 12.06 – Transshipment Report – minor delay for “at sea transshipment” – on time for “in port transshipment”,</p> <p>Rec 11.01 – BET / YFT – current vessels – minor delay</p> <p>Rec 11.01 – BET / YFT – 2015 vessels – minor delay,</p> <p>Rec 11.02 – NSW Management Plan – NSW Management Plan currently under drafting,</p> <p>Rec 11.09 – Seabirds Mitigations measures – Sea Bird Management Plan currently under drafting</p> <p>Rec 11.12 – Internal Action report – on time.</p> <p>Task I & II – on time.</p>

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Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Included on Annual Report 2015
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Provided on 27/09/15
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	N/A – Vanuatu does not charter vessel
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	N/A – Vanuatu does not charter vessel
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	Submitted with the Annual Reports- There were 18 Transshipment in Port and 86 Transshipment on the High Seas
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Transshipment at Sea consists of 234,860 of Albacore, 334,422.3 of Bigeye, 459,477 of Yellowfin, 175,827 of Swordfish and 584,398 of other species.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Provided each year at time of authorisation and at time of change
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	N/A – Vanuatu LSPLVs do not tranship to carrier vessels.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	N/A Vanuatu is not a ICCAT CPC Coastal State
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	N/A Vanuatu is not a ICCAT CPC Coastal State
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	N/A Vanuatu is not a ICCAT CPC Coastal State
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	N/A Vanuatu is not a ICCAT CPC Coastal State
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	N/A Vanuatu is not a ICCAT CPC Coastal State
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	N/A Vanuatu is not a ICCAT CPC Coastal State
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	N/A Vanuatu is not a ICCAT CPC Coastal State
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Vanuatu does not have a Bilateral Arrangement for Port inspections however an Independent Inspection Agency has been authorised to carry out port inspections
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	N/A Vanuatu does not have Access Agreement in place
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	N/A Vanuatu does not have Access Agreement in place
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	15
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	Provided on 8/10/14
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	No changes from previous year
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	N/A Vanuatu is not a ICCAT CPC Coastal State
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Nothing to Report
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Nothing to Report
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Vanuatu does not import Tuna and is not a ICCAT CPC Coastal State
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	No data on non-compliance to be reported
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Nothing to report
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Nothing to report
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	None
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT farming

Category	No.	Information required	Response
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT farming
BFT	1003	Carry-over of caged fish	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in caged fish
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT caging
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT traps
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT traps
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2013	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 10-04	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2012	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	15 Vanuatu authorized carrier vessels to operate in the ICCAT Convention area. Updated at time of change.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	N/A No joint fishing operations
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Yes for Vanuatu flagged carrier vessels
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	N/A
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	N/A – No inspection vessels
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	TECNITAS
T	1019	Copies of inspection reports	N/A
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	N/A Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC Coastal State
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	N/A
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	N/A
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	No Changes
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2014	No Changes
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	Nothing to report
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	N/A Vanuatu does not operate FAD fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	None
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	N/A Vanuatu does not import frozen BET
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Vanuatu submitted validation seals and signatures for the SDPs on 4 th June 2013
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Vanuatu does not import swordfish
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Vanuatu submitted validation seals and signatures for the SDPs on 4 th June 2013

Category	No.	Information required	Response
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	N/A Vanuatu vessels do not target Med-SWO
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	N/A Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC Coastal State
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	N/A No special fishing permits
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in Med-SWO
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	6/10/2013
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	N/A Vanuatu catches under 200t
ALB	4002	Provisional accumulative southern albacore catches	N/A
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins Rec 12-04 para 2	Vanuatu currently does not prohibit dead discards
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	The Fisheries Bill was tabled in 2014 and Vanuatu has prescribed in detail, a regulation on the management of By-Catch species which includes Billfish. There are definite plans to have observer coverage from 2015/2016 on all Vanuatu fishing vessels to improve the verification of fishing operations in so far as By-catches are concerned.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	N/A Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC Coastal State
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	N/A Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC Coastal State
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction Rec 05-05 Para 1	The Fisheries Bill was tabled in 2014 and Vanuatu has prescribed in detail, a regulation on the management of sharks. Vanuatu now has a Shark Management Plan and also there are definite plans to have observer coverage from 2015/2016 on all Vanuatu fishing vessels to improve the verification of fishing operations in so far as shark catches are concerned.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation Rec 11.08 Para 7	The Fisheries Bill was tabled in 2014 and Vanuatu has prescribed in detail, a regulation on the management of sharks. Vanuatu now has a Shark Management Plan and also there are definite plans to have observer coverage from 2015/2016 on all Vanuatu fishing vessels to improve the verification of fishing operations in so far as shark catches are concerned.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2013 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	The Fisheries Bill was tabled in 2014 and Vanuatu has prescribed in detail, a regulation on the management of sharks. Vanuatu now has a Shark Management Plan and also there are definite plans to have observer coverage from 2014/2015 on all Vanuatu fishing vessels to improve the verification of fishing operations in so far as shark catches are concerned.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras. 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	The Fisheries Bill was tabled in 2014 and Vanuatu therein prescribed in detail, a regulation on the management of by catch.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Provided on 14/10/14

Category	No.	Information required	Response
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field Rec 11.10 Para 1e	The Fisheries Bill was tabled in 2014 and Vanuatu therein prescribed in detail, a regulation on the management of by catch.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	N/A Vanuatu has not yet implemented a pilot electronic statistical document system
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	N/A

Table 1. Annual catch of Vanuatu longline vessels 2014.

Year	Total Hooks	Albacore	Bigeye	Yellowfin	Swordfish	Blue marlin	White marlin	Black marlin	Sharks	Other fish
		ALB	BET	YFT	SWO	BUM	WHM	BLM	SKH	OTH
2013	2437.8	310.7	9.1	149.5	1.9	0.0	3.3	0.7	77.9	38.1
2014	998.7	286.3	4.0	17.2	5.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	6.2	11.1

Table 2. ALB annual lonline catch.

<i>Annual Catch (MT) of Albacore Tuna from 2011 to 2014</i>					
Area	Gear	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total ICCAT	Longline	283.463	222.19	310.7	286.3

Table 3. YFT ALB annual longline catch.

<i>Annual Catch (MT) of Yellowfin Tuna from 2012 to 2014</i>				
Area	Gear	2012	2013	2014
Total ICCAT	Longline	304.824	149.5	17.2

Table 4. BET ALB annual longline catch.

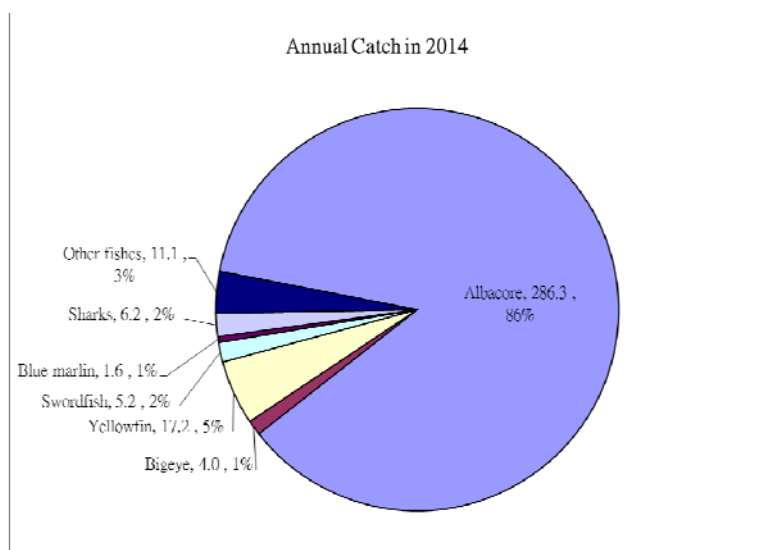
<i>Annual Catch (MT) of Big Eye Tuna from 2011 to 2014</i>					
Area	Gear	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total ICCAT	Longline	35.166	37.541	9.1	4.0

Table 5. SWO annual longline catch.

<i>Annual Catch (MT) of Sword Fish from 2011 to 2014</i>					
Area	Gear	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total ICCAT	Longline	19.392	14.874	1.9	5.2

Table 6. SHK annual longline catch.

<i>Annual Catch (MT) of shark from 2011 to 2014</i>					
Area	Gear	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total ICCAT	Longline	17.965	16.454	77.9	6.2

**Figure 1.** Annual catch of Vanuatu longliner vessels 2014.

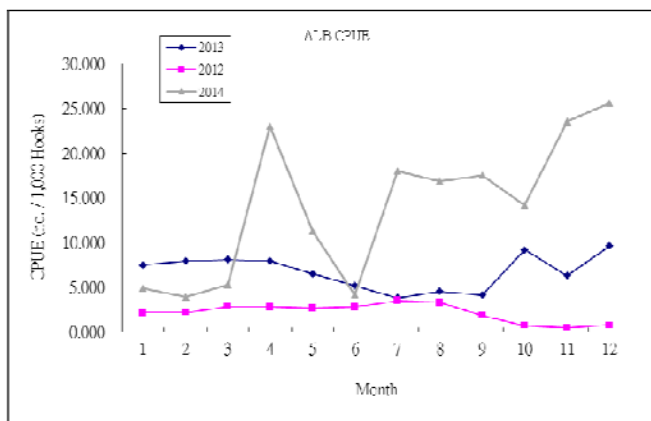


Figure 2. ALB Catch Per Unit of Effort (CPUE).

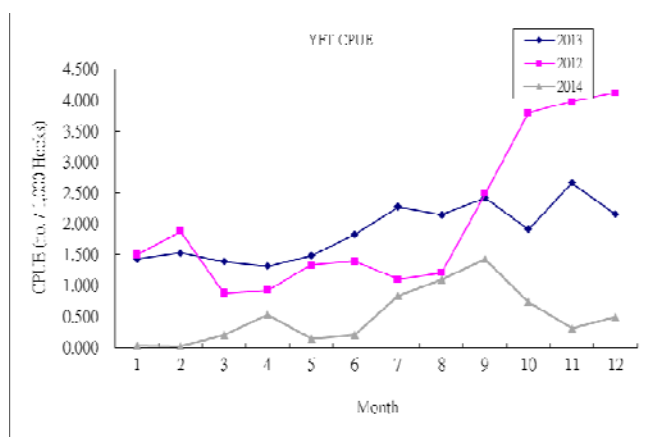


Figure 3. Yellowfin Catch Per Ubit of Effort (CPUE).

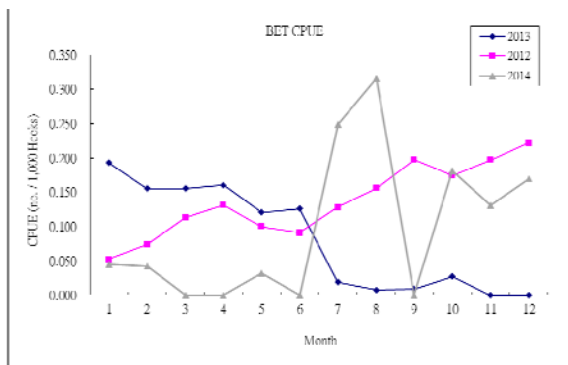


Figure 4. Bigeye Catch Per Unit of Effort (CPUE).

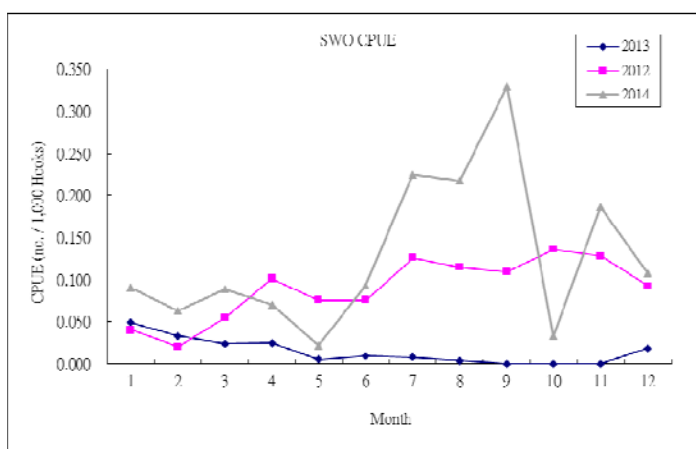


Figure 5. Swordfish Catch Per Unit of Effort (CPUE) 2013.

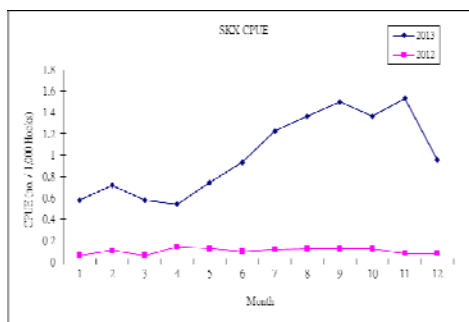


Figure 6. Shark Catch Per Unit of Effort (CPUE) 2014.

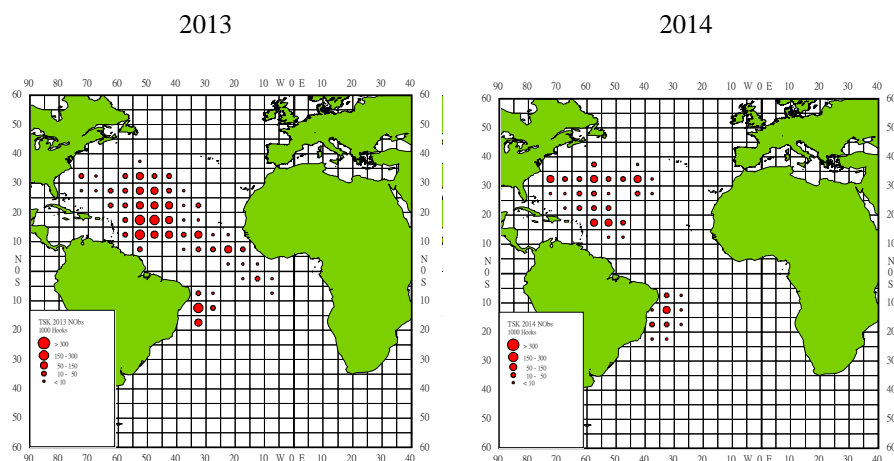


Figure 7(a). Annual effort distribution (number of hooks-5°x5°) of tuna species for national longline fleet.

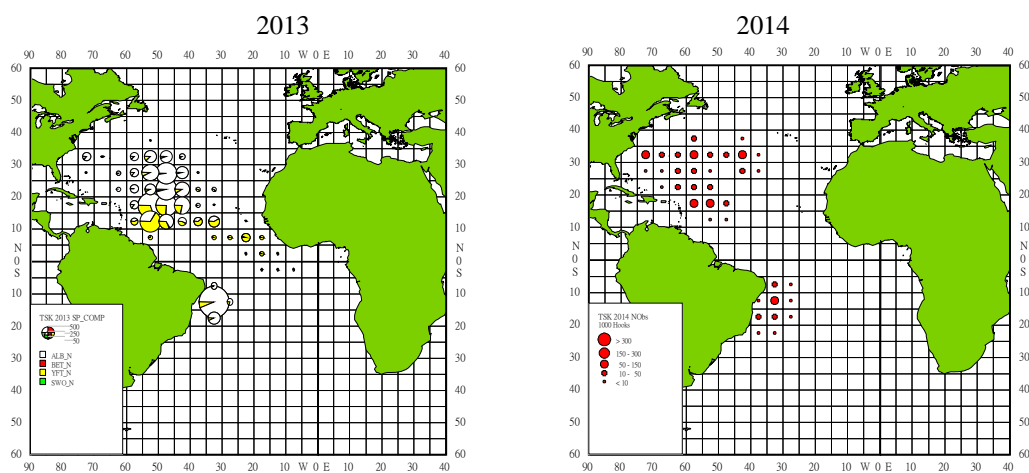


Figure 7(b). Annual Catch distribution by Species (5°x5°) of tuna species for National Longline Fleet

ANNUAL REPORT OF VENEZUELA¹

SUMMARY

La flota venezolana orientada a los recursos pelágicos que operó en el océano Atlántico estuvo conformada en 2014 por 83 unidades industriales: 73 palangreros, 4 cerqueros y 6 cañeros; y se registran además 49 embarcaciones artesanales que operan con redes de enmalle en el Litoral Central de Venezuela, desde la comunidad de Playa Verde. Ese año se produjeron capturas de tunidos y afines provenientes del Océano Atlántico por 6476,7 t, dentro de los cuales 6296,9 t corresponden a desembarques y 179,822 t a descartes. El 88,9% de los desembarques lo representan los atunes, entre los cuales el más importante fue el aleta amarilla (*T. albacares*) con 59,9 %, mientras que el bonito listado (*K. pelamis*), el abacora (*T. alalunga*), el ojo gordo (*T. obesus*), el aleta negra (*T. atlanticus*) y la carachana (*A. thazard*), alcanzaron 19.1 %, 4.5 %, 2.3 %, 1.4 % y 1.1 %, respectivamente. La captura incidental estuvo conformada por peces de pico, entre los que se destacan el pez vela (*Istiophorus albicans*) con 3,3 % y la aguja azul (*Makaira nigricans*) con 2,2 % y tiburones cuyos desembarques representan el 2.4 %. El 62,3 % de los desembarques provinieron de la pesquería de cerco, 7 % de la de caña, 24,7 % de palangre y 5,9 % de las pesquerías artesanales. En 2014 continuaron las investigaciones sobre la pesquería de los grandes pelágicos; éstos incluyen los atunes, peces de pico y tiburones; y se mantuvo el programa de observadores científicos a bordo de embarcaciones industriales de palangre, caña y cerco.

Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)

Las estadísticas de captura y esfuerzo de las pesquerías industriales venezolanas de caña, cerco y palangre son recabadas por el Instituto Socialista de la Pesca y Acuicultura (INSOPECA) mediante un programa de recolecta de bitácoras en los puertos de desembarques y de muestreos biológicos multiespecíficos. Se cuenta con la cooperación de diversas instituciones nacionales e internacionales tales como el INIA, Universidad de Oriente, ICCAT e IRD.

Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías

1.1 Pesquerías de cerco

La flota cerquera venezolana estuvo conformada por 20 embarcaciones, de las cuales 4 faenaron en el Océano Atlántico Occidental y el resto en el Océano Pacífico Oriental (**Tabla 1**). El área de pesca de los cerqueros venezolanos estuvo comprendida entre los 10° - 12° N y -64° - 69° W (**Figura 1**).

Los desembarques realizados por la flota cerquera fueron de 3.922,7 t lo cual representa una disminución del 19,88 % respecto al 2013. El atún aleta amarilla, *Thunnus albacares*, representó el 65,8 % de los desembarques de la flota, y el bonito, *Katsuwonus pelamis*, 27,6 %. Otras especies capturadas por la flota fueron atún ojo gordo, *Thunnus obesus*; atún aleta negra, *Thunnus atlanticus*; carachana negra, *Auxis thazard* y atún abacora, *Thunnus alalunga*; las cuales representaron el restante 6,6% de los desembarques. El esfuerzo ejercido por estas embarcaciones en el 2014 fue de 344 días de pesca, inferior en 30.2 % al ejercido en el 2013 (**Tabla 2**).

1.2 Pesquerías de caña

La flota cañera venezolana estuvo conformada en 2014, por 6 unidades de pesca (**Tabla 1**). Los desembarques de esta flota alcanzaron 443.4 t, disminuyendo un 41,93 % en relación al año 2013. Las especies más importantes en la captura de esta flota fueron el atún aleta amarilla, *T. albacares*, con 89,0 % y el listado, *K. pelamis*, con 6 %; mientras que el atún ojo gordo, *T. obesus* y el atún aleta negra, *T. atlanticus*, contribuyeron con el 4.9 % de los desembarques totales de la flota. El esfuerzo aplicado fue de 349 días de mar lo cual representó una disminución del 42,79 % en relación al 2013 (**Tabla 3**). Las áreas de pesca se encuentran entre 10° - 12° N y -63 - -68° W (**Figura 1**).

¹ Instituto Socialista de la Pesca y Acuicultura (INSOPECA).

1.3 Pesquerías de palangre

El número de embarcaciones de palangre pelágico venezolanos que operaron en el Océano Atlántico en 2014 fue de 73 unidades. El área de pesca de estas embarcaciones se extiende entre 11°-15° N y 62 °-68° W en el Mar Caribe y en la parte occidental del Océano Atlántico 6°-14° N y 40° - 60° W (**Figura 1**).

Los desembarques controlados en la flota de palangre pelágico basadas en el Puerto de Cumaná y Puerto La Cruz en el 2014, arrojaron un total de 1.557,4 t y se controlaron 179.822 t descartadas ; para un total de 1.737 t de captura, aumentando 18,7 % con respecto al 2013, mientras que el esfuerzo aplicado disminuyó en un 1,61% con un total de 4.856.954 anzuelos (**Tabla 4**).

El atún aleta amarilla, *T. albacares*, fue la especie más importante de los desembarques, representando el 50,7 % de los mismos, mientras que para los otros túnidos como el atún albacora, *T. alalunga* y el atún ojo gordo, *T. obesus*, el porcentaje fue de 16,5 y 1,9 %, respectivamente. Los peces de pico representaron el 16,1 % de los desembarques de la flota, de los cuales el mayor porcentaje correspondió al pez vela con un 7.2 %. Entre los tiburones los principales desembarques por especie fueron el tiburón azul, *Prionace glauca* con un 7,1 %.

1.4 Pesquerías artesanales

1.4.1 Playa Verde (Litoral Central de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela)

La pesquería de peces pico en esta zona se realiza durante todo el año. La flota que opera en la misma está integrada por 49 embarcaciones con eslora comprendida entre 7 y 10 m, y utilizan como arte de pesca una red de trasmallo a la deriva.

Los desembarques totales realizados por esta flota para el 2014 fueron de 373,4 t, integrados fundamentalmente por peces de la familia Istiophoridae que representaron el 56,5 % de la captura total, entre los cuales destacan el pez vela, *Istiophorus albicans*, con un 26,3 %, la aguja azul, *Makaira nigricans*, con el 26,2 % y la aguja blanca *Tetrapturus albidus*, con el 4,1 % de los desembarques. Los túnidos capturados representaron el 35,9 %, siendo las especies más importantes en los desembarques, el bonito listado, *Katsuwonus pelamis*, con 17.8 % y la cabaña negra, *Auxis thazard*, con 7,4 % y el atún aleta negra, *Thunnus atlanticus*, con 3,9 %. Los desembarques de tiburones de varias especies, representaron el 3,9 % de los desembarques totales para el 2014 (**Tabla 5**). La flota que se dedica a la captura de estas especies en el litoral central de Venezuela, realizó 3.746 viajes.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

En la República Bolivariana de Venezuela se llevan a cabo investigaciones sobre la pesquería de los grandes pelágicos; éstos incluyen los atunes, peces de pico y tiburones. En el 2014 se continuó con los muestreos biológicos de las diferentes especies desembarcadas en puertos de los estados Sucre, Anzoátegui y Vargas y la recolección de datos de captura y esfuerzo de las diferentes pesquerías. Se muestrearon 22.521 ejemplares de túnidos, peces de pico y otras especies afines provenientes de las flota de caña, cerco, palangre y de la artesanal con redes de enmalle (**Tabla 6**).

Se realizó el control de la captura y el esfuerzo de las embarcaciones industriales que ejercen pesquerías en el Océano Atlántico Occidental bajo las modalidades de caña, cerco y palangre pelágico. La flota industrial de palangre realizó 387 viajes, la de caña 32 y la de cerco 14, para un total de 491 viajes, con un porcentaje de cobertura global de 100 %.

En el Programa de Investigación Intensiva sobre Marlines en la República Bolivariana de Venezuela (PIIM-VZLA), auspiciado por la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (CICAA), se continuó con el embarque de observadores científicos en embarcaciones de palangre pelágico y con los muestreos de peces de pico en puertos de desembarques. En el 2014 se embarcaron observadores científicos en 4 viajes en los cuales se observaron un total de 61 lances de pesca. La información registrada por los observadores incluye información detallada sobre las operaciones de pesca, disposición de los artes de pesca y cualquier variación, así como el muestreo de todas la especies capturadas y descartadas, con particular énfasis en peces pico y tiburones.

Otra de las actividades que ejecuta el PIIM-VZLA se realiza en la comunidad pesquera de Playa Verde (Litoral Central de Venezuela). La actividad consiste en el monitoreo diario de un total de 3.746 viajes durante el 2014. Los desembarques lo constituyen peces pico y otros grandes pelágicos como el atún aleta amarilla, atún aleta negra, algunos pequeños túnidos, pez espada, tiburones, dorado y sierra canalera o peto. Adicional a la actividad diaria se realiza un registro diario de tallas, peso, e identificación de sexo de todos los ejemplares desembarcados en esa localidad. En esta comunidad se capturan el mayor número de ejemplares con marcas convencionales, las cuales son registradas por el PIIM-VZLA con toda la información del ejemplar y posteriormente reportadas a las Agencias que la emitieron y a la Secretaria de la CICAA. En el año 2014 se registraron un total de 8 ejemplares marcados. Durante este año se continuó con la recolección de muestras biológicas de pez vela, además, de aguja picuda y marlín peto para los estudios de diferenciación de stocks que se llevan a cabo entre científicos de la Universidad de Oriente y de otros países miembros.

El Programa Nacional de Observadores a Bordo de Embarcaciones Atuneras que faenan en el Océano Atlántico Centro Occidental se implementó a partir de abril de 2011. Este programa tiene la finalidad de monitorear al menos el 5% del total de las campañas de la pesquería industrial de caña, cerco y palangre, pero debido a procedimientos administrativos internos de la institución, durante el año 2014 no se logró el objetivo. Llegando a monitorear el 4,62% de los cruceros. El programa abordó 20 cruceros con un total de 592 días a bordo. Se embarcaron observadores científicos en 17 viajes de palangreros, 2 en caña y 1 en cerco, lo que correspondió al 4,39 %, 6,25 % y 7,14 % de los viajes totales de la flota, respectivamente. En las faenas palangreras, fue registrada una captura incidental de un mamífero marino, (ballena no identificada) Este individuo quedó enredado en una de las líneas del palangre, la cual fue cortada permitiendo la liberación del ejemplar vivo. También, se reportó una captura incidental de ocho tortugas marinas. De estas, cuatro fueron de la especie cardón *Dermochelys coriacea* (DKK), una caguama *Caretta caretta* (TCC), un ejemplar de tortuga verde *Chelonia mydas* (TCM) y tres golfina *Lepidochelys olivacea* (TLO), las cuales fueron todas devueltas vivas al mar. En la flota cerquera quedó enmallada una tortuga cardon (DKK) la cual de igual forma fue liberada viva al mar. Los resultados se documentan en el documento SCRS/2015/192.

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

Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GENERAL- todas las especies		
S1	Informes anuales (científicos)	18/09/2015
S2	Características de la flota	31/07/2015
S3	Estimación de captura nominal - Tarea I	31/07/2015
S4	Captura y esfuerzo (Tarea II)	31/07/2015
S5	Muestras de talla (Tarea II)	31/07/2015
S6	Captura estimada por talla	
S7	Declaraciones de marcado (convencional y electrónico)	NO APLICA
S8	Capturas de pesquerías deportivas y de recreo en el mar Mediterráneo (todos los túnidos y especies afines)	NO APLICA
S9	Datos específicos para determinar de forma independiente la magnitud de las pesquerías de recreo de cada especie	Dificultades para su realización
S10	Información recopilada en los programas nacionales de observadores	No hubo cambios desde su ultimo envío
S11	Enfoque alternativo de seguimiento científico	
S12	Información y datos sobre <i>Sargassum</i> pelágico	NO APLICA
S13	Información específica para los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a realizar pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	NO APLICA
ATÚN ROJO		
S14	Datos de pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	NO APLICA
S15	Muestreo de tallas de las granjas	NO APLICA
S16	Resultados de los estudios piloto de atún rojo emprendidos con arreglo al párr. 88	NO APLICA

N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
S17	Resultados de programas que utilizan sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas o técnicas alternativas que proporcionen una precisión equivalente en el momento de la introducción en jaula (que cubran el 100% de las introducciones en jaulas)	NO APLICA
S18	Información y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas nacionales de observadores de atún rojo	NO APLICA
S19	Informe sobre mortalidad por pesca de todo el atún rojo del Oeste, descartes muertos incluidos.	NO APLICA
S20	Información sobre atún rojo confiscado procedente de captura fortuita no autorizada	NO APLICA
S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del Oeste que se van a emprender	NO APLICA
S22	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	NO APLICA
S23	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	NO APLICA
TÚNIDOS TROPICALES		
S24	Información de captura de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT	31/07/2015
S25	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces	NO APLICA
S43	Un inventario de todos los buques de apoyo asociados con los cerqueros o cañeros	NO APLICA
S44	El número de DCP realmente desplegados trimestralmente, por tipo de DCP, indicando la presencia o ausencia de una baliza asociada al DCP	NO APLICA
S45	Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1°, mes, Estado del pabellón y PS/BB asociado	NO APLICA
PEZ ESPADA		
S26	Mejores datos disponibles sobre pez espada, lo que incluye por sexo, y estadísticas de descartes y esfuerzo	
ISTIOFÓRIDOS		
S27	Resultados de los programas científicos para los istiofóridos	
S28	Informe sobre el método para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de aguja azul y aguja blanca/ <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	
TIBURONES		
S29	Las CPC presentarán datos de Tarea I y Tarea II para los tiburones, lo que incluye los datos históricos disponibles	31/07/2015
S30	Tarea I y Tarea II de tiburones zorro, incluir descartes y liberaciones	31/07/2015
S31	Las CPC consignarán a través de sus programas de observadores el número de descartes y liberaciones de tiburón jaquetón con una indicación sobre su estado (vivo o muerto) y lo comunicarán a ICCAT	SCRS/2015/192
S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	PLAN DE TIBURONES
S33	Datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de tiburón jaquetón capturado para consumo local	NO APLICA
S34	Datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de peces martillo capturados para consumo local	NO APLICA
S35	Número de descartes y liberaciones de peces martillo con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	Tarea I y TareaII, SCRS/2015/192

N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
S36	Número de descartes y liberaciones de tiburones oceánicos con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	Tarea I y TareaII, SCRS/2015/192
OTRAS CAPTURAS FORTUITAS		
S37	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	
S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	SCRS/2015/192, ST09 EN ELABORACIÓN
S39	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	SCRS/2015/192, ST09 EN ELABORACIÓN
S40	Las CPC comunicarán los datos de captura fortuita y de descartes	Tarea I Y Tarea II, SCRS/2015/192, ST09 EN ELABORACIÓN
S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	Dificultades para su realización
S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo.	Dificultades para su realización

Tabla 1. Composición de la flota industrial venezolana en el océano atlántico centro occidental, según la capacidad de almacén, año 2014.

<i>Capacidad Almacen (t)</i>	<i>BB</i>	<i>LL</i>	<i>PS</i>	<i>GN</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
0	49	0	4	0	53
50	99	0	13	0	13
100	149	0	29	0	29
150	199	4	25	4	33
200	299	1	2	0	3
300	399	1	0	0	1
400	499	0	0	0	0
500	599	0	0	0	0
600	699	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	6	73	4	49	132

Tabla 2. Captura (t) y esfuerzo (días de pesca) de la flota cerquera venezolana en el océano atlántico centro occidental durante el año 2014.

<i>ESPECIE</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>%</i>
YFT	511,2	374,7	320,7	1374,7	2581,3	65,8
SKJ	141,0	40,6	144,9	754,7	1081,3	27,6
FRI	5,9	15,5	5,8	15,8	43,0	1,1
ALB	0,0	27,3	0,0	0,0	27,3	0,7
BET	1,3	57,1	0,0	62,9	121,3	3,1
BLF	26,2	0,0	2,4	40,0	68,6	1,7
	685,7	515,1	473,8	2248,1	3922,7	100,0
EFF (días)	58	47	95	144	344	

YFT= ALETA

AMARILLA

SKJ= LISTADO

FRI= CARACHANA

EFE= ESFUERZO (DÍAS DE PESCA)

ALB= ALBACORA

BET= OJO GORDO

BLF= ALETA NEGRA

Tabla 3. Captura (t) y esfuerzo (días de pesca) de la flota de caña venezolana en el océano atlántico centro occidental durante el año 2014.

<i>ESPECIE</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>%</i>
YFT	72,1	78,1	64,2	180,4	394,7	89,0
SKJ	0,4	3,6	7,7	15,1	26,8	6,0
BET	0,0	0,0	0,0	18,1	18,1	4,1
BLF	0,1	0,0	2,6	1,1	3,7	0,8
TOTAL	72,6	81,6	74,5	214,6	443,4	100
EFF (días)	77	108	59	105	349	

YFT= ALETA

AMARILLA

SKJ= LISTADO

EFE= ESFUERZO (DÍAS DE PESCA)

BET= OJO GORDO

BLF= ALETA NEGRA

Tabla 4. Captura (t) y esfuerzo (anzuelos) de la flota palangrera atunera venezolana en el océano atlántico centro occidental durante el año 2014.

<i>ESPECIE</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>%</i>
YFT	109,723712	225,843958	254,117256	200,081492	789,766418	50,7117825
BET	5,82911336	11,5815675	4,95492444	7,27094737	29,6365526	1,9029961
ALB	45,7702121	114,890375	96,7947556	0	257,455343	16,5314947
SWO	3,68597974	7,15622285	2,55386358	4,61094075	18,0070069	1,15625
SAI	11,8670989	22,7263476	37,5935792	40,0419137	112,228939	7,20634537
BUM	5,61585311	12,1112678	7,65769898	15,379979	40,7647989	2,6175532
WHM	27,2569411	11,4589605	8,41879691	26,6018331	73,7365316	4,73470493
SPF	4,9637853	2,3333634	2,3708885	3,3818816	13,0499188	0,83794984
RPS	3,1199184	1,7356546	3,5855316	2,0740367	10,5151413	0,67518895
WAH	2,6793559	6,4770953	6,2805194	5,610536	21,0475066	1,35148387
DOL	1,8535207	2,9042514	12,8559404	3,7600535	21,373766	1,37243335
LEC	4,9795822	5,4943231	3,3840635	6,0842348	19,9422036	1,28051113
GBA	0,1193552	0,3735677	0,1712953	0,1457533	0,8099715	0,05200917
SKJ	0,5880012	0,2260564	3,2624049	0,8705831	4,9470456	0,31765532
BLF	0	0,8774058	0,0661823	0,0974972	1,0410853	0,06684925
OTH	0,4396846	0,1676266	0,0389308	0,0787858	0,7250278	0,04655484
BSH	15,8918368	39,6901675	28,5509138	27,0245235	111,157442	7,1375433
SMA	1,9886734	2,8161281	1,5815655	1,0892137	7,4755807	0,48001537
LMA	2,762729	6,6226909	0,6404122	0,8124786	10,8383107	0,69594002
TIG	0,0482687	0,1877417	0,8710776	0,5081684	1,6152564	0,10371741
CCS	0	0	0,014599	0	0,014599	0,00093742
PLS	0,0175522	0,171458	2,5305052	0,354536	3,0740514	0,19738827
MAE	0	0	0,1021934	0	0,1021934	0,00656195
SHX	0,3598216	3,0508053	2,5090932	2,1183538	8,0380739	0,51613369
TOTAL	249,560996	478,897035	480,906992	347,997742	1557,36276	100
T (ANZUELOS)	938,889	1433,245	1408,952	1075,868	4856,954	

Tabla 5. Captura (kg) y esfuerzo (viajes) en la pesquería artesanal de peces de pico con redes de enmalle en el litoral central año 2014.

<i>ESPECIE</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>%</i>
YFT	2,327	2,84	0,745	0,343	6,255	1,67496338
BLF	9,004	3,287	1,926	0,335	14,552	3,89673335
SAI	12,698	29,937	37,035	18,394	98,064	26,2595698
BUM	30,647	20,724	18,753	27,633	97,757	26,1773614
WHM	1,418	0,924	7,023	5,857	15,222	4,0761459
SWO	2,082	1,913	1,451	0,393	5,839	1,56356694
WAH	2,409	1,477	0,926	0,887	5,699	1,52607775
BON	7,168	0,041	0	2,189	9,398	2,51659566
LTA	4,097	0,078	0,032	0	4,207	1,12655011
FRI	10,742	2,91	3,221	10,696	27,569	7,38242453
DOL	1,653	1,525	2,214	2,605	7,997	2,141436
SKJ	18,723	1,923	10,205	35,643	66,494	17,8057578
BSH	0,648	0,296	0,922	0,393	2,259	0,60491483
SMA	2,085	1,215	0,479	1,862	5,641	1,51054651
CCS	0,592	0	0,067	0,479	1,138	0,30473355
SPL	1,237	1,329	0,267	0,301	3,134	0,83922226
TIG	0,661	0,029	0,045	0	0,735	0,19681824
LMA	0,985	0	0,063	0	1,048	0,28063335
BTH	0,377	0,056	0	0	0,433	0,1159487
TOTAL	109,553	70,504	85,374	108,01	373,441	100
Salidas	916	778	1054	998	3746	
Barcos/mes	119	122	120	122	483	

Tabla 6. Muestras biológicas de tunidos y especies acompañantes en la pesquería de tunidos en el océano Atlántico centro occidental, año 2014.

<i>SP</i>	<i>BB</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>PS</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>GN</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>LL</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>%</i>
YFT	573	64,527027	477	21,7114247	2.926	23	1371	21,1	5.347	24,0
SKJ	269	30,292793	1439	65,4984069	159	2	0	0,0	1.867	8,4
BLF	18	2,027027	62	2,82203004	1.272	10	1	0,0	1.353	6,1
BET	28	3,1531532	114	5,18889395	0	0	14	0,2	156	0,7
FRI	0	0	102	4,64269458	0	0	0	0,0	102	0,5
ALB	0	0	3	0,13654984	0	0	3000	46,2	3.003	13,5
BUM	0	0	0	0	763	6	123	1,9	886	4,0
SAI	0	0	0	0	3434,94	27	943	14,5	4.378	19,6
WHM	0	0	0	0	636	5	348	5,4	984	4,4
SPF	0	0	0	0	636,1	5	127	2,0	763	3,4
RSP	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0,0	2	0,0
SWO	0	0	0	0	254,44	2	47	0,7	301	1,4
WAH	0	0	0	0	891	7	227	3,5	1.118	5,0
DOL	0	0	0	# _i REF!	1017,76	8	151	2,3	1.169	5,2
BSH	0	0	0	0	509	4	120	1,8	629	2,8
FAL	0	0	0	0	127,22	1	0	0,0	127	0,6
OCS	0	0	0	0	23	0	1	0,0	24	0,1
TIG	0	0	0	0	29	0	4	0,1	33	0,1
SMA	0	0	0	0	18	0	5	0,1	23	0,1
LMA	0	0	0	0	17	0	5	0,1	22	0,1
BTH	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	0,1	7	0,0
PLS	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0,0	4	0,0
THR	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0,0	1	0,0
GBA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,0	0	0,0
LEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Otras especies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Total	888	100	2.197	#_iREF!	12.722	100	6.493	100	22.300	100

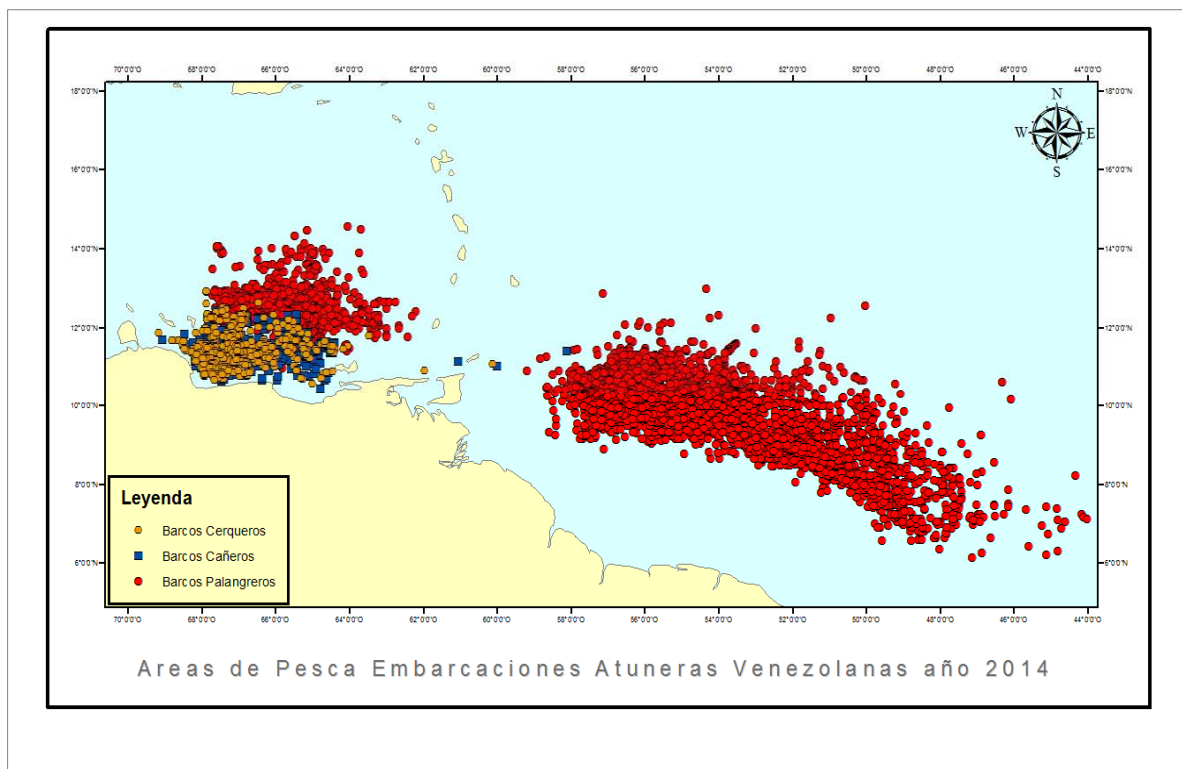


Figura 1. Áreas de pesca de las embarcaciones atuneras venezolanas año 2014.

ANNUAL REPORT OF BOLIVIA

SUMMARY

El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia, tiene como política y prioridad nacional el desarrollo de las actividades pesqueras marítimas, nuestra proyección es de realizar pesca sostenible y responsable, con buques pesqueros con Bandera boliviana comprometidos a realizar operaciones de pesca enmarcadas en la normativa internacional de la Organización de Regulación Pesquera. Nuestro Estado realiza también una demanda ante la Corte Internacional de Justicia de la Haya para negociar con la Republica de Chile una salida soberana al Océano Pacifico, como una prioridad nacional. Asimismo ampliar nuestra participación en la explotación sostenible de los recursos hidrobiológicos de los océanos y mares adyacentes, razón de nuestro intereses en participar y colaborar con la Comisión Internacional del Atún Atlántico (ICCAT).

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

El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia viene reorganizando sus actividades pesqueras marítimas, debido que en el pasado buques que enarbolaban la Bandera boliviana realizaron actividades de pesca ilegal, no declarada y no reglamenta. Situación que origino serios problemas económicos y de cumplimiento en las Organizaciones de Regulación Pesqueras. Por tal motivo el Estado boliviano no tiene buques realizando operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico, situación que no permite por el momento realizar aportes científicos a la organización.

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

Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GENERAL – todas las especies		
S1	Informes anuales (científicos)	No aplica a Bolivia
S2	Características de la flota	No aplica a Bolivia, no se tiene buques pesqueros con bandera boliviana.
S3	Estimación de captura nominal – Tarea I	No aplica a Bolivia, no realizo capturas en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
S4	Captura y esfuerzo (Tarea II)	No aplica a Bolivia, no realizo capturas en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
S5	Muestras de talla (Tarea II)	No aplica a Bolivia, no realizo capturas en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
S6	Captura estimada por talla	No aplica a Bolivia, no realizo capturas en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
S7	Declaraciones de marcado (convencional y electrónico)	No aplica a Bolivia, no realizo capturas en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
S8	Capturas de pesquerías deportivas y de recreo en el mar Mediterráneo (todos los túnidos y especies afines)	No aplica a Bolivia, no realiza pesca deportiva ni de recreo en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
S9	Datos específicos para determinar de forma independiente la magnitud de las pesquerías de recreo de cada especie	No aplica a Bolivia, no realiza pesca deportiva ni de recreo en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
S10	Información recopilada en los programas nacionales de observadores	No aplica a Bolivia, no ejecuta este programa por ser país sin litoral.
S11	Enfoque alternativo de seguimiento científico	No aplica a Bolivia, no ejecuta este programa científicos.
S12	Información y datos sobre <i>Sargassum</i> pelágico	No aplica a Bolivia, no realizo recopilación de información porque no realizo captura.
S13	Información específica para los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a realizar pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplica a Bolivia, no realizo capturas en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.

N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
ATÚN ROJO		
S14	Datos de pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No aplica a Bolivia, no realiza pesca deportiva, ni de recreo del atún rojo.
S15	Muestreo de tallas de las granjas	No aplica a Bolivia, no realiza actividades de cría.
S17	Resultados de programas que utilizan sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas o técnicas alternativas que proporcionen una precisión equivalente en el momento de la introducción en jaula (que cubran el 100% de las introducciones en jaulas)	No aplica a Bolivia, no realiza actividades de cría.
S18	Información y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas nacionales de observadores de atún rojo	No aplica a Bolivia, no realiza pesca del atún rojo.
S19	Informe sobre mortalidad por pesca de todo el atún rojo del Oeste, descartes muertos incluidos.	No aplica a Bolivia, no realiza pesca del atún rojo.
S20	Información sobre atún rojo confiscado procedente de captura fortuita no autorizada	No aplica a Bolivia, no realiza pesca del atún rojo.
S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del Oeste que se van a emprender	No aplica a Bolivia, no realiza pesca del atún rojo.
S22	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No aplica a Bolivia, no realiza pesca del atún rojo.
S23	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No aplica a Bolivia, no realiza pesca del atún rojo.
TÚNIDOS TROPICALES		
S24	Información de captura de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT	No aplica a Bolivia, no realizo actividades de pesca de BRT/YFT
S25	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces	No aplica a Bolivia, no realiza pesca con FAD.
S44	El número de DCP realmente desplegados trimestralmente, por tipo de DCP, indicando la presencia o ausencia de una baliza asociada al DCP	No aplica a Bolivia, no realiza pesca con FAD.
S45	Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1º, mes, Estado del pabellón y PS/BB asociado	No aplica a Bolivia, no realiza actividades de pesca con otros buques de apoyo.
S46	Información recopilada por los observadores	No aplica a Bolivia, no realizo actividades de pesca.
S47	Datos e información recopilados a partir de programas de muestreo en el marco de Rec. 14-01	No aplica a Bolivia, no realizo actividades de pesca.
PEZ ESPADA		
S26	Mejores datos disponibles sobre pez espada, lo que incluye por sexo, y estadísticas de descartes y esfuerzo	No aplica a Bolivia, no realiza pesca de SWO.
ISTIOFÓRIDOS		
S27	Resultados de los programas científicos para los istiofóridos	Bolivia no participa de este Programa de investigación.
S28	Informe sobre el método para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de aguja azul y aguja blanca/ <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	Bolivia no participa de este Programa de investigación.
TIBURONES		
S29	Las CPC presentarán datos de Tarea I y Tarea II para los tiburones, lo que incluye los datos históricos disponibles	No aplica a Bolivia, no realiza pesca de tiburones.
S30	Tarea I y Tarea II de tiburones zorro, incluir descartes y liberaciones	No aplica a Bolivia, no realiza pesca de tiburones.
S31	Las CPC consignarán a través de sus programas de observadores el número de descartes y liberaciones de tiburón jaquetón con una indicación sobre su estado (vivo o muerto) y lo comunicarán a ICCAT	No aplica a Bolivia, no realizo capturas en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	Bolivia no participa de este Programa de investigación.

Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
S33	Datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de tiburón jaquetón capturado para consumo local	No aplica a Bolivia, no realiza pesca de tiburones.
S34	Datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de peces martillo capturados para consumo local	No aplica a Bolivia, no realiza pesca de tiburones.
S35	Número de descartes y liberaciones de peces martillo con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	No aplica a Bolivia, no realizo capturas en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
S36	Número de descartes y liberaciones de tiburones oceánicos con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	No aplica a Bolivia, no realizo capturas en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
S48	Resultados de la investigación sobre marrajo dientuso.	No aplica a Bolivia, no realizo capturas en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
OTRAS CAPTURAS FORTUITAS		
S37	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	No aplica a Bolivia, no realizo capturas en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	No aplica a Bolivia, no realizo capturas en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
S39	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	No aplica a Bolivia, no realizo capturas en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
S40	Las CPC comunicarán los datos de captura fortuita y de descartes	No aplica a Bolivia, no realizo capturas en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	No aplica a Bolivia, no realizo capturas en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo.	No aplica a Bolivia, no realizo capturas en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.

Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación)

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

PARTE II DEL INFORME ANUAL, SECCIÓN 3

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0001	Informes anuales (Comisión)	Bolivia no a realizados operaciones de pesca por lo cual reitera que ha tenido capturas "0" durante la gestión 2014 y 2015, situación que no ha permitido aportar con datos científicos.
GEN	0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	No aplica a Bolivia por que no ha desarrollado pesquerías en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
GEN	0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
GEN	0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
GEN	0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de fletamento.
GEN	0006	Informes de transbordo	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones transbordo.
GEN	0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones transbordo.

Categoría	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túidos y especies afines en el Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones transbordo.
GEN	0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones transbordo.
GEN	0010	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
GEN	0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
GEN	0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
GEN	0013	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
GEN	0014	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto que incluyan supuestas infracciones	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
GEN	0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha detectado una presunta infracción	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
GEN	0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
GEN	0017	Información de acuerdos bilaterales para la inspección en puerto	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
GEN	0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
GEN	0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
GEN	0020	Lista de buques de más de 20 m	No aplica a Bolivia no tiene buques pesqueros en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
GEN	0021	Informe acciones internas buques de más de 20 m	No aplica a Bolivia no tiene buques pesqueros en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
GEN	0022	Norma de ordenación GPA	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
GEN	0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No aplica a Bolivia no tiene buques pesca deportiva y recreo en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
GEN	0024	Buques implicados en pesca IUU	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
GEN	0025	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
GEN	0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
GEN	0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
GEN	0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
GEN	0029	Avistamientos de buques	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
GEN	0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
BFT	1001	Granjas de atún rojo	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1003	Traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1004	Declaración de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1007	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de reducción de la capacidad para 2014	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1008	Ajustes al plan de capacidad de cría	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1009	Modificaciones a los planes de pesca o a cuotas individuales	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1010	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 13-07, lo que incluye información sobre reglamentación y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 13-07	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2013	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1015	Mensajes VMS	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1016	Planes de inspección	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1017	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1018	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1019	Copias de los informes de inspección	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1024	Vedas a la pesca de atún rojo del Este	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1026	Documentos de captura de atún rojo validados si no se ha introducido la información en el sistema eBCD	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1027	Informe anual BCD	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
BFT	1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1030	Legislación para el BCD	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo y que presuntamente han capturado atún rojo del Este	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1033	Datos necesarios para registrarse en el Sistema eBCD	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
TRO	2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT y cambios subsiguientes	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
TRO	2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil en 2013	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
TRO	2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
TRO	2004	Informe anual sobre la implementación de la veda espacio-temporal para el patudo/rabil	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
TRO	2005	Lista de observadores de rabil/patudo	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
TRO	2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
TRO	2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
SWO	3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
SWO	3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
SWO	3003	Lista de buques pesqueros que dirigen su actividad al pez espada del Mediterráneo, lo que incluye permisos especiales para arpones y palangre	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
SWO	3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
SWO	3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
SWO	3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
SWO	3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BIL	5001	Notificación de prohibición de descartes de ejemplares muertos de marlines	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BIL	5002	Informe de acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 12-04 mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.

Categoría	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
SHK	7001	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que los peces martillo capturados por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introducen en el comercio internacional	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
SHK	7002	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que el tiburón jaquetón capturado por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introduce en el comercio internacional	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
SHK	7003	Informe sobre la implementación de la reducción de la mortalidad de marrajo dientuso	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
SHK	7004	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 11-08, mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia que apoyen esta implementación.	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
SHK	7005	Todas las CPC presentarán a la Secretaría de ICCAT la información detallada sobre su implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de tiburones (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 y 11-15.)	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BYC	8001	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BYC	8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y del Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BYC	8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
SDP	9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
MISC	9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recomendaciones de ICCAT	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizo operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.

**REPORTS OF OBSERVERS FROM
INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
RAPPORTS D'OBSERVATEURS D'ORGANISATIONS
INTER-GOUVERNEMENTALES
INFORMES DE OBSERVADORES DE ORGANIZACIONES
INTERGUBERNAMENTALES**

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CARIBBEAN REGIONAL FISHERIES
MECHANISM (CRFM) ON BEHALF OF CARICOM¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU MÉCANISME RÉGIONAL DE LA PÊCHE DES CARAÏBES (CRFM)
POUR LE COMPTE DE LA CARICOM
INFORME ANUAL DEL MECANISMO REGIONAL DE PESCA DEL CARIBE (CRFM)
EN NOMBRE DE CARICOM**

SUMMARY

The tuna and tuna-like fisheries of the Commonwealth of Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis and St. Lucia, located in the Eastern Caribbean, continued to develop in 2013. Such development efforts are ongoing and are intended to improve the efficiency of offshore fishing operations so as to make full use of the available natural living marine resource base as a means of achieving food security and economic development. Notwithstanding, the fishing operations have remained largely artisanal in 2013. In all four countries there has been an increase in the use of fish aggregating devices (FADs). Consequently through the efforts of a joint regional workshop, as well as two-donor funded projects, research has been conducted on the design, construction, deployment, maintenance and use of FADs and information on best management practices, aimed at long-term sustainability of the resource, was shared among participating states. The CRFM Pelagic Fisheries Working Group is focusing on improving the quality of time series catch and effort statistics to contribute to a better understanding of the dynamics of the fisheries, and their stock assessments and in particular, implementing data collection systems for FAD fisheries that are in compliance with ICCAT's reporting requirements. The current 5-year CARICFO Project will serve to strengthen co-management of FAD fisheries in the region through the strengthening of national management plans and data collection systems as well as the formulation of new rules and regulations for FAD fisheries that are consistent with ICCAT's conservation and management recommendations.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

The characteristics of tuna and tuna-like fisheries in the Commonwealth of Dominica, Grenada and St. Lucia have been described in reports submitted in previous years to ICCAT. These fisheries continued to develop in 2013. Such development efforts are ongoing and are intended to improve the efficiency of offshore fishing operations so as to make full use of the available natural living marine resource base as a means of achieving food security and economic development. Notwithstanding, the fishing operations have remained largely artisanal in 2013.

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In the Commonwealth of Dominica there were 434 vessels, all of LOA <20m, participating in the tuna and tuna-like fisheries in 2013. These vessels target yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna, skipjack tuna, swordfish, Atlantic blue marlin, Atlantic sailfish and occasionally longbill spearfish, using mainly gillnets, handlines, passive drop lines (also sometimes referred to by the industry as *artisanal longlines*) and troll lines.

In Grenada about 740 vessels participated in the fisheries in 2013. Of these vessels about 736 were of LOA < 20m and four vessels were of LOA>20 m. These vessels target yellowfin tuna, albacore, blackfin tuna, bigeye tuna, skipjack tuna, little tunny, frigate tuna, Atlantic blue marlin, Atlantic white marlin, Atlantic sailfish, longbill spearfish, common dolphinfish, wahoo and king mackerel using a combination of troll lines and surface-set longlines (mainly set and retrieved with hand-operated reels). Vessels involved in the FAD fishery use drop lines.

In St Kitts and Nevis there were 21 vessels, all of LOA <20 m, recorded as participating in the fisheries in 2013. These vessels target Atlantic bonito, yellowfin tuna, blackfin tuna, bigeye tuna, albacore, king mackerel and Atlantic Spanish mackerel using artisanal haul seines, spear guns, handlines, drop lines and rod and reel.

In St. Lucia, 719 fishing vessels participated in fishery, which exploits yellowfin tuna, albacore, bigeye tuna, skipjack tuna, Atlantic sailfish, Atlantic blue marlin, Atlantic white marlin and swordfish. Of these vessels 718 were of LOA <20 m and one was LOA of between 20 and 30m. The landing trends for large pelagics have remained progressive over the last few years. This increasing trend in pelagic landings may have been the result of the efforts undertaken by the Department of Fisheries to promote the fishery as an alternative to the near shore fishery and to promote also the increased use of FADs. The management objectives for this fishery, as outlined in the Fisheries Management Plan of 2006, include:

- The promotion of the sustainable development of the commercial and sport fisheries for large pelagic species.
- Cooperation with other Caribbean States to manage the large pelagic resources.

There are recreational or sport fisheries in Grenada, St Lucia and St Kitts and Nevis that exploit tuna and tuna-like species, but the size of the catches are unknown. In the case of the Commonwealth of Dominica, the very limited recreational fishing activity reported in previous years has dwindled and in 2013 only one recreational fishing vessel operated.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Landings data

Table 1 provides currently available best estimates of commercial landings of tuna and tuna-like species reported by the Commonwealth of Dominica, Grenada, St Kitts and Nevis and St. Lucia for 2013. The top three species exploited by weight were the common dolphinfish, yellowfin tuna and Atlantic blue marlin in the Commonwealth of Dominica, yellowfin tuna, blackfin tuna and common dolphinfish in Grenada and skipjack tuna, wahoo and blackfin tuna in St Lucia. In the case of St Kitts and Nevis, the Atlantic blue marlin dominated the landings in 2013.

2.2 Overview of 2014 CRFM Pelagic Fisheries Working Group Meeting activities of relevance to ICCAT

During the 2014 Scientific Meeting, the meetings of the reconstituted CRFM Pelagic Fisheries Working Group benefited from participation by several CARICOM and CRFM Member States. The Working Group renewed its commitment to review and update national sampling plans during the intersessional period to improve the collection of catch and effort data, to improve the time series and quality of catch statistics and to review and improve current statistics on large pelagic species under ICCAT management (CRFM, in prep). In particular, the Working Group will also be focusing on improving data collection systems for those fisheries that utilise fish aggregating devices to facilitate compliance with the respective ICCAT reporting requirements.

2.3 Fisheries which utilise Fish Aggregating Devices (FAD fisheries)

2.3.1 Joint Regional Workshop on FAD Fisheries

A joint regional workshop was convened in St Vincent and the Grenadines in December 2013 to review and share research results and best operating practices in the construction, deployment, maintenance, use and management of FADs as tools for sustainable development, management and conservation of large pelagic resources in the Caribbean region (CRFM, 2013a). The workshop was a collaborative effort among the CRFM, the Japan International Co-operative Agency (JICA) Caribbean Fisheries Co-management (CARIFICO) Project, the Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission and the MAGDELESA Project implemented by the French Research Institute for Exploration of the Sea (IFREMER), with technical support from the University of Florida Sea Grant Project. Recommendations arising from the workshop, which were endorsed at the 15th Session of WECAFC as national responsibilities (FAO WECAFC, 2014), included development of FAD fishery management plans, implementation of legislation for sustainability of the FAD fishery, and reporting on FAD fisheries in accordance with data requirements of ICCAT, IATTC and other Regional Fisheries Bodies. The Workshop also recommended the reconstitution of a previous regional working group on FAD fisheries. The scope of the reconstituted Ad-Hoc CRFM/WECAFC/JICA/IFREMER Working Group on Fisheries using Fish Aggregating Devices is to develop and manage moored FAD fishing in the WECAFC Area 31 in a manner that is consistent with the long-term sustainability of associated pelagic fish resources and through the application of international best practices consistent with the precautionary and ecosystem approaches to fisheries management.

2.3.2 Outputs of the MAGDELESA Project

The MAGDELESA project, implemented by the French Research Institute for Exploration of the Sea, sought to develop an integrated and participatory approach to the sustainable and responsible development of the anchored FAD fishery, involving scientific teams and fisheries managers in the Lesser Antilles and Haiti. The goals of the project were:

- To redeploy the overfishing of the coastal resources (primarily fauna of the coral reefs) towards the pelagic high-sea species (tunas and tuna-like species) that still provide a reasonable possibility for catches, by the use of FAD (Fish Aggregation Device).
- To develop sustainable fishing practices for shared pelagic resources.

Under this project FADs were deployed in the Commonwealth of Dominica, Grenada, St Kitts and Nevis and St. Vincent and the Grenadines with varying degrees of success. Representatives of these countries, the CRFM Secretariat, French Overseas Departments (Martinique and Guadeloupe) and Territories (Saint-Barthélemy) in the region participated in the final meeting of the Project, held in Martinique in early September 2014. At this meeting information was shared among stakeholders in the FAD fisheries, including fishers and policy-makers, on the governance of FADs including the fisheries dynamics, regulations and data collection issues, FAD design, selectivity in the FAD fishery, work conditions and safety, fish quality and communication and networking among management authorities, scientists and direct stakeholders in the FAD fishery. The meeting presented the opportunity for the sharing of best practices for the effective management and long-term sustainability of FAD fisheries in the region.

2.3.3 Research in the Commonwealth of Dominica

The Fisheries Department is engaged in research with the Texas A&M University to improve the cost effectiveness of FAD fisheries and address issues of conflict between FAD fishers and other users of marine space. The study involves tracking of fishing activity, FAD location and fishing effort around FADs using GPS technology. Another research project being conducted in collaboration with the University of Florida investigates the economic viability of individual, group and public FADs. Both studies seek to identify strategies for effective management of FAD fisheries with the objective of long-term sustainability of the associated pelagic fisheries resources.

2.4 Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience

The CRFM is one of eight regional agencies which will be participating in the 5-year *Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience (SPCR) – Regional Track*, funded under the Strategic Climate Fund. The Programme is aimed at piloting and demonstrating approaches for integration of climate risk and resilience into development policies and planning. The CRFM is expected to implement projects to: (1) assess the ecological and socio-economic impacts of climate change on fisheries and related ecosystems; (2) develop fisheries and marine ecosystems analyses and assessments (including predictive modelling) and a regional fisheries and environment database to generate climate-smart management advice; and (3) develop an early warning and emergency response system for fishers. The pelagic fisheries and related ecosystem is one of three fisheries/ecosystems to be targeted under the three Projects. Implementation of the SPCR Regional Track is expected to begin in early 2015.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

Although the Commonwealth of Dominica, Grenada, St Kitts and Nevis and St Lucia are not ICCAT CPCs these countries have been supporting the activities of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics through the provision of data and information. At the time of submission of this report, statistics on fleet characteristics, nominal catches and catch and effort data for the Commonwealth of Dominica had been prepared for submission to ICCAT. St Lucia submitted statistics on fleet characteristics and nominal catches to ICCAT on 30 April 2014.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

Although the Commonwealth of Dominica, Grenada, St Kitts and Nevis and St Lucia are not ICCAT CPCs these countries have sought to, as far as is practically possible, put in place management measures that are consistent with ICCAT's conservation and management measures.

4.1 Current legislation

In addition to the general regulation of fisheries, the Fisheries Act of each of the four countries makes specific provisions for the minister with responsibility for fisheries to regulate sport and FAD fisheries.

In the Commonwealth of Dominica and St Lucia there are several specific regulations in place to control sport fishing operations. In the case of the Commonwealth of Dominica any migratory fishery resource that is caught shall not in total consist of more than six king mackerel, marlin, swordfish, dolphinfish or wahoo per person. In St Lucia a similar bag limit regulation is in place for king mackerel, dolphinfish and wahoo caught by sport fishers – 18 fish are allowed per person on board the boat. In both countries there are regulations which stipulate that any resource caught by sport fishers and not intended for use, should not be injured unnecessarily and should be returned live to the sea. As well, in both countries, sport fishing vessels are generally limited to the use of six rod and reel gear units per fishing trip.

In the Commonwealth of Dominica and St Kitts and Nevis regulations stipulate that the construction and deployment of FADs are to be authorised by the Chief Fisheries Officer who is responsible for specifying the conditions of use of FADs. In St Kitts and Nevis regulations also require that FADs are marked to identify the owner and vessel and fitted with radar reflectors.

4.2 Grenada

A FAD fishery management plan has been developed and is being implemented by the National Joint Coordinating Committee established under the CARIFICO Project (see section 4.3). All FADs deployed under this Project are required to be fitted with beacons and radar reflectors. Deployment of FADs that are privately-owned is discouraged by the Fisheries Division and community groups wishing to deploy FADs must be authorised by the Chief Fisheries Officer to do so. A logbook system is soon to be implemented for fleets that use longlines and troll lines. As well, National Plans of Action (NPOAs) have been developed to monitor the interaction and impacts of longline and trolling gear on sharks, seabirds, turtles and marine mammals. As a consequence, the logbook system will require that fishers record contact of the respective fishing gear with sharks, sea turtles, seabirds and marine mammals. A shark identification manual has also been prepared for boat captains and crew as well as data collectors. Training in the use of the manual is expected to be completed in time for the 2014-2015 offshore pelagic fishing season which begins in November 2014.

4.3 The Caribbean Fisheries Co-management Project

The CRFM Secretariat is engaged in a collaborative effort with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and six CRFM Member States that are also Members of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (Grenada, St Vincent and the Grenadines, St Lucia, the Commonwealth of Dominica, St Kitts and Nevis and Antigua and Barbuda) to implement the Caribbean Fisheries Co-management (CARIFICO) Project. This five-year project which was inaugurated on 01 May 2013, focuses on development and sustainable management of fisheries that use fish aggregating devices (FADs). Anticipated outputs include appropriate fishery management rules and regulations which govern the use, deployment and maintenance of FADs, a co-management mechanism for enforcement of rules and regulations, development and implementation of FAD fishery management plans and establishment of data collection system to facilitate management decision-making on FAD fisheries (CRFM, 2013b). The Project will also share best practices in FAD fisheries, including those practices that promote sustainable fishing strategies.

Since the CARIFICO Project is in its initial stages, trial fishing activities are being conducted, and as a consequence the catches of billfishes, in particular the Atlantic blue marlin, are likely to increase. The project activities are complemented by research undertaken by the University of Florida, in association with the Fisheries Division of Dominica, to determine the optimal number of fishers and boats that should be allowed per FAD and exploring fishing strategies that will minimize the capture of juvenile fish so as to inform the required legislative changes that complement ICCAT's conservation and management recommendations.

Section 5: Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures

There are a few general difficulties encountered by CARICOM Member States in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures, these include:

1. The challenge in management decision-making when there are competing management objectives such as poverty alleviation, food and nutrition security, employment generation and long-term sustainability of the resource;
2. Inadequate human and financial resources to establish and effectively implement the required integrated monitoring systems among several state agencies with responsibility for trade, customs and excise, maritime services, law enforcement and fisheries management, among others;
3. The lengthy process to facilitate changes in legislation required to implement ICCAT conservation and management measures; and
4. The wide portfolio of agencies with responsibility for enforcement of national regulations and the comparatively low priorities placed on fisheries issues as opposed to those that threaten national security.

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Table 1. 2013 landings (MT) of tuna and tuna-like species in the Commonwealth of Dominica, Grenada, St Kitts and Nevis and St Lucia.

Country	Common Name	Scientific Name	2013
Commonwealth of Dominica	Albacore	<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	0.08
	Atlantic blue marlin	<i>Makaira nigricans</i>	29.33
	Atlantic bonito	<i>Sarda sarda</i>	1.83
	Atlantic sailfish	<i>Istiophorus albicans</i>	2.27
	Atlantic Spanish mackerel	<i>Scomberomorus maculatus</i>	0.12
	Bigeye tuna	<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	7.16
	Blackfin tuna	<i>Thunnus atlanticus</i>	10.63
	Common dolphinfish *	<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>	107.33
	King mackerel	<i>Scomberomorus cavalla</i>	0.08
	Little tunny (=Atl.black skipjack)	<i>Euthynnus alletteratus</i>	0.66
	Serra Spanish mackerel	<i>Scomberomorus brasiliensis</i>	0.02
	Skipjack tuna	<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	23.32
	Swordfish	<i>Xiphias gladius</i>	0.11
	Tunas unspecified		2.76
	Wahoo	<i>Acanthocybium solandri</i>	2.48
	Yellowfin tuna	<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	67.86
Grenada	Albacore	<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	17.86
	Atlantic blue marlin	<i>Makaira nigricans</i>	63.18
	Atlantic bonito	<i>Sarda sarda</i>	3.65
	Atlantic sailfish	<i>Istiophorus albicans</i>	147.39
	Atlantic Spanish mackerel	<i>Scomberomorus maculatus</i>	0.32
	Atlantic white marlin	<i>Tetrapturus albidus</i>	10.94
	Bigeye tuna	<i>Thunnus obsesus</i>	9.10
	Blackfin tuna	<i>Thunnus atlanticus</i>	150.71
	Cero mackerel	<i>Scomberomorus regalis</i>	0.38
	Common dolphinfish *	<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>	148.10
	Frigate tuna	<i>Auxis thazard</i>	0.21
	King mackerel	<i>Scomberomorus cavalla</i>	19.58
	Little tunny(=Atl.black skipjack)	<i>Euthynnus alletteratus</i>	0.30
	Shark	Carcharhinidae	17.09
	Skipjack tuna	<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	8.42
	Swordfish	<i>Xiphias gladius</i>	34.37
Wahoo	<i>Acanthocybium solandri</i>	36.11	
Yellowfin tuna	<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	1,315.72	
St. Kitts and Nevis	Atlantic blue marlin	<i>Makaria nigricans</i>	14.12
	Mixed tunas and tuna-like species		9.79
	Swordfish	<i>Xiphias gladius</i>	0.21
St. Lucia	Albacore	<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	2.18
	Atlantic blue marlin	<i>Makaira nigricans</i>	98.52
	Atlantic sailfish	<i>Istiophorus albicans</i>	1.87
	Atlantic Spanish mackerel	<i>Scomberomorus maculatus</i>	0.04
	Atlantic white marlin	<i>Tetrapturus albidus</i>	0.54
	Blackfin tuna	<i>Thunnus atlanticus</i>	147.38
	Bull shark	<i>Carcharhinus leucas</i>	0.10
	Bullet tuna	<i>Auxis rochei</i>	0.28
St. Lucia (cont'd)	Caribbean reef shark*		0.04
	Cero	<i>Scomberomorus regalis</i>	0.27

* Not listed in the ICCAT species codes

<i>Country</i>	<i>Common Name</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>2013</i>
	Common dolphinfish*●	<i>Coryphanea hippurus</i>	
	Great hammerhead	<i>Sphyrna mokarran</i>	1.75
	King mackerel	<i>Scomberomorus cavalla</i>	1.28
	Lemon shark	<i>Negaprion brevirostris</i>	0.04
	Little tunny(=Atl.black skipjack)	<i>Euthynnus alletteratus</i>	0.60
	Nurse shark	<i>Ginglymostoma cirratum</i>	0.51
	Oceanic whitetip shark	<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>	2.06
	Sand tiger shark	<i>Carcharias Taurus</i>	0.28
	Shortfin mako	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>	0.56
	Skipjack tuna	<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	171.39
	Swordfish	<i>Xiphias gladius</i>	0.21
	Tiger shark	<i>Galeocerdo cuvier</i>	1.46
	Small tunas (mixed)*		29.47
	Unclassified shark*		0.36
	Wahoo	<i>Acanthocybium solandri</i>	148.48
	Yellowfin tuna	<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	136.38

● Statistics not available at time of reporting.

* Not listed in the ICCAT species codes.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CHINESE TAIPEI¹

SUMMARY

In 2014, the number of authorized fishing vessels was 117 with 75 targeting bigeye tuna and 42 targeting albacore, and the total catch of tuna and tuna-like species was about 26,400 t. Bigeye tuna was the most dominant species, which accounts for 50% of the total catch in weight, followed by albacore with catch accounting for 29% of the total catch. In general, Chinese Taipei fully implemented ICCAT conservation and management measures in 2014. 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. The captain of the fishing vessel was requested to completely and accurately fill in the catch logbook and regularly reported the catch by week. In order to comply with the catch limit set by ICCAT, individual quota management was conducted by the Fisheries Agency for Atlantic bigeye tuna, blue marlin and white marlin, northern and southern Atlantic albacore and swordfish. The catches of those species were well below catch limits allocated by the ICCAT for 2014. Regarding the requirements of ICCAT shark recommendations, Chinese Taipei has taken several measures, including data collection and the prohibition of retaining, transshipping, landing, storing, or selling hammerhead sharks, oceanic whitetip sharks and silky sharks. We have carried out a scientific observer program for the tuna fishery in ICCAT waters since 2002. In 2014, there were 21 observers deployed on fishing vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean, and the observer coverage on albacore and bigeye vessels was 8.3% and 13.7%, respectively. The research programs conducted by scientists in 2014 included the researches on CPUE standardizations and assessments of bigeye tuna, albacore, swordfish, sailfish and sharks; the impact of climatic change on major tuna stocks; studies of shark by-catch and abundance index; the age and growth of sharks; and the research on incidental catch of ecological related species. The research results were presented at the inter-sessional working group meetings and regular meetings of SCRS. As for the reporting obligation, the related statistical information and information required by ICCAT Recommendations was submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat within the required timeframe.

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

Our tuna longliners commenced operating in the Atlantic Ocean in early 1960s to target albacore and yellowfin tuna. In late-1980s, newly built longliners equipped with deep-freezers started operating in tropical areas to target bigeye tuna. At present there are two fleets of tuna longline fishery operating in the Atlantic Ocean, namely the bigeye tuna fleet and the albacore fleet. In 2014, the number of authorized fishing vessels was 117 with 75 targeting bigeye tuna and 42 targeting albacore.

Figure 1 shows the annual geographic distributions of fishing efforts (number of hooks) from 2012 to 2014. It was observed that the fishing efforts were distributed from 35°N to 45°S with more concentrated 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-35°N/35°W-75°W. The major fishing efforts of the southern albacore fleet were located in the waters off the southwest coast of Africa, as well as the waters off the southeast coast of South America.

Figure 2 shows the catch distributions from 2012 to 2014. It was observed that the catches of bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna and swordfish were mainly located in tropical areas, and the catch of albacore was located in temperate areas.

The grand total catch of bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna and albacore accounted for about 80% of the total catch (**Table 1**). In 2014, the total catch of our longline fishery was 26,426 t with 7,622 t of albacore, 13,272 t of bigeye tuna, 1,041 t of yellowfin tuna, 484 t of swordfish, 2,205 t of blue shark, 162 t of shortfin mako and 1,640 t of other fishes.

¹ Fisheries Agency, Council of Agriculture, No. 1, Fishing Harbour N. 1st Road, Chien Cheng District, Kaohsiung, Taiwan 80672.

Bluefin tuna was targeted seasonally by some longliners in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean prior to 2007. No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna and no catch reported since 2007.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Data collection and processing system

Task I data is compiled based on the data of (1) weekly catch report; (2) the total catch from the recovered logbooks; (3) statistical documents reported to the Fisheries Agency; (4) monthly traders' sales records; (5) the verification on settlement of fish sales from the Fisheries Agency; and (6) trading data from the Organization for the Promotion of Responsible Tuna Fishery (OPRT).

As for Task II catch/effort and size data are compiled from logbooks collected from individual fishing vessels. The statistical information and fishery data required by the Commission has been reported to the ICCAT Secretariat within the required timeframe as shown in **Annex 1**.

The data fields of our observer program include the fishing activities, catch number and weight, species identification, bycatch species and status. In addition, length frequency of major species and the interactions of ecological species interested are recorded, and biological samplings are also collected for biological research.

The observer program for our fleet operating in the Atlantic launched in 2002. In 2012, 2013 and 2014, there were 31, 22 and 21 observers deployed on the fishing vessels in the Atlantic Ocean, respectively. In 2014, the coverage of observers on albacore and bigeye vessels was 8.3% and 13.7%, respectively.

2.2 Research

Our scientists carried out a series of research programs, including (1) the CPUE standardizations and assessments of bigeye tuna, albacore, swordfish, sailfish and sharks; (2) the impact of climatic change on major tuna stocks; (3) studies of shark by-catch and abundance index; (4) the age and growth of sharks; and (5) the research on incidental catch of ecological related species. The research results were presented at the inter-sessional working group meetings and regular meetings of SCRS as well as scientific journals as follows:

- Age and growth of the blue shark, *Prionace glauca*, in the South Atlantic Ocean (SCRS/2014/029). It showed a total of 337 male, 311 female and 137 sex unknown blue sharks caught by Taiwanese far sea long-line vessels in the South Atlantic (50°35'W-13°51'E, 40°6'S-0°57'S) between December 2006 and December 2011 were collected for age and growth analysis. Vertebrae from the caudal peduncle region sampled by observers were used for ageing. Growth band pairs were read via images photographed from X-ray films. Marginal increment ratio and centrum edge analysis indicated that the growth band pair (including translucent and opaque bands) on vertebral central was formed once a year.
- Standardized catch rates of blue sharks caught by the Taiwanese longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean (SCRS/2014/030). It showed the blue shark catch and effort data from observers' records of Taiwanese large longline fishing vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean from 2004-2012 were analyzed using a two-step delta-lognormal approach. The results suggested that the blue shark stock in the North and South Atlantic Ocean were likely at the level of optimum utilization in recent years.
- Review on Size Sampling Frameworks for North Atlantic Albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*) of Taiwanese Longline Fleets (SCRS/2014/196). It dealt with size sampling frameworks undertaken by Taiwanese longliners for the purpose of understanding the size structure of total North Atlantic albacore catches by our fleets. It showed the size sampling frameworks of only the initial 30 fishes, caught by each longline retrieval, were sampled for species identification and size measurement have been undertaken until present. Before mid-1980s, size measurements on albacore were sampled only from albacore-targeted vessels. Since mid-1980s, when the introduction of deep longliners became evident, the measured albacores were either from traditional albacore-targeted vessels or from deep bigeye-targeted vessels. Different proportion on sampling between the two types of longliners brought different uncertainty elements into the measuring frameworks for understanding the representative yearly size structure.
- CPUE standardization, using proper albacore subareas and dating from 1967 to 2013, on albacore caught by Taiwanese longliners fishing in the North Atlantic Ocean (SCRS/2014/197). It showed the Taiwanese longline CPUE in the appropriate albacore sampling subareas was separately standardized into three periods (1967-1987, 1987-1999 and 1999-2013). In the appropriate albacore sampling subareas, the GLM with log-normal error distribution was adopted for the standardization of both yearly and quarterly CPUE trends.

The results showed that the yearly standardized CPUE continuously declined up to mid-1980s, highly fluctuated before early 2000s, thereafter, it increased since early 2000s up to 2013. Similar trends were also obtained for the quarterly standardized CPUE series.

- CPUE standardization, using proper albacore subareas and dating from 1967 to 2013, on albacore caught by Taiwanese longliners fishing in the South Atlantic Ocean (SCRS/2014/198). It showed the most appropriate sampling area for South Atlantic albacore was from 10°S to 45°S and from 55°W to 20°E, yet excluding the small block of 10°S-15°S/10°W-15°E. CPUE, both yearly and quarterly, trends obtained indicated that the abundance in number of the most appropriate South Atlantic albacore area declined from late 1960s to 1990, then increased till mid 1990s, and leveled off since early 2000s up to 2013. Quarterly trend, as compared to its respective yearly trend, often appeared a significant peak per year implied a consistent recruitment pattern of this resource.
- Distribution patterns of the blue shark, *Prionace glauca*, in the Atlantic Ocean, from observer data of the major fishing fleets (SCRS/2015/039). Datasets included information on geographic location, size and sex. A total of 414,428 blue shark records collected between 1992 and 2014 were compiled, with the sizes ranging from 36 to 394 cm FL (fork length). The results of international collaborating studies showed the distribution of blue sharks in the Atlantic Ocean.
- Standardized CPUE of bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) of the Taiwanese longline fisheries operated in the Atlantic Ocean (1967-2014) (SCRS/2015/091). Two datasets, Task II from 1967 to 2014 and logbooks from 1981 to 2014 were used in four separated areas; include the whole, north, tropical and south Atlantic Ocean. It showed the tropical areas are the core areas for Taiwanese fleets. The bigeye CPUE was decreasing from 1967 to 1989, partly due to the bigeye was bycatch to Taiwanese fleets. It increased in early 1990s when it became the target and decreased since 1995. The abundance indices slightly increased in mid 2000s and fluctuated in 2010s.
- Updated and revised standardized catch rates of blue sharks caught by the Taiwanese longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean (SCRS/2015/132). It showed the blue shark catch and effort data from observers' records of Taiwanese large longline fishing vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean from 2004-2013 were analyzed using a two-step delta-lognormal approach. Based on the shark by-catch rate, five areas, namely, A (north of 20°N), B (5°N-20°N), C (5°N-15°S), D (15°S-50°S/west to 20°W) and E (15°S-50°S/20°W-20°E), were categorized. The standardized CPUE of blue sharks peaked in 2006 decreased thereafter and increased after 2011 in the South Atlantic and peaked in 2005, decreased to the lowest in 2008 and increased thereafter for the North Atlantic blue sharks.
- Conservation hotspots for the turtles on the high seas of the Atlantic Ocean. (2015). PLOS ONE. DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0133614. This paper collected 18,142 bycatch observations and 47.1 million hooks from large-scale Taiwanese longline vessels in the Atlantic Ocean from June 2002 to December 2013. The results showed seven hundred and sixty-seven turtles were caught, and the major species were leatherback (59.8%), olive ridley (27.1%) and loggerhead turtles (8.7%). Most olive ridley (81.7%) and loggerhead (82.1%) turtles were hooked, while the leatherbacks were both hooked (44.0%) and entangled (31.8%). Depending on the species, 21.4% to 57.7% were dead when brought onboard. Most of the turtles were caught in tropical areas, especially in the Gulf of Guinea, but loggerheads were caught in the South Atlantic Ocean. The bycatch rate was the highest at 0.030 per 1000 hooks for leatherbacks in the tropical area. The bycatch rates of olive ridley ranged from 0 to 0.010 per thousand hooks. The loggerhead bycatch rates were higher in the northern and southern Atlantic Ocean and ranged from 0.0128 to 0.0239 per thousand hooks.
- Pan-Atlantic distribution patterns and reproductive biology of the bigeye thresher, *Alopias superciliosus*. (2015). Reviews in Fish Biology and Fisheries DOI 10.1007/s11160-015-9389-7. This paper integrated the data from Japan, Portugal, Spain, Taiwan, Uruguay and US. Pregnant females were recorded in the tropical northeast and southwest Atlantic, with these regions possibly serving as nursery areas. The biological and distributional patterns presented in this study provide a better understanding of different aspects of this species in the Atlantic, which can help managers adopt more informed and efficient conservation measures.

2.3 Bycatch and discard information

For supporting the stock assessment process of blue marlin, white marlin and spearfish, we employed the observer data and logbook data to filter useful information for scientific purposes in 2014. The method we estimated live releases and dead discards was preliminary by (1) crosschecking those data; (2) using the observer data to supplement the logbook data of the specific fishing vessel if an observer boarded on that fishing vessel has produced an observer report; and (3) using the ratio of live releases and dead discards on observer data to adjust the discard information on the logbook data of other fishing vessels.

There were fifteen shark species recorded by observers in the Atlantic Ocean during 2012-2014. It was observed that 9.4% of hooked sharks in number were released alive, 26.3% were retained onboard, and 64.3% were dead discarded. The retained shark species were mainly blue shark (93.9%) and shortfin mako (5.9%). The dead discarded sharks were mainly blue shark, cookie cutter shark, crocodile shark, bigeye thresher and longfin mako.

2.4 Incidental catch information

There were five species of 209 sea turtles, including leatherback turtle, olive ridely turtle, loggerhead turtle, green turtle and hawksbill turtle, recorded by our observers of being caught incidentally in the Atlantic Ocean during 2012-2014. It was noted that higher incidental catch rates of sea turtles were observed in tropical areas.

In the same period, there were 561 seabirds recorded by observers in the Atlantic Ocean, in which five of them were observed in the Northern Hemisphere and the rest ones were observed in the Southern Hemisphere. The regions with higher bycatch rate of seabirds were observed in the areas of 25°S-40°S/15°E-10°W and 35°S-40°S/15°W-55°W. The major bycatch species identified were shearwater, white-chinned petrel, black-browed albatross, yellow-nosed albatross, spectacled petrel, sooty albatross, grey petrel and wandering albatross.

There were two false killer whales, one pantropical spotted dolphin and one unidentified dolphin recorded by observers in the Atlantic Ocean during 2012-2014.

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

Number	Information required	Response
	GENERAL - all species	
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	18/9/2015
S2	Fleet Characteristics	31/7/2015
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	31/7/2015
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	31/7/2015
S5	Size samples (Task II)	31/7/2015
S6	Catch estimated by size	31/7/2015
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei retrieved neither conventional nor electronic taggings in the Atlantic from January 2014 to August 2015.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei had neither sport nor recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei didn't have recreational fisheries operating in the Atlantic Ocean.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	31/7/2015
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Not applicable. The national observer program of Chinese Taipei has collected fisheries data and information.
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei's vessels didn't fish in the area of Sargassum.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei prohibited fishing vessels operating in the Mediterranean.
	BLUEFIN TUNA	
S14	Sport and Recreational fishing data	Not applicable. No vessels has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei since 2007.
S15	Size sampling from farms	
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 87 [88]	
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	

Number	Information required	Response
	TROPICAL TUNA	
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	20/4/2015(for bigeye data preparatory meeting) 、 31/7/2015
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei's longline vessels didn't use fish aggregation devices.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to the FAD	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei's longline vessels didn't use fish aggregation devices.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei had neither purse seine nor baitboat fisheries in the Atlantic Ocean.
S46	Information collected by observers	31/7/2015
S47	Data and information collected from sampling programme under Rec. 14-01	31/7/2015
	SWORDFISH	
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	31/7/2015
	BILLFISH	
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	SCRS/2011/045 and SCRS/2012/056
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	31/7/2014
	SHARK	
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	9/3/2015(for blue shark data preparatory meeting) 、 31/7/2015
S30	Task I and Task II of Thresher sharks, including discards and releases	31/7/2015
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	31/7/2015
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Chinese Taipei implemented the observer programs and logbook programs to collect sharks data and submitted related information to the ICCAT secretariat.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	31/7/2015
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	31/7/2015
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	31/7/2015
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	31/7/2015
S48	Results of research on shortfin mako	31/7/2015

Number	Information required	Response
	OTHER BY-CATCH	
S37	Provision of Existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention Area	Chinese Taipei published identification guides for sharks, seabirds, turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention Area.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	31/7/2015
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	31/7/2015
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	31/7/2015
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei didn't have artisanal fisheries operating in the Atlantic Ocean.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	The information is included in Chinese Taipei's Annual Report.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

All information required by ICCAT Recommendations, if applicable, was submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat within the required timeframe.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	No	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	16/10/2015
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	16/10/2015
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	15/09/2015
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. No fishing vessel was under Charter Agreement.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. No fishing vessel was under Charter Agreement.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in-port)	09/09/2015
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Within 24 hrs of the completion of the transshipment (by carrier vessel master).
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	10/04/2015 14/10/2015
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	10/04/2015 14/10/2015
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No change from previous year.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No change from previous year.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No change from previous year.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable. Prohibit foreign fishing vessels from landing or transshipment in our ports.

Category	No	Information required	Response
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable. Prohibit foreign fishing vessels from landing or transshipment in our ports.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. Prohibit foreign fishing vessels from landing or transshipment in our ports.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. Prohibit foreign fishing vessels from landing or transshipment in our ports.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable. Prohibit foreign fishing vessels from landing or transshipment in our ports.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Due prior to the beginning fishing activities of the Access Agreements.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	See Section 4.13.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	31/12/2014
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	No change from previous year.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable. No sport and recreational fisheries in Atlantic.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable. No information was received.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. No information was received.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	15/09/2015
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Not applicable. No possible non-Compliance data was received.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No non-Compliance data was received from ICCAT Secretariat.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. No enforcement and surveillance operation.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. No enforcement and surveillance operation.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. No BFT farm was authorized.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. No BFT farm was authorized.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable. No BFT farm was authorized.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. No BFT farm was authorized.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. No BFT trap was authorized.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2015	15/02/2015
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. No BFT farm was authorized.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	13/10/2015
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2014	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT in 2014.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.

Category	No	Information required	Response
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.
BFT	1018	Names of authorized agencies and of individual inspectors	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	No change from previous year.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	25/09/2015
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No change from previous year.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	No change from previous year.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	No change from previous year.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable. No demand currently.
TRO	2001	List of TROP vessels and subsequent changes	28/01/2015 24/02/2015 17/03/2015 13/05/2015 02/07/2015 17/07/2015 11/09/2015
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	31/12/2013 31/12/2014 31/07/2015
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by TROP vessels	No IUU fishing activity was informed by the Secretariat.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable. No fishing for or supported activities to fish BET/YFT/SKJ in association with objects that could affect fish aggregation.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	13/03/2015 25/09/2015
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No change from previous year.
TRO	2008	Observer reports	Not applicable. No fishing activity in time/area closed to FADs.

Category	No	Information required	Response
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	13/03/2015 25/09/2015
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No change from previous year.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targetting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable. No fishing vessel was authorized to catch Med-SWO.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. No fishing vessel was authorized to catch Med-SWO.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. No fishing vessel was authorized to operate in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. No fishing vessel was authorized to catch Med-SWO
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north swordfish	15/09/2015
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	See Section 4.14.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	See Section 4.14.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei is not a developing coastal CPC.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei is not a developing coastal CPC.
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken to domestically monitor catches and to conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	See Section 4.3.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	See Section 4.3.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2015 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	See Section 4.3.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	See Section 4.3.
BYC	8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	See Section 4.3.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	See Section 4.3.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. No pilot project on electronic statistical document system was developed.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Not applicable. Rights for Contracting Party only.

Section 4. Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

4.1 Limit on the number of fishing vessels

– Bigeye Tuna (ICCAT Rec.11-01)

In accordance with ICCAT Recommendations 11-01, Chinese Taipei limited the number of fishing vessels for catching of bigeye tuna to 75 in 2014. The list of authorized vessels was duly submitted to ICCAT.

– Northern Albacore (ICCAT Rec. 99-5)

In accordance with the ICCAT Rec. 99-5 “Recommendation by ICCAT on the Limitation of Fishing Capacity on Northern Albacore”, the number of fishing vessels for catching northern albacore was set at the average number for the period between 1993 and 1995. Following the limitation on the number of fishing vessels, 8 vessels were authorized to fish northern albacore in 2014 and the list of vessels was duly submitted to ICCAT.

4.2 Catch limits and minimum sizes (ICCAT Rec.00-14, 11-01, 12-04, 13-02, 13-03, 13-05, 13-06, 13-08)

In accordance with the relevant ICCAT Recommendations, catch limits were set on northern and southern albacore, bigeye tuna, northern and southern swordfish, blue marlin and white marlin. Measures to prohibit catch of undersized fish for swordfish were also enforced.

As for ICCAT Rec. 00-14 Recommendation by ICCAT Regarding Compliance with Management Measures Which Define Quotas and/or Catch Limits, Chinese Taipei has taken into account of the requirement of the adjustment of underage/overages in the management of its tuna fishery in the Atlantic Ocean. Catch estimates together with the status of overages/underages in 2014 have been provided in the compliance table.

4.3 Measures to reduce incidental catch of sea turtle, seabird and sharks (ICCAT Rec. 95-02, 03-10, 04-10, 05-05, 06-10, 07-06, 07-07, 08-08, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 10-09, 11-08, 11-09, 11-10, 11-15, 12-05, 13-10, 13-11)

– Education:

- a) To disseminate the information on conservation of incidental catch species, in recent year pamphlets and leaflets were distributed to fishermen, fishery industries and domestic conservation groups for promoting the concept of conservation of sea turtle, seabird and sharks.
- b) To ensure the people in the industry sector better understand the recommendations on management and conservation adopted by ICCAT, the Fisheries Agency convened seminars of propagandas for introducing new measures and explaining the way for the effective implementation of such measures, including measures to reduce incidental catch of sea turtle, seabird and sharks.
- c) Fishermen on longliners were trained to use specific equipment in safe handling and techniques to release sea turtles and seabirds to maximize the probability of their survival.

– Mandatory measure:

- a) For consideration of the safety of crew members and conservation of shark species, fishermen are required to release all live sharks incidentally caught to reduce the mortality of shark species.
- b) Fishing vessels shall carry such tools as line cutter, de-hooker and scoop/dip net to release incidentally caught seabirds and sea turtles, for maximizing the probability of their survival.
- c) Fishing vessels operating in the area south of 20°S shall use tori line (of a length of at least 150 meters and 5 to 7 meters apart between streamers, and streamer be made of bright colored and durable material) during operation, and shall maintain at least one spare set on board. In 2012, the Fisheries Agency encouraged the fishing vessels operating in the area south of 25°S to use either night setting with minimum deck lighting or line weighting. In 2013, all longline vessels operated in the area south of 25°S were requested to use bird-scaring line and line weighting for the mitigation of any incidental catch of seabirds.
- d) Ban on specific sharks: Fishermen were required to prohibit catching and possessing bigeye thresher sharks (since 2010), hammerhead shark (since 2011), oceanic whitetip shark (since 2011) and silky sharks (since 2012). Any by-catch of such shark species shall be released and recorded on the catch logbook.
- e) On a voluntary basis, we adopted the policy on “finsnaturally attached” aimed at tuna-fishing vessels to further carry out the full utilization of shark.

– Data collection:

- a) Observers were placed on distant water tuna longline vessels since 2002 to record:
 - i. the length, species and related information of incidental catch;
 - ii. the number of discards and releases of specific sharks with indication of status (dead or alive);

- iii. interactions by sea turtle species, and the nature of the hooking, bait type, hook size and type, and the size of the animal.
- b) Fishermen were required to duly record the following data on catch logbook:
 - i. incidental catches of sharks as well as live releases, and
 - ii. the number of seabird, sea turtle and cetacean, incidentally caught by the fishing vessels and released when caught alive or discarded dead.

– Adopted NPOA: In 2006, Chinese Taipei established the National Plans of Actions (NPOA) for reducing catch of seabirds in longline fisheries and for the betterment of management and conservation of sharks. And Chinese Taipei has already been renewing these two NPOAs since 2013. One of them (NPOA-Seabirds) has been revised and published in 2014.

4.4 Closed seasons (ICCAT Rec. 13-07)

In its efforts to conserve bluefin tuna stocks, Chinese Taipei voluntarily implemented domestic regulations to prohibit all longline vessels from fishing bluefin tuna in the Atlantic and Mediterranean for the entire year since 2009.

4.5 Ban on Imports (ICCAT Rec. 02-17, 03-18)

In accordance with ICCAT Rec. 02-17 and Rec. 03-18, imports of products of bluefin tuna, swordfish, and bigeye tuna caught from those countries under trade restrictive measures were prohibited. However, the restrictive measures have been lifted since Rec. 11-19 its effective date on June 7, 2012.

4.6 Implementation of the ICCAT Management Standard for Larger-Scale Tuna Longline Vessels (ICCAT Rec. 01-20)

Pursuant to ICCAT Rec. 01-20 Resolution Concerning a Management Standard for the Large-Scale Tuna Fishery, the Report of Implementation of the ICCAT Management Standard for Large-Scale Tuna Longline Vessels (LSTLVs) is herewith attached as Table 2.

4.7 Vessel Monitoring System (ICCAT Rec. 03-14, 04-11)

In accordance with ICCAT Rec. 03-14 Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning Minimum Standards for the Establishment of a Vessel Monitoring System in the ICCAT Convention Area and Rec. 04-11 Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning Implementation of the VMS Recommendation, all large-scale tuna fishing vessels authorized to fish for tuna and tuna-like species in the ICCAT Convention Area were required to install satellite-based vessel monitoring system (VMS) and report their positions every 6 hours.

To ensure uninterrupted reporting of their positions and to prevent fishing vessels from malfunction of VMS, all fishing vessels and transport vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean have been required to possess a spare set of VMS since 2005, to make immediate replacement in case of machine breakdown. Staff at the land based monitoring center was instructed to closely monitor the activities of vessels through VMS reporting.

4.8 Observer Program (ICCAT Rec.10-10)

In 2014, Chinese Taipei dispatched 21 observers on board the LSTLVs to achieve a minimum 5% observer coverage based on the policy of the Fisheries Agency and the requirement of ICCAT, the coverage of observers on albacore and bigeye vessels was 8.3% and 13.7%, respectively. They collected fishery data and size measurements on major target and bycatch species. Biological samples of bigeye, albacore, swordfish and bycatch/incidental catch species were also collected.

4.9 Recommendation by ICCAT Further Amending Recommendation 09-10 Establishing a List of Vessels Presumed to Have Carried out Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing Activities in the ICCAT Convention Area (ICCAT Rec. 11-18)

To prevent illicit activities from happening again, the Fisheries Agency has been exerting its greatest efforts in cracking down any violation under the applicable legal framework. In 2014, no IUU fishing activities were detected or reported to have conducted by Chinese Taipei flagged vessels in the Atlantic Ocean.

– Restriction in the export of fishing vessels

Chinese Taipei promulgated “Regulations on Permission for the Export of Fishing Vessels” in 2005 and the regulations were amended in 2007. According to the said Regulations, it is required to have consultations with the authority of the country which plans for the importation of the fishing vessel, and to provide information of the fishing activities of vessel if the investment for the building of the vessel is derived from a national of Chinese Taipei. The objective of the Regulation is primarily to prevent the expansion of fishing capacity with Chinese Taipei beneficiary. Export of newly built fishing vessel in Chinese Taipei will not be permitted where the country planning for the importation of the fishing vessel refuses to consult with Chinese Taipei, or such export will be in contravention to the conservation measures adopted by the RFMOs, or the vessel will be destined to countries under sanction by RFMOs, or to non-members or non cooperating non-members of RFMOs. Under the spirit of the said regulations, exports of fishing vessels built in Chinese Taipei will in no way in contravention of the conservation and management measures adopted by the relevant RFMOs.

– Prior approval for operation of foreign flag vessels by CT nationals

To show the determination of the government in eliminating IUU fishing activities, through tremendous efforts, the Ordinance to Govern Investment in the Operation of Foreign Flag Vessels was enacted and promulgated on 17 December 2008. The essence of the legislation is to have both the beneficial owner State (the State whose national owns the vessel) and the flag State assumed the responsibility of fisheries management. This legislation is a major breakthrough, instead of focusing on the location of crime as appeared traditionally in the legislation of Chinese Taipei, it takes into account of person who commits the crime, that is to say, IUU fishing activities in a foreign country by any Chinese Taipei national who is the beneficial owner of the vessel will be subject to criminal prosecution, and when convicted the offender will be liable to imprisonment.

4.10 Transshipment (ICCAT Rec. 06-11, 12-06)

Since the establishment of the Program for Transshipment by ICCAT in May 2007 in accordance with the Rec. 06-11, Chinese Taipei's vessels have been conducting at-sea transshipment in compliance with the measure adopted. In 2014, 51 vessels were authorized to transship at-sea and 45 vessels were authorized to conduct in-port transshipment. In-port transshipment was conducted in accordance with the regulations applied by the port States concerned. The detailed report on the implementation of Regional Observer Program of ICCAT in 2014 by Chinese Taipei was duly submitted to ICCAT Secretariat.

4.11 Statistical Document (ICCAT Rec. 01-21, 01-22, 03-19)

In accordance with ICCAT Recommendation, the system for issuing “ICCAT Bigeye tuna Statistical Document” and “ICCAT Swordfish Statistical Document” was conducted since 1 July 2002 and 1 January 2003, respectively. In 2014, 596 Statistical Documents were issued for the trading of bigeye tuna and swordfish caught in the Atlantic Ocean. Among which, 68.1% was issued for bigeye tuna, 31.8% for swordfish. Most of the catch was exported to Japan.

4.12 Bluefin Tuna Catch Documentation (ICCAT Rec. 11-20, 13-16)

In accordance with ICCAT Recommendation, Chinese Taipei established a domestic regulation for the purpose of implementing ICCAT bluefin tuna catch documentation in 2008. In fact, as no fishing on bluefin tuna was authorized, no Atlantic Bluefin tuna Catch Documentation (BCDs) was issued by Chinese Taipei in 2014.

4.13 Summary of Access Agreements (ICCAT Rec. 11-16)

In 2014, 4 vessels of Chinese Taipei have fished in waters under jurisdiction of Sierra Leone. The catches include bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna, swordfish, albacore, swordfish, billfish and by-catch species by longliners, except for bluefin tuna and specific shark species prohibited by ICCAT.

4.14 Steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04

In accordance with ICCAT Rec.12-04, Chinese Taipei's catch of Atlantic white marlin and blue marlin was, respectively, limited to 50 t and 150 t in 2014. To ensure the catch of white marlin and blue marlin did not exceed the limit, and to minimize the chances of overuse of the such limit, the Fisheries Agency provided each vessel an individual catch limit. Once the individual vessel catch limit is exhausted, the fishermen must live release or dead discard the abovementioned species.

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

To meet the reporting requirements established by ICCAT for species encountered as bycatch in ICCAT fisheries and “Recommendation on information collection and harmonization of data on bycatch and discards in ICCAT fisheries” (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, there are some difficulties of measuring physical details, such as weigh and length of the bycatch or discards, because part of bycatch was released alive or discarded dead without being taken on board. Therefore, the crews or observer on board could only record the number of the bycatch.

Table 1 The catch statistics (in round weight, t) for Chinese Taipei's tuna longline fleet operating in the Atlantic Ocean during 2003-2014.

YEAR	ALB	N.ALB	S.ALB	BET	YFT	BFT	SBF ²	SWO	N.SWO	S.SWO	WHM	BUM	BIL ³	SKJ	OTH	BSH	SMA	FAL	POR	OTHER SHARKS	TOTAL
2003	21,908	4,557	17,351	21,563	6,486	445	170	1,511	257	1,254	104	319	112	40	931	692	710	163	0	238	55,392
2004	17,566	4,278	13,288	17,717	5,824	51	17	775	30	745	172	315	59	43	871	1,006	178	22	0	174	44,790
2005	13,270	2,540	10,730	11,984	3,596	277	2	884	140	744	56	151	104	38	1,106	1,106	147	13	0	189	32,923
2006	14,650	2,357	12,293	2,965	1,260	9	0	549	172	377	44	99	105	38	1,289	2,393	168	3	0	114	23,686
2007	14,443	1,297	13,146	12,116	1,947	0	0	774	103	671	54	233	184	16	1,759	2,469	236	7	0	178	34,416
2008	11,073	1,107	9,966	10,418	1,122	0	3	809	82	727	38	148	149	27	1,412	1,952	147	5	0	107	27,410
2009	9,541	863	8,678	13,252	1,391	0	3	701	89	612	28	195	108	6	1,239	1,429	129	3	0	65	28,090
2010	12,562	1,587	10,975	13,189	824	0	5	498	88	410	20	153	57	13	1,782	1,724	158	0	2	20	31,007
2011	14,399	1,367	13,032	13,732	1,768	0	12	616	192	424	28	199	94	16	2,353	2,286	216	0	0	80	35,799
2012	13,992	1,180	12,812	10,805	1,070	0	17	545	166	379	15	133	237	13	1,903	2,035	164	0	0	30	30,959
2013	10,913	2,394	8,519	10,316	1,259	0	17	697	115	582	7	78	286	13	1,612	2,238	165	0	1	112	27,711
2014 ¹	7,622	947	6,675	13,272	1,041	0	13	484	78	406	7	62	164	11	1,273	2,205	162	0	0	110	26,426

¹ Preliminary data² The catch estimate of SBF has been revised to be consistent with CCSBT catch table since 2004.³ The catch estimate of BIL includes sailfish, longbill spearfish, shortbill spearfish, black marlin and other billfish.

Table 2. Report of Implementation of the ICCAT Management Standard for Large-scale Tuna Longline Vessels in 2014

a. Management in the fishing grounds

	Scientific Observer boarding	Satellite-based vessel monitoring system	Daily or required periodic catch report	Entry/Exit report
Yes, No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Note	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> More than 10% coverage on bigeye tuna fishing vessels More than 5% coverage on albacore fishing vessels. 	100%	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Logbook report (catch record for every fishing operation) for every trip Monthly/weekly/ reports via fax E-logbook report (daily catch report through VMS or facsimile by bigeye-targeted vessels) 	Prior authorization by area and group <ol style="list-style-type: none"> All vessels shall fish in fishing areas designated to the group they belong, and shall not fish in non-designated areas without prior authorization. Changing fishing areas/oceans should be approved by project application.

b. Management of transshipment (from the fishing grounds to the landing ports)

	Transshipment report	Port inspection	Statistical document program
Yes, No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Note	Report of transshipment items is required for each transshipment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Application and permission are required for fishing vessels that are intended to access the foreign fishing ports. The fishing vessels shall accept inspector dispatched by the Fisheries Agency boarding and inspection, if necessary. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of issuing swordfish Certificate of Eligibility since June 1999 and November 2000 for the US and Japan respectively. Swordfish Statistical Document program has been implemented since 1 January 2003. Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document program has been implemented since 1 July 2002. Domestic regulations for the purpose of implementing ICCAT bluefin tuna catch documentation was established in 2008.

c. Management at landing ports

	Landing inspection	Landing reporting
Yes, No	Yes	Yes
Note	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Inspecting catch landings according to ICCAT Resolutions/Recommendations at domestic ports if their presumed connection to IUU fishing has been confirmed. All exported frozen catch were required to be transhipped at sea or landed at authorized foreign ports. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Collecting landing data from boat owners and trade agents. Import/trade data provided by Japan. Collecting landing data at domestic ports.

Table 3. Chinese Taipei contributions to ICCAT, 2008-2014.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Contribution to ICCAT</i>	<i>Note</i>
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.
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

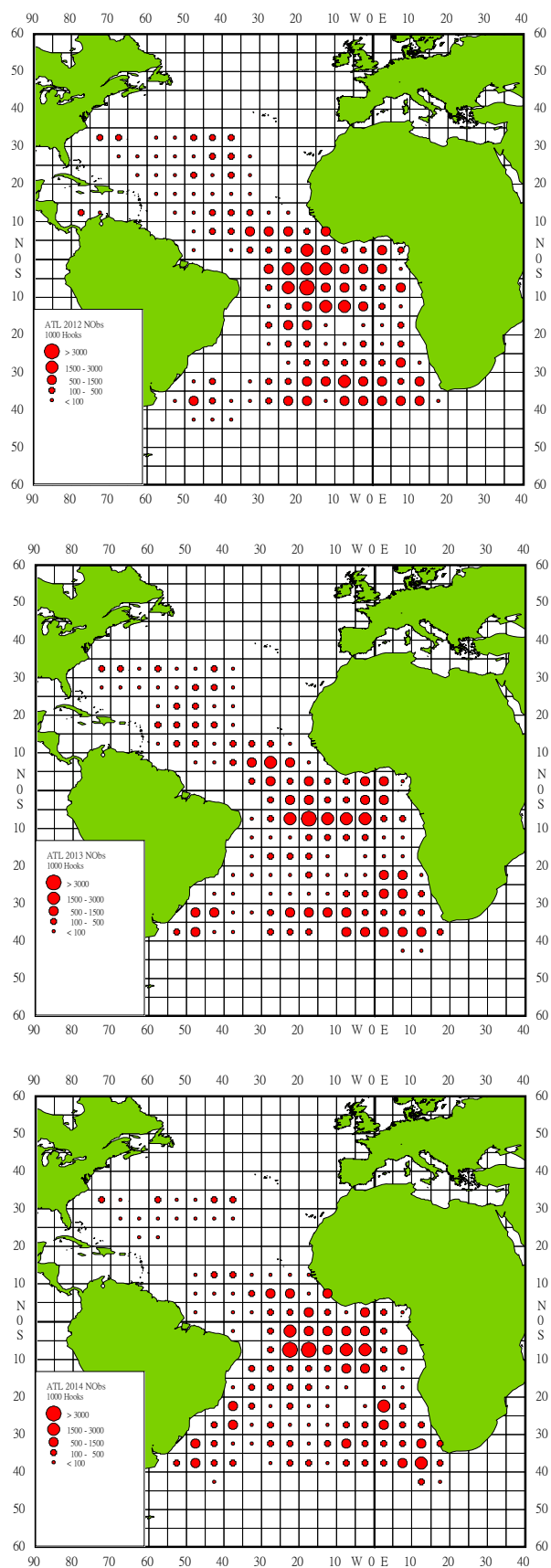


Figure 1. The fishing effort distributions (number of hooks) of Chinese Taipei's tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean of 2012 (top), 2013 (middle, preliminary data) and 2014 (lower, preliminary data).

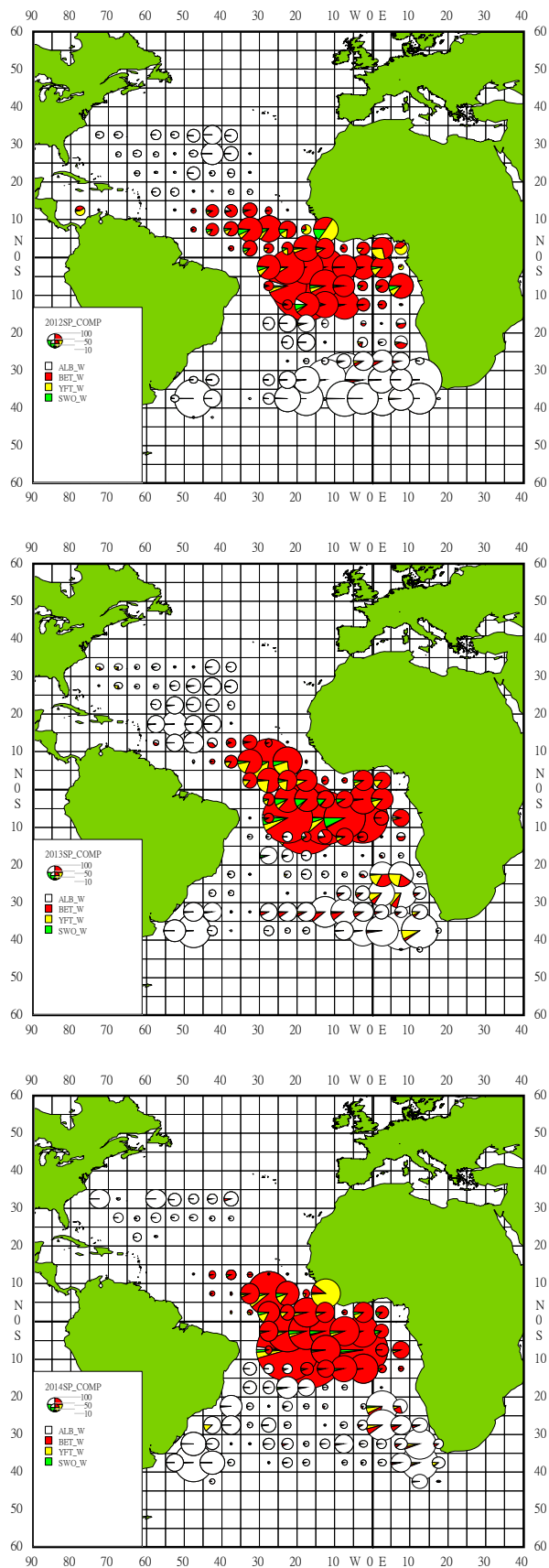


Figure 2. The catch distributions of major tuna species and swordfish of Chinese Taipei’s tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean of 2012 (top), 2013 (middle, preliminary data) and 2014 (lower, preliminary data).

ANNUAL REPORT OF GUYANA¹

SUMMARY

Guyana's artisanal fishery is nearshore, operating within the national Exclusive Economic Zone and targets a number of groundfish species (Sciaenidae, Ariidae, Sparidae etc). In this fishery, scombrids and sharks are taken as by-catch, and are seasonal. In 2014 a total of 399,725kg of shark and 305,555 kg of scombrids were harvested. Sharks continue to be landed dressed, which poses a real problem for recording shark catches by individual species.

Part I (Annual fisheries information)***Section 1: Annual fisheries information***

In 2014, there was an overall decreased in production of seafood when compared with 2013. The influx of sargassum weeds in the waters caused fishers to reduce their fishing activities. The spate of piracy continues to affect the artisanal fishers and there were loss of lives and fishing gears. Fishers were encouraged to install GPS on their vessels and other safety devices for protection at sea.

In 2014, World Wildlife Fund commenced a pilot project with the artisanal gillnetters using fishing gauge between 5-6 inch mesh sizes. Cameras were placed onboard the vessels to record the operation of the gear. The objective of the program is to observe the amount of turtles caught and to estimate the amount of discards and juveniles.

1.1 Description of the fishery

In Guyana, there is an inshore artisanal fishery, using locally made boats that exploit both the demersal and pelagic species found near shore and within the national EEZ. In this fishery four gear types are common: (i) Chinese seine / fyke net, (ii) Pin seine, (iii) Caddell, (iv) Gillnet (nylon and polyethylene).

All the boats are made from wood and are manufactured locally. The boats are 6 to 18 m in overall length and are powered by sails, outboard, or inboard engines.

1.1.1 Fishing gear and vessels

Chinese seine, caddell and pin seine vessels are flat-bottomed dories powered by sail, paddle or small outboard engines which give more maneuverability over shallow, muddy and sandy bottom areas. Chinese seines are funnel-shaped nets, 16m (52 ft) long and 4-6m (13.1-19.6 ft) wide at the mouth. The mesh size gradually tapers from 8cm at the mouth to 1 cm at the funnel end.

Caddell or demersal longline fishing vessels ranged in size from 6.71 to 9.15m (22-30 ft) in length. A caddell line consists of a horizontal/ground line anchored at each end, with a series of about 800 dangling/vertical lines, set with baited hooks at 2m outwards. Each vessel carries between 4-5 wooden trays with each tray having 2-6 main lines.

Nylon gillnet boats are v-bottom boats ranging in size from 7.63 to 9.15 m (25 – 30 ft) in length. These boats have no cabin but are equipped with an icebox and are usually powered by 48-hp outboard engines. The fishers therefore conduct daily fishing trips. Vessels using the (polyethylene) gillnet gear are v-bottom vessels with a length range of 12.2-15.25 m (40-50 ft). These vessels have a cabin and utilize diesel-powered inboard engines. The length of the trip for a gillnet vessel is usually 10-21 days.

Approximately 60 % of the artisanal vessels use gillnets and fishing is done in coastal / shallow waters. The fishers would normally harvest all available species of fish in season for example, snappers and trout, with sharks comprising the main portion of the by-catch. The gillnet gear is responsible for capturing 90 % of the sharks landed in Guyana.

¹ Fisheries Department, Guyana.

For a normal fishing trip, a vessel would spend 7-15 days at sea. Sharks are harvested all year round, with a peak in landings usually during May – December. Notably is the use of mixed gears on vessels including gauges of gillnets.

1.1.2 Catches

Sharks and *scombrids* are exploited in Guyana mainly with the gillnet gears. This gear type is non-specific and catches all species of fish. The main target resources, however, are the smaller ground fish species (*Macrodon ancylodon*, *Nebris microps* and *Micropogonias furnieri*). Due to the incidental nature of the shark catches, this makes it difficult to control the harvest of juvenile sharks caught in the shallower waters and also to record shark catches by individual species. Other gear types that catch sharks are the caddell lines (manual longline), handline, trawl nets and pin seine.

All the landings data for sharks and *scombrids* are reported to ICCAT, together with the numbers of fishing vessels involved in these fisheries (Tables 1 and 2). At present effective fishing effort is not recorded, and hence only Task 1 data have been reported this year. Notably the shark fishery is a multimillion dollar fishing activity, and contributed significantly to the overall export of total fish products from Guyana at a value of US\$ 3.9 m for 2014, an increase of twenty nine percent when compared to the previous year. Notably, the value of the fins and glue is of significance rather than the carcass.

Section 2: Research and statistics

Sharks are landed dressed, i.e. headless and gutted. Only the juvenile sharks (caught by either caddell, Chinese seine or gillnet nylon), which account for 2% of the total catch, are landed whole. In view of this, it continues to be difficult to record shark catches by individual species. The Fisheries Department has noted the need for continued special technical assistance to address the issue of identification of dressed sharks, and is seeking assistance from external agencies such as Food and Agricultural Organization, Caribbean Regional Fisheries Organization to address this task. Some of the important species known to be caught by fishers are Hammerhead, Tiger, Blacktip, Sand and Caribbean sharpnose what is known locally as Waterbelly shark.

The department is working continuously to improve its statistical reports and has prioritized the data collection sampling program. Fishers were encouraged through sensitization program to fill logs accurately on each trip made. However, the forms are still not filled accurately. The Fisheries Department has made it mandatory that licences boat owners must to fill their logs and submit same to the department.

Part 11 (Management implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

3.1 Plans for expansion

The Department of Fisheries has plans to expand the exploitation of its offshore resources for example, tuna and tuna like species. One company was granted one year exploratory licence to catch tunas.

Foreign vessels targeting red snapper and using hooks and lines have caught tunas and tuna like species as by catch. Guyana is a signatory to CITES and has received list with species of sharks on Appendix 11 of CITES. The Fisheries Department is currently in the process of developing a Shark Management Plan and training on identification of sharks.

Section 4: Inspection schemes / activities

Guyana Coast Guard (GCG) and Marine Police have responsibility to monitor all of the fishing activities within Guyana's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). In 2014 GCG has responded to several reports of piracy and assisted in locating the artisanal fishers and vessels.

Table 1. Boat count for artisanal vessel by gear types 2014.

<i>Gear Type</i>	<i>#Vessels</i>
Gillnet Polyethylene 5 –6” mesh size	296
Gillnet Polyethylene 7- 8” mesh size	64
Gillnet nylon 2-4” mesh size	448
Caddell # 5 – 9 hooks	87
Chinese Seine 4 –5 bundles (25 –30 lbs each)	307
Pin Seine	32
Total	1234

Table 2. Scombrids and shark production by species (kg) 2014.

<i>Scombrids</i>		<i>Sharks</i>	<i>Tuna & Tuna – like species (caught by Red Snapper Vessels)</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Scomberomorus brasiliensis</i>	<i>Scomberomorus Cavalla</i>	Unidentified shark species	Unidentified	
146,265	159,289	399,725	6,692	711,971

ANNUAL REPORT OF SURINAME¹

SUMMARY

The Republic of Suriname is a country on the northeastern Atlantic coast of South America. It is bordered by French Guiana to the east, Guyana to the west and Brazil to the south. Highly migratory species, such as yellowfin tuna, pass through our Exclusive Economic Zone annually. Suriname has one flag vessel that has a license for the catch of King mackerel but due to some difficulties with the captain and crewmembers the vessel did not target any tuna or tuna-like species yet. Tuna and tuna-like species are now landed only by foreign flag vessels at the port of Suriname. Therefore, Suriname does not have any data to report to ICCAT right now. These vessels are from Panama, so Panama has the obligation to report data to ICCAT. The type of gear is longline with boatlength between 18 - 24m. The main species that are been landed are yellowfin tuna, albacore, blue shark and other species such as mahi mahi and wahoo. The species are landed in two ways, fresh on ice and frozen.

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

The fishing fleet of Suriname can be divided into two main groups, the industrial and the artisanal. There is a licensing scheme in force covering both fleets which consist a maximum allowable licenses issued for each category. The registration of industrial vessels is divided into three categories: 1. SA - vessels (these are only Surinamese flag vessels) 2. SB – vessels (fifty percent Surinamese and fifty percent Foreign flag vessels) 3. SC - vessels (these are only foreign flag vessels).

We have one designated port into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry which is called the port of Cevihas and is located at Paramaribo, the capital of Suriname.

Section 2: Research and statistics

The Statistics and Research division at the Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries is responsible for recording and processing of statistical data.

The licensing scheme also obliges the master of each vessels to regularly submit landing declaration forms at the end of each trip to the Fisheries Department. These forms include quantities of landing by species and effective fishing effort. Fishing effort can be limited by restricting the number of issued fishing licenses.

Only for the tuna and tuna-like species two data collectors of the Fisheries Department are permanently based at the port of Cevihas at the time of landing. Regarding data collections, at present, yellowfin tuna is the most important species landed by the foreign flag vessels.

¹ Tania Tong Sang, the Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, Cornelis Jongbawstraat 50, tareva@hotmail.com.

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

Number	Information required	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	30 July 2015 sent to ICCAT
S2	Fleet Characteristics	Not applicable
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	29 July 2015 sent to ICCAT.
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	Not applicable.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	Not applicable.
S6	Catch estimated by size	Not applicable.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in recreational fisheries for tuna and tuna-like species.
0	Information collected under domestic observer programs	See section 5
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	See section 5
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Not applicable.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin tuna fishing activities.
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable.
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 87 [88]	Not applicable.
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	Not applicable.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Not applicable.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Not applicable.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable.
WORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	Not applicable.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable

S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Not applicable.
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	29 July 2015 sent to ICCAT.
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	Not applicable.
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	Not applicable.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Not applicable.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not applicable.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not applicable.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of Existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention Area	Not applicable.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Not applicable.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually.	Not applicable.
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	Not applicable.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Not applicable.

Part II (management implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Suriname is committed to comply with all the recommendations issued by ICCAT to achieve sustainable management of tuna and tuna-like species. With a view to monitor compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures and the recommendation by ICCAT for an ICCAT Scheme for Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port (12-07), Suriname, as port CPC, is still seeking for assistance to train our inspectors.

			All fishing vessels authorized to fish for tuna and tuna-like species in the ICCAT Convention area are required to install satellite-based vessel monitoring system (VMS).
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	<p>With a view to monitor compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures and the recommendation by ICCAT for an ICCAT Scheme for Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port (12-07), Suriname, as port CPC, is still seeking for assistance to train our inspectors.</p> <p>The foreign fishing vessels must fulfil the following obligations in order to land their fish, caught in the ICCAT Convention area, in Suriname:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Have a valid fishing license - Be fitted with a Vessel Monitoring System, by satellite tracking system - Strictly follow all the recommendations issued by ICCAT for their fishery - Submit a monthly report of catches to the fishing Authorities in Suriname. <p>In compliance with shark conservation and management measures all foreign flagged vessels have to land their sharks with the fins attached to the bodies or fins should not total more than 5% of the weight of the sharks onboard. The Masters of these vessels are also been provided with a card with pictures of sharks that are prohibited to catch, have on board or to land.</p>
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels targeting tunas.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in port)	Not applicable.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	17 October 2013 sent to ICCAT
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	17 October 2013 sent to ICCAT
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	17 October 2013 sent to ICCAT

GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	See section 5
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	See section 5
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	See section 5
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	See section 5
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	See section 5
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Sent to ICCAT on May 6, 2014. Suriname has no access agreement with Panama, however we allow Panamanian flagged vessels to fish in waters under Surinamese jurisdiction for species managed by ICCAT through our national licensing scheme.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	According to national legislation all foreign vessels must land their fish only at the central fishery harbour which is called the port of Cevihas and is located at Paramaribo, the capital of Suriname. Two data collectors of the Fisheries department of the ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries are permanently based at the port of Cevihas for data collection purposes at the time of landing. All fishing vessels, authorized to fish for tuna and tuna-like species in the ICCAT Convention area are also required to install satellite-based vessel monitoring system (VMS). The Licensing scheme also obliges the master of each vessels to submit landing declaration forms at the end of each trip to the Fisheries Department of the ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries. These forms include quantities of landing by species.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	Sent to ICCAT on July 15, 2014
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	Not applicable.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable. Suriname has no information on presumed IUU activities of fishing vessels 12 meters or greater LOA or have sighted vessels engaged in such activities.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not applicable. Suriname does not import tuna and tuna-like species.
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Not applicable. Suriname has no information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable. Suriname has no relevant information to report.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. Suriname has no information on vessel sightings.

GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable.
BFT	1003	Carry-over of caged fish	Not applicable.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2014	Not applicable.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	Not applicable.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2014	Not applicable.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable.
BFT	1018	Names of authorized agencies and of individual inspectors	Not applicable.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Not applicable.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable.
TRO	2001	List of TROP vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in 2014	Not applicable.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by TROP vessels	Not applicable.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable.

TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable.
TRO	2008	Observer reports	See section 5
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	Not applicable.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable. Suriname has no domestic legislation that prohibit dead discards of marlins.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Not applicable.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable.
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken domestically to monitor catches and conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	Not applicable.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Not applicable.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	In compliance with shark conservation and management measures all foreign flagged vessels have to land their sharks with the fins attached, they may also slice the fins half-off and attached it to the body of the shark. The Masters of these vessels are also been provided with a card with pictures of sharks that are prohibited to catch, have on board or to land.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Not applicable.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Not applicable.

BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Not applicable.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Not applicable. Suriname has not lodge an objection to an adopted Recommendation in accordance with Convention procedures.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

The Institute for Fisheries Inspection (VKI) conducts quality inspections on all fishing landings, which are exported. All fish and fish products which are exported to the European Union need to have an illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing catch certificate. The Fisheries department of the ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries is responsible for the validation of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing catch certificate.

The Suriname Coast Guard is responsible for monitoring all of the fishing activities within the Territorial waters and the Suriname's Exclusive Economic Zone. The Customs Authority is also based permanently at the central fishing port.

All the foreign vessels are required to inform the central fishery port and the Maritieme Authorities Suriname (MAS) 3 days before entering the port, along with information on the total catch (species and weight).

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

Suriname has certainly plans for implementing a Fisheries National Observer program.

Almost all tuna and especially sharks are landed dressed, i.e. headless, tailless and gutted. In view of this, it continues to be difficult to record some tuna and shark catches by individual species.

With a view to monitor compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures and the recommendation by ICCAT for an ICCAT Scheme for Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port (12-07), Suriname, as port CPC, is still seeking for assistance to train our inspectors. On the 25 January 2013 we have send a letter to the ICCAT Secretariat with ref.no.080, requesting for assistance.