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**TROPICAL TUNA FISHERY
DEVELOPMENT/MANAGEMENT OR FISHING/MANAGEMENT PLANS**

Rec. 16-01, paragraph 51

Deadline 15 September 2017

Includes updates received by 12 October 2018

CPC	Fishing Plan Received in 2017	Fishing Plan Received in 2018
BARBADOS	Yes	updated
BELIZE	Yes	updated
BOLIVIA	Yes	resubmitted
BRAZIL	No	Submitted
CANADA	Yes	updated
CHINA PR.	Yes	updated
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	Yes	
CURAÇAO	Yes	updated
EI SALVADOR	Yes	updated
EUROPEAN UNION	Yes	updated
FRANCE (St-Pierre et Miquelon)	Yes	updated
GHANA	Yes	updated
GUATEMALA	Yes	
JAPAN	Yes	updated
KOREA REP.	Yes	updated
MEXICO	Yes	
MOROCCO	Yes	updated
SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	Late	updated
SENEGAL	Yes	updated
SOUTH AFRICA	Yes	resubmitted
TRINIDAD and TOBAGO	Yes	updated
UNITED KINGDOM (O.T.)	Yes	
UNITED STATES	Yes	
VENEZUELA	Yes	
CHINESE TAIPEI	Yes	updated

TROPICAL TUNA FISHING MANAGEMENT PLAN

Name of CPC: Barbados

Fishing Plan Year: 2018

1. Introduction

The Fisheries Act (1993) is the primary fisheries legislation for Barbados. The Act provides the legislative authority to utilize a broad suite of management measures including application of catch quotas and limiting fishing capacity. Current specific regulations are included in the Fisheries Management Regulations (1998). A new suite of Fisheries Management Regulations designed specially to establish a framework whereby management measures can be brought into legal effect within the required timeframes are currently under review.

No catch quotas or fishing capacity limits are currently applicable to Barbados in respect of either the two tuna species (bigeye and yellowfin) or the stock of Skipjack Tuna of interest here. It is currently neither planned nor envisaged to significantly expand the Barbados tuna fishery to the levels at which current ICCAT limits for these target species would become applicable.

Table 1. Quotas/catch restrictions and capacity limitations for tuna species for Barbados based on current relevant ICCAT regulations are as follows:

Species	Catch and capacity limits in relation to Barbados	Relevant ICCAT Recommendations
Bigeye tuna	<p>Barbados' total annual catch of bigeye tuna has never approached 2,100 t. and as such taking ICCAT Rec. 16-01, Part II, Para. 4, a catch limit for bigeye tuna is not applicable.</p> <p>Barbados does not currently have any actively fishing vessel greater than 20 meters (LOA) in its national fleet and such a fishing capacity limitation in the context of Rec. 16-01 12 (a) is not applicable.</p> <p>Regardless, the fact that national annual landings of bigeye tuna as noted earlier have never approached 2,100 t and are likely to remain well below the 2,100t level in the near future, capacity limitation is not warranted as per Rec. 16-01 12 (d)</p>	<p>Rec. 16-01 Para. 4. "Catch limits shall not apply to CPCs whose annual catch of bigeye tuna in the Convention area in 1999, as provided to the SCRS in 2000, is less than 2,100 t."</p> <p>Para. 12 (a) The capacity limitation shall apply to vessels 20 meters length overall (LOA) or greater fishing bigeye tuna in the Convention area.</p> <p>Para. 12 (d) The capacity limitation shall not apply to CPCs whose annual catch of bigeye tuna in the Convention area in 1999, as provided to the SCRS in 2000, is less than 2,100 t.</p>
Skipjack tuna (Eastern stock)	The Barbados fishing fleet does not fish the Eastern stock of skipjack tuna to which Rec. 16-01 1 refers.	Para. 1. As from 2015, such programme shall also apply to the eastern stock of skipjack tuna.
Yellowfin tuna	No catch or capacity limits have been defined by ICCAT.	Para. 11. The annual TAC for 2012 and subsequent years of the Multi-annual Programme is 110,000 t for yellowfin tuna and shall remain in place until changed based on scientific

		<p>advice. If the total catch exceeds the TAC for yellowfin tuna, the Commission shall review the relevant conservation and management measures in place.</p>
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2. Details of fishing plan

The categories of commercial vessels in the Barbados fleet most likely to capture tuna species are described as follows. It should be noted that a periodic review of the vessel register is currently being conducted, the objective of identifying and removing vessels that no longer exist but have been nominally retained on the register with a dormant status:

- Dayboats do not carry iceholds and fish primarily for flying fish using gill and dip nets and associated large pelagics primarily dolphinfish and wahoo and only occasionally tunas using single-hook lines deployed as hand or trolling lines during the pelagic season. Fishing trips are limited to less than one day in duration (hence the name) and to within a few miles from shore. The catch rate of highly migratory species by Dayboats only occasionally land highly migratory species (>2% of total tuna landings in 2017). In 2017, the Barbados registered fishing fleet included around 235 dayboats with a mean overall length of 7.6m (range 4.3m to 11.3m).
- Iceboats are decked vessels that carry flaked ice in holds for the storage of the catch at sea. These vessels mainly target the same species as dayboats using the same gears during the pelagic season but can stay at sea for a number of days, usually less than 7, and fish further afield. The catch rate of tunas is higher for iceboats (17% of total tuna landings in 2017) than for the dayboats but lower than the rate by the longliners. In 2017, the Barbados registered fishing fleet included around 195 iceboats of a mean overall length of 11.1m (range 6.4m to 15.2m). Of this number 112 iceboats fished in 2017.
- Longliners also carry iceholds but primarily use longline gear to target large highly-migratory pelagic species including tunas. The longliner fleet lands the vast majority of the island's tuna catch, typically amounting to over 95% in most years (80% of total tuna landings in 2017). However, longliners usually also carry gill nets for the capture of flying fish and will fish for these species if hold space is available. In 2017, the Barbados registered fishing fleet included 47 longliners of a mean overall length of 13.3m (range 9.8m to 17.4m).

Typically Barbadian longliners deploy lines with 400 to 550 hooks. A typical fishing trip lasts around 10 days with 7 days spent fishing. Very few trips extend beyond 200 miles from the island. In 2017 twenty-seven (27) of the registered vessels actively fished.

As noted earlier fishing quotas for the tuna species and stocks of interest here are not applicable to the Barbados fishing fleet. As such no quota allocation system for tunas is in place.

	<i>ICCAT Requirement (per 16-01)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
1.	Catch reporting (para. 5)	Quarterly catch reporting to start in 2018	Not applicable.	
2.	Implementation of the area/time closure (para. 38), including inspection and control measures	Not applicable	Not applicable.	
3.	Use of and limitation of FADs (para 16)	Not applicable. FADs are not used in Barbados.	Not applicable.	
4.	CPC Scientific Observer (para 39 and Annex 5)	Not applicable. Rec.10-10 not effective for Barbados. See ICCAT Circular No. 3533/2011	Not applicable.	
5.	Quota transfers para 8)	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	
6.	Capacity management (para 12)	Not applicable. There are no active fishing vessels greater than 20m LOA in the Barbados fishing fleet. In addition current harvest levels of all tuna species are well below available quotas.	Not applicable.	
7.	Maximum by-catch limit established for non-authorized vessels (para 27)	There are no "non-authorized vessels" as referred to in this recommendation in the Barbados Fishing fleet.	Not applicable.	

Capacity Management Plan

The information included in the following table refers to the total number of registered vessels. As noted in the preceding text, fewer vessels than this number actively fish in any given year.

TROPICAL TUNA VESSEL FLEET	Fleet (number of vessels)				Estimated capacity					
	Type	2017	2018	2019	2020	Unit (type of capacity)	2017	2018	2019	2020
Purse seiner over 40m	0	0	0							
Purse seiner between 20 and 40m	0	0	0							
Purse seiners less than 20m	0	0	0							
Longliner over 40m	0	0	0							
Longliner between 20 and 40m	0	0	0							
Longliner less than 20m	47	47	47							
Baitboat 20m or greater	0	0	0							
Baitboat less than 20m	0	0	0							
Handline 20m or greater	0	0	0							
Handline less than 20m	195 (iceboats)	195 (iceboats)	195 (iceboats)							
Harpoon 20m or greater	0	0	0							
Harpoon less than 20m	0	0	0							
Sport/Recreational	29	29	29							
Other (please specify)	0	0	0							
Total fishing capacity										
Support vessels (not authorised to catch tuna, but assist in fishing operations)	0	0	0							
Quota										
Initial quota	NA	NA	NA							
Quota transfer made to XXX (if applicable)	NA	NA	NA							
Quota transfer received from XXX (if applicable)	NA	NA	NA							
Total adjusted quota (if applicable)	NA	NA	NA							

TROPICAL TUNA FISHING MANAGEMENT PLAN

Name of CPC: Belize

Fishing Plan Year: 2018

1. Introduction

This Plan outlines Belize's current involvement in the fishery of tropical tunas in the ICCAT Convention Area and its intention as a developing Coastal State to further develop this fishery.

1.1 Relevant National Legislation

Belize introduced its High Seas Fishing Act in 2003 to provide a legal framework for the regulation of the activities of its high seas fishing vessels. This Act was later revised in 2013 and makes provisions for the adoption of and compliance with all conservation and management measures adopted by the relevant RFMOs for the protection of the high seas resources.

Pursuant to the adoption of the above HSFA, 2013, Belize has also adopted Sanctions, Licensing, Monitoring Control and Surveillance Regulations. In addition, Belize has ratified the FAO "Compliance" Agreement, the "Fish Stocks" Agreement, the "IPOA IUU" and the United Nations Convention on the Laws of the Sea, the provisions of which have been incorporated into Belize's High Seas Fishing Act 2013. These actions formalize Belize's commitment to the elimination of activities which diminish the effectiveness of conservation and management measures. In addition to these regulations, Belize has adopted its National Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing on the High Seas, its National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks on the High Seas, its National Plan for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Long Line Fisheries as well as a High Seas Fleet Management Policy and a National Inspection Plan. We have also implemented our FAO Guidelines on Sea Turtles.

1.2 Number of vessels by gear type involved in the Tropical Tuna Fishery

Belize currently has 23 vessels, 12 long line and 7 purse seine and 4 support vessels operating in the ICCAT Convention area targeting tropical tuna species. This represents 48% of our operational fleet. All our purse seine vessels are engaged in the directed fishery of tropical tunas whereas our long line vessels target these species in addition to other regulated species such as swordfish and albacore.

1.3 Allocated quotas

Belize has implemented a system for the allocation and management of quotas to vessels engaged in the tropical tuna fisheries and other fisheries. This will be further explained below under Details of Fishing Plan.

2. Details of Fishing Plan

The Belize high seas fishing fleet which operates within the ICCAT Convention area and which targets tropical tunas consist of two gear groups as indicated in the table below.

Gear Type	No. of Vessels	Tropical Tunas			Other Tunas	
		BET	YFT	SKJ	ALB	SWO
Longline	12	√	√		√	√
Purse Seine	7	√	√	√		

2.1 Total vessels in each gear groups

Belize has only two gear groups which target tropical tuna in the ICCAT Convention area. This comprises of 12 longliners and 7 purse seiners as reflected in the above table. These vessels utilize almost 90% of our tropical tuna (BET) allowable catch.

2.2 Quota Allocation System and Management of Quotas

Since our membership with ICCAT and the allocation of our total allowable catches for the species regulated by ICCAT, Belize has implemented a quota allocation and management system. One of the important factors that are considered when allocating quotas is the total available catch that has been allocated to Belize for each specie.

Belize's quota allocation and management system is quite simple as our primary focus when allocating quota is to ensure that we remain within the limits set by the relevant ICCAT recommendations. The allocation system summarized below is for all quota allocations regardless of gear type but are allocated per individual vessel.

- a. Once the total allowable catch for each specie has been determined based on the relevant ICCAT recommendation for each specie, a total allowable commercial catch is set for each vessel in accordance with individual applications made by a vessel owner.
- b. Quotas are only allocated to those vessel owners that hold a high seas fishing license. Each vessel owner has the right to catch and sell their quota.
- c. Quotas are allocated in metric tons and are allocated from the time of approval of application to the end of the current fiscal year in which it is approved.
- d. Any unused quotas allocated to a vessel owner cannot be transferred therefore operators must ensure full utilization. Any unused quotas shall be considered lost; however a percentage of the unused quota may be considered for transfer only after careful consideration of the circumstances.
- e. Overharvest of allocated quotas is discouraged and will be subject to a payback scheme by a reduced quota allocation of similar amount the following year or any other measures our Administration considers appropriate.
- f. Annual quota renewal requests are considered upon submission of a new application and will be approved based on the activities of the vessel, its previous utilization and the availability of a catch allocation for such specie.
- g. Where there is no capacity/quota limitation by ICCAT for a specie, the same process is still utilized, except for internal catch limits which this Administration establishes for these species.

It should be noted that Belize makes exceptions for any overharvest or by-catches by their vessels by ensuring that 10% of its total allowable catch remains in reserve.

2.3 Monitoring and Control of Catches to ensure Quotas are respected

The ability to accurately monitor catch levels and balance these against quotas allocated to our vessels is critical to the success of our quota management system. This Administration has established procedures to administer and monitor our quotas based on an arrangement that assesses the flow of catches from the sea to port and then to reconcile these catches with quotas allocated.

During each calendar year, catches by quota holders are progressively counted against their quota allocation. To ensure compliance, a very strict and comprehensive reporting process is followed. Detailed reporting of catches at sea by vessel operators and any landings made at port ensure a robust documentation of catches and how they are distributed. Our Administration ensures compliance with these reporting obligations by auditing and analysing these paper trails in addition to other surveillance measures. Non-compliance by vessel owners and operators with these reporting measures could result in disciplinary actions, including forfeiture of their quotas, suspension of fishing license or the imposition of a fine, inter alia.

In cases where quotas are over harvested, the vessel owner/operator may purchase further quotas, if available. Conversely, a vessel owner/operator may take catches up to 10% more than their allocation. The additional amount of catch will be deducted from their subsequent year's catch entitlement.

Vessel owners/operators with a quota allocation are required to provide a monthly detailed catch report along with additional information on catch and effort landings. They are required to reconcile their catches against their quotas at the end of each month.

	<i>ICCAT Requirement (per 16-01)</i>	<i>Explanations of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws and regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
1	Catch reporting (para.5)	Belize reports it quarterly catches to Secretariat.		
2	Implementation of the area/time closure (para.38), including inspection and control measures	Each year, two months prior to the closure period, Belize notifies its vessels owner/operators of the area/time closure period with instructions that vessel should not engage in fishing operation in that area or during that period.	Legally binding Fishing Vessels Circular in accordance with Part VIII Section 50(1)(c) of Belize High Seas Fishing Act, 2013	This is monitored via our vessel monitoring system which provides hourly reports.
3	Use of a limitation of FADs (para.16)	Belize has issued instructions to vessel owners operating a purse seine fishery regarding the use of FADs and its management measures can be found in our FAD management plan	Legally binding Fishing Vessels Circular in accordance with Part VIII Section 50(1)(c) of Belize High Seas Fishing Act, 2013	
4	CPC Scientific Observer (para 39 and Annex 5)	Belize has scientific observer placement on both its long line and purse seine fishery. Data on observer coverage is collected based on agreement with the company providing observer services and takes into consideration relevant ICCAT recommendations.	Part III Section 15-25 of the High Seas (Monitoring, Control and Surveillance) Regulation, 2014	Belize's National Observer Program is contracted to Capricorn Fisheries of South Africa.
5	Quota Transfer (para 8)	Belize has not engaged in any quota transfers of its BET capacity limits		Catch limits in Para.3 for BET does not apply to Belize in accordance with Para.4
6	Capacity management (para.12)	This paragraph does not apply to Belize as we do not have a capacity limitation.		
7	Maximum by-catch limit established for non-authorized vessels (para 27)	Belize has issued a legally binding circular regarding the management of by-catch and discards. The maximum by-catch limits that can be taken by non-authorized vessels is 10 m/t of a specie.	Legally binding Fishing Vessels Circular in accordance with Part VIII Section 50(1)(c) of Belize High Seas Fishing Act, 2013	

TROPICAL TUNA VESSEL FLEET	Estimated Fleet (number of vessels)				Estimated capacity				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	Unit (type of capacity)	2017	2018	2019	2020
Purse Seiner over 40m	6	7	7	7	BET allocation	300-600 m/t	200-400 m/t	200-400 m/t	200-400 m/t
Purse seiner between 20 and 40m									
Purse seiners less than 20m									
Long liner over 40m	2	4	4	4	BET Allocation	150-350 m/t	100-200 m/t	100-200 m/t	100-200 m/t
Long liner between 20 and 40m	10	10	10	10	BET Allocation	30-50 m/t	30-50 m/t	30-50 m/t	30-50 m/t
Long liner less than 20m									
Bait boat 20m or greater									
Bait boat less than 20m									
Handline 20m or greater									
Handline less than 20m									
Harpoon 20m or greater									
Harpoon less than 20m									
Sport/Recreational									
Other (please specify)									
Total fishing capacity									
Support Vessels (not authorized to catch tuna but assist in fishing operations)	None	4	4	4					
Quota									
Initial quota	Not applicable								
Quota transfer made (if applicable)	Not applicable								
Quota transfer received (if applicable)	Not applicable								
Total adjusted quota (if applicable)									

TROPICAL TUNA FISHING MANAGEMENT PLAN**Name of CPC: PLURINATIONAL STATE OF BOLIVIA****Year of Fishing Plan: 2017****1. Introduction**

Since 2002, the Plurinational State of Bolivia has participated in the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT). The Plurinational State of Bolivia regularly participates in the annual meetings of the Commission as part of the commitments undertaken in relation to the status maintained.

In 2016 Vice Admiral Francisco Collazos Churrurrín, from the Maritime Authority and CN. DAEN. Palmiro Jarjuri Rada, Executive Director of the Bolivian International Record of Vessels participated in the 20th Special Meeting.

Bolivia does not possess a fishing fleet operating in the ICCAT and the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) areas.

2. Details of Fishing Plan:

The Plurinational State of Bolivia does not possess fishing vessels operating in the ICCAT or IOTC areas.

The Bolivian Maritime Fishing Unit enacts provisions for its fishing vessels, within the framework of compliance with national and international regulations as well as provisions enacted by the Regional Fishing Bodies.

CPCs should complete the following table:

	<i>ICCAT requirements (per 16-01)</i>	<i>Explication of the actions taken by the CPC for the purposes of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant laws or internal regulations (if applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
1.	Catch reporting (para 5)			
2.	Implementation of the area/time closure (para 38), including control and inspection measures			
3.	Use and limitation of FADs (para 16)			
4.	CPC Scientific Observer (para 39 and, Annex 5)			
5.	Quota transfers (para 8)			
6.	Capacity management (para 12)			
7.	Maximum by-catch limit established for non-authorized vessels (para 27)			

Capacity Management Plan

In addition to paragraph 12 of Rec. 16-01, each CPC will provide the number of fishing vessels and corresponding fishing capacity using the template provided by the Secretariat (attached). Such information shall be made available to the SCRS.

TROPICAL TUNA VESSEL FLEET	Fleet (number of vessels)				Estimated capacity					
	Type	2017	2018	2019	2020	Unit (type of capacity)	2017	2018	2019	2020
Purse seiner over 40m	0	0								
Purse seiner between 20 and 40m	0	0								
Purse seiner less than 20m	0	0								
Longliner over 40m	0	0								
Longliner between 20 and 40m	0	0								
Longliner less than 20m	0	0								
Baitboat 20m or greater	0	0								
Baitboat less than 20m	0	0								
Handline 20m or greater	0	0								
Handline less than 20m	0	0								
Harpoon 20m or greater	0	0								
Harpoon less than 20m	0	0								
Sport/recreational	0	0								
Other (please specify)	0	0								
	0	0								
Total fishing capacity	0	0								
Support vessels (not authorised to catch tuna, but assist in fishing operations)	0	0								
	0	0								
Quota	0	0								
Initial Quota	0	0								
Quota transfer to XX (if applicable)	0	0								
Quota transfer from XX (if applicable)	0	0								
Adjusted total quota (if applicable)	0	0								

TROPICAL TUNA FISHING MANAGEMENT PLAN**Name of CPC: BRAZIL****Fishing Plan Year: 2018****1. Introduction**

The Brazilian catches of tropical tunas up to the year 2010 came mostly from two fishing gears: the longline, targeting mainly yellowfin tuna (YFT) and bigeye (BET), with annual catches of around 3,800 and 1,300 t, respectively, and the pole and line with live bait, targeting the skipjack (SKJ), with a mean catch of 23,000 t, almost entirely skipjack and only marginal catches of YFT and BET. From 2011 on, however, a gradual but strong increase in catches of YFT and BET was observed, as a consequence of the emergence of a new modality of small-scale fishing, off northeast Brazil, using mainly hand line as fishing gear, from wooden boats, from about 12m to 16m LOA, to catch tunas aggregated around the buoys of the PIRATA Program (Prediction and Research Moored Array in the Tropical Atlantic), installed in the western equatorial Atlantic (GOOS-BRAZIL, 2018¹). Known as "fishing on associated schools" (*pesca em cardume associado*), this fishing method uses the hull of the boat to attract and concentrate the tuna schools, allowing its continuous fishing, away from the buoys. This fishery has developed rapidly in the last 4 years and catches mainly YFT (63%), BET (25 %) and SKJ (4%), with the remainder (8%) being represented by other fish such as DOL, WAH and others. In 2016, this fishery contributed to 81.9% of the YFT, 69.7% of the BET and 6.4% of the SKJ caught by Brazil (YFT= 16,681.78 t, BET= 7,660.18 t, SKJ= 18,231.36 t), considering all fishing modalities. During this period, the fleet involved in this activity grew from 10 vessels, in 2010, to 227, in 2017, with an average catch estimated at 8.5 t / boat. The longline and bait boat fishery, in the same year, operated with 70 and 34 vessels, respectively.

1.2. National Legislation

The current norms that deal with the control and monitoring of tuna fishing in Brazil are of a general nature, as listed below. As far as tropical tunas are concerned, there is no specific legislation to establish catch quotas or limits on the number of vessels operating in the different fisheries, as yet.

- Normative Instruction MAA N° 4, of February 9, 1999, making it obligatory the use of fishing logsheets by fishing vessels operating in the Territorial Sea and the Brazilian Exclusive Economic Zone, in a specific form according to the fishing permit granted by the fishing authority.
- Normative Instruction SEAP/PR N° 9, of July 5, 2004, establishing the forms and certificates of statistical control of exports and reexports of BET captured by national or foreign chartered fishing vessels.
- Normative Instruction SEAP/PR N° 10, of 20 August 2004, establishing criteria and procedures for granting a fishing permit for the skipjack fishery (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) using a purse seine in southeast and south regions of the country.
- Interministerial Normative Instruction SEAP/PR-MMA-MB N° 2, of September 04, 2006, establishing the National Program for Tracking Fishing Vessels by Satellite (PREPS), for the purposes of monitoring, management and control of the fishing fleet authorized to fish by the Special Secretariat for Aquaculture and Fisheries of the Presidency of the Republic.
- Interministerial Normative Instruction MPA-MMA N° 5, of June 18, 2013, establishing the mandatory report of monthly production of all species caught by national and foreign chartered fishing vessels, operating under the jurisdiction of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas - ICCAT.

¹ <http://www.goosebrasil.org/pirata/dados/>

During the past 4 years, due to several institutional discontinuities, Brazilian authorities experienced several difficulties to monitor and gather information on Brazilian tuna fisheries, including its proper reporting to ICCAT. This crisis culminated with Brazil failing to submit her tuna fisheries statistics in 2017. This situation, however, was rectified at the end of that year and, as a result of that, all Brazilian catch data of the past 5 years were updated, revised and submitted to ICCAT by the deadline granted by the Commission (March, 31st). Upon the realization of the unexpected growth of Brazilian catches of YFT and BET, the Brazilian government is creating a specific fishing license for schools associated with the hand line, in order to freeze the number of vessels authorized to participate in this fishery, with the purpose of allow the country to negotiate a quota in ICCAT, in conformity with ICCAT Recommendation 16-01, 4b. It is important to emphasize that this action is expected to be finalized until the month of August.

2. Details of fishing plan

Brazil has always maintained a statistical monitoring system for its tuna fisheries based on on-board logsheets, production maps (annual catches/ species/ fishery) and control of landings at the main ports. However, as a result of the political and economic crisis that the country has been experiencing in recent years, this system started to function in a precarious way, demanding a thorough review of all the statistical data submitted by Brazil to ICCAT, after 2012 to date. This deficiency in the monitoring and control of the Brazilian tuna fisheries occurred exactly during the period when a new fishing modality (fishing in associated schools) began to develop in the country (as mentioned above), with the use of small boats (~ 12m and 16m) capable of operating from several locations (outside the main landing ports) along the northeast coast of Brazil. This is the main reason why the catches of YFT and BET from this fishery were only recently accounted for. At the end of March, 2018, however, Brazil submitted a complete review of her data to ICCAT for the period 2010-2016, attesting the return to normality of its monitoring and control system for her tuna fisheries.

2.2. Table 1

	<i>ICCAT Requirement (per 16-01)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
1.	Catch reporting (para. 5)	Catch data sheets and landing control have recently (March 2018) enabled the submission of the catch quarterly data for the years 2016 and 2017 (the latter still needs to be revised)		Catch quarterly data for 2017 still needs to be revised
2.	Implementation of the area/time closure (para. 38), including inspection and control measures	n/a		Brazil does not have vessels operating in the area specified in para. 39.
3.	Use of and limitation of FADs (para. 16)	n/a		Brazil does not have purse seine vessels fishing using FADs for tropical tunas in the Atlantic.
4.	CPC Scientific Observer (para. 39 and Annex 5)	n/a		Brazil does not have vessels operating in the area specified in para. 39.
5.	Quota transfers (para. 8)	n/a		Catch limits do not apply to Brazil, per paragraph 4b of Rec. 16-01.

6.	Capacity management (para 12)	n/a Capacity limits do not yet apply to Brazil, but a detailed description of the "associated school" fishing fleet has been provided to ICCAT SCRS. Due to the significant increases in YFT and BET catches by the country in recent years, however, the Brazilian Government is taking the necessary steps to ensure that the number of vessels authorized to participate in this fishery will be frozen until August.		Catch limits do not apply to Brazil, per paragraph 4b of Rec. 16-01.
7.	Maximum by-catch limit established for non-authorized vessels (para 27)	n/a		n/a

2.3. Capacity Management Plan

TROPICAL TUNA VESSEL FLEET	Fleet (number of vessels)				Estimated capacity					
	Type	2017	2018	2019	2020	Unit (type of capacity)	2017	2018	2019	2020
Purse seiner over 40m										
Purse seiner between 20 and 40m										
Purse seiners less than 20m										
Longliner over 40m										
Longliner between 20 and 40m	37	TBD			GRT	35-152				
Longliner less than 20m	18	TBD			GRT	30-99				
Baitboat 20m or greater	28	TBD			GRT	65-381				
Baitboat less than 20m	1	TBD			GRT	35				
Handline 20m or greater										
Handline less than 20m	227	TBD			GRT	10-26				
Harpoon 20m or greater										
Harpoon less than 20m										
Sport/Recreational										
Other (please specify) LL-Surf <20	48					12-35				
Total fishing capacity										
Support vessels (not authorised to catch tuna, but assist in fishing operations)	n/a									
Quota										
Initial quota	n/a									
Quota transfer made to XXX (if applicable)	n/a									
Quota transfer received from XXX (if applicable)	n/a									
Total adjusted quota (if applicable)	n/a									

TROPICAL TUNA FISHING MANAGEMENT PLAN**Name of CPC: Canada****Fishing Plan Year: 2018****1. Introduction*****Summary of fishing plan***

The Integrated Fisheries Management Plan (IFMP) Canadian Atlantic Swordfish and Other Tunas - 2013 identifies the main objectives and requirements for the swordfish and other tunas (Skipjack, Bigeye, Yellowfin) fishery in Atlantic Canada, as well as the tactics that will be used to achieve these objectives. The IFMP provides the written description of how the fishery is pursued, the quota, number of licences, gear used, and relevant legislation. Excerpts from the IFMP have been extracted below to provide the information necessary.

Canada's catch limit for tropical tunas is as follows:

- Bigeye - 1575t limit.
- Skipjack - No quota limit. Skipjack is a minor component of total Canadian tuna landings.
- Yellowfin - No quota limit but as per the ICCAT recommendation "no increase in the level of effective fishing effort exerted on Atlantic yellowfin tuna, over the level observed in 1992." However, a total Atlantic wide TAC of 110,000 was introduced by ICCAT for 2012.

Number of fishing vessels by gear type**There are 77 licences authorized to use (Longline, Harpoon or Trolling gear)**

Maritimes Region	76
Newfoundland and Labrador Region	1

There are four commercial gear types (longline, harpoon, trolling, and rod & reel) permitted to capture other tunas in the waters off Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. The longline fishery is in effect, a multi-species fishery. The swordfish longline licence conditions are used in conjunction with licence conditions for the other tunas (e.g. Skipjack, Bigeye, Yellowfin) and together identify the authorized directed species as well as the large number of permitted by-catch species (e.g. sharks and marlins). The licences for Atlantic Swordfish and other tunas are authorized to utilize three different types of gear (longline, harpoon or trolling) to fish for Atlantic Swordfish and other tunas. Entry to the swordfish and other tunas fishery, regardless of fleet sector, is limited to the current 77 licences and has been since 1992. Licences have been fixed at this number, but may be reissued, within certain policy restrictions, from one fisher to another. In most recent years, approximately 50 of the 77 licences have been active using at least one of the available gear types. Licences are authorized to operate fishing operations Atlantic-wide. Total number of licences equate to the maximum number of vessels. No more than one vessel is authorized to be attached to a licence at any one time.

There is 1 Offshore tuna longline licence

Maritimes Region

A unique offshore tuna longline licence, introduced in 2000, is based in the Maritimes Region and also operates a longline fishing operation Atlantic-wide but directs primarily for tunas. The licence is only authorized to utilize pelagic longline gear.

There are 87 Bluefin Tuna angling licences that allow for a by catch of other tunas

Maritimes Region	32
Newfoundland and Labrador Region	55

There are 32 Bluefin Tuna angling licences in Maritimes Region and 55 Bluefin Tuna angling licences in Newfoundland and Labrador Region which are authorized to catch and retain an incidental catch of bigeye, yellowfin and skipjack tunas while fishing for Bluefin Tuna. These 87 licences are authorized to utilize to use rod and reel gear, tended line or electric harpoon. Licence holders almost exclusively utilize rod and reel fishing gear only.

Relevant National Legislation

In addition to the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna (ICCAT), Conservation Harvesting Plans specific to Swordfish and other tuna fleets and the IFMP, the fishery is governed by a suite of legislation, policy and regulations including but not limited to those noted below.

- *Fisheries Act*
- *Atlantic Fishery Regulations (AFR), 1985*
- *Fishery (General) Regulations, 1993*
- *Oceans Act, 1996*
- *Species at Risk Act, 2002*
- International Plan of Action (IPOA) and Canada's National Plan of Action (NPOA) for reducing incidental catch of seabirds in longline fisheries
- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) International Plan of Action (IPOA) for Shark Conservation
- *Coastal Fisheries Protection Act, 1985*
- *Department of Fisheries and Oceans Act, 1985*
- *Atlantic Fisheries Restructuring Act, 1985*
- *Aboriginal Communal Fishing Licences Regulations, 1993*
- *Commercial Fisheries Licensing Policy for Eastern Canada 1996*
- Sustainable Fisheries Framework: Conservation and Sustainable Use Elements
 - Precautionary Approach policy
 - Foraging Species policy
 - Sensitive Benthic Areas policy
 - By-catch policy

2. Details of fishing plan

Each CPC will provide information on all fishing gear groups that catch Tropical Tuna (bigeye, skipjack, yellowfin), including the total number of vessels in each group, how quotas are allocated to each gear group and, where applicable, how they are allocated to each vessel in that group. CPCs will also provide information on method(s) used to manage quotas as well as how catches are monitored and controlled to ensure vessel and gear group quotas are respected.

Fishing gear groups and number of vessel that catch Tropical Tuna

- 77 licences for Atlantic Swordfish and other tunas
- 1 offshore tuna longline licence
- 87 Bluefin Tuna angling licences (with incidental catch of other tunas)

How quotas are allocated to each gear group

Since 2002, the swordfish fishery has been managed through the use of Individual Transferable Quotas. The longline swordfish fishery is in effect, a multi-species fishery. The swordfish longline licence conditions are used in conjunction with licence conditions for the other tunas (e.g. skipjack, bigeye, yellowfin) and together identify the authorized directed species.

In Canada, tropical tunas are managed through use of an overall total allowable catch and fished in a competitive basis primarily in conjunction with swordfish licences or Bluefin tuna licences without vessel limits on other tunas (e.g. Skipjack, Bigeye, Yellowfin) up to the overall Canadian allowance. Only the 77 Atlantic Swordfish and other tunas licences and the 1 offshore tuna longline licence are authorized to direct for tropical tunas. Canada is fully operating within their tropical tuna established catch limits, i.e. Bigeye 1,575t.

Methods used to manage established catch limits

The Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO), is responsible for monitoring landings at the individual licence level throughout the season and determining any overages and underages of set catch limits at the end of the fishing year. This is accomplished through:

- Mandatory hail-outs and hail-ins for every trip. Hail-ins identifies the number of fish by species and accurate weight by species.
- Monitory logbooks are used to record catch and bycatch.
- Independent Dockside Monitoring is 100% mandatory at the time of offloading to verify catch.
- Verified Catch data are entered in the Fisheries and Oceans Canada database system by an independent Dockside Monitoring Company within 2 weeks of landing.
- Longline vessels will have ten percent baseline observer coverage to be deployed for maximum spatial / temporal representation of the fishery. Additional observer coverage may be required if issues are revealed.
- Vessel Monitoring System coverage for the portion of the fleet fishing with longline gear is set at 100%.
- The fishery is monitored by a comprehensive compliance program delivered by Conservation and Protection personnel. As such, the management of Canadian fisheries requires an integrated approach to monitoring, control and surveillance that involves the deployment of fishery officers to air, sea and land patrols;
- Compliance in the other tunas fishery is achieved through the application of the *Fisheries Act*, the *Fishery (General) Regulations*, the *Atlantic Fishery Regulations* and the *Aboriginal Communal Fishing Licences Regulations* by Fishery Officers. The following offers a general description of compliance activities carried out by C&P in the Swordfish and other tunas fishery.
 - During sea patrols and on land, Fishery Officers conduct vessel inspections to check location, gear, catch, licences, logbooks and compliance with requirements.
 - C&P staff carries out investigations into reports of fraud and collusion. This may involve interaction with other federal, provincial and municipal government agencies.
 - C&P authorizes VMS service providers, monitors the accuracy of their reporting systems and uses the data as part of its surveillance activities.
 - C&P (in consultation with Resource Management) reserves the right to request at-sea observer coverage where circumstances dictate.
 - Routine aerial patrols are conducted in the areas covered by this plan.
 - C&P designates both at-sea and dockside observers (third parties). Designations are subject to individuals meeting background checks and eligibility criteria, and require the successful completion of exams.
 - C&P monitors the performance of at-sea and dockside observers and may initiate action to revoke the designations of observers found to be deficient in the performance of those duties.

CPCs should also complete the following table:

	<i>ICCAT Requirement (per 16-01)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
1.	Catch reporting (para. 5)	Hail out & in requirements, Mandatory logbook reporting, 100% Dockside Monitoring at weigh out, 100% Vessel Monitoring to verify fishing locations. Catch data is entered in the DFO system with 2 weeks of landings. Canada complies with reporting	Pursuant to section 61 of the <i>Fisheries Act</i> , the licence holder/operator is required to provide information regarding the fishing activities in the	

		bigeye landings quarterly.	<i>monitoring document.</i>	
2.	Implementation of the area/time closure (para. 38), including inspection and control measures	N/A	N/A	Canada does not operate in the vicinity of this time/area closure.
3.	Use of and limitation of FADs (para 16)	N/A	N/A	Fish attracting devices (FADs)/ purse seine vessels are not utilized by Canadian harvesters.
4.	CPC Scientific Observer (para 39 and Annex 5)	N/A	N/A	Canada does not operate in the vicinity of this area, specified in para. 39.
5.	Quota transfers para 8)	N/A	N/A	There are currently no catch limits assigned to Canadian fish harvesters as per para 4 of Rec 16-01, hence quota transfers are not applicable.
6.	Capacity management (para 12)	N/A Catch limits do not apply to Canada in accordance with paragraph 4 of Rec 16-01 and hence the capacity limitation shall not apply.	N/A	To note, within the Canadian fishery there are 77 Pelagic Longline Vessels and 1 offshore tuna vessel authorized to direct for tropical tunas and 87 inshore Rod and Reel fishing vessels authorized to retain tropical tunas as bycatch.
7.	Maximum by-catch limit established for non-authorized vessels (para 27)	N/A	N/A	Canada is not subject to catch limits in accordance with paragraph 4 of Rec 16-01. Canada reports vessels licensed to catch tropical tunas in accordance with Rec 13-13 and 16-01.

Capacity Management Plan

In addition to paragraph 12 of Rec. 16-01, each CPC will provide the number of fishing vessels and the corresponding fishing capacity using the template provided by the Secretariat (attached). This information will also be made available to SCRS.

TROPICAL TUNA VESSEL FLEET	Fleet (number of vessels)				Estimated capacity					
	Type	2017	2018	2019	2020	Unit (type of capacity)	2017	2018	2019	2020
Purse seiner over 40m	0	0								
Purse seiner between 20 and 40m	0	0								
Purse seiners less than 20m	0	0								
Longliner over 40m	0	0								
Longliner between 20 and 40m	2	2								
Longliner less than 20m	75	75								
Baitboat 20m or greater	0	0								
Baitboat less than 20m	0	0								
Handline 20m or greater	0	0								
Handline less than 20m (Rod & Reel or tanded line – these same 87 vessels are able to harpoon)	87	87								
Harpoon 20m or greater	2	2								
Harpoon less than 20m	87	87								
Sport/Recreational (2 recreational tuna Derbies occur annually. Vessels are less than 20m)	17	17								
Other (please specify)										
Total fishing capacity										
Support vessels (not authorised to catch tuna, but assist in fishing operations)	0	0								
Quota										
Overall catch limit (Bigeye)	<1,575t	<1,575t								
Quota transfer received from XXX (if applicable)	0	0								
Total adjusted quota (if applicable)	0	0								

TROPICAL TUNA FISHING MANAGEMENT PLAN

Name of CPC: CHINA

Fishing Plan Year: 2019

1. Introduction

Each CPC will provide a summary of its fishing plan, which includes information on their allocated quota, number of fishing vessels by gear type, and relevant national legislation.

2. Details of fishing plan

Each CPC will provide information on all fishing gear groups that catch Tropical Tuna (bigeye, skipjack, yellowfin), including the total number of vessels in each group, how quotas are allocated to each gear group and, where applicable, how they are allocated to each vessel in that group. CPCs will also provide information on method(s) used to manage quotas as well as how catches are monitored and controlled to ensure vessel and gear group quotas are respected.

CPCs should also complete the following table:

	ICCAT Requirement (per 16-01)	Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)	Note
1.	Catch reporting (para. 5)	China submitted the BET quarterly catch report according to the time limit and ICCAT format. Each vessel must fill in the logbook. Every company must report monthly catch report for each vessel to China's Fishery Authority.	<i>Regulation on the distant water fisheries management</i> The 2016-01 had been translated into Chinese and all the vessel must strictly abide by it.	
2.	Implementation of the area/time closure (para. 38), including inspection and control measures	Not applicable as China do not have vessels using FAD.	Not applicable	
3.	Use of and limitation of FADs (para 16)	Not applicable as China do not have vessels using FAD.	Not applicable	
4.	CPC Scientific Observer (para 39 and Annex 5)	Not applicable as Chinese fishing vessels did not visit the EEZ of coastal states during last year	Not applicable	
5.	Quota transfers para 8)	No quota transfer	Not applicable	
6.	Capacity management (para 12)	China's fishing effort for BET is precisely commensurate with our fishing possibilities/quota. The active fishing vessel number is well below the number	<i>Regulation on the distant water fisheries management</i> The 2016-01 had been translated into Chinese and all the	

		notified to ICCAT in 2005.	vessel must strictly abide by it.	
7.	Maximum by-catch limit established for non-authorized vessels (para 27)	Not applicable as China have no -non-authorized vessels	Not applicable	

Capacity Management Plan

In addition to paragraph 12 of Rec. 16-01, each CPC will provide the number of fishing vessels and the corresponding fishing capacity using the template provided by the Secretariat (attached). This information will also be made available to SCRS.

TROPICAL TUNA VESSEL FLEET	Fleet (number of vessels)				Estimated capacity					
	Type	2017	2018	2019	2020	Unit (type of capacity)	2017	2018	2019	2020
Purse seiner over 40m										
Purse seiner between 20 and 40m										
Purse seiners less than 20m										
Longliner over 40m	34	35	36		GRT	20548	21300	21483		
Longliner between 20 and 40m										
Longliner less than 20m										
Baitboat 20m or greater										
Baitboat less than 20m										
Handline 20m or greater										
Handline less than 20m										
Harpoon 20m or greater										
Harpoon less than 20m										
Sport/Recreational										
Other (please specify)										
Total fishing capacity										
Support vessels (not authorised to catch tuna, but assist in fishing operations)										
Quota										
Initial quota	5376	5376	5376							
Quota transfer made to XXX (if applicable)										
Quota transfer received from JAPAN (if applicable)	1000	1000	1000							
Total adjusted quota (if applicable)	6376	6376	6376							

TROPICAL TUNA FISHING MANAGEMENT PLAN**Name of CPC: Côte d'Ivoire****Year of Fishing Plan: 2017****1 Introduction**

Côte d'Ivoire has developed a tropical tuna management plan to monitor the conservation and sustainable use of its tuna resources. For this purpose, Côte d'Ivoire carries out regular monitoring of its catches, collecting data from 500 artisanal vessels based in Abidjan and San-Pédro and 2 longliners operating in the area. Gillnet and longline are the gears generally used to catch skipjack, yellowfin and bigeye tuna.

2 Details of fishing plan

In Côte d'Ivoire, two types of tropical tuna fishing are carried out in the marine environment, i.e. industrial and artisanal fishing.

Artisanal fishing is carried out using wooden vessels of varying sizes, and the gear used are gillnets. This fishery has 500 canoes, which hold fishing licenses and operate along the coastal area.

Industrial fishing is carried out essentially by 2 longliners over 40 m, with much greater engine powers.

The management measures established by the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), with the aim of ensuring the maintenance and/or rebuilding of the different stocks, are implemented as far as possible. However, quotas are not allocated by gear or by vessel. In this respect, the various types of vessels catch the different species according to their capacity but without exceeding the quota limits allocated to our country.

In order to manage the allocated quotas, daily monitoring of catches is carried out by the agents of the Oceanographic Research Centres and those of the Directorate of Aquaculture and Fisheries at the different landing sites. The catches of fish by vessels are stored in the holds which contain ice until they reach the different landing areas of Abidjan and large coastal cities, in particular, San-Pédro. Once the canoes have returned from fishing, the fish is landed using a bucket or a tub. The data collection method consists in randomly choosing as a sample one bucket or canoe of five and identifying, counting and weighing the fish. The nominal yield and sizes are obtained using this method and are processed as statistical data. Regarding the longliners operating on the high seas, the logbook as well the catch sheets that are completed for each set, are retrieved by the technicians assigned to this task which are used as a basis for statistical monitoring.

The fishing plan in general envisages improvement in surveillance of the Côte d'Ivoire coastline by satellite. This method takes into account several parameters i.e. the physical conditions of the ocean, fishing effort, pollution, global warming, recommendations, analyses, etc., which will enable simultaneous monitoring of the two types of fishing through the supply of autonomous vessel localisation equipment and an assistance request system, establishment of a map for identification of favourable fishing areas, weather forecasts, typhoon warnings, etc.

	<i>ICCAT requirements (per Rec. 16-01)</i>	<i>Explanation of actions taken by the CPC for the purposes of implementation</i>	<i>Legislation or relevant national regulations (if appropriate)</i>	<i>Note:</i>
1.	Catch reporting (para 5)	Catches have been reported quarterly to the ICCAT Secretariat.	A new law on the fisheries has been passed.	
2.	Implementation of the area/time closure (para 38), including control and inspection measures	Our longliners do not fish under FADs and have not fished in the area affected by the area/time closure.	A new law on the fisheries has been passed.	
3.	Use and limitation of FADs (para 16)	Our longliners do not fish under FADs.		
4.	CPC Scientific Observer (para 39 and Annex 5)	Scientific observers are not embarked.		
5.	Quota transfers (para 8)	None.		
6.	Capacity management (para 12)			
7.	Maximum by-catch limit established for non-authorized vessels (para 27)			

Capacity Management Plan

TROPICAL TUNA VESSEL FLEET	Fleet (number of vessels)				Estimated capacity					
	Type	2017	2018	2019	2020	Unit (type of capacity)	2017	2018	2019	2020
Purse seiner over 40m										
Purse seiner between 20 and 40m										
Purse seiner less than 20m										
Longliner over 40m	02					Not applied				
Longliner between 20m and 40m										
Longliner less than 20m										
Baitboat 20m or greater										
Baitboat less than 20m										
Handline 20m or greater										
Handline less than 20m										
Harpoon 20m or greater										
Harpoon less than 20m										
Sport/Recreational										
Other (please specify)										
Total fishing capacity	02									
Support vessels (not authorised to catch tuna, but assist in fishing operations)	0									
Quota										
Initial quota	2100 t									
Quota transfer to XXX (if applicable)	None									
Quota transfer from XXX (if applicable)	None									
Adjusted total quota (if applicable)	3500 t									

TROPICAL TUNA FISHING MANAGEMENT PLAN

Name of CPC: Curaçao

Fishing Plan Year: 2018

1. Introduction

The fishing fleet of Curacao consists of 5 Purse Seine. The quota for big eye for Curacao is 3500 ton per year. The Fishing Monitoring Centre of Curacao monitored the quota of big eye. It is allocated by 600 ton per vessel and there is a 500 ton left for the FMC to reallocate if necessary.

Our National Legislation is the Decree no 109 of the year 2010.

2. Details of fishing plan

Curacao has only 5 Purse Seine. The quota is monitored by the Fishing Monitoring Centre of Curacao (FMC) which operates 24/7. The FMC receives daily catches, logbook, observer declarations, inspector reports with type and amount of species per fishing trip. The FMC receives also landing declarations, declarations of customs and the captain. Based on this information the FMC reports the big eye quantity on a quarterly basis to the ICCAT. When we reach the threshold of 80% we notify the fishing vessels. The FMC of Curacao has an electronic reporting system and receives the catch data directly real time online. The electronic System is Halios Catch Management system. A proprietary system which is specifically developed for the FMC of Curacao to monitor the fishing fleet.

To validate the catch certificate Curacao has a catch certification validation scheme. All the catch data received is monitored through a cross check scheme. The tuna is monitored from net to plate.

Please find below the table with further information.

CPCs should also complete the following table:

	<i>ICCAT Requirement (per 16-01)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
1.	Catch reporting (para. 5)	Curacao has an electronic reporting system and an internet based electronic VMS system. There are three persons working full time into the Fishing Monitoring Centre. Based on the Catch validation and cross check scheme they validate every catch certificate.	Decree PB 109 of 2010	
2.	Implementation of the area/time closure (para. 38), including inspection and control measures	The Curacao fleet has 100 % monitoring control and surveillance not only in the closure period. The whole year	Idem	

		<p>Curacao fleet has an observer on board.</p> <p>During the closure period Curacao receives reporting from the observer on board of the vessel which is also signed by the captain of the vessel</p>		
3.	Use of and limitation of FADs (para 16)	<p>According to our regulations the fishing fleet must comply with all the recommendations of the ICCAT.</p> <p>We monitor the quantity and use of the FADS from the reporting we receive from AZTI. Methodology followed for the monitoring of the number of active fads used by the purse seine fleet is described in Doc. No. j-FAD_13/2017, presented during the Joint tuna RFMO FAD Working Group meeting.</p>		
4.	CPC Scientific Observer (para 39 and Annex 5)	<p>Curacao complies fully with Annex 5. Scientific Data is received from AZTI.</p>		
5.	Quota transfers para 8)	<p>We don't have quota transfers</p>		
6.	Capacity management (para 12)	<p>The fishing fleet of Curacao consists of 5 Purse Seine, as stipulated in ICCAT Rec 16-01</p>		
7.	Maximum by-catch limit established for non-authorized vessels (para 27)	<p>We notified the ICCAT duly of the list of authorized vessels. The by catch is monitored by the observers on board of the vessels and is almost nihil</p>		

Capacity Management Plan

In addition to paragraph 12 of Rec. 16-01, each CPC will provide the number of fishing vessels and the corresponding fishing capacity using the template provided by the Secretariat (attached). This information will also be made available to SCRS.

TROPICAL TUNA VESSEL FLEET	Fleet (number of vessels)				Estimated capacity				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	Unit (type of capacity)	2017	2018	2019	2020
Purse seiner over 40m	5				Gross tonnage	12138			
Purse seiner between 20 and 40m									
Purse seiners less than 20m									
Longliner over 40m									
Longliner between 20 and 40m									
Longliner less than 20m									
Baitboat 20m or greater									
Baitboat less than 20m									
Handline 20m or greater									
Handline less than 20m									
Harpoon 20m or greater									
Harpoon less than 20m									
Sport/Recreational									
Other (please specify)									
Total fishing capacity	5					12138			
Support vessels (not authorised to catch tuna, but assist in fishing operations)	2				Gross tonnage	710			
Quota									
Initial quota	3500								
Quota transfer made to XXX (if applicable)									
Quota transfer received from XXX (if applicable)									
Total adjusted quota (if applicable)									

TROPICAL TUNA FISHING MANAGEMENT PLAN

Name of CPC: El Salvador

Year of Fishing Plan: 2018

1. Introduction

El Salvador has been a Commission member since December 2014.

In 2015, El Salvador commenced fishing operations with two purse seine vessels and in April 2016 the number of vessels increased to four. These additional two vessels already operated in the ICCAT area but flying the flag of another member State, therefore the fishing effort did not increase.

The Salvadorian vessels only target tropical tunas. All the vessels are purse seiners and a high percentage of these fish of fish aggregating devices (FADs).

Our fishing activities are governed by the General Law on Fishing and Aquaculture Management and Promotion, its Regulations, and the Convention (basic texts) of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas.

2. Details of Fishing Plan:

El Salvador only possesses purse seine vessels operating in the Convention area. The vessels number four in total and all belong to the same vessel owner. The quota is therefore shared out evenly. The logbooks are monitored in real time so as to know the state of catches. Landings are monitored in port to know the actual catches taken by each vessel and as a result the use of the quota.

The following table provides a better picture, in summarised form of compliance/management of Rec. 16-01:

	<i>ICCAT requirements (per 16-01)</i>	<i>Explication of the actions taken by the CPC for the purposes of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant laws or internal regulations (if applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
1.	Catch reporting (para 5)	Since May 2015 and at the end of each quarter the catches of BET are officially communicated to the Commission.	The ICCAT Convention is part of our legislation, since it was ratified in December 2014.	BET data have been reported for the 2nd quarter of 2018.
2.	Implementation of the area/time closure (para 38), including control and inspection measures	The four vessels implemented the area/time closure. Fishing trips made between 1 January and 28 February were covered by an Ocean Eye Observer.	ICCAT Recommendation 16-01.	The reports issued by the Observers during the 2018 closure are available.
3.	Use and limitation of FADs (para 16)	This year, the vessels used on average between 295 and 365 active FADs.		Reports are available on the active FADs for each vessel flying the national flag.

4.	CPC Scientific Observer (para 39 and Annex 5)	All the trips of Salvadorian vessels are covered by an Observer of Sea Eye programme.		The reports are processed by AZTI, with which there is an agreement to carry out studies.
5.	Quota transfers (para 8)	Not applicable for El Salvador.		
6.	Capacity management (para 12)	El Salvador has maintained a limit on authorised vessels and to date there has not been any substitution.		The Commission authorised in 2016 a maximum of 4 purse seiners for El Salvador.
7.	Maximum by-catch limit established for non-authorized vessels (para 27)	El Salvador does not have any additional vessels in the ICCAT area, only the purse seiners that are authorised to catch tropical tunas.	Our national legislation establishes penalties for IUU fishing.	

Capacity Management Plan

TROPICAL TUNA VESSEL FLEET	Fleet (number of vessels)				Estimated capacity					
	Type	2017	2018	2019	2020	Unit (type of capacity)	2017	2018	2019	2020
Purse seiner over 40m	4	4				GRT	8048	8048		
Purse seiner between 20 and 40m	0	0								
Purse seiner less than 20m	0	0								
Longliner over 40m	0	0								
Longliner between 20 and 40m	0	0								
Longliner less than 20m	0	0								
Baitboat 20m or greater	0	0								
Baitboat less than 20m	0	0								
Handline 20m or greater	0	0								
Handline less than 20m	0	0								
Harpoon 20m or greater	0	0								
Harpoon less than 20m	0	0								
Sport/recreational	0	0								
Other (please specify)	0	0								
Total fishing capacity										
Support vessels (not authorised to catch tuna, but assist in fishing operations)	0	0								
Quota										
Initial Quota	1575	1575								
Quota transfer to XX (if applicable)	0	0								
Quota transfer from XX (if applicable)	0	0								
Adjusted total quota (if applicable)	0	0								

TROPICAL TUNA FISHING MANAGEMENT PLAN**Name of CPC:** EU-FRANCE**Fishing Plan Year:** 2018**1. Introduction**

Each CPC will provide a summary of its fishing plan, which includes information on their allocated quota, number of fishing vessels by gear type, and relevant national legislation.

France implements ICCAT recommendations on the management of tropical tunas:

- monitoring catches and consumptions of the French unallocated bigeye tuna quota on a monthly basis;
- respecting the ICCAT existing closures areas and periods, including the zone between the African coast (northern boundary), the parallel 10° South latitude (southern boundary), the meridian 5° West longitude (western boundary) and the meridian 5° East longitude (eastern boundary);
- limiting the use of Fish aggregating devices (FADs) and working to a better knowledge of their potential impacts on the environment;
- controlling the fishing capacity through the implementation of a licensing system.

These management rules all stem from the European and international obligations that apply to France as member state of the European Union.

2. Details of fishing plan

Each CPC will provide information on all fishing gear groups that catch Tropical Tuna (bigeye, skipjack, yellowfin), including the total number of vessels in each group, how quotas are allocated to each gear group and, where applicable, how they are allocated to each vessel in that group. CPCs will also provide information on method(s) used to manage quotas as well as how catches are monitored and controlled to ensure vessel and gear group quotas are respected.

CPCs should also complete the following table:

		<i>ICCAT Requirement (per 16-01)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>
1.		Catch reporting (para. 5)	<p>The fishing opportunities available to France on tropical tunas – and in particular its annual bigeye tuna (BET) quota, which is its only quota on tropical tunas under ICCAT, – are not allocated within the framework of a domestic regulation. The management of this unallocated quota (4 799,58 tonnes in 2017, 4.159,18 tonnes in 2018) remains within the competence of the national level.</p> <p>All catches of tropical tunas by French fishing vessels are :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recorded in accordance with the requirements of Annex 1 of ICCAT Recommendation 03-13; • monitored on a monthly basis, in compliance with Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009. 	<p>ICCAT recommendations 03-13 and 16-01</p> <p>Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009</p>
2.		Implementation of the area/time closure (para. 38), including inspection and control measures	<p>Catches of bigeye or yellowfin tuna are prohibited on FAD from 1 January to 28 February between the African coast (northern boundary), parallel 10° South latitude (southern limit), meridians 5° West longitude (western boundary) and 5° East longitude (eastern boundary).</p> <p>From 1 January to 28 February, all fishing vessels fishing for BET and / or YFT in the area described above must comply with the ICCAT Regional Observer Program.</p> <p>The Etel National Fisheries monitoring center (FMC, CNSP in French) is responsible for monitoring the positions of the fishing vessels.</p>	<p>ICCAT recommendation 16-01</p> <p>National order of 25 February 2013 (NOR : TRAM1300060A)</p>

3.		<p style="text-align: center;">Use of and limitation of FADs (para 16)</p>	<p>The 2018 French Fish aggregating devices (FADs) management plan currently in force follows three main objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improving the knowledge of FAD fishing activity: the scope of information captured and relating to FAD activity are increased and made systematic. In addition to the accuracy of the FAD type caught (natural wreck, artificial raft, conventional, non-gill) already provided, information relating to the FAD starting, recovery, transfer or modification are collected through an “FAD” module of the electronic logbook (ERS) adapted to the tuna fishery and to the obligations of the RFMOs. Since 1 January 2010, the number of FAD activated / deactivated per vessel has been subject to quarterly declarations by FAD suppliers. - limiting the use of FADs: this limitation applies to beacons associated with FADs (approximately 90% of the purse seines carried out under object concern rafts or natural wrecks already encountered equipped with beacons). A system based on a systematic declaration of the beacons used combined with a <i>numerus clausus</i> mechanism has been put in place by the industry. - reducing the potential FADs impacts on the environment: the management plan also incorporates qualitative provisions resulting from additional experiments or research in the following items: adoption of good practices, improvement of selectivity, adaptation of the fish research strategy, identification of the size of the fish by echoing on the lateral sounders. 	<p style="text-align: center;">ICCAT recommendations 05-05, 10-07, 10-09, 11-01, 11-08 and 16-01</p>
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4.		<p>CPC Scientific Observer (para 39 and Annex 5)</p>	<p>ICCAT recommendation 16-01 imposes a ban on fishing and/or support activities in association with FAD floating objects from 1 January to 28 February in a delimited area of the Gulf of Guinea, between the African coast (northern boundary), parallel 10° South latitude (southern limit), meridians 5° West longitude (western boundary) and 5° East longitude (eastern boundary).</p> <p>Vessels of 20 meters or more in overall length are obliged to take on board an observer in order to take part in the fishery in the zone and during this period. The implementation of this observation program on board French purse seiners is mandated by ORTHONGEL – a French organization of frozen and deep-frozen tuna producers – under the responsibility of OCEANIC DEVELOPPEMENT. Observers are recruited, trained and supervised by a regional partner, BIGEYE, based in Abidjan. OCEANIC DEVELOPPEMENT is responsible for planning embarkations and validating the data collected.</p> <p>This work is carried out within the framework of the national multi-annual program for the collection of basic data (DCF), implemented by the French Directorate of Sea Fisheries and aquaculture (DPMA) and whose tropical tuna fishery component is to the scientific responsibility of the French Research institute for development (IRD).</p> <p>Observers are responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - monitoring the implementation of relevant conservation and management measures adopted by the European Commission; - recording the fishing activities carried out; - observing and registering vessels which may infringe conservation and management measures; - checking the filling of the electronic logbooks; - carrying out sampling work. <p>Data were collected through five forms used in the collection of DCF data (fishing grounds and environment, fishing characteristics, size sampling, characteristics of floating objects encountered, identification and activity of vessels in the vicinity). Additional forms have been developed to collect all the data requested in appendix 2 of the ICCAT recommendation 16-01.</p>	<p>ICCAT recommendation 16-01</p>
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5.		Quota transfers (para 8)	<p>In 2017, France swapped 550 tonnes of its bigeye tuna quota with Spain, within an intracommunity framework. This exchange was not definitive, and not renewed in 2018.</p> <p>In 2018, Spain has transferred 75 tonnes of its bigeye tuna quota to France (provisional data).</p>	
6.		Capacity management (para 12)	<p>The catch of bigeye (BET) or yellowfin tuna (YFT) in the ICCAT zone by vessels superior or equal to 20 meters in length overall is subject to the holding of a Tropical Tuna RFMOs fishing license.</p> <p>Vessels superior or equal to 20 meters in length overall not holding a Tropical Tuna RFMOs fishing license in the ICCAT zone shall not be authorized to catch, retain on board, tranship, transport, and transfer BET or YFT from the Convention Area.</p> <p>The eligibility conditions and deadlines for the submission of license applications are set out in Annex II of the French National order of 25 February 2013 (NOR: TRAM1300060A).</p>	<p>ICCAT Recommendation 16-01</p> <p>Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of 13 December 2013.</p> <p>National order of 25 February 2013 (NOR: TRAM1300060A)</p>
7.		Maximum by-catch limit established for non-authorized vessels (para 27)	<p>According to Annex II of the French National order of 25 February 2013 (NOR: TRAM1300060A), by-catches of bigeye tuna (BET) are allowed within the limit of 3 tonnes per vessel and trip, only for vessels holding the albacore tuna (ALB) RFMOs fishing license in the ICCAT area with pelagic trawl gear in the Atlantic Ocean, North of 5 ° N.</p>	<p>National order of 25 February 2013 (NOR: TRAM1300060A)</p>

Capacity Management Plan

In addition to paragraph 12 of Rec. 16-01, each CPC will provide the number of fishing vessels and the corresponding fishing capacity using the template provided by the Secretariat (attached). This information will also be made available to SCRS.

TROPICAL TUNA VESSEL FLEET	Fleet (number of vessels)				Estimated capacity				
	Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	Unit (type of capacity)	2018	2019	2020
Purse seiner over 40m	11	11	11	11	GT	20365	20365	20365	20365
Purse seiner between 20 and 40m									
Purse seiners less than 20m									
Longliner over 40m									
Longliner between 20 and 40m									
Longliner less than 20m									
Baitboat 20m or greater	1	1	1	1	GT	370	370	370	370
Baitboat less than 20m									
Handline 20m or greater									
Handline less than 20m									
Harpoon 20m or greater									
Harpoon less than 20m									
Sport/Recreational									
Other (Bottom trawls between 20 and 25 m)	21	21	21	21	GT	2983,47	2983,47	2983,47	2983,47
Total fishing capacity									
Support vessels (not authorised to catch tuna, but assist in fishing operations)	0	0	0	0					
Quota									
Initial quota (BET)	4159,18								
Quota transfer made to XXX (if applicable)									
Quota transfer received from XXX (if applicable)									
Total adjusted quota (if applicable)									

TROPICAL TUNA FISHING MANAGEMENT PLAN**Name of CPC: EU/PORTUGAL****Fishing Plan Year: 2017****1. Introduction**

The Portuguese quota of Bigeye tuna in 2017 was 4515tons. The maximum number of PT vessels > 20m that can be authorized to target these 3 species (tropical) is limited to 79 vessels, as a result of the capacity limitation foreseen in Recommendation 16-01, which freezes the capacity to the existing capacity in 2005. In 2017 the total number of PT vessels >20m authorized to target Bigeye tuna was only 74, and we expect to have this figure stabilized in 2018.

This quota is not allocated by vessel, or even by region, it is understood as a global quota available equally to the relevant industry, and subject to a close daily monitoring by the Portuguese authorities (mainland and regional authorities), and daily monitoring routines by the PT FMC.

Most of this quota, around 90%, is caught by the regional fishing fleet of Azores and Madeira operating with pole and line and handliners, therefore a very selective gear, targeting exclusively adult specimens, unlike other gears, being one of the most important species for the region, both in terms of economic and social impact.

The legal framework that underpins this activity is ICCAT and EU's legislation.

In the last few years the occurrence of Bigeye in the Portuguese waters has reduced significantly, and this situation is likely to be linked with the excessive number of FADs in the Gulf of Guinea, which we believe is impairing this stock due to changes in the migratory pattern of BET, an increased number of catches coming from purse seiners operating with FADs and targeting juvenile fish. This situation is also affecting the MSY potential for this stock due to the catch of massive amounts of juveniles, more than 80% of the catches of purse seiners as indicated by the SCRS. This is a situation of major concern to Portugal, especially when facing a likely scenario of (another) TAC reduction.

2. Details of fishing plan

In Portugal, the tropical tuna fishery involves the longliners, bait boats and hanliners. A proximity monitoring of this quota is assured by the Portuguese authorities. Whenever the quota consumption reaches 80% of the quota the relevant industry and regional authorities are informed accordingly.

CPCs should also complete the following table:

	<i>ICCAT Requirement (per 16-01)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
1.	Catch reporting (para. 5)		In Portugal we have implemented internal procedures so that the relevant industry is properly informed about the 80% level of utilization of the PRT quota. This information is also reflected in DGRM's Institutional webpage.	
2.	Implementation of the area/time closure (para. 38), including inspection and control measures		The Portuguese fleet does not operate with purse seiners nor utilizes FADs. The Portuguese fleet targeting tropical tunas utilizes selective gears, namely pole and line and longlines.	
3.	Use of and limitation of FADs (para 16)		The same as mentioned before.	
4.	CPC Scientific Observer (para 39 and Annex 5)		The Portuguese Institute for the Ocean and Atmosphere (IPMA) has developed a scientific observer programme for the mainland based pelagic longline fishery operating in the ICCAT Convention area. This observer programme covers the 4 major areas of activity (North eastern, northeast tropical, Equatorial and Southern hemisphere) and the scientific observers record a substantial amount of fisheries data.	
5.	Quota transfers para 8)		Only intra EU transfers, namely with Spain.	

6.	Capacity management (para 12)		The capacity limit established for EU/PRT (BET) is 79 vessels. The PRT limit is taken in consideration for the issuing of fishing licenses.	
7.	Maximum by-catch limit established for non-authorized vessels (para 27)		The BET PRT quota is not allocated by vessel as it is the case of SWO. All catches are directly deducted from the global EU/PRT quota.	

Capacity Management Plan

In addition to paragraph 12 of Rec. 16-01, each CPC will provide the number of fishing vessels and the corresponding fishing capacity using the template provided by the Secretariat (attached). This information will also be made available to SCRS.

TROPICAL TUNA VESSEL FLEET	Fleet (number of vessels)				Estimated capacity				
Type	2017	2018	2019	2020	Unit (type of capacity)	2017	2018	2019	2020
Purse seiner over 40m	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Purse seiner between 20 and 40m	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Purse seiners less than 20m	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Longliner over 40m	4	4	4	4	GT	2412	2412	2412	2412
Longliner between 20 and 40m	39	39	39	39		7770	7770	7770	7770
Longliner less than 20m	13	13	13	13		488	488	488	488
Baitboat 20m or greater	30	30	30	30		4250	4250	4250	4250
Baitboat less than 20m	594	594	594	594		3033	3033	3033	3033
Handline 20m or greater									
Handline less than 20m	13	13	13	13	GT	42,25	42,25	42,25	42,25
Harpoon 20m or greater									
Harpoon less than 20m									
Sport/Recreational	1500	1500	1500	1500					
Other (please specify)									
Total fishing capacity	2184	2184	2184	2184	GT	17966	17966	17966	17966
Support vessels (not authorised to catch tuna, but assist in fishing operations)									
Quota									
Initial quota									
Quota transfer made to XXX (if applicable)									
Quota transfer received from XXX (if applicable)									
Total adjusted quota (if applicable)									

TROPICAL TUNA FISHING MANAGEMENT PLAN

Name of CPC: UE-Spain

Year of Fishing Plan: 2018

1. Introduction

Spain does not have a specific set of regulations for management of the tropical tuna fisheries in the Atlantic. The fishing plan for the 2018 campaign has been implemented through specific instructions for the issuance of provisional fishing permits for gears that target tropical tunas, as well as for fleets that take tropical tunas as by-catch.

Spain's tropical tunas management plan has been implemented on the basis of Law 3/2001, of 26 March, on Maritime Fishing of the State, and implements the mandatory provisions of ICCAT Recommendation 16-01 as well as Spain's fishing opportunities for the bigeye tuna stock which are contained in Council Regulation (EU) No. 2018/120 of 23 January 2018 fixing for 2018 the fishing opportunities for certain stocks and groups of fish stocks, applicable in EU waters, and, for EU fishing vessels, in certain non-EU waters and amending Council Regulation (EU) No. 2017/127.

2. Details of Fishing Plan

Spanish-flagged vessels targeting tropical tunas (skipjack, yellowfin and bigeye tuna) are freezer tuna seiners, surface longline and baitboat tuna vessels. Different artisanal fleets that take tropical tunas as bycatch, which is taken into account in the campaign management.

Of the three target species, the limits on bigeye tuna are applicable for Spain. For the 2018 campaign, Council Regulation (EU) No. 2018/120 of the Council of 23 January 2018 sets for Spain fishing opportunities of 9,791.92 t. In 2017, a comprehensive study was carried out on the catches by different gears for the period 2010-2016, and the average annual bigeye tuna catch is 10,070 t. Data by gear are contained in the following table (data in t).

	<i>2010-16 average (kg)</i>	<i>%</i>
FREEZER TUNA SEINERS	5,731,344	57%
CANARY TUNA BAITBOATS	2,244,189	22%
NW CANTABRIAN PURSE SEINE	739,982	7%
SURFACE LONGLINE	1,196,993	12%
SMALLER GEARS IN THE CANARIES	86,414	1%
OTHER	71,207	1%

TOTAL 10,070,129 100%

It has not been considered necessary to share out Spain's fishing opportunities among the types given the catch figures and their stability. In addition, the extension of the closure area for fishing off FADs in the Gulf of Guinea in the months of January and February, applied in 2018 to the tuna purse seine fleet, is a measure which will foreseeably lead to a reduction in bigeye tuna catches for the main fleet targeting this stock.

Below the implementation is detailed of the different requirements of Recommendation 16-01.

	<i>ICCAT requirements (per 16-01)</i>	<i>Explication of the actions taken by the CPC for the purposes of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant internal laws or regulations (if applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
1.	Catch reporting (para 5)	All the directed catching fleets have a fully incorporated an onboard electronic catch reporting system (DEA-3).	Order ARM/3145/2009, of 19 November, which regulates implementation of electronic registration and transmission of the data on Spanish fishing vessel activity.	
2.	Implementation of the area/time closure (para 38), including control and inspection measures	The closure has been fully implemented in accordance with paragraph 38. The mandatory embarking of observers has been monitored as well as transits in the area via the VMS system, for freezer tuna seiners as well as support vessels.	Specific instructions for the issuance of Special Fishing Permits for freezer tuna seiners and support vessels in the Atlantic Ocean for the 2018 campaign.	
3.	Use and limitation of FADs (para 16)	The limitations on deployment of FADs has been fully applied in accordance with paragraph 16. Verification of the number of active FADs is carried out in collaboration with the scientific institute AZTI-TECNALIA.	Specific instructions for issuance of Special Fishing Permits for freezer tuna seiners and support vessels in the Atlantic Ocean for the 2018 campaign.	
4.	CPC Scientific Observer (para 39 and Annex 5)	There is 100% coverage by onboard scientific observers of the freezer tuna fleet. This requirement is checked prior to issue of provisional fishing permits. Observer coverage of the baitboat tuna fleet and the surface longline is provided by the National Basic Data Programme and is managed by the Spanish Institute of Oceanography (IEO). In 2018 the surface longline fleet embarked observers who are	Specific instructions for the issuance of Special Fishing Permits for freezer tuna seiners and support vessels in the Atlantic Ocean, tuna baitboats and surface longline for the 2018 campaign. Council Regulation (EU) 199/2008 of 25 February establishing a community framework for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries sector and support for scientific advice, in line with	

		complementary to this programme.	the objectives of the Common Fisheries Policy.	
5.	Quota transfers (para 8)	There have not been any quota transfers.		
6.	Capacity management (para 12)	The limits applicable to tuna purse seine vessels and surface longliners established for Spain in the corresponding regulation have been complied with.	Council Regulation (EU) No 2018/120 of 23 January 2018 establishing for 2018 the fishing opportunities for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks, applicable in EU waters and, for EU fishing vessels, in certain non-EU waters and amending Council Regulation (EU) No. 2017/127.	
7.	Maximum by-catch limit established for non-authorized vessels (para 27)	A limit has been established of 5% of the total catches for retaining onboard of non-target species.	Council Regulation (EC) No. 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009 establishing a community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy.	

Capacity Management Plan

TROPICAL TUNA VESSEL FLEET	Fleet (number of vessels)				Estimated capacity				
	Type	2017	2018	2019	2020	Unit (type of capacity)	2017	2018	2019
Purse seiner over 40m	23	23	23	23	GT	61300	61300	61300	61300
Purse seiner between 20 and 40m									
Purse seiner less than 20m									
Longliner over 40m	20	20	20	20	GT	4500	4500	4500	4500
Longliner between 20 and 40m	170	170	170	170	GT	35500	35500	35500	35500
Longliner less than 20m									
Baitboat 20m or greater	77	77	77	77	GT	12800	12800	12800	12800
Baitboat less than 20m									
Handline 20m or greater									
Handline less than 20m									
Harpoon 20m or greater									
Harpoon less than 20m									
Sport/recreational									
Other (artisanal vessels and other types)									
Total fishing capacity									
Support vessels (not authorised to catch tuna, but assist in fishing operations)	6	6	6	6					
Quota									
Initial quota	11299.61	9791.92							
Quota transfer to XX (if applicable)									
Quota transfer from XX (if applicable)									
Adjusted total quota (if applicable)									

TROPICAL TUNA FISHING MANAGEMENT PLAN

Name of CPC: France (SPM)

Fishing plan year: 2017

1. Introduction

Each CPC will provide a summary of its fishing plan, which includes information on their allocated quota, number of fishing vessels by gear type, and relevant national legislation.

2. Details of fishing plan

Each CPC will provide information on all fishing gear groups that catch Tropical Tuna (bigeye, skipjack, yellowfin), including the total number of vessels in each group, how quotas are allocated to each gear group and, where applicable, how they are allocated to each vessel in that group. CPCs will also provide information on method(s) used to manage quotas as well as how catches are monitored and controlled to ensure vessel and gear group quotas are respected.

CPCs should also complete the following table:

	ICCAT Requirement (per 16-01)	Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)	Note
1.	Catch reporting (para 5)	The volumes of bigeye caught by the vessel flying the FR.SPM flag are reported quarterly to the ICCAT Secretariat (0 in 2015, in 2016, in 2017)		
2.	Implementation of the area/time closure (para 38), including inspection and control measures	FR.SPM does not have any fishing activity in the area affected by the area/time closure provided for in paragraph 13		
3.	Use of and limitation of FADs (para 16)	FR.SPM does not have any purse seiners flying its flag		
4.	CPC Scientific Observer (para 39 and Annex 5)	FR.SPM does not have any fishing activity in the area described in para 39		
5.	Quota transfers (para 8)	FR.SPM does not have a bigeye tuna catch limit		
6.	Capacity management (para 12)	No capacity limit for FR.SPM since the annual catch of bigeye tuna is less than 2.1 t		
7.	Maximum by-catch limit established for non-authorized vessels (para 27)	FR.SPM does not currently plan to authorise by-catches of tropical tunas by vessels not authorised to catch tropical tunas		

Domestic management measures currently in force.

State-backed system of fishing licenses.

Fishery development plans and domestic management measures envisaged.

Capacity Management Plan

In addition to paragraph 12 of Rec. 16-01, each CPC will provide the number of fishing vessels and the corresponding fishing capacity using the template provided by the Secretariat (attached). This information will also be made available to SCRS

TROPICAL TUNA VESSEL FLEET	Fleet (number of vessels)				Estimated capacity				
Type	2017	2018	2019	2020	Unit (type of capacity)	2017	2018	2019	2020
Purse seiner over 40m									
Purse seiner between 20 and 40m									
Purse seiner less than 20m									
Longliner over 40m									
Longliner between 20 and 40m	1	1	1	1	t	50	50	50	50
Longliner less than 20m									
Baitboat 20m or greater									
Baitboat less than 20m									
Handline 20m or greater									
Handline less than 20m									
Harpoon 20m or greater									
Harpoon less than 20m									
Sport/recreational									
Other (please specify)									
Total fishing capacity									
Support vessels (not authorised to catch tuna, but assist in fishing operations)									
Quota									
Initial quota	0	0	0	0					
Quota transfer made to XXX (if applicable)									
Quota transfer received from XXX (if applicable)									
Total adjusted quota (if applicable)									

TROPICAL TUNA FISHING MANAGEMENT PLAN

Name of CPC: GHANA

Fishing Plan Year: 2017

1. Introduction

Ghana as a member of ICCAT is bound by rules and regulations governing the harvest of tunas and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean. Currently Ghana has 37 tuna surface vessels comprising 17 purse seiners and 20 baitboats all over 20 m LOA. Under ICCAT rules her quota for Bigeye has been calculated to be 4,722 mt due to a payback policy intended to reduce her overharvest till 2021. Ghana's National laws enshrined in her Fisheries Act 625 of 2002 and regulations 1968 corroborates international laws which among other seeks to eliminate IUU fishing whilst fishing sustainable.

2. Details of fishing plan

There are currently in the 17 purse seine vessels and 20 bait-boats operating in Ghana of which over 80% are fully working throughout the year. Ghana has a Bigeye quota of 4,722 mt and this monitored by officials on quarterly basis for all vessels. Larger vessels with bigger tonnages are allocated more quota depending on their GRT and presumed to catch more fish and hence more Bigeye fish. At the end of each quarter, catch returns from all vessels are estimated also from logbooks to ascertain the total catch of bigeye by each vessel. If three quarters of the quota are almost caught or exceeded, captains of vessels are required to reduce the numbers of FADs used and for those who have caught large quantities they are advised to stop fishing and observers onboard are to monitor areas where large sizes of Bigeye are caught. For those who have almost caught nothing, we advise that they keep to their fishing pattern or reduce effort. Where the quota is almost up, we do advise captains to stop fishing in areas prone to harvesting bigeye which are seasonal. Ghana has no ITQ's as at now and we would explore this method of allocation and transfer from vessel to vessel or companies after 2021 if our quotas are reviewed and overall stocks improve.

In summary:

- Allocate quotas to all her surface fleets and improve monitoring of catches periodically through at sea observers and with the VMS & EMS to inform closures where quotas/catches are nearing their limits;
- Reduce absolutely fishing in the moratorium period; January-February (ie reduce free swimming schools inclusive) to reduce effort;
- Limit the number of FADS deployed within highly productive areas to reduce effort;
- Withdraw licenses of vessels found to be inconsistent with ICCAT rules.

CPCs should also complete the following table:

	<i>ICCAT Requirement (per 16-01)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
1.	Catch reporting (para. 5)	Monitoring formats of ICCAT strictly adhered to	Catch reporting is a mist for renewal of fishing licences	
2.	Implementation of the area/time closure (para. 38), including inspection and control measures	Observers are deployed to monitor activities of vessels likewise the use of electronic monitoring cameras	Fisheries Act and regulations specifies the duties of and observer and captain in ensuring controls	

3.	Use of and limitation of FADs (para 16)	Observers on board are able to assess numbers and types as per the Ghana's management plan 2012 and of ICCAT, The use of biodegradable FADs is being introduced as per ISSF initiatives over the past 4 years in Ghana	International and ICCAT regulations are respected.	
4.	CPC Scientific Observer (para 39 and Annex 5)	100% of observers on Purse seine fleet and trained as per international guidelines i.e ICCAT/ISSF	Fisheries Act 625 section 100-102 and Regulation 35 empowers the observer to carry out designated duties	
5.	Quota transfers para 8)	No quota transfer as we have to rather reduce that already overharvested		
6.	Capacity management (para 12)	This is being adhered to and Ghana can only replace her fleet i.e 2 baitboats for 1 purse seiner of same capacity		
7.	Maximum by-catch limit established for non-authorized vessels (para 27)	All measures adopted to reduce by releases of non-targeted endangered species,		

Capacity Management Plan

In addition to paragraph 12 of Rec. 16-01, each CPC will provide the number of fishing vessels and the corresponding fishing capacity using the template provided by the Secretariat (attached). This information will also be made available to SCRS.

TROPICAL TUNA VESSEL FLEET	Fleet (number of vessels)				Estimated capacity				
	Type	2017	2018	2019	2020	Unit (type of capacity)	2017	2018	2019
Purse seiner over 40m	17	17	18	18	GRT	14774	14774	15574	15574
Purse seiner between 20 and 40m	na	na	na	na					
Purse seiners less than 20m	na	na	na	na					
Longliner over 40m	na	na	na	na					
Longliner between 20 and 40m	na	na	na	na					
Longliner less than 20m	na	na	na	na					
Baitboat 20m or greater	20	20	18	18	GRT	7980	7980	7180	7180
Baitboat less than 20m	na	na	na	na					
Handline 20m or greater	na	na	na	na					
Handline less than 20m	na	na	na	na					
Harpoon 20m or greater	na	na	na	na					
Harpoon less than 20m	na	na	na	na					
Sport/Recreational	na	na	na	na					
Other (please specify)	na	na	na	na					
	na	na	na	na					
Total fishing capacity	na	na	na	na					
Support vessels (not authorised to catch tuna, but assist in fishing operations)	na	na	na	na					
Quota									
Initial quota	4250	4250	4250	4250					
Quota transfer made to XXX (if applicable)	na	na	na	Na					
Payback	337	337	337	337					
Total adjusted quota (if applicable)	3983	3983	3913	3913					

TROPICAL TUNA FISHING MANAGEMENT PLAN

Name of CPC: Guatemala

Year of Fishing Plan: 2018

1. Introduction

Guatemala is aware of the responsibility that States have in using their hydrobiological resources, and has focussed its efforts on issuing guidelines and establishing lines of action for responsible fishing. Currently, Guatemala does not have an allocated quota, however, it has undertaken efforts to maintain its fisheries status as established by the Commission. Its fishing fleet mainly targets tropical tunas with a total of 2 vessels using purse seine. The General Law on Fishing and Aquaculture, and its Regulations, establishes the regulations that are applicable for achieving responsible use of fishing resources. It also establishes that other regulations or recommendations may be issued by other organisations that Guatemala recognises as applicable to Guatemala.

2. Details of Fishing Plan

Since joining the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas, Guatemala has engaged in fishing for yellowfin tuna and the group of tropical tunas. It only has 2 registered vessels that operate using purse seine. Currently there is no established quota for Guatemala but it undertakes efforts to maintain the fishing status that it holds.

The following information is presented below:

	<i>ICCAT requirements (per 16-01)</i>	<i>Explication of the actions taken by the CPC for the purposes of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant internal laws or regulations (if applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
1.	Catch reporting (para 5)	Guatemala has taken action to document and report catches using several means of verification such as: reporting of fishing logbooks, ICCAT transshipment records, reporting by Master, reporting of fishing transshipment, model 2; Catch Certificates of the Republic of Guatemala.		
2.	Implementation of the area/time closure (para 38), including control and inspection measures	Guatemala ensures that all vessels flying its flag carry onboard an observer for compliance with the area/time closure, and collection of biological data in the fishing areas visited by the Guatemalan flagged vessels.	The General Law on Fishing and Aquaculture of Guatemala, ICCAT resolutions and other applicable regulations in force.	Verification methods: information on positions of Guatemalan flagged vessels (VMS system) and information from onboard observers.

3.	Use and limitation of FADs (para 16)	Guatemala implements the management plan for fish aggregating devices (FADs), which provides for monitoring and control of Guatemalan flagged vessels as to the use and limitation of these devices, so as to prevent loss and abandonment and to obtain general information.	Binding regulations: ICCAT Resolution 16-01, fish aggregating devices (FADs) management plan, Annex II of the Multi-annual Management and Conservation Programme for tropical tunas.	Verification methods: AZTI report.
4.	CPC Scientific Observer (para 39 and Annex 5)	Guatemala encourages implementation of a multi-annual programme of independent observers onboard Guatemalan-flagged vessels, to ensure compliance with the area/time closure, to collect scientific information on fishing activities directed at ICCAT species in the exclusive economic zones visited by Guatemalan-flagged vessels.	Binding regulations: ICCAT Resolution 16-01, CPC Scientific Observer (para 39 and Annex 5)	Verification methods: Paper and electronic fishing logbooks
5.	Quota transfers (para 8)	--	--	--
6.	Capacity management (para 12)	--	--	--
7.	Maximum by-catch limit established for non-authorized vessels (para 27)	--	--	--

Capacity Management Plan

In addition to paragraph 12 of Rec. 16-01, the following table is provided:

TROPICAL TUNA VESSEL FLEET	Fleet (number of vessels)				Estimated capacity				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	Unit (type of capacity)	2017	2018	2019	2020
Purse seiner over 40m	2	2	2	2	1,939 t 18 vats between the two vessels				
Purse seiner between 20 and 40m	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Purse seiner less than 20m	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Longliner over 40m	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Longliner between 20 and 40m	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Longliner less than 20m	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Baitboat 20m or greater	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Baitboat less than 20m	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handline 20m or greater	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handline less than 20m	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Harpoon 20m or greater	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Harpoon less than 20m	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sport/recreational	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other (please specify)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total fishing capacity	2	2	2	2					
Support vessels (not authorised to catch tuna, but assist in fishing operations)									
+ 1 Panamanian vessel which does not fish but assists in fishing vessel operations.									
Quota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Initial quota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Quota transfer to XX (if applicable)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Quota transfer from XX (if applicable)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Adjusted total quota (if applicable)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TROPICAL TUNA FISHING MANAGEMENT PLAN

Name of CPC: JAPAN

Fishing Plan Year: 2018

1. Introduction

Each CPC will provide a summary of its fishing plan, which includes information on their allocated quota, number of fishing vessels by gear type, and relevant national legislation.

Japan's bigeye tuna quota for 2018 fishing season (from August 1st 2018 to July 31st 2019) is 16,626t (after transferring 1,000t to China and 70t to Ghana). All Japanese fishing vessels catching Tropical Tuna (TRO) in the Atlantic are large scale tuna longline fishing vessels (LSTLVs). The Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, having been entrusted competence by the Fisheries Law, has introduced the Ministerial Ordinance to introduce a legally binding management system.

2. Details of fishing plan

Each CPC will provide information on all fishing gear groups that catch Tropical Tuna (bigeye, skipjack, yellowfin), including the total number of vessels in each group, how quotas are allocated to each gear group and, where applicable, how they are allocated to each vessel in that group. CPCs will also provide information on method(s) used to manage quotas as well as how catches are monitored and controlled to ensure vessel and gear group quotas are respected.

The Minister has licensed 193 LSTLVs to operate globally, and all of them are registered to ICCAT as tropical tuna vessel fleet for the 2018 fishing year.

The Minister requires fishing operators to report a daily catch of tropical tuna (including zero catch report) every 10 days in accordance with the Ordinance. Such report has to contain relevant information/data including the date, location (latitude and longitude), time, number of pieces, processed weights, round weights. For bigeye tuna in particular, FAJ additionally requires more frequent catch report, usually every five days or daily when Japan's catch approaches its annual catch limits. FAJ monitors total catch amount of bigeye tuna by Japanese LSTLVs to ensure compliance with Japan's annual catch limits.

CPCs should also complete the following table:

	<i>ICCAT Requirement (per 16-01)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
1.	Catch reporting (para. 5)	The Minister requires fishing operators to report a daily TRO catch (including zero catch report) every 10 days. FAJ requires more frequent report for bigeye tuna.	Ministerial ordinance of the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Article 28-2	
2.	Implementation of the area/time closure (para. 38), including inspection and control measures	N.A(LSTLVs only)	N.A	
3.	Use of and limitation of FADs (para 16)	N.A(LSTLVs only)	N.A	
4.	CPC Scientific Observer (para 39 and Annex 5)	FAJ will ensure the observers coverage	N.A	

		onboard at 5% or more of its LSTLVs which catch TRO.		
5.	Quota transfers para 8)	No other transfer than identified in para7 (1,000t to China and 70t to Ghana) .	N.A	
6.	Capacity management (para 12)	The Minister has licensed 193 LSTLVs to operate globally, and all of them are registered to ICCAT as tropical tuna vessel fleet for the 2018 fishing year.	N.A	
7.	Maximum by-catch limit established for non-authorized vessels (para 27)	N.A	N.A	

Capacity Management Plan

In addition to paragraph 12 of Rec. 16-01, each CPC will provide the number of fishing vessels and the corresponding fishing capacity using the template provided by the Secretariat (attached). This information will also be made available to SCRS.

TROPICAL TUNA VESSEL FLEET	Fleet (number of vessels)				Estimated capacity				
Type	2017	2018	2019	2020	Unit (type of capacity)	2017	2018	2019	2020
Purse seiner over 40m									
Purse seiner between 20 and 40m									
Purse seiners less than 20m									
Longliner over 40m	195	193	193	193	Ton	77,977	77,728	77,728	77,728
Longliner between 20 and 40m									
Longliner less than 20m									
Baitboat 20m or greater									
Baitboat less than 20m									
Handline 20m or greater									
Handline less than 20m									
Harpoon 20m or greater									
Harpoon less than 20m									
Sport/Recreational									
Other (please specify)									
Total fishing capacity									
Support vessels (not authorised to catch tuna, but assist in fishing operations)									
Quota									
Initial quota	17,696t	17,696t							
Quota transfer made to XXX (if applicable)	To China: 1,000t To Ghana:70t	To China: 1,000t To Ghana:70t							
Quota transfer received from XXX (if applicable)	-	-							
Total adjusted quota (if applicable)	16,626t	16,626t							

TROPICAL TUNA FISHING MANAGEMENT PLAN

Name of CPC: Republic of Korea

Fishing Plan Year: 2019

1. Introduction

At the 21st Special Meeting of ICCAT Dubrovnik (Croatia), November 2018), it will be decided to allocate of big-eye tuna quota to the Republic of Korea for 2019. The authorized fishing vessels catching Tropical Tuna in the Convention Area will be tentatively less than fourteen large-scale tuna longline vessels (LSTLV).

2. Details of fishing plan

Korea's large-scale longline vessels authorized to fish tropical tuna (Bigeye tuna, Skipjack and Yellowfin tuna) in the Convention area will not exceed 14 vessels and they will conduct fishing activities using the quota individually allocated to them. The Government of Korea allocates 95% of its catch limit to the authorized vessels and redistributes 5% set-aside, if necessary.

Catch data related to tropical tuna will be reported to the Secretariat twice a year (April 1 and October 1) according to paragraph 5 of the Recommendation 01-22. And, Report on Big-eye tuna catch for the preceding year will be made four times a year (March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31). If the overharvest of the annual catch limit occurs, the amount of the overharvest shall be deducted from the catch limit in the following year.

Korea's Distant Water Fisheries Development Act requires that all Korean-flagged distant water fishing vessels be equipped with functioning ALC/MTU and automatically transmit their position to Korea's Fisheries Monitoring Center (FMC) on an hourly basis. Also, according to domestic regulations, Korean-flagged vessels intending to transship are required to obtain a permit for such transshipment from the competent authority at least 24 hours before the intended transshipment and then to report results of the transshipment within 24 hours upon the completion of transshipment. The Government of Korea will also take necessary measures to achieve 5% of observer coverage at a minimum.

CPCs should also complete the following table:

	<i>ICCAT Requirement (per 16-01)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
1.	Catch reporting(para. 5)	The masters of authorized longline fishing vessels will keep a bound logbook of their operation and record all necessary information. Korea will report quarterly the amount of bigeye caught by vessels flying their flag to the Secretariat by the end of the following quarter.	Distant Water Fisheries Development Act, Article 13-1, 13-2, 16	
2.	Implementation of the area/time closure (para.38), including inspection and control measures	Not Applicable (We expect that there will be no Korean purse seine vessel fishing in	N.A.	

		ICCAT area in 2019.)		
3.	Use of and limitation of FADs (para 16)	Not Applicable	N.A.	
4.	CPC Scientific Observer (para 39 and Annex 5)	Scientific Observer with 5% coverage will be deployed on board.	Distant Water Fisheries Development Act, Article 13-1,13-2, 21	
5.	Quota transfers (para 8)	Not Applicable	N.A.	
6.	Capacity management (para 12)	Taking into account the catch rate by the SCRS and allocated quota in 2018, Korea will authorize no more than 14 longline vessels.	Distant Water Fisheries Development Act, Article 13-1, 13-2	
7.	Maximum by-catch limit established for non-authorized vessels (para 27)	5% of total quota (subject to change)	Distant Water Fisheries Development Act, Article 13-1, 13-2	

Capacity Management Plan

Given the catch limit allocated to Korea in 2016, the Government of Korea will authorize up to 14 large-scale longline fishing vessel for this year. Please refer to the table below for details.

TROPICAL TUNA VESSEL FLEET	Fleet (number of vessels)				Estimated capacity				
Type	2017	2018	2019	2020	Unit (type of capacity)	2017	2018	2019	2020
Purse seiner over 40m									
Purse seiner between 20 and 40m									
Purse seiners less than 20m									
Longliner over 40m	14	14	14	14					
Longliner between 20 and 40m									
Longliner less than 20m									
Baitboat 20m or greater									
Baitboat less than 20m									
Handline 20m or greater									
Handline less than 20m									
Harpoon 20m or greater									
Harpoon less than 20m									
Sport/Recreational									
Other (please specify)									
Total fishing capacity									
Support vessels (not authorised to catch tuna, but assist in fishing operations)									
Quota									
Initial quota	1,486	1,486							
Quota transfer made to Chinese Taipei (if applicable)		223							
Quota transfer received from XXX (if applicable)									
Total adjusted quota (if applicable)	1,708.9	1,486							

TROPICAL TUNA FISHING MANAGEMENT PLAN

Name of CPC: Mexico

Year of Fishing Plan: 2018

1. Introduction

2. Details of Fishing Plan

	<i>ICCAT requirements (per 16-01)</i>	<i>Explication of the actions taken by the CPC for the purposes of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant internal laws or regulations (if applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
1.	Catch reporting (para 5)	Paragraph 0.7. Tuna shipments for export must be accompanied by documents certifying the lawful origin as well as by a Certificate of Participation in the Bluefin Statistics Programme. Paragraph 0.8 Implement and strengthen an electronic programme for documentation of bluefin tuna catches (eBCD).	NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014	
2.	Implementation of the area/time closure (para 38), including control and inspection measures	Fishing for yellowfin tuna in the Gulf of Mexico is carried out throughout the Exclusive Economic Zone. There is no closure; however, onboard observers are analysing periods and areas of greater and smaller registered catch.	"Yellowfin tuna (<i>Thunnus albacares</i>) fishing management plan in the Gulf of Mexico" (DOF-11-05-2015)	
3.	Use and limitation of FADs (para 16)	Not applicable, given that Mexico does not fish off FADs.		
4.	CPC Scientific Observer (para 39 and Annex 5)	Paragraph 4.11.2. Enable and facilitate participation onboard of observers authorised by the Secretariat. Para 4.11.3. Facilitate the work of scientific observers, authorised by the Secretariat, during each fishing trip supporting them in their information gathering activities, particularly in relation to fishing gears, reporting and navigation. Para 4.13. For full compliance with this regulation, in all the fishing trips of the Mexican tuna longline fleet an observer authorised by the Secretariat must be onboard; this is a prerequisite for issue of a fishing permit by the Federal Fishing Offices.	NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014	
5.	Quota transfers (para 8)	Not applicable.		

6.	Capacity management (para 12)	<p>Para 4.2. Commercial longline tuna fishing may only be carried out by larger vessels operating a drifting tuna longline per vessel.</p> <p>a) Maximum length of 60.000 m</p> <p>Para 4.3. Maximum effort of 34 units.</p> <p>Para 4.4. All trips will be counted in the year of the date of their commencement and the assessment of nominal catch and by-catch will be carried out each semester.</p>	NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014	
7.	Maximum by-catch limit established for non-authorized vessels (para 27)	<p>Para 4.4. For each vessel, the annual by-catch rate of bluefin tuna (<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>), marlin (of the genres Makaira and Tetrapturus), swordfish (<i>Xiphias gladius</i>), sailfish (<i>Istiophorus albicans</i>) and sharks, jointly, must not exceed 20% of their nominal catch (total catch which includes fish released alive), obtained during the calendar year.</p> <p>Para 4.6. Bycatches of bluefin tuna (<i>Thunus thynnus</i>) may only be retained if the individuals weigh at least 30 kg or have a forklenght of 115 cm. Specimens that weigh less or are smaller must be released in good conditions of survival.</p> <p>With regard to by-catch of bluefin tuna, there is a TAC of 95 t in accordance with Recommendation 13-09, and of 200 t for swordfish. (Rec. 12-02), for the species blue marlin and white marlin, a TAC of 70 and 25 t were allocated, respectively (Rec. 12-04), and for sailfish the Commission made no recommendation.</p>	<p>NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014</p> <p>“Yellowfin tuna (<i>Thunnus albacares</i>) fishing management plan in the Gulf of Mexico” (DOF-11-05-2015)</p>	

Capacity Management Plan

In addition to paragraph 12 of Rec. 16-01, each CPC will provide the number of fishing vessels and corresponding fishing capacity using the template provided by the Secretariat (attached). Such information shall be made available to the SCRS.

TROPICAL TUNA VESSEL FLEET	Fleet (number of vessels)				Estimated capacity				
Type	2017	2018	2019	2020	Unit (type of capacity)	2017	2018	2019	2020
Purse seiner over 40m									
Purse seiner between 20 and 40m									
Purse seiner less than 20m									
Longliner over 40m	23	23	23	23	Net tonnage	1,598	1,598	1,598	1,598
Longliner between 20 and 40m	8	8	8	8	Net tonnage	266	266	266	266
Longliner less than 20m									
Baitboat 20m or greater									
Baitboat less than 20m									
Handline 20m or greater									
Handline less than 20m									
Harpoon 20m or greater									
Harpoon less than 20m									
Sport/recreational	1,264*				-	-	-	-	-
Other (please specify)									
Total fishing capacity									
Support vessels (not authorised to catch tuna, but assist in fishing operations)									
Quota									
Initial quota					t/weight landed	96,864**	110,000	110,000	110,000
Quota transfer to XX (if applicable)									
Quota transfer from XX (if applicable)									
Adjusted total quota (if applicable)									

* Number of personal permits in force in the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea for sport fishing and allowed to fish for tuna.
** The estimate of the 2017 initial quota includes catch recorded in sport fishing tournaments.

TROPICAL TUNA FISHING MANAGEMENT PLAN**Name of CPC: Morocco****Year of Fishing Plan: 2018****1. Introduction**

In accordance with the annual catch limits for bigeye tuna adopted by ICCAT at its annual meeting held in Vilamoura in November 2016, the catch limit for bigeye tuna for Morocco for 2017 and 2018 was set at 3,500.00 t which will be shared out to the operative segments: coastal vessels and artisanal boats which take by-catch of bigeye tuna.

These coastal vessels and artisanal boats take by-catches of bigeye tuna in association with swordfish, which is governed by Ministerial Order No. 3315 of 8 April 2017 which amends and supplements Ministerial Order No. 1176-13 of 8 April 2013 regulating the swordfish fishery.

2. Details of Fishing Plan

Morocco does not possess a specialised fleet targeting tropical tunas since they are taken as by-catch by the coastal vessels and artisanal boats.

In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4 of ICCAT Recommendation 16-01, Morocco has an annual catch limit of 3,500 t.

All vessels flying the Moroccan flag fishing for tropical tunas with a LOA greater than 20 m are registered on the ICCAT Record of Vessels ≥ 20 m. As a result, 842 Moroccan vessels with a LOA greater than 20 m are registered on the ICCAT Record of "Vessels ≥ 20 m" and it is therefore possible for them to take these species as by-catch.

The coastal vessels and artisanal boats take tropical tunas as by-catch using longline and handline as the main fishing gears. These species (bigeye, yellowfin and skipjack tuna) are caught in association with swordfish in particular in the southern regions of Morocco. This activity is almost continuous throughout the year, ceasing between 2 and 3 months a year.

All exports of bigeye tuna are recorded in the ICCAT bigeye statistical document in accordance with the provisions of ICCAT Recommendation 03-19.

Fishing conditions will be established within the framework of the tropical tuna fishing management plan updated to take into account the new provisions of the multi-annual conservation and management programme for tropical tunas adopted by the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas.

Morocco undertakes to implement all the provisions of Recommendation 16-01 amending Recommendation 15-01 during the 2018 fishing campaign.

The tropical tuna fishing management plan will ensure implementation of the international provisions established within the framework of the multi-annual conservation and management programme for tropical tunas.

The Department of Maritime Fisheries has strengthened the control arrangements at sea, in ports and on landing. Therefore, the tropical tunas fishery is covered by the control measures in place, in particular:

- Control at landing ports, fishing grounds and fish markets;
- Control of vessels by satellite (positioning and location device "VMS");
- Control of vessels at sea carried out by control authorities;
- A system of catch reporting on landing and monitoring of trade trend through the catch certification procedure.

CPCs must also complete the following table:

	<i>ICCAT requirements (See Rec. 16-01)</i>	<i>Explanation of actions taken by the CPC for the purposes of implementation</i>	<i>Legislation Or relevant national regulations (If appropriate)</i>	<i>Note:</i>
1.	Catch reporting (para 5)	Morocco reported to the ICCAT Secretariat the quarterly declarations of bigeye tuna for 2016-2017-2018 (first two quarters).	Dahir No. 1-14-95 of 12 May 2014 promulgating Law No. 15-12 on preventing and fighting against illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and supplementing and completing the dahir concerned with Law No. 1-73-255 of 27 chaoual 1393 (23 November 1973) regulating maritime fishing.	
2.	Implementation of the area/time closure (para 38), including control and inspection measures	Moroccan-flagged vessels abide by the area/time closure established in paragraph 13.		
3.	Use and limitation of FADs (para 16)	Moroccan-flagged vessels do not use FADs off the Moroccan coasts.		
4.	CPC Scientific Observer (para 39 and Annex 5)	Moroccan-flagged vessels do not target tropical tunas, and therefore, are not affected by this provision.		
5.	Quota transfers (para 8)	Morocco is not affected by this provision.		
6.	Capacity management (para 12)	Moroccan-flagged vessels are not specialised in fishing for tropical tunas.		
7.	Maximum by-catch limit established for non-authorized vessels (para 27)	Moroccan-flagged vessels are not specialised in fishing for tropical tunas, and are not affected by this provision.		

Capacity management plan

TROPICAL TUNA VESSEL FLEET	Fleet (number of vessels)				Estimated capacity				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	Unit (type of capacity)	2017	2018	2019	2020
Purse seiner over 40m									
Purse seiner between 20 and 40m									
Purse seiner less than 20m									
Longliner over 40m									
Longliner between 20m and 40m									
Longliner less than 20m									
Baitboat 20m or greater									
Baitboat less than 20m									
Handline 20m or greater									
Handline less than 20m									
Harpoon 20m or greater									
Harpoon less than 20m									
Sport/Recreational									
Other (please specify)									
Total fishing capacity					t	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
Support vessels (not authorised to catch tuna, but assist in fishing operations)									
Quota									
Initial quota									
Quota transfer to XXX (if applicable)									
Quota transfer from XXX (if applicable)									
Adjusted total quota (if applicable)									

TROPICAL TUNA FISHING MANAGEMENT PLAN

Name of CPC: St. Vincent and the Grenadines

Fishing Plan Year: 2019

1. Introduction

St. Vincent and the Grenadines has a High Seas fishing fleet which are foreign owned vessels registered in St. Vincent and the Grenadines. The High Seas fishing fleet is of an industrial nature, harvesting tuna and tuna like species. There are currently five (5) such vessels of between forty (40) to fifty (50) meters in length fishing in the Atlantic.

The current high seas fishery is a Long line tuna fishery utilizing long line gear and licensed to target albacore, big eye tuna, yellowfin tuna and swordfish. This fishery is governed by two essential legislative documents, the High Seas Fishing Act (2001) and the High Seas Fishing Regulations (2003), and where applicable the Fisheries (Prevention of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing) Regulations (2017).

2. Details of fishing plan

There are currently five (5) vessels flagged to St. Vincent and the Grenadines that are involved in the Long line fishery. The Long line fishery is the only High Seas fishery that St. Vincent and the Grenadines conducts and as such the Quotas allocated to the country, if any, are assigned to these five (5) vessels. Catch data is compiled and reviewed monthly to ascertain compliance of these vessels to the recommendations set forth by the ICCAT Commission.

CPCs should also complete the following table:

	<i>ICCAT Requirement (per 16-01)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
1.	Catch reporting (para. 5)	Fisheries Division reports SVG's quarterly catch of BET to ICCAT	High Seas Fishing Act 2001; High Seas Fishing Regulations 2003	
2.	Implementation of the area/time closure (para. 38), including inspection and control measures	N/A	N/A	SVG High Seas vessels do not fish around FADs
3.	Use of and limitation of FADs (para 16)	N/A	N/A	SVG High Seas vessels do not fish around FADs
4.	CPC Scientific Observer (para 39 and Annex 5)	N/A	N/A	SVG High Seas vessels do not operate within any CPC's EEZ
5.	Quota transfers para 8)	N/A	N/A	SVG does not have a quota allocation for Bigeye tuna
6.	Capacity management (para 12)	N/A	N/A	Capacity limitation does not apply to SVG as per para 12 (d)
7.	Maximum by-catch limit established for non-authorized vessels (para 27)	N/A	N/A	All SVG High Seas vessels are licensed to catch tropical tunas

Capacity Management Plan

In addition to paragraph 12 of Rec. 16-01, each CPC will provide the number of fishing vessels and the corresponding fishing capacity using the template provided by the Secretariat (attached). This information will also be made available to SCRS.

TROPICAL TUNA VESSEL FLEET	Fleet (number of vessels)				Estimated capacity					
	Type	2017	2018	2019	2020	Unit (type of capacity)	2017	2018	2019	2020
Purse seiner over 40m										
Purse seiner between 20 and 40m										
Purse seiners less than 20m										
Longliner over 40m	7	7	4	4	Metric tonnes	2100	2100	1550	1550	
Longliner between 20 and 40m	26	26	0	0	Metric tonnes	3595	3595	0	0	
Longliner less than 20m										
Baitboat 20m or greater										
Baitboat less than 20m										
Handline 20m or greater										
Handline less than 20m										
Harpoon 20m or greater										
Harpoon less than 20m										
Sport/Recreational										
Other (please specify)										
Total fishing capacity										
Support vessels (not authorised to catch tuna, but assist in fishing operations)										
Quota										
Initial quota										
Quota transfer made to XXX (if applicable)										
Quota transfer received from XXX (if applicable)										
Total adjusted quota (if applicable)										

TROPICAL TUNA FISHING MANAGEMENT PLAN

Name of CPC: Senegal

Year of Fishing Plan: 2018

1. Introduction

Each CPC shall provide a summary of its fishing plan, including information on its allocated quota, the number of fishing vessel by gear type and relevant national legislation.

Senegal does not have a quota for tropical tunas and has currently twelve (12) vessels greater than 20 m authorised to fish for tropical tunas within the framework of implementation of its 2017 fishing plan, i.e. one (1) large longliner, six (6) baitboats, five (5) purse seiners. One (1) support vessel has also been authorised.

2. Year of Fishing Plan

Each CPC will provide information on all the fishing gear groups that catch tropical tuna species (bigeye, skipjack and yellowfin tuna), including the total number of vessels in each group, the way in which quotas are allocated to each gear group and, if applicable, the way in which they are allocated to each vessel in this group. CPCs shall also provide information on the method(s) used to manage quotas as well as how catches are monitored and controlled to ensure compliance with the vessel and gear group quotas.

The ministry responsible for the fisheries has introduced into the new Maritime Fishing Code, Law 2015-18 of 13 July 2017 and its implementing decree No. 2016-1804, the obligation to maintain a logbook containing information on vessel identity, dates and times of fishing operations, areas, catches etc.

The ministerial order of 02/03/2017 establishes the conditions for use of this logbook.

An order to transpose the management measures provided for in Recommendation 16-01 is in the process of being approved to facilitate its implementation.

	<i>ICCAT requirements (per Rec. 16-01)</i>	<i>Explanation of actions taken by the CPC for the purposes of implementation</i>	<i>Legislation or relevant national regulations (if appropriate)</i>	<i>Note:</i>
1.	Catch reporting (para 5)	Institution through an order regarding logbooks in accordance with ICCAT requirements on catch reporting. Requirements on fishing areas, quantities caught.	Decree No. 2016-1804 on implementation of Law 2015-18 of 13 July 2017. Order No. 03543 of 02/03/2017	
2.	Implementation of the area/time closure (para 38), including control and inspection measures	A circular was addressed to vessel owners to remind of the relevant provisions of Recommendation 16-01. A team inspects all vessels on landing in the port of Dakar, the only authorised port. A meeting was held with vessel owners in relation to		

		<p>Recommendation 16-01.</p> <p>In the authorised port of Dakar, there is a surveillance brigade that carries out inspections of all vessels on landing. The VMS that are onboard all the vessels enable monitoring of the areas visited by the vessels including the closure area.</p>		
3.	Use and limitation of FADs (para 16)	<p>A circular was addressed to vessel owners to remind of ICCAT recommendations on use and limitation of FADs.</p> <p>Vessel owners provided information on their FADs. The information on FADs has been provided to the ICCAT SCRS.</p> <p>An order establishing the conditions for use of FADs is being prepared.</p>		
4.	CPC Scientific Observer (para 39 and Annex 5)	<p>No.</p> <p>There has been an observer programme since 1982 with a scientific dimension that enables observers to board tuna vessels.</p> <p>There is also an in port investigation scheme run by a prominent national scientific institute in this area.</p>		
5.	Quota transfers (para 8)	<p>There are no quota transfers or fishing opportunities.</p>		
6.	Capacity management (para 12)	<p>NA.</p>		
7.	Maximum by-catch limit established for non-authorized vessels (para 27)	<p>None.</p>		

Capacity Management Plan

In addition to paragraph 12 of Rec. 16-01, each CPC will provide the number of fishing vessels and the corresponding fishing capacity using the template provided by the Secretariat (attached). This information will also be made available to SCRS.

Capacity Management Plan

TROPICAL TUNA VESSEL FLEET	Fleet (number of vessels)				Estimated capacity				
	Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	Unit (type of capacity)	2017	2018	2019
Purse seiner over 40m	6	6	6	6	GRT	9863	9863	9863	9863
Purse seiner between 20 and 40m	0	0	0	0	GRT	0	0	0	0
Purse seiner less than 20m	0	0	0	0	GRT	0	0	0	0
Longliner over 40m	6	6	6	6	GRT	1788	1788	1788	1788
Longliner between 20m and 40m	0	0	0	0	GRT				
Longliner less than 20m	0	0	0	0	GRT				
Baitboat 20m or greater	7	7	7	7	GRT	1836	1836	1836	1836
Baitboat less than 20m	0	0	0	0	GRT	0	0	0	0
Handline 20m or greater	0	0	0	0	GRT	0	0	0	0
Handline less than 20m	0	0	0	0	GRT	0	0	0	0
Harpoon 20m or greater	0	0	0	0	GRT	0	0	0	0
Harpoon less than 20m	0	0	0	0	GRT	0	0	0	0
Sport/Recreational					GRT				
Other (please specify)					GRT				
					GRT				
Total fishing capacity					GRT				
Support vessels (not authorised to catch tuna, but assist in fishing operations)	1	1	1	1	GRT	197	197	197	197
Quota									
Initial quota	NA								
Quota transfer to XXX (if applicable)	NA								
Quota transfer from XXX (if applicable)	NA								
Adjusted total quota (if applicable)	NA								

TROPICAL TUNA FISHING MANAGEMENT PLAN: SOUTH AFRICA

Name of CPC: SOUTH AFRICA

Fishing Plan Year: 2018

1. Introduction

The South African tuna and billfish resources are exploited by baitboat and longline fisheries. The baitboat fleet consists of 163 vessels of an average 16m length overall (LOA). The South African longline fleet consists of 60 vessels, ranging between 18m to 35m in LOA.

South Africa has been allocated 4,400 tons of southern Atlantic albacore for the fishing seasons 2017-2020 by the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT). In addition, South Africa retained its quota of 1 001 tons for south Atlantic swordfish by ICCAT for the 2017/18 fishing season. The swordfish allocation is due for a review later this year. Lastly, South Africa's bigeye tuna allocation is 3500 tons.

The South African baitboat fleet is mainly targeting Albacore in the Atlantic, with periodical targeting of Yellowfin tuna, when this species becomes available within the range of the fleet.

South African longline vessels have traditionally used swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) targeting methods in the Indian and Atlantic Oceans. Although the 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*).

South Africa's Marine Living Resources are managed under the Marine Living Resources Act (Act No. 18 of 1998) and the Regulations promulgated thereunder, guided by Departmental Policies.

2. Details of fishing plan

Tropical tunas are targeted by longline and by the baitboat fleets. The longline fleet mainly operates beyond the 20 degree E boundary of the ICCAT and catches of these species in the Atlantic are inconsistent and small. The baitboat fleet catches yellowtail when they become available around the Cape of Good Hope, but usually targets Albacore. There is no vessel specific allocation of tonnage and the fishery is managed by Total Allowable Effort (Vessels) and gear restrictions. All vessels are monitored by Vessel Monitoring System (VMS). Catches are logged mandatory in a log sheet. Catches need to be declared before the vessels return to port and discharge is monitored by Fisheries Compliance Officers and Fisheries Monitors. In addition, scientific observers are deployed on 20% of outings in the Longline fishery and 20% of baitboat landings are observed in port.

CPCs should also complete the following table:

	<i>ICCAT Requirement (per 16-01)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
1.	Catch reporting (para. 5)	New staff has been employed.	Sector specific policies and permit conditions	
2.	Implementation of the area/time closure (para. 38), including inspection and control measures	Not applicable		South African fleet fishes beyond the specified area
3.	Use of and limitation of FADs (para 16)	Not applicable		South Africa does not permit the use of FADs in its

				tuna fisheries
4.	CPC Scientific Observer (para 39 and Annex 5)	Not applicable		Only South African permitted vessels allowed to fish in SA's EEZ
5.	Quota transfers (para 8)	Not applicable		South Africa does not transfer its BET quota
6.	Capacity management (para 12)	Not applicable		South Africa's BET catches have never exceeded 2100 tons
7.	Maximum by-catch limit established for non-authorized vessels (para 27)	Not applicable		All South African authorised vessels are allowed to fish for tropical tunas

Capacity Management Plan

In addition to paragraph 12 of Rec. 16-01, each CPC will provide the number of fishing vessels and the corresponding fishing capacity using the template provided by the Secretariat (attached). This information will also be made available to SCRS.

TROPICAL TUNA VESSEL FLEET	Fleet (number of vessels)				Estimated capacity				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	Unit (type of capacity)	2017	2018	2019	2020
Type									
Purse seiner over 40m	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Purse seiner between 20 and 40m	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Purse seiners less than 20m	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Longliner over 40m	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Longliner between 20 and 40m	45	45	45	45		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Longliner less than 20m	15	15	15	15		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Baitboat 20m or greater	40	40	40	40		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Baitboat less than 20m	123	123	123	123		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Handline 20m or greater	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Handline less than 20m	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Harpoon 20m or greater	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Harpoon less than 20m	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sport/Recreational	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other (please specify)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total fishing capacity	223	223	223	223		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Support vessels (not authorised to catch tuna, but assist in fishing operations)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Quota									
Initial quota	3500 t	3500 t	3500 t	3500 t		3500 t	3500 t	3500 t	3500 t
Quota transfer made to XXX (if applicable)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Quota transfer received from XXX (if applicable)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total adjusted quota (if applicable)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

TROPICAL TUNA FISHING MANAGEMENT PLAN

Name of CPC: TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Fishing Plan Year: 2018

1. Introduction

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago seeks to provide the greatest possible economic opportunity for its citizens. In this regard the Government facilitates the development of national fleets as far as is possible in accordance with established fisheries management principles and regulations. Given the country's need to more tightly manage other fisheries, displaced and new fishing capacity will be encouraged to target tropical tunas. Trinidad and Tobago has a single fleet-comprising longline vessels -that targets tropical tunas. The fleet currently includes 17 longliners greater than 20 m LOA and 13 longliners between 15 and 20 m LOA. Bigeye tuna catch limits do not apply to Trinidad and Tobago since its 1999 catch of bigeye tuna (19 t) was less than 2 100 t.

2. Details of fishing plan

Trinidad and Tobago's entire fleet of 17 longliners greater than 20 m LOA and 13 longliners between 15 and 20 m LOA targets yellowfin tuna and bigeye tuna, though the primary target species is yellowfin tuna. The fleet's average catch of yellowfin tuna over the period 2013 to 2016 was 1 126 t; while that of bigeye tuna over the same period was 52 t. The fleet does not catch eastern skipjack tuna as it currently operates west of the 30° W meridian.

No quotas are assigned to the vessels. Catches are monitored through a trip reporting system whereby vessel owners report on catches subsequent to fishing trips. Verification of a large proportion of the data provided is achieved through cross-checking customs export forms and Statistical Document Programme forms.

	<i>ICCAT Requirement (per 16-01)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
1.	Catch reporting (para. 5)	Catch monitoring via a trip reporting system; verification achieved through cross-checking customs export forms and SDP forms	The Government of Trinidad and Tobago is receiving TCP support from the FAO to strengthen its national legislative framework to effectively discharge the country's international obligations as a coastal, flag, port and market State under UNCLOS, the UN Fish Stocks Agreement, ICCAT Recommendations, the Compliance Agreement and the PSMA.	
2.	Implementation of the area/time closure (para. 38), including inspection and control measures	Not applicable.		Trinidad and Tobago longliners do not operate within the relevant area.
3.	Use of and limitation of FADs (para 16)	Not applicable.		The Trinidad and Tobago fleet does not comprise purse seiners nor are FADs utilised.
4.	CPC Scientific Observer (para 39 and Annex 5)			Trinidad and Tobago longliners do not operate within the

				relevant area.
5.	Quota transfers para 8)	Not applicable.	Project outputs expected in December 2018 include a final Draft Fisheries Management Bill and final Draft NPOA-IUU Fishing.	Bigeye tuna quotas/catch limits do not currently apply to Trinidad and Tobago since its 1999 catch of bigeye tuna (19 t) was less than 2 100 t.
6.	Capacity management (para 12)	Not applicable.		The capacity limitation measures do not apply to Trinidad and Tobago since its 1999 catch of bigeye tuna (19 t) was less than 2 100 t
7.	Maximum by-catch limit established for non-authorized vessels (para 27)	Not applicable.		All Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorized to catch tropical tunas.

Capacity Management Plan

TROPICAL TUNA VESSEL FLEET	Fleet (number of vessels)				Estimated capacity					
	Type	2017	2018	2019	2020	Unit (type of capacity) (Combination of GRT and GT except 2018)	2017 (GRT & GT)	2018 (GT)	2019 (GRT & GT)	2020 (GRT & GT)
Purse seiner over 40m										
Purse seiner between 20 and 40m										
Purse seiners less than 20m										
Longliner over 40m										
Longliner between 20 and 40m: Expecting all 20 Type IV trawlers to be included in fleet by 2020 plus 2 new LL each year	20	17	38	46		2179	1726	4140	5012	
Longliner less than 20m Expecting 8 Type IV and 8 Type III trawlers to be included in fleet by 2020 plus 1 new LL each year	13	13	25	32		564	627	1085	1388	
Baitboat 20m or greater										
Baitboat less than 20m										
Handline 20m or greater										
Handline less than 20m										
Harpoon 20m or greater										
Harpoon less than 20m										
Sport/Recreational										
Other (please specify)										
Total fishing capacity										
Support vessels (not authorised to catch tuna, but assist in fishing operations)	0	0	0	0						
Quota										
Initial quota	N/A									
Quota transfer made to XXX (if applicable)	N/A									
Quota transfer received from XXX (if applicable)	N/A									
Total adjusted quota (if applicable)	N/A									

TROPICAL TUNA FISHING MANAGEMENT PLAN**Name of CPC: UKOT-Bermuda****Fishing Plan Year: 2018****1. Introduction**

The most frequently landed tropical tuna species in Bermuda is yellowfin tuna. Skipjack tuna are not caught in large numbers around Bermuda and bigeye tuna are only captured occasionally on longline gear.

The UKOT catch limit for bigeye tuna is 1,575t. Only two small (less than 20m) longline vessels currently operate in the Bermuda pelagic fishery and this number is not expected to increase in 2018. Thus bigeye catches in Bermuda are likely to remain under 1t for 2017 and 2018.

The Fisheries Act 1972 and associated regulations provide the legislative framework for the Bermuda fishery. The minimum legal sizes required by ICCAT for yellowfin tuna and bigeye tuna have been incorporated into the local legislation.

2. Details of fishing plan

Most vessels in the tropical tuna fishery in Bermuda use a mix of trolling and rod and reel gear types. Of the 119 vessels that fished for tuna in 2016, 65 of them caught tropical tuna species, primarily yellowfin tuna. The two local longliners target swordfish but have incidental catches of bigeye tuna. As less than 1t of bigeye tuna is landed in Bermuda annually, the quarterly monitoring of bigeye catches required by ICCAT is sufficient to ensure compliance with the catch limit of 1,575t.

	<i>ICCAT Requirement (per 16-01)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
1.	Catch reporting (para. 5)	Catches reported quarterly	Fisheries Regulations 2010	
2.	Implementation of the area/time closure (para. 38), including inspection and control measures	N/A		
3.	Use of and limitation of FADs (para 16)	N/A		
4.	CPC Scientific Observer (para 39 and Annex 5)	N/A		
5.	Quota transfers para 8)	N/A		
6.	Capacity management (para 12)	N/A		
7.	Maximum by-catch limit established for non-authorized vessels (para 27)	N/A		

Capacity Management Plan

This does not apply to Bermuda as all vessels fishing for tropical tuna species are less than 20m.

TROPICAL TUNA VESSEL FLEET	Fleet (number of vessels)				Estimated capacity					
	Type	2017	2018	2019	2020	Unit (type of capacity)	2017	2018	2019	2020
Purse seiner over 40m										
Purse seiner between 20 and 40m										
Purse seiners less than 20m										
Longliner over 40m										
Longliner between 20 and 40m										
Longliner less than 20m	2	2								
Baitboat 20m or greater										
Baitboat less than 20m										
Handline 20m or greater										
Handline less than 20m										
Harpoon 20m or greater										
Harpoon less than 20m										
Sport/Recreational										
Other (please specify) Multi-purpose (rod & reel, trolling)	135	135								
Total fishing capacity										
Support vessels (not authorised to catch tuna, but assist in fishing operations)										
Quota										
Initial quota	1,575t									
Quota transfer made to XXX (if applicable)										
Quota transfer received from XXX (if applicable)										
Total adjusted quota (if applicable)										

TROPICAL TUNA FISHING MANAGEMENT PLAN**Name of CPC: United States of America****Fishing Plan Year: 2017****1. Introduction**

Atlantic tropical tuna conservation and management actions in the United States are developed, coordinated, and implemented through the 2006 Consolidated Atlantic Highly Migratory Species (HMS) Fishery Management Plan, and issued under the jurisdiction of the National Marine Fisheries Service (see <http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/hms/documents/fmp/consolidated/index.html>). The United States implements recommendations adopted by ICCAT by regulation under the authority of the Atlantic Tunas Convention Act (ATCA). Atlantic HMS fisheries are also subject to regulation in accordance with other applicable U.S. statutes, including the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, the Endangered Species Act, and the Marine Mammal Protection Act.

The conservation and management of U.S. tropical tuna fisheries has been defined by a comprehensive suite of ecosystem-based measures that have been taken in line with domestic requirements and that go beyond the requirements of ICCAT recommendations. These measures reflect the results and advice from scientific studies and have the goal of developing and maintaining a sustainable fishery and a healthy ecosystem. The United States uses a range of tools and approaches to manage its tropical tuna fishery effectively, including licensing and reporting requirements, size limits, bag limits, and gear restrictions. Yellowfin tuna is the principal species of tropical tuna landed by U.S. fisheries and is harvested from the western North Atlantic. Bigeye tuna is also an important component of catch for the U.S. fleet. Skipjack tuna is caught by U.S. vessels in the western North Atlantic, but this stock is a minor component of total U.S. tuna landings.

The United States employs effective means to ensure the collection of reliable fishery data for management and stock assessment purposes, including the use of logbooks and observers. In addition, U.S. scientists actively engage in the stock assessment process and conduct innovative research on yellowfin and bigeye tuna biology, life history, and fishing techniques as well as technology to reduce bycatch. Research and management activities undertaken by the United States ensure effective implementation of and compliance with ICCAT measures. They also support ICCAT and U.S. efforts to prevent overfishing and maintain or return the stock biomass of bigeye, yellowfin, and skipjack tunas to levels that can support MSY, consistent with the Convention objective.

As the largest component of the U.S. catch of ICCAT species, yellowfin tuna is a critical resource for the United States. The U.S. yellowfin tuna fishery provides significant social and economic benefits to coastal communities, supporting both commercial and recreational fishermen, dealers, and shore-based businesses (e.g., mechanics, marinas, boat builders, gear manufacturers, electricians, bait and tackle shops, fuel suppliers, hotels, and restaurants). In 2015, there were approximately 8.9 million recreational saltwater anglers across the United States who took 60.9 million saltwater fishing trips around the country. These anglers spent \$4.5 billion on fishing trips and \$24.3 billion on durable fishing-related equipment. These expenditures contributed \$63 billion in sales impacts to the U.S. economy, generated \$23 billion in income impacts and \$36 billion in value-added impacts, and supported over 439,000 jobs (NMFS 2017).¹ Tropical tunas are particularly important for the U.S. recreational fishery, where yellowfin comprise 66% of U.S. recreational catches of ICCAT species and more than 60% of pelagic tournaments target yellowfin.

Yellowfin tuna total commercial ex-vessel value comprises approximately 30% of all highly migratory commercial fisheries ex-vessel value, and the species is important throughout the Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, and Caribbean. Pelagic longline is the dominant gear type for harvesting yellowfin tuna commercially, but yellowfin also comprises 25% of commercial handgear landings.

¹ These figures are national estimates.

2. Details of fishing plan

Under Recommendation 16-01, the United States is not subject to bigeye tuna catch limits or capacity limitations, although under sub-paragraph 4(a), the United States must endeavor to maintain its annual bigeye catch less than 1,575 mt. U.S. catches, while variable and dependent on availability, have consistently been within this level.

The recreational fishery for tropical tunas is an open access fishery that requires fishing vessels to be permitted. Two types of recreational permits are available to fishermen-- namely, HMS Angling and HMS Charter/Headboat. NMFS implemented a 27 inch (69 cm) curved fork length (CFL) minimum size limit for yellowfin and bigeye tunas in 1996 to correspond to the bluefin tuna minimum size for identification and enforcement purposes, and to contribute to conservation as the yellowfin tuna stock was considered fully fished at that time. This size limit applied to both the commercial and recreational fisheries and was significantly higher than the minimum size required by ICCAT (3.2 kg minimum) at that time. While ICCAT abolished its 3.2 kg minimum size limits in 2004 for bigeye and yellowfin tunas, the United States maintained its 27 inch CFL minimum size requirement to continue to conserve juvenile fish. Other regulations in effect for the recreational vessels include a retention limit of three yellowfin tuna per person per trip and a prohibition on sale. Restrictions on dressing fish at sea to ensure species can be correctly identified during at sea and dockside enforcement also apply recreationally and commercially.

The U.S. pelagic longline fishery is operated under a limited access permit program as well as a type of catch share program for bluefin tuna called the Individual Bluefin Quota program. No new permits are issued for pelagic longline vessels. Limited access permits can be transferred between vessels. Five types of commercial tuna permits are available to fishermen: Atlantic Tunas Longline, Atlantic Tunas General, Atlantic Tunas Harpoon, HMS Charter/Headboat, and HMS Commercial Caribbean Small Boat. Tunas may be harvested only with gears authorized under each permit type. Commercial HMS permit holders may only sell to permitted dealers. Atlantic tuna dealers must obtain an Atlantic tuna dealer permit to receive, purchase, trade or barter for Atlantic tunas from a vessel.

In accordance with ICCAT recommendations, randomized observer sampling of the U.S. pelagic longline fleet is implemented 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. The minimum U.S. observer coverage goal is eight percent of all sets in each area/quarter stratum. The achieved observer coverage of the U.S. longline fleet from 2011 through 2015 ranged from 9.5 to 14.4 percent of the fishing sets deployed, and in 2015, it was 14.0 percent (NMFS 2016). If notified that they have been selected to carry an observer aboard their vessel, the fishermen must inform NMFS when they will be taking a trip, and a NMFS observer must be onboard in order for that vessel to go fishing. For additional information, please refer to the report on domestic observer programs submitted by the United States pursuant to ICCAT Recommendation 10-10 (as revised by Rec. 16-14). U.S. Atlantic pelagic longline vessels are required to have type-approved VMS units installed and operating 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. In addition, as of June 1, 2015, an owner or operator of a commercial vessel permitted or required to be permitted in the Atlantic Tunas Longline category and whose vessel has pelagic longline gear on board, must have installed, operate, and maintain an electronic monitoring system on the vessel to audit reports of bluefin tuna interactions.

The United States has taken numerous actions since 1999 designed to reduce interactions with non-target species, undersized fish, and protected species such as sea turtles and marine mammals. Some of these actions include time/area closures, gear restrictions (including hooks, baits, gangion length, and a maximum length for longlines in certain areas), and requiring that all pelagic longline vessel owners and captains attend Protected Species Safe Handling, Release and Identification Workshops. At least one operator onboard these vessels, if different from the permit holder, must also attend the workshop.

The United States fulfills its reporting requirements to ICCAT for tropical tunas, including related to the authorized vessel list (Rec 16-01, paras 25-33) and catch reporting (paras 5, 34). As there are no U.S. purse seine or baitboat vessels targeting tropical tunas in the Atlantic, the United States does not actively implement provisions related to the time/area closure (paras 13-14, 38), limitation on FADs (para 16), FAD management plans (paras 18-19), or FAD logbooks (paras 21-22).

	<i>ICCAT Requirement (per 16-01)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
1.	Catch reporting (para. 5)	The United States reports its estimated bigeye catches quarterly in accordance with para 5.	50 Code of Federal Regulations §635.31 and §635.5 (b) – Atlantic tunas may be sold only by fishermen permitted in commercial Atlantic tunas categories and only to federally-permitted dealers. Dealers must submit reports to NMFS.	The United States was late in providing its first quarter catch report in 2017 due to an administrative error; it was submitted together with its 2 nd quarter submission.
2.	Implementation of the area/time closure (para. 38), including inspection and control measures	n/a	n/a	The United States does not have fishing vessels operating in the vicinity of the time/area closure.
3.	Use of and limitation of FADs (para 16)	n/a	n/a	The United States does not have purse seine vessels fishing for tropical tunas in the Atlantic.
4.	CPC Scientific Observer (para 39 and Annex 5)	n/a	n/a	The United States does not have vessels operating in the area specified in para. 39.
5.	Quota transfers para 8)	n/a	n/a	Catch limits do not apply to the United States per para 4 of Rec. 16-01, as its catches were less than 2100 mt in the 1999 (as reported to SCRS in 2000).
6.	Capacity management (para 12)	While the capacity limits do not apply to the United States, the U.S. pelagic longline fishery, the primary U.S. fishery catching tropical tunas, has operated under a limited access permit program since 1999; thus, the number of active vessels has not been able to increase since that time. New vessels cannot enter the fishery without acquiring a permit from an existing vessel. Other U.S.	50 Code of Federal Regulations §635.4 – Provides regulations on issuance, transfer, and renewal of tuna permits.	Capacity limits do not apply to the United States per para 4 of Rec 16-01.

		fleets catching tropical tunas are open access fisheries and are strictly monitored and controlled through other means as described above.		
7.	Maximum by-catch limit established for non-authorized vessels (para 27)	n/a	n/a	The United States is not subject to catch limits per paragraph 4 of Rec. 16-01. We report all vessels authorized to catch tropical tunas in accordance with the requirements of Rec 13-13 and Rec 16-01.

Capacity Management Plan

See following page. As the provisions of Part III (Capacity Management Measures) of Rec. 16-01 do not apply to the United States, we have left the part of the table for reporting estimated capacity blank.

TROPICAL TUNA VESSEL FLEET Type	Fleet (number of vessels)				Estimated capacity				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	Unit (type of capacity)	2017	2018	2019	2020
Purse seiner over 40m	0	To be Determined (TBD)	TBD	TBD					
Purse seiner between 20 and 40m	0	TBD	TBD	TBD					
Purse seiners less than 20m	0	TBD	TBD	TBD					
Longliner over 40m	1	TBD	TBD	TBD					
Longliner between 20 and 40m	48	TBD	TBD	TBD					
Longliner less than 20m	147	TBD	TBD	TBD					
Baitboat 20m or greater	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					
Baitboat less than 20m	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					
Handline 20m or greater	61	TBD	TBD	TBD					
Handline less than 20m	2,817	TBD	TBD	TBD					
Harpoon 20m or greater	0	TBD	TBD	TBD					
Harpoon less than 20m	11	TBD	TBD	TBD					
Sport/Recreational	23,624	TBD	TBD	TBD					
Other (please specify) Trap	1	TBD	TBD	TBD					
Total Fleet Size	26,682	TBD	TBD	TBD					
Support vessels (not authorised to catch tuna, but assist in fishing operations)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					
Quota									
Initial quota	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					
Quota transfer made to XXX (if applicable)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					
Quota transfer received from XXX (if applicable)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					
Total adjusted quota (if applicable)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					

References

NMFS. 2017. Fisheries Economics of the United States, 2015. U.S. Dept. Commerce, NOAA Tech. Memo. NMFS-F/SPO-170.

TROPICAL TUNA FISHING MANAGEMENT PLAN

Name of CPC: Venezuela

Year of Fishing Plan: 2018

1. Introduction

Each CPC shall provide a summary of its fishing plan, including information on its allocated quota, the number of fishing vessel by gear type and relevant national legislation.

The Venezuela tuna fleet targeting tropical tunas: yellowfin tuna (YFT), skipjack tuna (SKJ), bigeye tuna (BET), blackfin tuna (BLF) and frigate tuna (FRI); is comprised of 124 industrial vessels, of which 99 industrial vessels are active: 90 longliners, 4 purse seiners and 5 baitboats; bycatch taken of albacore (*T. alalunga*), billfish and sharks. Among the tropical tunas, the largest volumes of catch are of yellowfin tuna (*T. albacares*) and skipjack (*K. pelamis*) with more than 60% and 30% of the catches, respectively. Venezuela does not have an allocated catch limit for tropical tunas

2. Details of Fishing Plan

Each CPC shall provide information on all the groups of fishing gears that catch tropical tunas (bigeye, skipjack and yellowfin tuna), including the total number of vessels in each group, how quotas are allocated to each gear group, and if applicable, how they are allocated to each vessel of the group. CPCs shall also provide information on the method used to manage quotas, as well as on the way in which catches are controlled, and catches are monitored to ensure compliance with quotas of vessels and gear groups.

The Venezuela tuna fleet targeting tropical tunas: (yellowfin tuna, skipjack tuna, bigeye tuna, blackfin tuna, and frigate tuna is comprised of 124 industrial vessels, of which 99 industrial vessels are active: 90 longliners, 4 purse seiners and 5 baitboats.

Venezuela does not have an allocated catch limit for bigeye tuna. It also does not apply the capacity limitation in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 12, letter d, of Recommendation 16-01, which relate to capacity management measures.

CPCs should complete the following table:

	<i>ICCAT requirements (per 16-01)</i>	<i>Explication of the actions taken by the CPC for the purposes of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant internal laws or regulations (if applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
1.	Catch reporting (para 5)	Information from logbooks and the monitoring and control of landings enable calculation of quarterly catches.		
2.	Implementation of the area/time closure (para 38), including control and inspection measures	Not applicable.		
3.	Use and limitation of FADs (para 16)	Not applicable.		
4.	CPC Scientific Observer (para 39 and Annex 5)	National Observers Programme for compliance with Rec. 10-10.		
5.	Quota transfers (para 8)	Not applicable.		
6.	Capacity management (para 12)	Not applicable.		
7.	Maximum by-catch limit established for non-authorized vessels (para 27)	Not applicable.		

Capacity Management Plan

In addition to paragraph 12 of Rec. 16-01, each CPC will provide the number of fishing vessels and corresponding fishing capacity using the template provided by the Secretariat (attached). Such information shall be made available to the SCRS.

TROPICAL TUNA VESSEL FLEET	Fleet (number of vessels)				Estimated capacity				
	Type	2017	2018	2019	2020	Unit (type of capacity)	2017	2018	2019
Purse seiner over 40m	24	24	24	26	GRT (t)	29131	29131	29131	32411.9
Purse seiner between 20 and 40m	1	1	2	2	GRT (t)	452.9	452.9	905.8	905.8
Purse seiner less than 20m									
Longliner over 40m									
Longliner between 20 and 40m	75	77	79	81	GRT (t)	10643.9	11113.9	11583.9	12053.9
Longliner less than 20m	16	17	18	19	GRT (t)	1062.1	1175	1287.9	1400.9
Baitboat 20m or greater	8	8	10	10	GRT (t)	2081.8	2081.8	2704.1	2704.1
Baitboat less than 20m									
Handline 20m or greater									
Handline less than 20m									
Harpoon 20m or greater									
Harpoon less than 20m									
Sport/recreational									
Other (please specify)									
Total fishing capacity									
Support vessels (not authorised to catch tuna, but assist in fishing operations)									
Quota									
Initial quota									
Quota transfer to XX (if applicable)									
Quota transfer from XX (if applicable)									
Adjusted total quota (if applicable)									

TROPICAL TUNA FISHING MANAGEMENT PLAN

Name of CPC: Chinese Taipei

Fishing Plan Year: 2019

1. Introduction

Each CPC will provide a summary of its fishing plan, which includes information on their allocated quota, number of fishing vessels by gear type, and relevant national legislation.

*Please note that pursuant to Rec. 16-01, the Commission will establish at its 2018 meeting conservation and management measures for tropical tunas on the basis of the SCRS advice resulting from the latest stock assessment on bigeye tuna. Therefore, information included in this management plan is provisional in light of the current measures, and will be accordingly adjusted in compliance with the new measures.

1.1 Fishing capacity and catch limits

Based on Rec. 16-01, adjusted catch limit of bigeye tuna applied to Chinese Taipei in 2019 is presumed to be 13,653.85 t, which is composed of the initial catch limit of 11,679 t, the underage carry-over of 1751.85 t from 2017, and the transfer of 223 t from Republic of Korea. Besides, we will be restricted to the number of our vessels notified to ICCAT in 2005 as fishing for bigeye tuna, and subject to the maximum of 75 longline fishing vessels.

1.2 Management measures

Chinese Taipei has converted relevant ICCAT recommendations and resolutions into domestic laws and regulations to strengthen its management effectiveness and fulfill its obligations under this organization. The concrete measures we have implemented include licensing mechanism (fishing license and distant water fisheries permit), vessel positions monitoring, daily catch data report (logbook and E-logbook system), national observer program, ICCAT Regional Observer Program, and restriction on fishing areas.

2. Details of fishing plan

Each CPC will provide information on all fishing gear groups that catch Tropical Tuna (bigeye, skipjack, yellowfin), including the total number of vessels in each group, how quotas are allocated to each gear group and, where applicable, how they are allocated to each vessel in that group. CPCs will also provide information on method(s) used to manage quotas as well as how catches are monitored and controlled to ensure vessel and gear group quotas are respected.

2.1 Fishing capacity for tropical tunas

In accordance with paragraph 12 of Rec. 16-01, Chinese Taipei's fishing capacity for tropical tunas will be restricted to the maximum of 75 longline fishing vessels targeting bigeye tuna. Meeting with such requirement, we authorize 53 longline fishing vessels targeting bigeye tuna (also known as "the bigeye tuna group") to conduct fishing operation in the ICCAT Convention Area in 2018. In addition to these 55 longline fishing vessels, we also authorize 29 longline fishing vessels primarily targeting Atlantic albacore but allowed to have bigeye tuna as bycatch (also known as "the albacore group") in the meantime. Supposing the requirement on fishing capacity in 2019 will remain the same as it is in 2018, we expect to have 55 longline fishing vessels in the bigeye tuna group and 29 longline fishing vessels in the albacore group in 2019.

2.2 Catch limit and individual quota

As stipulated in Chinese Taipei's domestic regulations, the quota distributed to individual vessel should be promulgated by the competent authority in accordance with ICCAT's conservation and management measures. In the event that there is no considerable change to our initial catch limit for bigeye tuna in 2019, we intend to continuously distribute 230 t to each vessel in the bigeye tuna group. As for those in the albacore group, each vessel will have a 40 t of individual quota for bigeye tuna. Any transfer of individual quota should meet with requirements and conditions set forth in our domestic regulations. However, we have to take the total number of vessels applying to operate in the Atlantic Ocean in 2019 and other relevant factors into account as well. Chances are that we will accordingly adjust the quota distributed to individual vessel, so as to ensure full compliance with our catch limit in 2019.

2.3 Fisheries management

Chinese Taipei has incorporated relevant ICCAT recommendations and resolutions into its domestic laws and regulations. We require the captains of our fishing vessels to completely and accurately fill in catch logbooks or report their catch data through E-Logbook system on a daily basis for individual quota management. With the implementation of the vessel monitoring system (VMS), we can effectively monitor the positions and fishing areas of our fishing vessels. For the purpose of verifying catch amount, we join the ICCAT Regional Observer Program for at-sea transshipment, review the statistical document and the sales amount, and authorize independent third parties or on-site authorized inspector to carry out landing inspection at the designated foreign ports. By cross-checking data from electronic logbooks, at-sea transshipments and landing inspections, we can consequently confirm the quota usage of each vessel. Furthermore, we dispatch observers onboard our fishing vessels to collect fishing-related data, which will be further utilized as the fundamental information for scientific analysis.

CPCs should also complete the following table:

	<i>ICCAT Requirement (per 16-01)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
1.	Catch reporting (para. 5)	Captains are required to completely and accurately fill in catch logbooks or report catch data (including zero catch) through E-logbook system on a daily basis.	Article 38 of Regulations for Tuna Longline Fishing Vessels Proceeding to Atlantic Ocean for Fishing Operation.	
2.	Implementation of the area/time closure (para. 38), including inspection and control measures	N.A. (LSTLVs only)	N.A.	
3.	Use of and limitation of FADs (para 16)	N.A. (LSTLVs only)	N.A.	
4.	CPC Scientific Observer	Chinese Taipei has carried out a scientific observer program for tuna fishery in ICCAT Convention Area since 2002.	Article 67-69 of Regulations for Tuna Longline Fishing Vessels Proceeding to Atlantic Ocean for Fishing Operation.	
5.	Quota transfers para 8)	Chinese Taipei will receive 223 t of quota transfer from Korea.	N.A.	
6.	Capacity management (para 12)	Chinese Taipei has restricted the maximum number of its longline fishing vessels targeting bigeye tuna.	Article 5 of Regulations for Tuna Longline Fishing Vessels Proceeding to Atlantic Ocean for	

			Fishing Operation.	
7.	Maximum by-catch limit established for non-authorized vessels (para 27)	Chinese Taipei has established the maximum by-catch limit (40 t) for vessels targeting Atlantic albacore.	Article 22 of Regulations for Tuna Longline Fishing Vessels Proceeding to Atlantic Ocean for Fishing Operation.	

Capacity Management Plan

In addition to paragraph 12 of Rec. 16-01, each CPC will provide the number of fishing vessels and the corresponding fishing capacity using the template provided by the Secretariat (attached). This information will also be made available to SCRS.

TROPICAL TUNA VESSEL FLEET	Fleet (number of vessels)				Estimated capacity				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	Unit (type of capacity)	2018	2019	2020	2021
Purse seiner over 40m									
Purse seiner between 20 and 40m									
Purse seiners less than 20m									
Longliner over 40m	49	48					48		
Longliner between 20 and 40m	6	7					7		
Longliner less than 20m									
Baitboat 20m or greater									
Baitboat less than 20m									
Handline 20m or greater									
Handline less than 20m									
Harpoon 20m or greater									
Harpoon less than 20m									
Sport/Recreational									
Other (please specify)									
Total fishing capacity	55	55					55		
Support vessels (not authorised to catch tuna, but assist in fishing operations)									
Quota									
Initial quota	11,679	11,679							
Quota transfer made to XXX (if applicable)									
Quota transfer received from XXX (if applicable)		223 (Korea)							
Total adjusted quota (if applicable)	14,016.45	13,653.85							

Note: In 2018, we have 55 longline fishing vessels targeting bigeye tuna and 29 longline fishing vessels primarily targeting Atlantic albacore but allowed to have bigeye tuna as bycatch in the Convention Area.